A

NEW HISTORY

OF

Glouceſterſhire.

COMPRISING THE

TOPOGRAPHY,
ANTIQUITIES,
CURIOSITIES,

PRODUCE,
TRADE, and
MANUFACTURES

OF THAT COUNTY;

The Foundation-Charters *and* Endowments *of* Abbies,
and other Religious Houſes;

The FOUNDATION of the BISHOPRICK, &c. with a ſhort Biographical Account of the BISHOPS and DEANS;

The Names of the PATRONS and INCUMBENTS, and the Antient and Preſent Value of all the ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES;

CHARTERS of INCORPORATION, and CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Of the ſeveral BOROUGHS;

DESCRIPTIONS of the PRINCIPAL SEATS;

DESCENT of the MANORS; GENEALOGIES of FAMILIES,

With their ARMS, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, &c.

In the Courſe of this WORK is given

The Hiſtory of every Pariſh, Tithing, and Extraparochial Place in the County.

ALSO THE

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY

HISTORY of the CITY of GLOUCESTER,

From its FIRST FOUNDATION to the PRESENT TIME.

With a Copy of DOMESDAY-BOOK for *GLOUCESTERSHIRE*, now firſt printed in the Language, and after the Manner of the Original.

Illuſtrated with a MAP of the COUNTY, VIEWS of GENTLEMEN's SEATS, &c. &c.

Par ſit Fortuna Labori.

CIRENCESTER: PRINTED BY SAMUEL RUDDER. 1779.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY Earl *BATHURST.*

MY LORD,

IT was your Lordſhip's Noble Father ſuggeſting the Expediency of Reviſing Sir ROBERT ATKYNS's GLOUCESTERSHIRE, that gave Being to this Publication; and I beg Leave to preſent it to Your Lordſhip, his only ſurviving Son and Succeſſor.

I am not ſo vain, My Lord, as to think it worth your Acceptance, but if its Merit were to be eſtimated by the Greatneſs of the Subject, and the Time and Labour it has coſt me, it might have a better Claim to your Patronage.

Sir ROBERT ATKYNS's Book was well received by the County, and ſhould the preſent Publication be conſidered only as an Improvement upon it, my Ambition will be ſufficiently gratified. Your Opinion, My Lord, will fix its Character, and having your Approbation, there will be Nothing to fear from Men of Judgment and Candor.

I have the Honour to be,

With the utmoſt Deference and Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's very dutiful

and obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL RUDDER.

PREFACE.

SIR Robert Atkyns's *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire* was publiſhed in the year 1712. The extreme ſcarcity and great price of it encouraged the editor to offer the preſent work under the title of A NEW HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Soon after his propoſals were given out, another perſon republiſhed ſir Robert's book, without the leaſt addition or improvement. This is a fact very neceſſary to be ſtated, but it wants neither comment nor remark. The editor of the preſent work purſuing his plan, has at length completed it. How far the title he has aſſumed can be ſupported, muſt be left to the deciſion of the public: He does not, however, mean to inſinuate that he has made no uſe of ſir Robert Atkyns's book; on the contrary, he has adopted that gentleman's method of alphabetical arrangement, and has availed himſelf of whatever was uſeful. It is incumbent on him alſo to acknowledge many obligations to other writings and compilations.

The preliminary and introductory part is drawn from various ſources; the monaſtic hiſtory chiefly from Stevens's Supplement to ſir William Dugdale's *Monaſticon*, and doctor Burnet's *Hiſtory of the Reformation*. The other introductory matters are ſelected from Camden, Selden, lord Lyttelton, and various writers on the antient ſtate of affairs in Britain.

The Hiſtory of the county, in the three grand diviſions of Coteſwold, Vale, and Foreſt, with the account of its trade, is new; and that part of *Domeſday* which relates to Glouceſterſhire, and concludes the General Hiſtory, is now firſt printed in the language, and after the contracted manner of the original, ſo far as with common printing types could be effected. For the copy of that record the editor is indebted to Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Norfolk-ſtreet, London, who procured and ſent it to him; but it was afterwards very carefully collated with lord chief juſtice Hale's *Fac Simile* copy, depoſited in Lincoln's Inn library; and this, it is preſumed, will be thought a curious and valuable acquiſition.

The Hiſtory of the city and dioceſe of Glouceſter, making together 129 pages, is newly drawn up from materials collected by the late reverend Mr. Furney, archdeacon of Surrey, and communicated by Mr. Rogers of Glouceſter.

The parochial Hiſtory follows next in order; and the editor, to be correct, and to note every thing obſervable, has viſited the ſeveral pariſhes, and made diligent enquiries. He has given an account of their antiquities and natural curioſities, and has attempted to give the etymology of the names of places, agreeing with or diſſenting from ſir Robert Atkyns occaſionally.

In this part, it is preſumed, he has ſometimes ſucceeded; but to inveſtigate the meaning of names is no very eaſy province. Great length of time produces changes in circumſtances and things which otherwiſe might give light to the origin and ſignification of names; and vulgar pronunciation and incorrect writing have ſo diſtorted them, that many at preſent have very little reſemblance to their original. The peculiarities of ſituation, produce, and ſoil, were proper circumſtances from whence to derive the appellation of places; but where nature afforded no ſuch obvious aſſiſtance, the name-giver had one grand reſource, which was to add ſome common termination, as *don*, *ton*, *lege*, *ley*, *berg*, *&c.* to the proprietor's name; and as this was very eaſily done, ſo was it commonly practiced. There are certain names, however, which bid defiance to explanation; and if the editor has ſometimes failed in his conjectures, no wonder, eſpecially in a matter of ſo much uncertainty.

In the parochial Hiſtory, he has alſo given a deſcription of the market-towns, and moſt remarkable places, wherein ſir Robert Atkyns was defective; but to deſcend to a minute deſcription of every little village would have been ridiculous, as many of them have nothing more than their names, bearings, and diſtances to diſtinguiſh them; and without *differentia* in the ſubject, a diſguſting ſameneſs in expreſſion will inevitably recur. Let the brighteſt genius exert his abilities on a few inconſiderable places, and he will feel the truth of this aſſertion. A deſcription of two or three will indifferently ſuit almoſt all the reſt, and he that ſays much of them, reſembles one that talks a great deal about trifles.

The deſcent of the manors generally commences with an abſtract from *Domeſday*, faithfully, but as literally as poſſible, tranſlated from the original. Herein ſir Robert Atkyns was exceedingly imperfect. He has taken too great liberty with that record, and inſtead of tranſlating the whole paſſages, gives a paraphraſe of part only.

He uſually takes the quantity of land ſpecified in *Domeſday* to be preciſely what the manor was taxed at; but he was greatly miſtaken, as the record itſelf will prove concerning Alveſton, Newnham, Guiting, and ſeveral other places. Beſides theſe miſtakes, there are many inſtances of his applying the *Domeſday* accounts to places which they have no relation to, and not a few of their being totally omitted: But it is unneceſſary to enumerate them here, as they are commonly taken notice of in the accounts of thoſe places where the miſtakes have happened.

It was chiefly in the hiſtorical accounts of the ſucceſſive owners of manors and eſtates that ſir Robert Atkyns's book was of ſervice to the editor of this work; for as the ſhort and ſummary manner in which that part is written would not admit of great variety of expreſſion, he has very commonly uſed the words of that author, thinking it unneceſſary, without particular reaſon, to affect a different language. Sir Robert derived his accounts from the eſcheators books, original fines, and other records, to which he had free acceſs; and, excepting a few miſtakes which might happen in tranſcribing, he abſtracts them very faithfully. The editor has not only corrected thoſe miſtakes, ſo far as they have occurred to him, but alſo filled up ſome chaſms from the records, and quoted his authorities in both inſtances; but where no authority is given, the credibility in general reſts on ſir Robert Atkyns. The additions in deſcents ſince ſir Robert's time have been carefully made, and may ſafely be relied on; and genealogical accounts of families, with their arms, ſo far as they could be procured, are ſubjoined to the reſpective eſtates of which ſuch families are owners.

The next head principally concerns the clergy. Eccleſiaſtical benefices are greatly enhanced ſince ſir Robert's time. Here will be found the name of the patron, and the preſent value of every living, as nearly as could be aſcertained, together with all other particulars reſpecting the church, that are either curious or uſeful.

Sir Robert had taken notice of a few monuments in the churches for eminent perſons, but the editor conceiving it would be more ſatisfactory to give the memorials at large, has accordingly placed under a diſtinct head many curious monumental inſcriptions, and the arms found with them, ſo exactly taken, that the particularities, and in ſome inſtances the errors, in the original, are deſignedly preſerved in the copy. Theſe exhibit very uſeful anecdotes of family hiſtory and connections, and making the living acquainted with the dead, not only ſhew us what they were, but often teach us what we ourſelves ought to be. Some hold monumental inſcriptions in light eſtimation, but it was the opinion of the author of the Plain Dealer, '*That 'every ſtone that we look upon in the repoſitory of 'paſt ages is both an entertainment and a monitor.*' Perhaps ſome inſcriptions have found admittance on account of the arms which accompany them, whilſt others have little more to recommend them than the particular caſt of the writer, or of the times when they were written. In this department there was no rule for ſelection, and the taſte even of men of judgment is ſo very different, that it is poſſible the editor may be equally cenſured for admitting ſo many, and for not inſerting more. The laws of this country take cognizance of moving or defacing a monumental ſtone in the church, as of an injury done to the family of the deceaſed, and the placing memorials in a book ſeems the moſt effectual ſecurity againſt ſuch injuries. But this part of the work, it is ſaid, is likely to be extended, with a view very different from the preſent publication, by a gentleman whoſe employment in the heralds office enables him to anſwer every expectation. 'Till that gentleman ſhall have finiſhed his undertaking, the editor flatters himſelf that the preſent collection may prove entertaining, and afterwards ſerve as an humble attendant upon it.

Next to the monumental inſcriptions, follows a liſt of benefactions to the poor, and other public charities, continued down to the preſent time, the utility of which is too obvious to need explanation.

Then follows the rate of the public taxes, and the comparative ſtate of population in each pariſh, between the time when ſir Robert Atkyns made his collections, and the preſent. Under this head the editor has given, in a variety of inſtances, the true proportion between the annual baptiſms and burials, and the whole number of inhabitants, which ſhews the degrees of healthineſs in different ſituations.

The alarm lately ſpread of the nation's depopulating, induced the editor to compare the average of births and burials about ſeventy years ago, with thoſe of the preſent time, taking the authority of the regiſters in both inſtances; but there are a few pariſhes of which accounts could not be obtained, ſome of the regiſters being loſt, or imperfectly kept. The reſult of the compariſon is, that the inhabitants of Glouceſterſhire are very conſiderably increaſed during that period, but not uniformly ſo. In ſome places their numbers are more than doubled, whilſt in others they continue nearly the ſame. This is owing to different cauſes: The growth of trade and improvements in agriculture encourage population, whilſt the decline of manufactures produces a contrary effect.

During the before-mentioned period, agriculture has been much improved, particularly in the hill country; and in the clothing and manufacturing parts, trade has equally increaſed: But in the Vale, moſt of thoſe incloſures that in the former part of this period were corn-fields, have ſince been laid down to paſture, which very ſenſibly affected population; and tho' even ſome of

of thoſe places where that has happened, are more populous than they were before, yet the alteration has prevented them from increaſing ſo much as they would have done; for dairy and grazing-farms furniſh leſs employment than tillage, and many of the younger people have migrated to the hill-country, or to market-towns.

Another impediment to population has crept in during the latter part of this period, which is, the laying of two or three farms into one. The little pariſh of Aſton Subedge is chiefly in tillage, and ſir Robert Atkyns reports it to have conſiſted of 24 houſes, and 104 inhabitants. By an exact account taken in 1773, the houſholders were 20, and the inhabitants only 63; and upon inquiry into the cauſe of this ſtrange declenſion, it was given for a reaſon, that the pariſh had juſt then been incloſed, and ſeven farms, of which it conſiſted before, being laid into four, the occupiers of three little farms, with their families, had left the place. There are two or three other inſtances in the county, beſide this, of a like decreaſe of inhabitants.

Here ſome notice ſhould be taken of a practice prevailing in ſome places, leſt it become more general, and produce a train of evil conſequences to the community. It is ſaid, that in ſome pariſhes the lords of manors, and the principal landholders, conſidering it as a piece of refined policy, have pulled down their cottage-houſes, or ſuffered them to fall, on purpoſe to drive away the poor miſerable inhabitants, and to prevent the younger ſort from marrying and ſettling in their own pariſhes. Miſerable indeed! to be deſerted and abandoned by thoſe whoſe lands they have cultivated, and whoſe granaries they have filled. Miſerable! to be expelled from the place of their nativity, as unworthy to breathe the air in common with their lords and maſters; who, deaf to the calls of humanity, and inattentive to their own real intereſt, ſeem not to be ſenſible that without the labourer's hand their ample fields would be of no value, and that rents advance from labour and improved cultivation. If the poor are burthenſome, they ſhould be relieved, and not extirpated. The induſtrious part of them are the moſt profitable members of the community; the idle ſhould be reclaimed; but that will never be effected by penal laws, whilſt our towns and villages ſwarm with alehouſes. It is there they ſpend their time and money; there their morals are corrupted; there the ſot, the poacher, the petty thief and highwayman are gradually formed; and to thoſe ſeminaries of vice we chiefly owe the evils complained of among the lower claſs of people. Strike at the root of them; put down the alehouſe, not the cottage, in your village; ſo ſhall you ſoon find the poor more induſtrious, more honeſt, and leſs burthenſome.

This is a matter highly deſerving the attention of the magiſtrate, upon whoſe conduct, in the execution of his office, the morals of the people, and the well-being of the ſtate ſo much depend. It is a vulgar error that the drunkard injures nobody but himſelf: Hundreds are connected with him, and the community ſuffers more from one character of that ſort, than it is benefited by two ſober perſons. The editor has been led as it were inadvertently into theſe reflections, and tho' they may not be particularly applicable to Glouceſterſhire, yet as a general well-wiſher to his country, he hopes they are not altogether unſeaſonable.

But to return from this digreſſion: The Appendix ſtands after the parochial Hiſtory, and conſiſts of a variety of charters and papers of conſiderable length, taken from ſir Robert Atkyns's Gloſterſhire, and other ſources, and are proper to be referred to occaſionally. Some of them were originally written in Latin, but are here given in the Engliſh language, exactly as they were tranſlated by ſir Robert, except one or two of them, particularly the charter 'to the priory of Leonard Stanley, which in ſir Robert's book is blended and confuſed with part of the charter to the priory of Newent. The editor has rectified that miſtake, and added from the *Monaſticon* what was omitted.

Next follows a copious and uſeful Index, to which the reader muſt have recourſe to find the tithings and hamlets, which are not placed in alphabetical order in the body of the work, but inſerted in the pariſhes to which they reſpectively belong. By the Index alſo will be found the arms of the gentry, and the principal perſons and things treated of in the courſe of the work. With reſpect to the arms found upon monuments, they are in general blazoned as they appear there; but ſculptors and painters are not always the beſt heralds, and if they have made miſtakes, they ſhould not be imputed to the editor. Beſides, Guillim obſerves, that '*So great is the reſemblance 'oftentimes of things borne in coat armour, which 'yet in their exiſtence are much differing, that a 'man well ſeen in heraldry may commit an error in 'blazoning of them.*' Add to this, that colours fade in a long courſe of time, and as in a few inſtances the editor was to rely ſolely on the preſent appearance of them on monuments in the churches, he offers this apology, if he has at any time miſtaken one colour for another, as blue for green, or *vice verſa*.

Laſtly, there is interſperſed through the body of the work, a curious ſet of prints of the chief ſeats in the county, for which the editor returns ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen to whom they are addreſt, and at whoſe expence they were engraven. As they are well executed, they make a valuable part of the work, and together with the correct map of the county, will undoubtedly prove acceptable to the public. He laments, however, the loſs of the plates of Stoke Giffard, and King's Weſton, by the deaths of lord Botetourt, and lord Clifford; and Rendcombe Houſe

was

was deſigned to have made its appearance in this Hiſtory; but the perſon employ'd to take the drawing, could not be prevailed on to finiſh it in time.

The editor has now paſſed over in review the different heads of his work, and is far from being of opinion with Mela, an antient Roman geographer, who ſpeaking of his own country, ſays, *De Italia, magis quia Ordo exigit, quam quia monſtrari egeat, pauca dicuntur, nota ſunt omnia.* — If many things generally known by the inhabitants of Glouceſterſhire be taken notice of in this work, they ſhould not be conſidered as unneceſſary or ſuperfluous, becauſe they are ſo known; for the book may fall into hands to whom the information may be acceptable. On the other hand, it would be altogether as unreaſonable in ſtrangers to take exception againſt ſuch things as are ſerviceable chiefly to the inhabitants of this county; becauſe it was for their uſe they were inſerted. In ſhort, what may ſeem trifling to one claſs of readers, another may value and eſteem; and it was the editor's intention to accommodate himſelf to all.

Thus much he thought neceſſary by way of preface. How he has acquitted himſelf in the compilation, will be determined by the public voice. All he will venture to ſay further is, that he has endeavoured to inveſtigate Truth, perhaps with various ſucceſs. If he differ from others in matter of fact, he generally gives his authority; if in opinion, he thought himſelf at liberty to declare it with temper and moderation.

He affects not a cold indifference to the reception which his labours may meet with, for that would be unnatural, and an indignity to the higheſt tribunal in matters of Literature. Conſcious of his imperfections, he is ſenſible he may have fallen into error; but he has traduced no character, nor wilfully miſrepreſented any tranſaction; and he doubts not but the generous public will extend that indulgence to him, which others in ſimilar caſes have experienced.

CIRENCESTER,
December 1, 1778.

SAM. RUDDER.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

DURING the Printing of ſo large a Work, ſome Alterations in Property have happened by Death and Alienations, which cannot be imputed for Miſtakes to the Editor. They principally relate to the following Places, *viz.*

ABBENHALL. By the death of John Howell, eſq; in 1778, this manor paſſed to his grandſon, Edmund Probyn, of Newland in this county, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor, and whoſe arms are emblazoned under the account of monuments in the church of Newland.

ARLINGHAM. Mrs. Yate dying in the year 1776, this manor is veſted in lady Mill, Powell Snell, of Guiting-Grange in this county, eſq; and Mrs. Eſtcourt, of Burton Hill, in the county of Wilts, whoſe family name was Yate.

BARNSLEY. Mrs. Caſſandra Perrot died in June, 1778, and by her will deviſed this manor and her other eſtates to James Muſgrave, of the Middle Temple, eſq; one of her neareſt relations, who now reſides at Barnſley-Park. He bears *Azure, ſix annulets, 3, 2, 1, Or.*

BATSFORD. The following monumental inſcriptions were received too late to be inſerted in the account of this pariſh:

To the Memory
Of The Right Hon^ble RICHARD FREEMAN,
Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,
And ELIZABETH His Wife,
Daughter of S^r. ANTHONY KECK:
MARY Wife of WALTER EDWARDS Eſq^r.
Their only Child;
ANNA Daughter of RICH^d MARSHALL Eſq^r.
Second Wife of the ſaid L^d. Chancellor FREEMAN;
RICHARD FREEMAN Eſq^r. their only Son.
And ANNA their Daughter;
MARG^t. ELIZ^th. FREEMAN,
Wife of the ſaid RICHARD FREEMAN;
And WALTER EDWARDS FREEMAN Eſq^r.
Eldeſt Son of the abovenam'd WALTER EDWARDS,
by MARY his Wife.
This Monument is dedicated by
THOMAS EDWARDS FREEMAN Eſq^r.
Surviving Son of the ſaid WALTER EDWARDS
Ann. Dom. 1756.

The arms on this monument are the ſame with thoſe given under the ſhort account of this family, p. 266; and they are here accompanied with this well-choſen motto, very proper for a lord chancellor, NEC PRECE NEC PRETIO.

To

To the Memory of
the Rev^d. THOMAS BURTON, D.D.
Rector of this Pariſh,
Prebendary of Durham,
and
Arch-Deacon of St. Davids,
Who dyed July 16, 1767,
In the fifty ſeventh Year of his Age,
And lies interr'd by his own Direction,
In the adjoining Church-Yard.
The Soundneſs of his Faith
Was evidenced by the beſt of Proofs
The exemplarineſs of his Practice.
The ſerious, friendly, & affectionate Attention
With which he conſcientiouſly diſcharged
Every Branch of his Miniſterial Function,
Engaged the Hearts, & influenced the Manners
Of all his People.
Thankful for the good things of this Life,
Which the Providence of GOD
Had amply beſtow'd upon Him,
He employ'd them to Purpoſes
Of real Uſefulneſs.
He was a Friend, a Father to the Poor,
A generous, indulgent Maſter
To a faithful & obſervant Houſhold,
A Lover of Hoſpitality,
And a chearful Promoter
Of every ſocial, every liberal Affection.
Juſtice, Humanity, Benevolence, & Charity
Mark'd the Character
of
This excellent Man.
Whoſe Life was ſo uniformly Good,
That Death, tho' ſudden, found him not unprepared.

Bleſſed ſhall that Servant be,
Whom his Lord when He cometh,
Shall find ſo Prepared.

BISLEY, PITCHCOMBE, STROUD, LYPIAT. On the death of John Stephens, eſq; in the year 1778, theſe manors were, by his will, veſted in his nephew, Thomas-Baghot Delabere, eſq; whoſe family arms are emblazoned under the account of Southam, in the pariſh of Cleeve.

BROCKWORTH. The following is the inſcription upon the monument mentioned to be in the chancel at Brockworth:

HIC SITUS EST ILLE HONORABILIS CHRISTOPHERUS GUISE IN HOC AGRO GLOCEST. MILES AC BARONET' NEC NON AB UTROQ. PRÆLUSTRIUM PROAVORUM SANGUINE LONGISSIMA SERIE PERINSIGNIS. VIR ERAT NON VULGARITER ERUDITUS, INDOLIS PERACUTÆ, MEMORIÆ TENACIS, INGENII VIVIDI, IUDICII PERQUAM SUBACTI. HINC PROPTER EXIMIAS DOTES FIDEM FORTITUDINEMQ' PROVINCIÆ SUÆ PRO-PRÆFECTUS ALTER A REGIO DIPLOMATE CONSTITUTUS EST UNDE POSTQUAM FIDELIS ILLE PATRIOTA REGI PATRIÆ SIBI SUISQ' SATIS FECISSET ET INTERIORES PROVINCIÆ SUÆ COMITATUS VRBEM GLOCESTRIÆ CIRCUMIACENTES, AB URBIS SERVITUDINE PERANTIQUA, INIQUISQ' CIVIUM PRIVILEGIIS EMANCIPASSET, IMMUNESQ' POSTERIS PERLIQUISSET, SAL. ÆRA M.DC.LXX. ÆT. 53. HEU NIMIS PROPERANT FATA. PRETIOSÆ CUIUS MEMORIÆ UNICUS FILIUS AC HAERES IOHANNES GUISE MILES AC BARONETUS HOC MONUMENTUM PARENTAVIT.

CIRENCESTER. To the account of the manor and hundred of Cirenceſter, with the Seven Hundreds, (pp. 354, 355) ſhould be ſubjoined as follows: Allen earl Bathurſt dying in 1775, was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his lordſhip's only ſurviving ſon, Henry earl Bathurſt, who is lord of the manor and hundred of Cirenceſter, and likewiſe of the Seven Hundreds, by an accommodation between his lordſhip and the other claimants. There is a monument erected in this pariſh church for the late earl Bathurſt and his lady, with their buſts in white marble, and a weeping genius between them. Upon the tablet is the following inſcription:

Near this Place are depoſited the Remains of
ALLEN EARL BATHURST, and CATHERINE LADY BATHURST.

In the Legiſlative & Judicial departments
of the great Council of the Nation he ſerved his
Country 69 Years, w^th honour, ability, & diligence.
Judgment & taſte directed his Learning,
Humanity tempered his Wit,
Benevolence guided all his Actions.
He died regretted by moſt, & praiſed by all,
The 16^th day of September, 1775, aged 91.

Catherine his Conſort, by her milder Virtues,
added Luſtre to his great Qualities;
Her domeſtic Oeconomy extended his Liberality,
Her judicious Charity his Munificence,
Her prudent government of her family, his hoſpitality.
She received the reward of her Exemplary life
The 8^th day of June 1768, aged 79.

Married July the 6^th. 1704.

Beneath the table are the following arms: Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Bathurſt; 2d and 3d, *Argent, on a croſs of St. George gules five eſcallops Or*, for Villiers. A ſcutcheon of pretence, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Barry of ſix argent and gules, a canton ermine*, for Apſley; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a bend between two eſcallops Or*, for Petre.—The creſt, ſupporters, and motto, are ſet down in the ſhort genealogical account of his lordſhip's family, p. 355.

It is not improper to obſerve, that in May 1777, ſince the account of Cirenceſter was printed, ſome workmen, in digging a cellar in Dyer-ſtreet, now under the ſhop and warehouſes belonging to Meſſ. Robert and William Croome, diſcovered a curious teſſellated pavement about eighteen feet ſquare, of which they had deſtroy'd nearly half before it was taken notice of. The remainder was in good preſervation, and being waſhed, was expoſed for a few days to public view. It had a checkered border round it, about fourteen inches broad, compoſed of blue and white ſtones of an inch ſquare. Within the border, it conſiſted alſo of blue and white ſtones, and of red bricks, but in much ſmaller ſquares, worked into wreaths and other ornaments. It was divided into four compartments by the artful arrangement and diſpoſition of the different coloured ſtones and bricks into lines of hearts, linked together, and interlaced fretty-wiſe, which had a very pretty effect. The center of the pavement is ſtill preſerved. It conſiſts of an octagon border, incloſing a wreathed figure, with rays pointed to the angles of the octagon. There was alſo a ſmaller figure of the ſame kind in the middle of each compartment; and the pavement together had very much the reſemblance of a rich Turkey carpet, the firſt idea of which I apprehend was ſuggeſted by a work of this kind. This pavement lay about ſix feet below the ſurface of the ground; and there remained alſo part of the plaſtered walls of the houſe to which it belonged, which appeared to have been painted, but the figures were ſo decayed by time, that it was impoſſible to form any idea of the ſubject. It is very remarkable that one corner of the pavement lay next the ſtreet, and about eight or ten yards on the north ſide of it, the workmen found a road made of lime and gravel; from which circumſtances it appears that antiently the ſtreets of the town lay in a different direction from what they do at preſent. This was undoubtedly a Roman work, and muſt be referred to the laſt-mentioned order of Roman pavements, in the ſhort account of them, p. 348.

DIMMOCK. The blank left for Mrs. Cam's arms in the cloſe of the account of this manor, ſhould be filled up thus: *Paly of ſix, argent and azure.* And in the account of population, the preſent number of inhabitants ſhould be 1282.

FLAXLEY. The antient manor houſe, taken notice of under this head, was burnt down in April, 1777.

FRAMPTON upon Severn. At the cloſe of the note, p. 453, concerning the late Mr. Richard Clutterbuck, read,----He died in 1775, and deviſed this eſtate

to Mr. Phillips of Glouceſter, and to his wife, who was Mr. Clutterbuck's niece, for their lives; the remainder to Nathaniel Winchcombe, of Strond, eſq; and his heirs.

LITTLETON upon Severn. By a late purchaſe, this manor is the property of ſir Henry Lippincot, who was created a baronet in the year 1778, ſince the printing of the account of Stoke Biſhop, where that gentleman reſides, and under which head his name occurs.

OLEPEN. To the genealogical account of the family of Daunt, in the note to p. 587, add as follows: By the death of Thomas Daunt, ſon of Thomas and Elizabeth, in the year 1777, his nephew, Thomas Daunt, eſq; ſucceeded to this eſtate, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Olepen.

OZLEWORTH. By the death of James Clutterbuck, eſq; this eſtate is veſted in Mrs. Clutterbuck, his widow.

WORMINGTON. Nathaniel Jefferys, late of London, eſq; purchaſed this manor, and the advowſon of the church, of the late Mr. Partridge, and preſented the reverend Mr. Thomas Stedman to the rectory. He alſo purchaſed Wormington Grange of lord Aylmer, ſo that he is proprietor of the greater part of the pariſh, and reſides at the Grange. He gives *Ermine, a lion rampant ſable, a canton of the ſecond within a double border argent.*

Page	Column.	Line.	
6	1	35	*for* rents houſes and, *read* rents and houſes.
6	2	45	*for* we, *read* were.
7	1	51	*for* for, *read* from.
11	2	16	*for* dioſceſes, *read* dioceſes.
13	2		In the explanation of berry, *read* a camp or fortification.
20	2	43	*for* Botloe, *read* Dudſton and King's Barton
24	1	45	*for* every Thurſday, *read* on Thurſday.
33	1	34	*for* a bible, *read* the bible.
59	2	3	*for* that purſue, *read* purſuing.
65	2	37	*for* writtin, *read* written.
66	1	17	*for* ſorth, *read* ſorts; and in the 2d line of the 2d column of the note, *for* conjecture, *read* conjuncture.
67	2	3&5	*for* preſtitit, *read* p'ſtitit; and in the 16th line of the ſame column, *for* poſiut, *read* poſuit; alſo, in the 22d line, *for* vill'e, *read* vill'ni.
82	1	11	*for* era, *read* æra.
84	2	6	from the bottom, *read* 9 E. 1.
92	2	2	of the note, *for* alured, *read* allured.
98	1		laſt line, *read* 13 E. 1.
103	2	43	*for* wiſhfully, *read* wiſtfully.
137	2	31	*for* within, *read* with.
139	1	6	*for* legantine, *read* legatine.
143	2	6	*for* Linton, *read* Minſterworth.
161	2	12	*for* roundels, *read* roundlets.
165	1	52	*for* prebends, *read* prebendaries.
167	2	13	for that inſcription, ſee it more correct under Withington.
171	1	17	*for* Trinity college, *read* King's college.
175	2	38	*for* SVE, *read* SNE.
233	1	30	*for* Saliſbury, *read* Shrewſbury.
239	1	22	*for* ſable, *read* azure.
242	1	27	*for* Somerviles, *read* following.
264	2	12	*for* earl of Talbot, *read* earl Talbot.
271	2	7	after ſeven hides, *read* and one virgate. In Eldbertone five hides.
281	2	9	*for* a chevron, *read* a feſs.
285	2	7	*for* a bend wavy, *read* a bend wavy ſable.
351	1	39	*for* No. 1. *read* No. 31.
353	1	8	*for* 1775, *read* 1774.
354	2	18	*for* his, *read* her; and line 28, *for* earl of Bathurſt, *read* earl Bathurſt.
355	2	13	of the note, *for* earl of Bathurſt, *read* earl Bathurſt.
368	1	34	In the account of population, *for* 3878, *read* 3988. This miſtake was occaſioned by the family in the workhouſe having been intirely omitted.
374	2	19	*for* gules, *read* azure.
387	1	23	*for* York, *read* Canterbury.
421	2	4	from the bottom, *for* Elliot, *read* Elton.
425	2	13	*for* quicked, *read* quickened.
426	1	40	*for* againſt, *read* in favour of; and line 42, *for* 1 R. 3. *read* 1 H. 7.
429	2	32	*for* dures, *read* duros.
474	2	48	*for* Newland, *read* Newnham.
476	2	15	*for* daughters, *read* ſiſters.
495	2	49	*read* and his ſiſter, Mrs. Wilmot.
528	1	19	*for* 1776, *read* 1766.
546	1	44	*for* Thomas-Edwards Freeman of Batſford, *read* John Freeman, of Hidcote.
548	2	32	*for* leaſt, *read* left.
563	2	30	*dele* it.
634	2	44	*for* George, *read* Charles.
643	2	5&6	*read* Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; is lord of the manor.
675	2	33	*for* George, *read* Gregory.
716	2	49	*for* Sheldon, *read* Selden.
775	2	24	*for* 32 E. 3. *read* 32 E. 1.
842	1	1	of the note, *for* paternally, as it is printed in part of the impreſſion, *read* maternally.

In the charter of the corporation of Tewkeſbury, *for* community, *read* commonalty, throughout.

PRELIMINARY MATTERS.

OF RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS, &c.

THERE were ſix mitred abbies in this county; thoſe of Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Winchcombe, Tewkeſbury, Hayles, and Flaxley. The three firſt were peeral, the heads of which had ſeats in parliament till the diſſolution. This was more than a proportionable ſhare for the county, ſince there were only twenty-five abbats and two priors that held by barony in the whole kingdom. Beſides theſe, there were many other religious houſes of almoſt every denomination, which are mentioned in this book, under the names of the ſeveral places where they ſtood. But a ſhort account of the riſe, progreſs, and diſſolution of the monaſtic ſtate in general belongs more properly to this part of the work.

By religious houſes I mean cathedral churches, abbeys, priories, colleges, preceptories, &c. Few are ignorant of what is meant by cathedral churches, but the names and diſtinctions of the reſt are not ſo well underſtood.

An ABBEY was a ſociety of religious people, over whom an abbat, [from the Syriac *abba*, father] or abbeſs, preſided as head. In every abbey was a prior immediately under the abbat, who, during the abbat's abſence, had the chief care of the houſe. Under him was the ſub-prior, and in great abbies the third and fourth prior, all removable at the will of the abbat. They had alſo four great *obedientiarii*, or officers, viz. 1. The *ſacriſta* or ſexton, who took care of the buildings, the veſſels, the books, and veſtments of the church. 2. The *theſaurarius*, or burſar, who received all the rents and revenues of the monaſtery, and diſburſed all expences. 3. The cellarer, who provided food for the houſe. 4. The *camerarius*, or chamberlain, who found the clothing. Beſides theſe, there were the almoner, infirmarer, and other inferior officers.

A PRIORY had for its head a prior or prioreſs, who was as abſolute as any abbat in his abbey. Theſe were called conventual priories, becauſe the head was choſen by the convent; but they could not proceed to election without a *Conge d'elire* from their patron; which is alſo the reaſon why the king grants a *Conge d'elire*, in order to the election of biſhops, for the crown is the patron of all biſhopricks. In ſome of theſe were alſo a ſub-prior, *ſacriſta*, &c. as in the abbey. But there was a ſubordinate kind of priory, being only a cell to ſome great abbey. In

ſuch, the prior was placed and removed at the will of the abbat-ſovereign. Alien-priories, or priories-alien, had their riſe in this manner: when eſtates were given to any foreign monaſtery, the monks, that they might have faithful ſtewards of their lands, built a convenient houſe upon them, for the reception of a ſmall convent, and then ſent over ſuch a number of their own houſe as they thought fit, conſtituting a prior over them.

COLLEGES, or COLLEGIATE CHURCHES, had a certain number of *Secular Canons*, living under the government of a dean, warden, provoſt, or maſter. There belonged to theſe foundations ſometimes chaplains, ſinging-men, clerks and choriſters.

CELLS were of two kinds; ſome, where an abbat, or prior of a great monaſtery, had lands lying at a diſtance from it, on which account they found it convenient to ſend two or three monks to inſpect the revenues of the place, and to perform divine ſervice, allowing them a maintenance at diſcretion, and removing them at pleaſure. Other cells received their revenues, to their own uſe, of the head of ſome great monaſtery, who preſented to, and viſited them, as their patron.

PRECEPTORIES, or COMMANDERIES, were houſes or cells to their principal manſions in London, erected by the Knights Templars, or Hoſpitallers, on their manors, in which ſome of their fraternity inhabited, who were under the government of the preceptors or commanders, and were to take care of the lands and rents, belonging to their order, in the neighbouring country.

FRIERIES differed from monaſteries, as they were not endowed with any certain revenues. They generally belonged to the *Franciſcans* and *Dominicans*, of the mendicant orders.

CHANTERIES were ſmall chapels, commonly built adjoining to the ſides or ends of churches, to which lands were given for prieſts to pray for the ſouls of the donors, their anceſtors and heirs; but theſe chanteries were not incorporate.

HOSPITALS were for the relief and maintenance of the ſick and impotent, who were lay-brethren, or ſiſters.

GUILDS, from the Anglo-Saxon word *gild*, which ſignifies a ſociety, were maintained by the yearly contributions of well-diſpoſed perſons; but the maintenance of the prieſt was ſettled by the firſt founder.

The monaſtic orders belonging to theſe ſeveral houſes were either religious or military; of the firſt were all monks and canons. Of the monks the moſt antient are

The BENEDICTINES, or thoſe that follow the rule of St. Benedict, or Bennet, who was born at Narſi, in Italy, about the year 480. He founded twelve monaſteries in his own country, the chief whereof was at Mont Caſſin, and gave them a rule, approved by pope Gregory the Great, A. D. 595. They were called the Black Monks, from the colour of their habit, which was a long, black, looſe, ſtuff coat, with a cowl or hood of the ſame, and a ſcapular. They wore a white flannel habit under it, and boots on their legs. Of this order were the three abbies of Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, and Winchcombe; and the priories of Stanley St. Leonard, Deerhurſt, and Newent, in this county; as were indeed all the cathedral priories, except Carliol, or Carliſle, and moſt of the richeſt abbies in the kingdom. Odo biſhop of Cluny, in Burgundy, thinking ſome things too remiſs in St. Bennet's rule, about A. D. 912, took upon him to reform them, which was the riſe of

The CLUNIAC order. Moſt of our Engliſh houſes of this order were ſubordinate to the abbey of Cluny, or ſome other foreign monaſtery; and, as alien-priories, were ſeized during the wars with France, but were afterwards made *indigenæ*, and diſcharged from all ſubjection to any foreign abbey. Their habit was little different from that of the Benedictines.

The CARTHUSIANS were alſo a branch of the Benedictines, whoſe rule, with the addition of many ſeverities, they followed. Bruno, a native of Cologn in Germany, firſt inſtituted this order at Chartreuſe, in the dioceſe of Grenoble, about A. D. 1080; whence their monaſteries were corruptly called charter-houſes. They never eat fleſh, always wore a hair ſhirt next their ſkin, and none ever ſtirred out of the monaſtery, except the prior and procurator. Their habit was all white, except a plaited cloak, which was black.

The CISTERTIAN order was ſo called, from Ciſtertium, or Citeaux, in the biſhoprick of Chalons, where it was firſt planted, A. D. 1098, by Robert Harding, an Engliſhman, abbat of Moliſme, in Burgundy. They were ſometimes called Bernardines, becauſe St. Bernard was a great propagator of this order; alſo, White Monks, becauſe their habit was a white caſſock, with a narrow ſcapulary; but they ſometimes wore a black gown, with long ſleeves, when they went abroad, but not to church. The abbies of Hayles, and Flaxley, in this county, were of this order.

Theſe were all the orders of monks that were to be met with in England. The canons were either ſecular or regular.

The SECULAR CANONS were ſo called, becauſe, being clergymen, they ſerved the world, [*ſeculum*] in performing ſpiritual offices for the laity, and taking upon them the care of ſouls, which the regulars were incapable of. They were in no reſpect different from ordinary prieſts, except being under the government of ſome local ſtatutes; and were not ſo ſtrictly obliged to live under one roof as the monks and regular canons, but generally lived apart, and were ſeverally maintained by diſtinct prebends, in almoſt the ſame manner with the canons and prebendaries of our cathedral and collegiate churches at preſent. There was a college of theſe at Weſtbury, in Gouceſterſhire.

REGULAR CANONS were ſo called, becauſe they were obliged to a ſtrict obſervance of the rule of St.

St. Auſtin, or Auguſtine, biſhop of Hippo, in Africa; who, they ſay, was their founder, about the year 400; but they were not eminent till the tenth or eleventh century, and came not into England till after the conqueſt; St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, being the firſt, which was built by archbiſhop Lanfranc, A.D. 1084. They were alſo called Black Canons, becauſe they wore a long black caſſock, with a white rochet over it, and over all a black cloak and hood. They alſo wore beards, whereas the monks were all ſhaved, and wore a cap upon their heads. The abbey of Cirenceſter, the priory of St. Oſwald in the city of Glouceſter, and that of Lanthony, near Glouceſter, were of this order.

The PREMONSTRATENSIAN CANONS were inſtituted at Premonſtratum, in France, by one Norbert, about A.D. 1120. They were alſo called White Canons, from their wearing a white caſſock, with a rochet over it, and a long white cloak.

The SEMPRINGHAM, or GILBERTINE CANONS were inſtituted by St. Gilbert, at Sempringham, in Lincolnſhire, A. D. 1148. Their habit was a black caſſock, over which they wore a furred cloak, and a hood lined with lamb-ſkins. Their rule was compoſed out of thoſe of St. Auſtin and St. Bennet, with ſome ſpecial ſtatutes of their own. The monaſteries of this order conſiſted both of men and women, living under the ſame roof, but ſeparated by a wall.

The CANONS REGULAR OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE were founded in imitation of thoſe regulars inſtituted in the church of that name at Jeruſalem. Their habit was the ſame as of other Black Canons, with a diſtinction of a double red croſs upon the breaſt of their cloak, or upper garment. The endeavours of theſe religious for the regaining of the Holy Land, after the loſs of Jeruſalem, coming to nothing, their lands, revenues and privileges were transferred to the

MATURINES, or friers of the order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives, who were inſtituted by St. John de Matta, and Felix de Valois, about A. D. 1200; and confirmed by Innocent III, who gave them white robes, with a red and blue croſs on their breaſts, and appointed that all the poſſeſſions which they enjoyed ſhould be equally divided into three parts; one for the entertainment and reception of religious perſons, another to relieve the poor, and the third to redeem chriſtians kept captive by the infidels. Theſe canons were alſo called Trinitarians, and here in England they were ſaid to be of the order of Ingham, becauſe the monaſtery at Ingham, in Norfolk, was the chief of that rule.

The BONHOMMES, or GOODMEN, were firſt brought into England A.D. 1283, by Edmund earl of Cornwall, and placed in a rectory or college founded by him at Aſſerug, or Aſhridge, in Bucks. They followed St. Auſtin's rule. At Edingdon, in Wiltſhire, was another houſe of this order, theſe two being all that were in England.

As for the nunneries of the Benedictine, Cluniac, Ciſtertian, and Carthuſian rules, and the Auſtin, Premonſtratenſian, and Gilbertine nuns, they were inſtituted by the ſame perſons as the monks of thoſe orders, and followed the ſame rules, and wore habits of the ſame colour with the monks, their heads being always covered with a veil. Beſides theſe, we had in England three other orders of religious females.

1. CLARISSES, or thoſe of the order of St. Clare, who inſtituted it about A.D. 1225.

2. BRIGETTAN nuns, founded by St. Bridget, queen of Sweden, about A.D. 1360.

3. Nuns of the order of FONTEVRAULT, wearing a black habit with a white veil; reformed from the Benedictines by Robert de Arbuſculo, at Font Ebrald in Poictiers, A. D. 1117.

Of the military orders there is mention made but of two in this book, viz. of the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, and the Knights Templars.

The HOSPITALLERS, ſince called Knights of Rhodes, or Malta, were firſt taken notice of about A. D. 1090, and were greatly favoured by Godfrey of Bullen, or Bologne, and his ſucceſſor Baldwin, king of Jeruſalem. They followed partly St. Auſtin's rule, and wore a white croſs upon their black habit. There was alſo in England one houſe of nuns of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, viz. Buckland, in Somerſetſhire.

The KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, ſo called from having their reſidence in certain rooms adjoining to the temple at Jeruſalem, were inſtituted A. D. 1118. They followed the Ciſtertian rule, and their duty was to guard pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land. Their habit was white, with a red croſs. They were at firſt ſo poor, that they had ſcarce one horſe to two knights, therefore their coat of arms was two knights riding upon one horſe. The temple at London, now belonging to the ſocieties of the law, was conſecrated to their uſe in the year 1185, in the preſence of king Henry the ſecond, queen Elianor, and a great concourſe of nobles. They had a preceptory at Quenington, in this county.

The eſtates belonging to religious houſes were valued by the king's commiſſioners in the 26th year of Henry VIII. Of this valuation we have two very different copies, the one given us by Mr. Burton, or Mr. Speed, which was taken from the very original delivered to king Henry VIII. by the commiſſioners; the other at the end of the firſt Tome of the Monaſticon, taken by Sir William Dugdale out of an antient copy in the Cottonian library. Theſe two valuations ſeldom agree, and for that reaſon, becauſe there is ſuch authority for both, it is thought fit that the revenues, according to both rates, ſhould be inſerted.

The original of monks in Britain may be dated from the firſt planting of chriſtianity here, though it is probable the monaſtic rules were not introduced till the time of St. Patrick, who, after he

he had converted the Iriſh to the chriſtian faith, A. D. 433, came over to England; and finding at Glaſtonbury twelve anchorites, gathered them together, and making himſelf abbat, taught them to live according to the monaſtic rules. In the next age, about A. D. 512, the Britiſh hiſtorians report, that St. Dubricius, archbiſhop of St. David's, founded twelve monaſteries, and taught his monks to live after the manner of the Aſiatics and Africans, by the labour of their own hands. And not long after, the abbey of Bangor was inſtituted, which, according to Bede, conſiſted of ſeven claſſes, each claſs containing three hundred monks, who all lived on their own labour. About A. D. 596, Auſtin, a monk of Rome, was ſent over by pope Gregory the Great, to convert England to the chriſtian faith; who being courteouſly entertained by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and made archbiſhop of Canterbury, founded a monaſtery there that bore his own name: Soon after which, upon the converſion of the Weſt Saxons and Mercians, monaſteries were erected in all parts where chriſtianity had any footing, and liberally endowed by the Saxon kings.

At the end of the eighth century, the Danes made deſcents upon England, and finding moſt wealth, and leaſt reſiſtance, in the monaſteries, generally plundered them; which forced the monks to quit their ſeats, and leave them to the ſecular clergy; ſo that in king Edgar's time, there was ſcarce one left in all England. Edgar was a lewd and cruel prince, and Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury, with other monks, taking advantage from the horrors of conſcience that ſeized him, perſuaded him that the reſtoring of the monaſtic ſtate would be matter of great merit; ſo he converted many of the chapters into monaſteries, and it appears by the foundation of the priory of Worceſter, that he had then founded forty-ſeven. By his authority alſo, all the lands which had been taken away from religious places were reſtored; and the king, by Dunſtan's advice, made the ſecond reformation of our antient Engliſh monks, in the council of Wincheſter, A. D. 965.

The monks being thus ſettled in their antient rights and privileges, quietly enjoyed their lands till the conqueſt; at which time monaſteries had a deep ſhare in the afflictions of the conquered nation.

It was in the conqueror's time that the third and laſt regulation of monks was made, by archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the council held at London, A. D. 1075.

The orders of regular canons of St. Auſtin, and of Cluniac monks, were brought into England, and ſix houſes of each ſort founded in this reign; as alſo ſixteen Benedictine abbies and priories, beſides fourteen alien priories. The king himſelf built and endowed two abbies, one priory, and five alien priories.

William Rufus ſucceeded. He was heir to the vices, not to the virtues of his father, and miſerably oppreſſed the religious, ſeized upon the revenues of the vacant abbies, and biſhopricks, and would never let them be filled without ſome ſimoniacal bargain. If we except about nine alien priories, there were only thirteen religious houſes founded in the thirteen years of this reign; viz. ſeven of the Benedictine, four of the Cluniac, and two of the Auſtin order, and about nine alien priories; but not one collegiate church in this or the preceding reign. The king himſelf built only two ſmall priories.

King Henry I. is recorded not only as an encourager of learning, but, according to the ideas of that age, as a very pious, good prince; and his founding of nine or ten monaſteries confirms the truth of this character. In the beginning of his reign, the Knights Hoſpitallers ſettled in London. A. D. 1128, the Ciſtertians were firſt brought into England, and placed at Weverley, in Surrey; and about this time the canons of the Holy Sepulchre came to Warwick. The number of religious houſes founded in the reign of king Henry I. were above one hundred; viz. about thirty of the Benedictine monaſteries, forty of the Auſtin order, five of the Cluniac, ten Ciſtertian houſes, four colleges, two preceptories, and thirteen alien priories.

King Stephen was virtuous, religious, and liberal; and after the wars between him and the empreſs Maud were ended, he became a great builder of religious houſes. A. D. 1146, the Premonſtratenſian order was brought into England, their firſt monaſtery being Newhouſe, in Lincolnſhire. Two years after, the Gilbertine order had its riſe, at Sempringham, in that county. In this reign were built fifteen monaſteries of the Benedictine order, twenty-five priories of Black Canons, thirty-five Ciſtertian abbies, ſix houſes of the Premonſtratenſian, ſix of the Gilbertine, and four of the Cluniac rule; one college, two preceptories, and three alien priories.

King Henry II. was very obliging to the clergy, eſpecially after the murder of Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury. He founded eight religious houſes; and in his reign were built twenty-two Benedictine, thirty Auſtin, eight Premonſtratenſian, four Gilbertine, and ſix Cluniac monaſteries; three collegiate churches, ſix preceptories, (for in the year 1185 the Templars came into England) eight alien priories, and, what is more remarkable, almoſt twenty Ciſtertian abbies, notwithſtanding it was contrary to a canon made at the general chapter of the Ciſtertian order, in the year 1152; wherein the erecting of any more abbies of that rule was expreſſly forbid, becauſe there were above five hundred of them already founded.

In the time of Richard I. the humour of going to recover the Holy Land from the Saracens mightily prevailed in England, as well as in all other parts of Chriſtendom; and the money deſigned for pious uſes being expended in thoſe wars,

wars, and for the ranſom of the king, there were few monaſteries built in this reign, viz. only ſix of the Benedictine, four of the Auſtin, one of the Ciſtertian, four of the Premonſtratenſian, and two of the Gilbertine order, with one alien priory. The king is ſaid to have mortally hated the Black Monks, the Ciſtertians, and the Templars; and not only theſe three ſorts, but alſo all religious men, for we do not find that he built one monaſtery in all England.

King John, though he was always prejudiced againſt the eccleſiaſtics, founded a ſtately abbey for the Ciſtertians, at Beaulieu, *in Com.* Hants, and a nunnery for Benedictines, at Lambley in Northumberland. In this reign were built ſeven Benedictine abbies and priories, eleven for regular canons, ſeven for Ciſtertian monks, one preceptory, two Premonſtratenſian abbies, ſix of the Gilbertine order, and two alien priories.

In the reign of king Henry III. we find but four Benedictine abbies and priories built, fifteen of the Auſtin, nine of the Ciſtertian, and of the Gilbertine, Cluniac, and Premonſtratenſian orders each one, as alſo one alien priory. And the king himſelf founded only the ſmall Gilbertine cell of Fordham in Cambridgeſhire. For during this reign came the Dominican or preaching friars into this kingdom, A. D. 1217; and the Franciſcans, or Friars Minors, A. D. 1224; who, for the pretended ſeverity of their lives, and their frequent preaching, were at firſt greatly admired by the people, to the prejudice of the other regulars and pariſh prieſts.

King Edward I. ſucceeded next, who built the ſtately abbey of Vale-Royal, in Cheſhire.

Now the greatneſs and riches of the eccleſiaſtics began to be envied by the nobility and gentry, and the affections of the people were alienated by the ſermons, pamphlets, and ſecret inſinuations of the begging friars. In the ſeventh year of this king's reign, the ſtatute of *Mortmain* was enacted, by which all religious perſons were incapacitated from entering upon any fees, either to buy them, or to receive them of the gift of others, without licence of the chief lords, upon pain of forfeiture. There were ſeveral laws made to prevent this, for (as Frederick the abbot of Canterbury told William the Conqueror) the lands, which were for the maintenance of martial men, were converted to pious uſes, and beſtowed on holy votaries, by which means the military ſervices, neceſſary for the defence of the kingdom, were withdrawn; and beſides, the chief lords loſt their eſcheats, wardſhips, reliefs, &c. to prevent which, at the creating of a ſeignory, this clauſe was often inſerted in the deed of feoffment, viz. *Quod licitum ſit donatori, rem donatam dare vel vendere cui voluerit, exceptis viris religioſis, et Judæis.* Lord Coke, 2 Inſt. c. 36. has ſhewn how many ways the religious had to evade this law, of which they complained; and, to ſupply the loſs of new benefactions, procured penſions, privileges from paying tithes, and, what the church finds the inconvenience of to this day, impropriations.—— The king ſeized all the alien priories in the year 1295; the rents and profits, which iſſued out of them to foreign monaſteries, being conceived of advantage to his enemies. In this reign were founded three monaſteries of the Benedictine order, two Auſtin priories, three Ciſtertian abbies, one preceptory, nine colleges, and one Gilbertine priory.

In the reign of king Edward II. we find no great ſtir made about the monks, or their lands; indeed the Knights Templars were ſeized, and their goods and revenues confiſcated, though they were not appropriated to any ſecular uſe, but ſettled upon the Knights Hoſpitallers, by act of parliament, 17 Edw. 2. We do not meet with any monaſtery founded by this unhappy prince, nor indeed but two of the Benedictine, and two of the Auſtin order, by any other perſons, during this period.

King Edward III. is characterized by the monks to have been a pious as well as a valiant prince, for though his wars with France would not ſuffer him to give much to religious houſes, and forced him to be ſevere upon the alien priories; yet there were a great many monaſteries founded in his reign, viz. three Benedictine houſes, ſix of the Auſtin order, one Ciſtertian, and ſeventeen colleges. And notwithſtanding his own extraordinary charges, he founded, and liberally endowed, the Auſtin nunnery at Dartford, in Kent, with the two large colleges of St. George at Windſor, and St. Stephen at Weſtminſter.

In the reign of king Richard II. Wickliff's doctrines were eagerly embraced, and the mendicant friars began to loſe their reputation. There were only two or three Carthuſian monaſteries, and ten or eleven colleges founded during this period.

In the ſixth year of Henry IV. A. D. 1404, was held the *parliamentum indoctum*, ſo called, becauſe none that were learned in the laws of the land were ſuffered to be choſen members of it. A bill was brought into this parliament to deprive the clergy of all their temporal poſſeſſions, for the relief of the king's neceſſities; but by the mediation of Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, it was ſet aſide. This king built the college of Battelfield *in com. Salop.* which, with two or three colleges more, and a Carthuſian priory, were all the foundations during this reign.

In the ſecond year of Henry V. there was another attempt made againſt the poſſeſſions of the church, but archbiſhop Chicheley, earneſtly preſſing the young king to recover his right to the crown of France; and for the vigorous carrying on of a war, promiſing in the name of the clergy ſuch a benevolence as ſcarce ever had been given by the ſubject, the king readily embraced the propoſal, and the church was once more preſerved from ſacrilege. But in a parliament held this year

at Leiceſter, all the alien priors were given to the king, with their lands, houſes, &c. except ſuch as were conventual, *i. e.* ſuch as had liberty to chooſe their own prior. In this king's ſhort reign were founded only ſix colleges and an Auſtin priory, beſides the Carthuſian abbey at Sheen *in com. Surr.* and the houſe of the Brigettan order at Syon, *in com. Middleſ.* which were built, and liberally endowed by the king himſelf.

King Henry VI. a religious but unfortunate prince, ſucceeded next, who founded Eaton college in Buckinghamſhire, and king's college in Cambridge, and endowed them chiefly out of the ſuppreſſed alien priories. Beſides them there were ſix other colleges founded in this reign.

During the civil wars between the York and Lancaſter families, in the time of Edward IV. we muſt not expect to meet with any conſiderable additions to the church. In thoſe troubleſome times ſhe was more fortunate than might have been expected, in keeping her own; but there were ſome few colleges founded in this reign.

Note, the numbers of religious houſes built in every king's reign are not compleat and exact, for there are almoſt two hundred and fifty abbies, priories and colleges, the dates of the foundations of which we are ignorant of.

Our hiſtorians are ſilent concerning monaſtic affairs in the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. ſo that we conclude there was nothing remarkable in them till the reformation, which began to take place in the next reign. For all monaſteries not having 200*l. per ann.* (of which there were above 370) were diſſolved, 27 H. 8. and all their lands, rents, and houſes, with their ſtock of cattle, corn, &c. given to the king. In the 31ſt year of his reign, all the great abbies, to the number of ſix hundred and forty-five, met with the ſame fate. The next year, the houſes, lands and goods of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem were ſeized by, or annexed to, the crown; as were ninety colleges, one hundred and ten hoſpitals, and 2374 chanteries and free chapels, in the thirty-ſeventh year of that reign; which put a final period to the monaſtic ſtate in this kingdom.

The firſt ſtep that was made towards it, was that which cardinal Wolſey took, in the ſixteenth and twentieth years of the king's reign. He projected and laid two noble foundations, the one at Oxford, and the other at Ipſwich, the place of his birth, both for the encouragement of the learned, and the inſtruction of youth; and for that end obtained licenſe from the ſee of Rome to diſſolve above thirty ſmall monaſteries, which being executed, their lands by law fell to the king, and thereupon the cardinal took out grants of, and endowed his colleges with them. This made way for the ruin of the greater houſes.

Another thing was the diſcovery of an impoſture about this time, begun and carried on by one Elizabeth Barton, afterwards called the nun of Kent, and ſome prieſts that confederated with her. This woman had been for a while troubled with fits, or elſe counterfeited them, and ſpoke ſuch things as made thoſe about her think ſhe was inſpired. The parſon of the pariſh, hoping to draw advantages from this, engaged her for his purpoſe, and taught her ſo to counterfeit thoſe fits, if they were ever real, that ſhe became very ready at it. The matter was much noiſed about, and the prieſt intending to raiſe the credit of an image of the bleſſed virgin's that was in this church, that ſo pilgrimages and offerings might be made to it, alſo engaged one Bocking, a monk of Canterbury, in the ſcheme. They taught her to declare in her fits, that the bleſſed virgin appeared to her, and told her ſhe could not be well till ſhe viſited that image. She inveighed againſt an ill courſe of life, hereſy, and the king's ſuit of divorce, then depending; and by many diſtortions of her body, ſeemed to be inwardly poſſeſſed. A day was ſet for her cure, and before an aſſembly of two thouſand people, ſhe was carried to that image; where, having acted her fits all over, ſhe ſeemed ſuddenly to be recovered, which was aſcribed to the interpoſition of the virgin, and the virtue of the image. Upon this ſhe entered into a religious life, and Bocking was her ghoſtly father. There were violent ſuſpicions of incontinence between them, but the eſteem ſhe was in bore them down. Many thought her a propheteſs; and archbiſhop Warham among the reſt. A book was written of her revelations, and a letter ſhewed in characters of gold, ſaid to be ſent to her from heaven by Mary Magdalen. She pretended that when the king was laſt at Calais, ſhe was carried inviſibly beyond ſea, and brought back again; that an angel gave her the ſacrament; and that God revealed to her, that, if the king went on in his divorce, and married another wife, he ſhould fall from his crown, and not live a month longer. Biſhop Fiſher, and many monks, friers and nuns, gave credit to this, and grew very inſolent upon it. Her confederates publiſhed her revelations in all parts of the kingdom, whereupon ſhe and nine of her accomplices we apprehended; who, without rack or torture, confeſſed the whole conſpiracy, and were appointed to go to St. Paul's; where, after a ſermon preached on that occaſion by the biſhop of Bangor, they repeated their confeſſion in the hearing of the people, and were ſent priſoners to the tower. But it was given out that all was extorted from them by violence, and meſſages were ſent to the nun, deſiring her to deny all that ſhe had confeſſed; which made the king judge it neceſſary to proceed to further extremities. So ſhe and ſix of her accomplices were attainted of treaſon, and on the twentieth of April following, were executed at tyburn; where, freely acknowledging her impoſtures, and the juſtice of the ſentence, ſhe laid the blame on thoſe that ſuffered with her; and concluded her life, begging pardon both of God and the king.

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If this impoſture had fallen out in a darker age, in which the world went mad after viſions, the king might have loſt his crown by it. This diſcovery diſpoſed all to look on older ſtories of the trances of monaſtical people, as contrivances to ſerve baſe purpoſes, and made way for the deſtruction of that order of men in England.

About the year 1535, the king, apprehenſive of a war from the emperor, intended to fortify his harbours, and to encourage trade and navigation, upon which the ballance of Europe began then to turn; and for that purpoſe, reſolving to make uſe of the wealth of the monaſteries, thought the beſt way to bring them into his own hands, would be to expoſe their vices.

Cranmer promoted this much, and a general viſitation of all the religious houſes in England, was begun in October 1535, and caſt into ſeveral precincts. Inſtructions were given to the viſitors, directing them what things to inquire after, concerning the revenues of the monaſteries, the lives and converſation of the monks, nuns, &c.

With theſe inſtructions they went over England, and found in many places monſtrous diſorders. The ſin of Sodom was found in ſeveral houſes; great factions and barbarous cruelties in others, and in ſome they found tools for coining. The report contained many abominable things, that are not fit to be mentioned. Some of theſe were printed, but the greateſt part is loſt; only a report of one hundred and forty-four houſes is yet extant. The abbat of Langden, in Kent, had been found in bed with a whore, who went in the habit of a lay brother; which perhaps diſpoſed him to comply with ſuch terms as were offered him, and he and ten of his monks were the firſt who ſigned a reſignation of their houſe to the king. Two other houſes in the ſame county, Folkeſtone and Dover, followed their example, as did four others in the following year.

In February a parliament met, and an act was paſſed for the ſuppreſſion of all monaſteries under 200 *l.* a year, and their revenues were given to the king. The report of the viſitors was read in the two houſes, and diſpoſed them to great eaſineſs in this matter. The monaſteries were much richer than they ſeemed to be from the rent-rolls of their eſtates, for it was the practice to let them at their firſt rates, tho' the value of lands was much enhanced, but inſtead of raiſing the rents, they exacted great fines from their tenants, upon the renewal of their leaſes; ſo that ſome houſes, rated only at 200 *l.* a year, were really worth many thouſands.

As ſoon as this act was paſſed, viſitors were ſent to examine into, and take inventories of their revenues, and to take their ſeals into their keeping: They were to try how many of the religious would take capacities, and return to a ſecular courſe of life; but thoſe who intended to continue in that ſtate, were to be ſent to ſome of the great monaſteries that lay neareſt. A penſion was alſo to be aſſigned to the abbat, or prior, during life; and they were particularly to examine what leaſes had been made all the laſt year; for the abbats, hearing what was coming upon them, had been raiſing all the money they could; and ſo it was intended to recover what was made away by ill bargains. There were great complaints made of the proceedings of the viſitors, of their violences and briberies, and perhaps not without reaſon. Ten thouſand of the religious were ſet to ſeek their fortunes, with forty ſhillings and a gown a man. Their goods and plate were eſtimated at 100,000 *l.* and the valued rents of their houſes was 32,000 *l.* but was really worth above ten times as much. The churches and cloiſters were in moſt places pulled down, and the materials ſold, leſt ſome accidental change might conduce to their reſtitution.

This gave a general diſcontent, and the monks were now as much pitied as they were formerly hated. It was thought ſtrange to ſee the king devour what his anceſtors had dedicated to the honour of God, and his ſaints. The nobility and gentry, who provided for their younger children and friends, by putting them in thoſe ſanctuaries, were ſenſible of their loſs. The people, who had been fed at the abbats tables, and as they travelled over the country, found the abbies to be places of reception for ſtrangers, ſaw what they were to loſe. But the more ſuperſtitious, who thought their friends muſt now ſtill continue in purgatory, whithout that relief wh ch the maſſes procured them, were beyond meaſure offended at theſe proceedings.

To remove this general diſcontent, Cromwell adviſed the king to ſell the abbey lands, at very eaſy rates, to the nobility and gentry, and to oblige them to keep up the wonted hoſpitality. This would both be grateful to them, and would engage them to aſſiſt the crown in the maintenance of the changes that had been made; ſince their own intereſts would be interwoven with the rights of the crown; and the common people, whoſe grudges lay chiefly in their ſtomachs, would be eaſily pacified, if hoſpitality was ſtill kept up. Upon a clauſe in the act, impowering the king to found a-new ſuch houſes as he ſhould think fit, there were fifteen monaſteries, and ſixteen nunneries, now founded. It ſeems theſe had been more regular than the reſt, ſo that for a while, they were reprieved, till the general ſuppreſſion. They were bound to obey ſuch rules as the king ſhould ſend them, and to pay him tenths and firſt fruits.

All this did not pacify the people, for in the beginning of October, 20,000 roſe in Lincolnſhire, led by a prieſt, under the diſguiſe of a cobler; but upon the offer of a general pardon, they were ſoon diſperſed. At the ſame time there was a more formidable riſing in Yorkſhire, headed by one Aſk, who performed his part with great dexterity. They became 40,000 ſtrong in a few days, and met with no oppoſition. They forced the archbiſhop of York, and the lord Darcy, to

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ſwear to their covenant, and to go along with them. They beſieged Skipton, but the earl of Cumberland held it out againſt them; as Sir Ralph Evers did Scarborough caſtle; though for twenty days he and his men had no proviſions but bread and water. There was alſo an inſurrection in all the other northern counties, againſt whom the earl of Shrewſbury made head. But at length a proclamation of pardon, without any reſtrictions, being ſigned and ſent them, they were every where quieted. Aſk was invited to court, and well uſed by the king, with a view to learn from him all the ſecret correſpondences they had in other parts of the kingdom; but withdrawing without leave, he was taken, and hanged at York. This was followed by ſeveral little inſurrections but they were all quickly diſperſed by the vigilance of the duke of Norfolk.

As ſoon as the country was every where quieted, and this threatening ſtorm blown over, the king went on more reſolutely in his deſign of ſuppreſſing the monaſteries. A new viſitation was appointed, to inquire into the converſation of the monks, to examine how they ſtood affected to the pope, and how they promoted the king's ſupremacy. The viſitors were likewiſe ordered to examine what impoſtures might be carried on among them, with regard either to images or relics, by which the ſuperſtition of the credulous people was wrought upon. Some few houſes of greater value were prevailed with, the former year, to ſurrender to the king. Many of the houſes that had not been diſolved, though they were in the former act, were now ſuppreſt, and many of the greater abbats were perſuaded by ſeveral motives to ſurrender. Some had been faulty during the rebellion, and ſo, to prevent a ſtorm, offered a reſignation. Others liked the reformation, and did it on that account. Some were found guilty of great diſorders in their lives, and, to prevent a ſhameful diſcovery, offered their houſes to the king; and others had made ſuch waſte, and ſuffered dilapidations, that having taken care of themſelves, they were the leſs concerned for others. At St. Albans, the rents were fixed ſo low, that the abbat could not maintain the charge of the abbey. At Battel, the whole furniture of the houſe and chapel were not worth 100 *l.* and their plate not above 300 *l.* In ſome houſes there was ſcarce any plate or furniture left. Many abbats and monks were glad to accept of a penſion for life, which was proportioned to the value of their houſe, and to their innocence. The abbats of St. Albans and Tewkeſbury had each 400 marks a year: but the abbat of St. Edmondſbury was more innocent, and more reſolute. The viſitors wrote "that they found no ſcandals in that houſe," but at laſt he was prevailed with, for a penſion of 500 marks, to reſign. The inferior governors had ſome 30, 20, or 10 *l.* penſions, and the monks had generally 6 *l.* or 8 marks each. All that ſhould give good example to others, by a quick and chearful ſurrender, were made to hope for advancement; ſo 121 of theſe houſes were this year reſigned to the king. In moſt houſes, the viſitors made the monks ſign a confeſſion of their former vices and diſorders, of which there is only one original extant, that eſcaped a general raſure of all ſuch papers in queen Mary's time; wherein they acknowledged, in a long narrative, their former idleneſs, gluttony and ſenſuality.

The common preamble to moſt ſurrenders was, "that upon full deliberation, and of their own "proper motion, for juſt and reaſonable cauſes "moving their conſciences, they did freely give "up their houſes to the king." Though ſome ſurrendered without any preamble, to the viſitors, as feoffees in truſt for the king. In ſhort, they went on at ſuch a rate, that 159 reſignations were obtained before the parliament met, who afterwards declared them good in law.

Such of the abbats as refuſed to ſurrender were roughly handled. The abbat of Fountains, in Yorkſhire, was charged by the commiſſioners with theft and ſacrilege, for taking into his private hands ſome jewels belonging to that monaſtery; for which they pronounced him perjured, and having depoſed him, extorted a private reſignation. The monks of the Charter-houſe, in the ſuburbs of London, were committed to Newgate, where, with hard and barbarous uſage, five of them died, and five more lay at the point of death. The two priors of Wooburn and Burlington, with the abbats of Whaley, Jervaux, and Sawley, were ſuſpected of a correſpondence with the rebels, and of favouring the pope; ſo they were all taken, attainted of treaſon, and executed. The abbats of Glaſtonbury and Reading had alſo ſent a great deal of their plate to the rebels; the former, to diſguiſe it the better, had made a perſon break into the houſe where the plate was kept; ſo he was convicted both of burglary and treaſon, and being condemned to death, was drawn from Wells, upon a hurdle, then hanged upon the hill called the Tor, near Glaſtonbury; his head ſet upon the abbey-gate, and his quarters expoſed at Wells, Bath, Ilcheſter, and Bridgwater. At his execution, he confeſt his crime, and begged both God's and the king's pardon for it. The abbat of Colcheſter was alſo attainted and executed, the grounds of which proceeding are not known; for the records of their attainders are loſt.

Upon the attainders of theſe abbats, their abbies were ſeized, and they were confirmed to the king in the following parliament, in a ſpecial proviſo made for that purpoſe.

Great complaints were made of the viſitors, as if they had uſed undue practices to make the abbats and monks ſurrender. They, on the other hand, publiſhed many of the vile practices found in thoſe houſes; and no ſtory became ſo public, as that of the prior of the Croſſed Friars in London, who was found in bed with a whore at noonday: He fell down on his knees, and begged thoſe who

who ſurpriſed him, not to diſcover his ſhame: They made him give them 30 *l.* which he proteſted was all he had, and he promiſed them as much more; but as he did not keep his word, a ſuit followed upon it. Yet all theſe perſonal blemiſhes did not work much on the people. It ſeemed unreaſonable to extinguiſh noble foundations, for the fault of ſome individuals; therefore another way was taken, which had a better effect.

They diſcovered many impoſtures concerning reliques and wonderful images, to which pilgrimages had been uſually made. At Reading was an angel's wing, which brought over the point of the ſpear that pierced our ſaviour's ſide. As many pieces of the croſs were found, as joined together would have made a prodigious one. The rood of grace at Boxley, in Kent, had been much eſteemed, and had drawn many pilgrims to it. It was obſerved to bow and rowl its eyes, to look at times well pleaſed or angry, which the credulous multitude imputed to a divine power; but being brought to St. Paul's croſs; and all the ſprings openly expoſed, that governed its ſeveral motions, all was diſcovered to be a notorious cheat. At Hayles, in Glouceſterſhire, the blood of Chriſt was ſhewed in a phial, and it was taught, that none could ſee it that was in mortal ſin. But good preſents being made, the deluded pilgrims went away well ſatisfied with the ſight of it. This was the blood of a duck, renewed every week, put into a phial, very thick on one ſide, and thin on the other; and either ſide turned toward the pilgrim, as the prieſts were ſatisfied with their oblations. Several other ſuch like impoſtures were diſcovered, which contributed much to the undeceiving of the people.

The richeſt ſhrine in England was Thomas Becket's, at Canterbury, whoſe ſtory is well known. His altar drew far greater oblations than thoſe that were dedicated to Chriſt, or the Bleſſed Virgin, as appears by the account of them in two years. In one, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and in another, not a penny was offered at Chriſt's altar. The ſame years, 63*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* were offered at the Bleſſed Virgin's altar. But in theſe very years there were 832*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* and 964*l.* 6*l.* 3*d.* offered at St. Thomas's. The ſhrine grew to be of ineſtimable value. Two days in the year were obſerved in honour of this ſaint; the twenty-ninth of December, called his martyrdom, and the ſeventh of July, the day of his tranſlation; and every fiftieth year was a jubilee, and an indulgence was granted to all that came and viſited his tomb, where 100,000 pilgrims are ſaid to have been at one time. Lewis VII. of France, came over in pilgrimage to viſit it, and offered a ſtone eſteemed the richeſt in Europe. It is hard to ſay which of the two, a hatred to Becket's ſeditious practices, or the love of his ſhrine, operated the ſtrongeſt on the king to unſaint him. However the ſhrine was broken, and the gold of it was ſo heavy, that it filled two cheſts, which took eight men each to carry them out of the church; and his ſcull, that had been ſo much worſhipped, was proved to be an impoſture; for the true ſcull was found with the reſt of his bones in his coffin.

The foundation of all this wealth was the belief of purgatory, and of the virtue that was in maſſes to redeem ſouls out of it; ſo it paſſed among all for a piece of piety to parents, and of care for the ſouls of themſelves and families, to endow religious houſes with lands, upon condition that they ſhould have maſſes ſaid for them, as it was agreed on, more or leſs frequently, according to the meaſure of the gift.

Some images were believed to have extraordinary virtue in them, and pilgrimages to theſe were much extolled. There was alſo great rivalry among the ſeveral orders, every one magnifying their own ſaints, images and reliques. The religious were generally very diſſolute, and groſſly ignorant. Their privileges were become a public grievance, and their lives were ill examples to the world; which, together with the proſpect of vaſt profit, through that deluge of wealth which was like to be diſperſed through the nation, upon the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, diſpoſed the people the more eaſily to conſent to their diſſolution.

A parliament was ſummoned on the twenty-eight of April, 1539, in which twenty of the abbats ſat in perſon. During this ſeſſion, an act paſſed for confirming all reſignations of religious houſes already made, or to be made; and the king's right, founded either on ſurrenders, forfeitures, or attainders of treaſon, was thereby declared to be good in law; and though there were ſo many abbats ſitting in the houſe, none of them proteſted againſt it.

Fifty-ſeven ſurrenders were made this year, of which there were twelve parliamentary abbies, and twenty nunneries. Commiſſioners were appointed, by the court of augmentation, to ſeize on the revenues and goods belonging to thoſe houſes; to eſtabliſh the penſions that were to be given to every one that had been in them; and to pull down the churches, or other parts of the fabric, which they thought ſuperfluous, and to ſell the materials of them. The valued rents of the abbey lands, as they were then let, was 132,607*l.* 6*s.* 4*d*; but this was not one tenth of the true value. The king had now in his hand the greateſt advantage that ever king of England had, both for enriching the crown, and making royal foundations. But ſuch was his extravagance, that all this melted away in a few years, and his deſigns, or pretended deſigns, were never accompliſhed. It is ſaid, he intended to have founded eighteen new biſhopricks, but theſe ſix only, Weſtminſter, Cheſter, Glouceſter, Peterborough, Oxford, and Briſtol, were eſtabliſhed.

In the year 1540, a bill was brought into parliament, for the ſuppreſſing of the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. Theſe were at firſt only

eſtabliſhed in an hoſpital, to entertain the pilgrims that went to viſit the holy grave, but afterwards became an order of knights; and they and the Knights Templars conducted and guarded the pilgrims. It was thought, for ſome ages, one of the higheſt expreſſions of devotion to Chriſt, to viſit the place where he was crucified, buried, and aſcended to heaven; and it was eſteemed to be highly meritorious, to fight for the recovery of the Holy Land out of the hands of infidels; ſo that almoſt every one that died, either vowed to go to the holy war, or left ſomething to ſuch as ſhould go. If they recovered, they generally obtained a diſpenſation from their vow, by giving lands for the entertainment of thoſe knights. There were great complaints made againſt the Templars, but whether it was their wealth that made them a deſirable prey, or their guilt that drew ruin on them, is not certain; they were however ſo univerſally hated, that a perſon whoſe beard reſembled the form of theirs, and which he had made a vow to continue, was neceſſitated to carry about him a certificate, well atteſted, that he was not of that order; otherwiſe he muſt often have run the hazard of being knocked on the head. They were condemned in a council, and the whole order ſuppreſſed in 1312, and all of them that could be found were cruelly put to death. The Knights of St. John ſtill continued, but when the Chriſtians quitted Paleſtine they ſettled in Rhodes, out of which being expelled by the Turks, after a noble reſiſtance, they fixed themſelves in Malta, and ſtill continue in poſſeſſion of that iſland. Since they could not be brought to ſurrender of their own accord here in England, they were ſuppreſſed by act of parliament.

When the order of the Templars were ſuppreſt, their lands, which were ſimple gifts, went to the lords by eſcheat; but there is a diſtinction to be made betwixt ſuch, and the lands given to abbies, in as much as theſe were given in conſideration of the maſſes to be ſaid for the donors and their families; and therefore it was inferred, that when the cheat of redeeming ſouls out of purgatory was diſcovered, and theſe houſes were ſuppreſt, the lands were to revert to the heirs of the donors; and upon that account it was thought neceſſary to exclude them by a ſpecial proviſo.

When all this was done, the better to ſatisfy the people, it was repreſented to them, that by the wealth of theſe houſes, the kingdom ſhould be ſtrengthened with an army of 40,000 men, and that for the future they ſhould never be charged with ſubſidies, loans, or common aids; and leſt they ſhould take up arms upon this great and ſtrange alteration, reports were ſpread, that cardinal Pool laboured to excite our enemies to ſend forces againſt the kingdom, and that an invaſion was threatened; which ſeemed the more credible, becauſe the truce concluded betwixt the emperor and the French was generally known, and neither of them wanted a pretence to break with us. Theſe apprehenſions were ſtrengthened by the king's ſudden journey to the ſea coaſts, whither alſo ſeveral of the nobility and great officers went, to viſit the ports and places of danger; who repreſented it to be every where ſo great, as one would have thought each place had needed a fortification. The navy was immediately got ready, and muſters were ordered to be taken all over the kingdom. The expence of all theſe preparations, made againſt a danger believed to be ſo very imminent, was to be defraied out of the revenues of the monaſteries, which ſaved the purſes of the people, who therefore became the better affected to the diſſolution.

The monaſtic ſtate being now compleatly ſubverted, let us turn our eyes for a moment on Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, lord vice-gerent, and high chancellor of England, viſitor-general, and knight of the garter; who having riſen by his great parts, to all theſe honors and high employments, from the low condition of a blackſmith's ſon, excited the envy and hatred of the nobility; and having been the grand actor in this cataſtrophe, drew upon him the further odium of the catholics. His numerous enemies did him every ill office with the king, who having no more uſe for him, and hoping to regain their affections, by caſting upon Cromwell all the blame of paſt proceedings, gave way to their accuſations, and made him a ſacrifice. He was arreſted by the duke of Norfolk at the council table, when he leaſt dreamt of it, and commited to the tower; and by the ſame parliament that ratified and confirmed what with ſo much induſtry he had brought to paſs, was himſelf condemned for hereſy and treaſon, unheard and little pitied; and on the twenty-eighth of July, had his head cut off on Tower-hill.

The temporal advantages reſulting to the people from theſe ſurprizing changes, were not equal to their expectations, for by the hiſtories of thoſe times it appears, that ſubſidies from the clergy, and fifteenths of laymen's goods, were ſoon after exacted; and that in the next reign, a new tax was levied on the ſubject for three years, which grew ſo exceeding heavy, that the commons applied to the king for a mitigation of it.

In this and the ſucceeding reigns, Mary's excepted, the abbey lands were granted away, chiefly to the courtiers, and favorites of the crown, on very eaſy terms, and hoſpitality enjoined the purchaſers, to compenſate for the loſs of that relief which the poor found in the monaſteries; but the meaſure of it being diſcretionary, it fell ſo far ſhort of the intention, that in 39 Eliz. there were no leſs than eleven bills brought into the houſe of commons for their relief, which were the firſt rudiments of the laws relating to the poor now in force.

In conſequence of this great revolution, large eſtates in Glouceſterſhire, as well as other counties, that belonged to the church, became the property of lay perſons; and ſome of them ſtill continue in the families to whom they were originally granted.

Here

Here it is proper to obſerve, that the demean lands that belonged to the Ciſtertians, Premonſtratenſes, Hoſpitallers, and Templars, whoſe houſes were founded before the council of Lateran, 1215, were diſcharged from the payment of tythes; as were all thoſe that belonged to the other houſes of the two firſt mentioned orders, though of a later foundation, which being above the value of 200 *l. per. ann.* were not diſſolved by the ſtatute of 27 H. 8. This accounts for many exemptions from tythes.

Of Advowſons, Patronage, Preſentation, &c.

The parochial clergy were formerly well provided for, till the patrons of churches found out a method of purchaſing maſſes and obits of the monaſteries at no expence, by giving, inſtead of lands, the advowſons of churches. The monaſteries ſent their vicar to officiate at the pariſh church, for the ſmall tythes and offerings, reſerving the great ones, or the greater part of them, to themſelves. At the diſſolution, ſome of theſe were diſpoſed of to the beſt bidders, or greateſt favorites, and ſo became lay property, and are what we now call *impropriations:* others of them were appointed to the erecting or augmenting of ſome biſhoprick, deanery, or religious foundation; and are called *appropriations*; theſe terms are often uſed indiſcriminately, but not by perſons of judgment.

Parſons have not the fee ſimple of their livings, but impropriations and appropriations are perpetuities; and becauſe thoſe who have them are owners of the fee, they are called *proprietarii.*

At the Norman conqueſt, when the nation was divided into 60,215 knights fees, 28,000 belonged to the clergy, beſides tythes, offerings, and other perquiſites; but there were then 45,000 churches, and 52,000 chapels in the kingdom; whereas the preſent number of both is about 10,000, whereof 3,845 are impropriations. There are 290 pariſh churches in Glouceſterſhire, of which 140 are impropriations; which is the reaſon that ſome of the parochial clergy have ſo ſcanty a pittance, under the miſapplied denomination of *livings.*

The learned hiſtorian, whoſe ſentiments and expreſſions I have ſo often adopted and uſed in the courſe of this work, thinks it reaſonable that the clergy ſhould have an income to enable them to live independently, and in proportion to the orders of the other learned profeſſions. It ſhould be certain, and keep pace with the price of proviſions. All theſe and many other good purpoſes, might be anſwered, by appointing a quantity of land in every pariſh to the miniſter, inſtead of tythes; concerning which there are ſo many diſputes betwixt them and their pariſhioners. And it is with pleaſure, that I find this method purſued, where new incloſures are made by act of parliament. It is uſual to allow the miniſter about one ſeventh, or one eighth of the land, for his portion.

When the chriſtian religion was firſt eſtabliſhed in England, kings began to build cathedral churches, and to make biſhops; and afterwards in imitation of them, ſeveral lords of manors founded particular churches, on ſome part of their own lands, and endowed them with glebe, reſerving to themſelves and their heirs a right to preſent a fit perſon to the biſhop, when the church ſhould become void. This right is called an *advowſon*, and he that hath it is called the patron. By the common law therefore, the right of patronage is a real right, and deſcends to the heirs and ſucceſſors, in ſome meaſure like lands and tenements. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 184. Originally, the right of nomination of fit perſons to officiate through the dioſceſes, was in the biſhops, but for the encouragement of pious undertakings, ſuch as building churches and endowing them, they permitted the benefactors to nominate, reſerving to themſelves an intire right to judge of the fitneſs of the perſons ſo nominated. And what was the practice, became, in proceſs of time, to be the law of the church. *Gibſ. Codex*, 2d. edit. 756.

If a preſentation be made to a chapel of eaſe as to a church, by the name of *eccleſia*, it will change the nature of it, and make it a church. *Nat. Brev.* 32. Alſo when the queſtion was, whether it were *eccleſia, aut capella, pertinens ad matricem eccleſiam?* the iſſue was, whether it had *baptyſterium et ſepulturam?* for if it had the adminiſtration of the ſacraments and ſepulture, it was in law judged a church. 2 *Inſt.* fol. 363.

A RECTORY is an intire pariſh church, with all its rights, glebes, tythes, and other profits whatſoever. *Spelman.* But the word *rectoria* is often uſed for the rector's manſe, or parſonage houſe. *Paroch. Ant.* 179.

PARSON, *perſona*, ſignifies the rector of a church; ſo called becauſe he is bound, by virtue of his office, *in propria perſona ſervire Deo.*

VICAR, *vicarius, quaſi vice fungens rectoris.* At firſt a vicar was a mere curate to the impropriator of the church, removable at pleaſure, as prieſts in antient times, when there were no particular pariſhes, were only curates to the biſhops; but by degrees the vicars got a ſettled maintenance of the glebe, and ſome kinds of tythes, and now claim their dues, either by endowment, or by preſcription. Where any church is a vicarage, it may be preſumed that it formerly belonged to ſome monaſtery. There were no vicarages earlier than king John.

A DONATIVE is a ſpiritual preſentment, be it church, chapel or vicarage, which is in the free gift, or collation of the patron, without making any preſentation to, or having admiſſion, inſtitution, or induction, by or from the biſhop. And it is exempt from all eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

A PECULIAR ſignifies a particular pariſh, or church, that hath juriſdiction within itſelf for probate of wills, &c. exempt from the ordinary, and the biſhop's courts. It is an antient privilege of

of the ſee of Canterbury, that all manors, or advowſons belonging to it are exempt from the ordinary, and are reputed peculiars, of which there are fifty-ſeven in the province.

CHURCH-WARDENS are officers yearly choſen by the pariſhioners, or by the miniſter and pariſhioners, according to the cuſtom of the place, to look to the church and church-yard, and to ſuppreſs prophaneneſs and immorality, &c. They are a corporation, and may ſue for any thing belonging to their church, or the poor of their pariſh. In the antient epiſcopal ſynods, the biſhops ſummoned credible perſons out of every pariſh, to give information of the diſorders of clergy and people. Theſe were called *teſtes ſynodales*, and were in after times a kind of impannelled jury, who were upon oath to preſent all heretics, and other irregular perſons. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 649. And theſe in proceſs of time became ſtanding officers, eſpecially in great cities, and from hence were called *ſynodſmen*, and by corruption *ſideſmen*. They are alſo ſometimes called *queſtmen*, from the nature of their office, in making inquiry concerning offences. But for the moſt part this office is now devolved upon the church-wardens. *Dr. Burn's Eccleſ. Law.*

Pariſh regiſters were inſtituted by lord Cromwell, in September, *anno* 1538, while he was vicar-general to king H. 8.

TYTHES, tenths, *diſmes*, *decimæ*, all ſignify the tenth part of the fruits of the earth, of beaſts, &c. They are given to the clergy in recompence of their attending their office. Mr. Selden has ſhewn that tythes were not introduced here in England till towards the end of the eighth century, about 786, when pariſhes and eccleſiaſtical benefices came to be ſettled. In the early ages of the Chriſtian church, the people diſpoſed of their offerings, in the room of which tythes are now legally ſubſtituted, in various manners; now to prieſts, now to abbats, now to the poor; and when they were offered to baptiſmal or epiſcopal churches, they were received as indefinite offerings, the quantity whereof was wholly arbitrary, in reſpect of any conſtitution or general law in uſe; but ſome kind of offering was neceſſary to be made, on pain of excommunication. And it ſeems, the diſpoſition of the offerings was ſo in the patron's power, by the practice of ſome places, that he might aſſign a certain portion of them to the miniſter of the church, and employ the reſt at his pleaſure. About the year 780 or 800, laws were made by Charles king of France, Italy, and Lombardy, and afterwards emperor, for the payment of tythes. Pope Innocent III. about the year 1200, decreed the tythes to be paid to the pariſh prieſt; and though ſubjects of this nation were not bound by his decree, yet as it was judged reaſonable, it became cuſtomary here, and the cuſtom in time grew into a law. Religious perſons antiently paid no tithes of lands in their own poſſeſſion, but this privilege was reſtrained by pope Adrian.

GLEBE is a portion of land, meadow or paſture, belonging to the parſonage or vicarage, over and above the tythes.

COMPOSITION, an agreement or contract between a parſon, patron and ordinary, &c. for money, or other things, in lieu of tythes, called real compoſition. An agreement between the parſon and the pariſhioners, to pay ſo much inſtead of tythes, is called a perſonal contract; and though confirmed by the ordinary, yet that doth not make it a real compoſition, becauſe he ought to be a party to the deed. *March's Rep.* 87. And by 13 Eliz. c. 10. ſhall not bind the ſucceſſor, unleſs made for twenty-one years, or three lives. Compoſitions were made at firſt for a valuable conſideration, ſo that though in proceſs of time, upon the increaſe of the value of lands, they do not amount to the value of the tythes, yet cuſtom prevails, and from hence ariſes a *modus decimandi*.

PROCURATIONS are ſums of money which pariſh prieſts pay to the biſhop, or archdeacon, *ratione viſitationis*. They were antiently paid in neceſſary victuals, for the viſitor and his attendants, but turned into money, on account of the many abuſes of the viſitors. Complaint was made to pope Clement IV. that the archdeacon of Richmond, viſiting the dioceſe, travelled with 103 horſes, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, which vaſt equipage was ſo oppreſſive to the religious houſes as to occaſion the ſpending in an hour as much as would have maintained the monks a long time. *Mon. Angl.* 2 *tom. p.* 165.

FIRST-FRUITS, *annates*, *primitiæ*, are the profits of every ſpiritual living for one year, given in antient time to the pope, through all Chriſtendom; but tranſlated to the king, here in England, by ſtatute 26 H. 8. c. 3. But what pope firſt impoſed firſt-fruits, hiſtorians do not agree. 4 *Inſt.* 120. Sir Robert Atkyns ſays it was done in the year 1316.

MORTUARY is a gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, in recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings, not duly paid in his life-time. It was antiently called *fauleſceat*, which ſignifies *ſymbolum animæ*. Formerly, and until 21 H. 8. cap. 6. *ſtatute-mortuaries* were paid in cattle, the beſt to the lord for a heriot, the ſecond for a mortuary. At the conqueſt it was called a *corſ-preſent*, becauſe the beaſt was preſented with the body at the funeral. And ſometimes a *principal*, of which ſee a learned diſcourſe in the *Antiquities of Warwickſhire*, fol. 679. And *Selden's Hiſt. of Tythes*, 287. There is no mortuary due by law, but by cuſtom. 2 *Inſt.* 491.

SYNODAL is a tribute in money paid to the biſhop, or archdeacon, by the inferior clergy, at Eaſter viſitation; and it is called *Synodals*, becauſe it was paid yearly at the Eaſter ſynod. Theſe were the aſſemblies of the clergy, wherein they preſented their grievances for redreſs, which are now diſcontinued.

PENTECOSTALS, *denarii de caritate*, Whitſun-farthings, the cuſtomary oblations made to the cathedral

thedral church about the time of Pentecoſt, when the pariſh prieſts, and many of the people, went in proceſſion to viſit the mother church. This contribution, though at firſt but a voluntary gift, to help to maintain and adorn the biſhop's ſee, or cathedral church, was afterwards charged as a ſettled due upon the pariſh prieſt.

SANCTUARIES were places privileged by the prince for the ſafe-guard of offenders. The Jews had cities of refuge; the Athenians and Romans had their ſanctuaries; but our antient kings of England had them in greater reverence than any others in their time; for ſuch as had committed even felonies and treaſons, were permitted to take ſhelter in them, provided they acknowleged their crimes within forty days, and ſubmitted themſelves to baniſhment; mean while, if any layman expelled them, he was excommunicated; if any clerk, he was made irregular; but afterwards, no man might relieve them. *Staunf. Pl. Cor.*——Sanctuaries were taken away by ſtat. 21 Jac. 1. *c.* 2. *ſ.* 7.

The coifs, which the judges wear on the crown of their heads, are ſaid to have come into uſe in the following manner. In early ages the clergy filled moſt of the places of great profit, truſt and power, in the gift of the crown, as indeed there were few in thoſe days who had learning enough to acquit themſelves properly beſide them. King Rich. I. having conſtituted Hubert Walter, (archbiſhop of Canterbury) the chief juſticiary of England, pope Innocent, by his brief, in the year 1198, required the king to remove the archbiſhop from that office, alledging that it did not become biſhops to be employed in ſecular affairs, and threatened the king with an interdict in caſe of refuſal. The king forthwith obeyed, and made Jeofry, the ſon of Peter, chief juſticiary in his place. However the clergy continued long after in civil employments belonging to juſtice; but, to ſave appearances, they changed their habit; and to cover their ſhaved heads, introduced the uſe of coifs, which the judges and ſerjeants at law have continued to wear ever ſince.

Many of the officers in chancery were antiently of the eccleſiaſtical order, and the lord chancellor himſelf was called *archicapellanus*. The ſix clerks, who are conſiderable officers in that court, ſtill bear their primitive names: and the original occaſion why ſo many preſentations to churches were annexed to the great office of lord chancellor, was, that he might thereby be enabled to reward the officers of his court.

Of the Names of Places, and Perſons; of Titles, Dignities, &c.

MOST of the names of places and perſons are ſignificant; the former being generally expreſſive of the ſituation, the latter of the various ſentiments or conditions of thoſe that gave them: yet it is often difficult to trace them to their origin.

The Britons were the antient inhabitants of this iſland, the Romans ſubdued it, to them ſucceeded the Saxons, after them the Danes got footing here, and laſt of all it ſubmitted to the Normans. It is probable that ſome perſons of each nation, gave names to places where they had authority. This being the caſe, how difficult, how uncertain muſt the etymology of names be, in many inſtances. Some appear to be of Britiſh, others of Saxon original; and there are ſtill others, probably ſo mutilated and corrupted in common uſe, or given for reaſons ſo remote and obſcure, that I have not ventured to ſay any thing about them.

The explanation of the following words, which enter into the compoſition of the names of places, will direct to the etymology:

Ab, in the beginning of the names of places is oftentimes a contraction of Abbot, and implies either that a monaſtery was there, or that the place belonged to ſome monaſtery.

Ac, from ac, *Saxon*, an oak.

Ar, (*Britiſh*) upon.

Bac, *(French)* a ferry.

Bach, *bec*, *beke*; a river, a ſtream. *Munſter.*

Bearne, a wood. *Bede.*

Beorh, beoꝛh, *(Saxon) acervus*, a heap.

Bere, a court, the lord's court; or from beꝛe, *A. S.* barley.

Berie, a flat ſituation.

Berry, a hill, from the *Dutch* word *berg*.

Berton, *barton*; from beꝛe, *A. S.* barley; and ꝛun, a vill, a town.

Beys, little rills or brooks.

Bod, (*Britiſh*) a manſion.

Bois, (*French*) wood.

Bolde, boldꝫ; *A. S.* a village.

Borne, *bourn*, *burne*; buꝛn, *A. S.* a river or brook.

Borow, *borough*, denote an antient town.

By at the end of the names of places ſignifies village, or dwelling-place. It is of Daniſh extraction, whence we have the term by-laws in England, *i. e.* ſuch laws as are peculiar to each town or village.

Cár,

Câr, Câer, (Britiſh) a fortified city. Alſo *Car* is ſometimes put for a low watry place, or pool where alders grow.

Carnes, a heap of ſtones.

Ced, the brow or deſcent of a place.

Cene, A. S. bold, valiant.

Charlton, the grange, the carle's or huſbandman's town.

Combe, (Cwmm, Br.) a valley between two hills.

Cope, the head, the top of a high hill.

Covert, (French) a ſhadowed place, or ſhade.

Cro, croy; marſhy lands.

Croft, A. S. a little cloſe. Our anceſtors uſed to ſay proverbially of a very poor man, "*He had ne toft, ne croft.*"

Dale, dole; (*Britiſh*) a plain near the ſea, or great river.

Delle, a dike.

Den, ben, *(Saxon) vallis, locus ſylveſtris*; a valley, or a place near woods.

Der. Names of this beginning ſignify places where wild beaſts herd together, from the *Saxon* deop, *fera*, a wild beaſt; or a watry ſituation, from *dwr, C. Br.* water.

Dod, the ſedge on the bank of a river.

Don, doun, dun; a down, a high hill or mount. Alſo *don* is ſometimes put for *ton*, which ſee.

Droffen, dru, druff, druffen; a thicket, or wood in a valley.

Ea, or *ey, eia*; from *A. S.* Ea, water. Names of theſe terminations denote that the places are in a watry ſituation.

Ell, watry, or bottom.

Er. This ſyllable in the middle of words is contracted from the *Saxon* papa, which ſignifies inhabitants; *e. g.* Canterbury, antiently written Cantwaraburgh.

Fell, (Saxon) craigs, barren and ſtony rocks.

Ferth and *Forth* (common terminations, ſays the editor of Camden) are the ſame as an army, in *Engliſh*, coming from the *Saxon* word ꝼyꝛꝺ.

Flet, from ꝼlod, *A. S.* a river.

Ford, where there was a noted one.

Frith, a wood, a plain amidſt woods; alſo peace, the ſea, or a place which the tide overfloweth.

Ger, from ȝep, *A. S.* mud.

Gers, from ȝyꝛaꝛ, ȝeꝛeꝛ, *A. S.* fens.

Gill, a ſmall water. *Camden.*

Glade, from *klados, Gr.* a bough, a ſhady place.

Glyn, (Britiſh) a narrow vale thickly ſet with woods.

Gorſe, furz, a prickly ſhrub.

Grange, a farm, or houſe, generally at a conſiderable diſtance from the town.

Ham, often abridged into *am*; a houſe, a village, a town, a farm, a meadow.

Haugh, hough; a green plot, in a valley, as uſed in the North.

Hay, (French) a hedge. *Hay-boot*, wood to repair hedges.

Heal, from hæl, *A. S.* whole, health.

Hen, (Britiſh) old.

Here, her; from hepe, *A. S.* army.

Herne, hurne, or *horn*; a houſe, a corner. *Alfricus.*

Hirſt, hurſt, herſt; a little wood. *Domeſday.*

Holt, a wood. *Alfricus.*

Hore, from hoph, *(Saxon)* filth.

Holm, an iſland, a place ſurrounded with water; and ſometimes meadow ground on the water ſide.

Hope, the ſide of an hill; but in the North a low ground amidſt the tops of hills. *Camden.*

How, hou, or *hoo*; a hill, riſing ground, high.

Ing, ing, *(Saxon)* a meadow or low ground, or watry place.

Kemp; from cempa, *A. S.* a ſoldier.

Knoll, the top of a hill.

Lade, lod, from laðan, *A. S.* to empty; a paſſage of waters, the mouth of a river.

Laith (Britiſh) moiſt.

Leag, leg, from leȝ, *A. S.* a paſture.

Lle, (Britiſh) a place; *leag, leigh, lee*; *A. S.* a field; alſo the laſt in *Old Eng.* ſignifies a ſhelter.

Ley; from ley, *A. S.* upland paſture, untilled ground, ſtill called the leys.

Ling, fern.

Llys, (Britiſh) a palace, a court.

Lowe, an artificial mount or hill.

Llydan, (Britiſh) broad.

Lyd, from lyda, *(Saxon)* the ſhore.

Maes, (*Br.*) a field; but in the name of a place, ſignifies ſometimes that a battle has been fought there.

Mâr, mêr, and *môr*, ſignified antiently water as well as ſea. Lluyd *in Baxter.*

Mer, mere; a fen, marſh, pool:—alſo *mere*, a fence or boundary.

March, meapc, (*Sax.*) a limit or confine.

Marſh, from mepꝛc, *S.* a fenny place.

Mees, meadows.

Meſnil, or *menil*; in *Norman-French* a manſion-houſe.

Minſter, contracted from monaſtery, a church.

Mod, fr. mod, *Sax.* valour; alſo proud or lofty.

Mouth, where a river falls into the ſea, or into another water.

Næſe, or *neſs*; næꝛe, *(Saxon)* a promontory, becauſe it runs into the ſea like a noſe.

Nore, north.

Oc, aac, *(Saxon)* oak.

Over. Words beginning or ending thus, are names of places ſituated near the bank of ſome river, from ofꝛe, *Saxon, ripa, ſuper*; a bank, over.

Pen, ben, fen; *(Britiſh)* the head; the top of a hill, mountain, or any other thing.

Plat, (French) plain ground.

Pré, prey; (*French*) a meadow.

Prindle, the ſame as *Croft*.

Rad, rod; from pað, *A. S.* counſel.

Rein, (Teut.) pure.

Ric, (*Saxon*) a kingdom, rich; *Teut.* a government.

Rill, a ſmall brook.

Rithy, from *rhyd*, (*Britiſh*) a ford.

Rhôs,

Rhôs; (*Britiſh*) a mountain-meadow, a moiſt large plain; alſo a heath.

Row, from *rue*, (*French*) a ſtreet.

Ry, from *rive*, (*French*) a ſhore, coaſt or bank.

Sale (Fr.) a hall, an entrance; whence, *Saloon*, or *Salo*, which in *High Dutch* ſignifies a king's court.

Scarr, a craggy, ſtony hill.

Secce, A. S. a fight.

Sel, good, convenient.

Sett, habitation, or ſeat.

Shaw, many trees near together, or ſhadow of trees.

Sige, victory.

Slade, from ſlæd, (*Saxon*) a long, flat ſlip of ground, a valley.

Snoth, or *ſneath*; a lot or portion.

Socne, A. S. libertas, freedom.

Stan, a ſtone.

Sted, from *ſtadt, Dutch*, a ſtanding place, a ſtation.

Stoke, *Stow*, } a place. *Alfricus.*

Strand, a bank of a river.

Stroad, *Stroud*, } ſome think the ſame as ſtrand.

Sutton, ſouth town.

Tam, *Tim*, *Tav*, *Tiv*, } a great number of our larger rivers begin with theſe words; hence Thame, or Thames; Tav, Taüy.—This *tam* is probably the ſame with the Greek *tamos* in *Potamos*, *Po* in Greek being an old prepoſitive. *Lluyd in Baxter.*

Tein, an incloſure.

Tern, or *dern*; a ſtanding pool, a word uſual in the North.

Thet Thed, from Ðeoð, *A. S.* the people.

Thorp, threp, throp; (*Saxon*) a ſtreet, village.

Thurn, a tower. *Ortelius.*

Tin, *Br.* narrow.

Toft, a piece of ground where there hath been a houſe.

Tor, a high place, or tower; alſo a hill in the Weſt.

Ton, *Tun*, } a town, village, fence, incloſure, farm, dwelling.

Tréf, Tré, (Britiſh) a town, houſe or home.

Treau, treaw; a tree.

Trey, from *tref*, (*Britiſh*) a town.

Wad, A. S. a ford.

Wald; *Weald*; *Wild*; } a wood.

Wara, (*Saxon*) *vid. Er.*

Wark, or *werk*; a work or building.

Warth; a cuſtomary payment for caſtle-guard.

Wath; a ford.

Wic, wich, wick; [ĭ ſhort] the curviture or reach of a river, or of the ſea; *Junius Rhenanus.*—But *Alfricus* and *Tillius* make it a caſtle or little port, others a dairy farm.—*Wica*, in old Engliſh, *vicus*; a ſtreet, or paſſage between rows of houſes.

Wich; [ī long] a ſalt ſpring.

Wia; (*Saxon*) *via*, a way.

Wig, a wood, foreſt, grove.

Win, (*Saxon*) *prælium*, a battle. At the beginning and end of the names of places, it denotes that ſome great battle was fought there.

Windaſs, wandaſs, and *wanlaſs*; a term in hunting, as *to drive the windaſs*. It ſignifies the chaſing a deer to a ſtand, where a perſon is ready with a bow or gun to ſhoot.

Wire, A. S. a foreſt.

Worth, from poꝛð, *Sax.* a village, ſtreet, croft. It was antiently written *werth, weorthid*. *Alfricus* makes it *prædium*, a poſſeſſion or farm. *Abbo* tranſlates it a court or place; *Killianus* a fort, and an iſle; a fortified place.

Well, watry, or bottom.

Would, a down.

Wye, ey; water: alſo *wy, gwy, Br.* wandering.

Some perſons have objected, that there is a great impropriety in ſuppoſing a word to be compounded of parts drawn from different languages; but Quintilian ſhews the contrary, and produceth for inſtances, *Epirhedium, Anti-cato, Biclinium, Epitogium*; being compounded of Greek, Latin and other languages. *Camden's Br. col.* cclx.

Names were given to men for diſtinction of perſons; but they were choſen upon occaſions too numerous to ſpecify. In early ages they were often given upon future good hope conceived by parents of their children. Among the Roman names we find Victor, a conqueror; Probus, honeſt, good; Caſtus, chaſte; Fauſtus, fortunate; &c. which Cicero calls *bona nomina*; for many wiſe men were of opinion that names were ominous. Claudius Rutillius hints at this notion in the following lines,

Nominibus certis credam decurrere mores?
Moribus, aut potius, nomina certa dari?

Antiently people had but one proper name, as David, Ulyſſes, Romulus, Caradoc, Hengiſt, Edmund, &c. The Romans were the firſt that took ſurnames, in confirmation of their league with the Sabines, whoſe names they uſed before their own; as the Sabines, in like manner, did the Roman.

Surnames obtained in France about the year 1000, and at the conqueſt, or a little before, were brought into England, from which time, by degrees, the better ſort took them; but they were not fully ſettled among the common people, till about the time of Ed. II. The cognomen was uſed by the Anglo-Saxons before this time, but that differed from the ſurname, becauſe it did not deſcend from the father to the ſon, but was a ſort of nick-name. ſome perſons have been of opinion, that ſurnames were ſo called from the Latin *ſuper*, or the French *ſur*, over; becauſe in early ages it was uſual to write the titles of perſons over their names, as Earl William; but the title was not the ſurnames.

name. Others have thought them ſo called, as being the name of the ſire, or father; but the better reaſon ſeems to be, becauſe they are ſuperadded to Chriſtian names. Domeſday book is perhaps the earlieſt record in which they are to be found: moſt of them were names of places, where thoſe that aſſumed them had reſided, or of which they were lords; as *Roger de Laci*, *Roger de Belmont*, *Roger de Luri*, *Roger de Berchelai*, &c. Others are diſtinguiſhed with *filius*, as *Willielmus filius Norman*, *Drogo filius Ponz*, &c. others again with the name of their office, as *Robertus Diſpenſator*, *Walterius Baliſtarius*, *Humfridus Camerarius*, &c. but there are ſome ſingle names in that book, placed at the end of every ſhire, as men of leaſt account; for it ſoon became a diſgrace to have but one name, as baſtards had. Robert of Glouceſter ſays, when king H. 1. would have married the great heireſs of Fitz-Haimon, lord of Glouceſter, to his baſtard ſon Robert, ſhe firſt refuſing, anſwered,

So vair eritage as ich habbe, it were me grete ſhame
Vor to abbe an louerd, bote he had an to name.

This paſſage is expreſſed with ſome variation, and more like the preſent language, by another author,

—— It were to me a great ſhame
To have a lord withouten his twa name.

So the king gave him the name of Fitz-roy, who was afterwards earl of Glouceſter.

The moſt antient ſurnames, and of beſt account, are deduced from places in Normandy, where, Mr. Camden ſays, there is not a village but gives name to ſome family in England; they are known by having the French *de*, *du*, *des*, *de la*, prefixt; and beginning or ending with *font*, *fant*, *beau*, *belle*, *ſaint*, *mont*, *bois*, *aux*, *eux*, *val*, *vaux*, *cort*, *court*, *fort*, *champ*, *ville*, &c. which laſt termination ſome have corrupted into *field*, others into *well*, as Somerfield, for Somerville; Boſwell, for Baſſeville, &c. Many noble families take their names from places in Brittany, and other parts of France; and there is hardly a village in Great Britain but hath given a family name: which in old Engliſh writings had *of*, or *a*, commonly ſet before them; as Thomas of Breadſtone, John a Standiſh, &c.

Rivers gave names to families, as Derwentwater, Trent, Tamer; and trees, as Box, Aſh, Pine, Aſp, &c. which in former times had *at* prefixed to them, as well as to ſome other kinds of local names, *viz.* At More, At Bower, At Wood, At Down, At Ho, At Beech, At Well, &c. The prefix hath been retained in ſome, as Atwood, Atho, Atwell; but removed from others. The diſtinctions of local names [*de*, *of*, *a*, *at*, and *le*] were ſtrictly obſerved in records till about the time of Edw. IV.

Names have been taken from trades, as Brewer, Chapman, Fuller; from offices, as Chamberlain, Steward, Marſhal; from eccleſiaſtical functions, as Biſhop, Dean; from civil honours, as King, Prince, Duke; from the qualities of the mind, as Wiſe, Sharp, Prat, *i. e.* ſubtil; from habits of the body, as Strong, Long; from colours, flowers, beaſts, birds, fiſhes, from Chriſtian names, nick names, and a variety of other things and occaſions, to exemplify which would take up too much room, and therefore ſhall mention only one inſtance more, juſt as I find it, on account of its ſingularity, without vouching for the truth of the ſtory. It is of a Grecian family, that obtained the name of Gephyri, *i. e.* Bridges; of whom it is ſaid, that the mother being delivered of nine children at a birth, in a fooliſh fear ſent ſeven of them to be drowned; the father coming inſtantly by, ſaved them on the bridge of the river, and ſo gave them the above name.

It is a good proof of antient deſcent, when the name of the perſon is the ſame with the place where he reſides, as Codrington of Codrington, Aylworth of Aylworth, Slaughter of Slaughter, and ſuch others.

In times paſt, gentlemen changed their names upon many occaſions, but moſt commonly upon changing their habitation. The heir took the father's ſurname, and the younger ſons aſſumed the names of the lands allotted them, which is the cuſtom in France at this time. Thus Hugh de Sudington gave to his ſecond ſon his manor of Frydon; to his third, that of Pantley; the ſons called themſelves De Frydon, De Pantley; and their poſterity afterwards removed the particle *de*. Some took their mother's name, others that of their progenitors, benefactors, &c. in remembrance of them; others changed their names at the king's command, as in the inſtance of king Ed. IV. who often told the family of the Picards that he loved them, but not their names, upon which they changed it, one of them taking the name of Ruddle, where he was born.

A Welch gentleman, *temp.* H. 8. being called at the pannel of the jury by the name of Thomas Ap Williams, Ap Thomas, Ap Richard, Ap Hoel, Ap Evan Vaughan, &c. was adviſed by the judge to leave that old manner; whereupon he afterwards called himſelf Moſton, from his principal houſe, and left that ſurname to his family.

Many names are ſtrangely contracted, as At Aſh into Taſh, At Abbey into Tabbey, Saint Oyly into Toly, Saint Ebbe into Tabbe, Saint Oſyth into Tows; others again are ſo diſtorted by the ignorant vulgar, to make them, according to their apprehenſions, ſignificant, that there is but a faint likeneſs either in ſound or orthography left. We find Wormwood for Ormond, Drinkwater for Derwentwater, Cuckold for Coxwold, and many others of the ſame nature. There is a remarkable inſtance of this abuſe in my own family, who about thirty years ago always wrote their name Rutter; but were induced by an ignorant perſon to change it, becauſe it ſhould ſignify ſomething they had heard of; and I have fooliſhly followed them.

Tho'

Tho' women with us, at their marriage, change their own ſurnames for thoſe of their huſbands, becauſe it is ſaid, *non ſunt duo, ſed caro una*; yet it is not ſo every where. In France, a woman of family retains her name, and uſeth it with her huſband's; as for inſtance, if Genevieve Villeville marry A. Belmont, ſhe then writes herſelf Genevieve Belmont Villeville;—and ſo of others.

The tranſlating of names into Greek or Latin is ſtill in uſe among the Germans, for he whoſe name is Ertſwept, or Blackland, will be Melancthon; if Newman, Neander; if Holiman, Oſiander; if Brook, Torrentius; if Fen, Paludanus, &c. And here in England there are a few that have two ſurnames, with *aliàs* betwixt them. Judge Catline having taken exception againſt a perſon in this reſpect, ſaid, no honeſt man had a double name, and came in with an *aliàs*; upon which the perſon aſked him, what exception his lordſhip could take to Jeſus Chriſt, *aliàs* Jeſus of Nazareth? which reply probably might ſoften his lordſhip's ſeverity.

It was uſual, among the antients, to give ſuch names to their kings and princes as ſhould contain the name of one of their deities. Thus the Tyrian, or Phænician princes were called Beleaſtartus, Abdaſtartus, Ithobaal, from their deities Baal and Aſtaroth. Nebo, a Babylonian idol, is a part of the names of Nebuchadonezar, Nabopollaſſar, and Nabonitus, kings of Babylon. Among the Egyptians were the kings Buſiris, Petoſiris, Oſiris, &c. having the Egyptian deity Siris in their names; as the Jewiſh kings Amaziah, Azariah, and divers others have in them one of the names of the true God. And the kings of our antient Britons had Belin, or Abellio, one of their deities in the names of Caſſibelin, Cynobelin, and of ſome others.

Adjuncts to names and titles are of very antient uſage. *Dominus* was attributed to the Roman emperors. Lucian ſays, ſpeaking of the beginning of the empire in Julius Cæſar,

Namq; omnes voces, per quas jam tempore tanto
Mentimur Dominis, hæc primum reperit ætas.

By which it ſhould ſeem, that thoſe titular attributes of greatneſs had their origin at Rome about that time. Auguſtus refuſed the title of *Dominus*, by public edict, perhaps becauſe it was then taken up by every private man. But Domitian was of another diſpoſition, for Suetonius informs us, that by his expreſs order, it was thus inſerted in the letters which carried his commands, *Dominus et Deus noſter ſic fieri jubet*. Diocleſian was the next of the emperors, after Domitian, that permitted himſelf to be ſo ſtiled. Conſtantine the Great was the firſt of the Chriſtian emperors that aſſumed it; and the learned Selden has ſhewn, that ſome title of the ſame ſignification hath been given to the princes of the Mahomedan ſtates, as well as to thoſe of every kingdom in Europe.

The Romans, under the late emperors, were very exact and particular in giving five ſorts of titles to their officers and great men. *Illuſtris* was the higheſt, appropriated to the *Præfecti Prætorio* of Italy and Gallia, the *Præfecti* of the city of Rome, the *Magiſter Equitum*, *Magiſter Peditum*, the *Quæſtor Palatii*, the *Comes Largitionis*, and to all that had voice in the ſenate.—*Spectabilis* was the ſecond title due to the lieutenants general, *Comites* of provinces, &c.—*Clariſſimus* was the third title peculiar to the *Conſulares*, *Correctores*, and *Præſtes* of provinces.—*Perfectiſſimus* was the fourth.—*Egregius* was the fifth; and none could have the two laſt but by patent, nor could *Clariſſimus* be otherwiſe obtained, except only by theſe great officers above ſpecified, in virtue of their offices.

The title of duke was antiently given to great men, in reſpect of their military employments. Under the Roman empire, he that had a province committed to him, not being a count, was called *Dux*. The firſt duke of the preſent acceptation, was the Black Prince, created duke of Cornwall by his father when in parliament, 11 Edw. 3. 1337. By this creation, not only the firſt born ſon of the kings of England, but the eldeſt living alſo, are always dukes of Cornwall.

As duke and earl were uſed with us for expreſſions of the ſame ſignification, many years before duke was made a diſtinct dignity; ſo earls and barons were ſometimes called marquiſſes. But *Marchia* or *Marchiſius*, of itſelf, did not antiently denote any title of honour, any more than *Commarchiones regni noſtri*, in the old Latin tranſlation of king Ina's laws, for ſuch as lived bınnan ðam ȝemæpum upeƿ þiceƿ, i. e. *in the frontiers of the kingdom*, which are called marches, from whence the word is derived. But afterwards it became a ſpecial dignity alſo, next beneath that of duke. The firſt of this ſort was Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin, 9 R. 2. which Walſingham ſays the lords took very ill, aſſigning their reaſons, *quia nec prudentia cæteris, nec armis valentior extitiſſet*.

Viſcount is a title of ſtill later date, and ſtands between earl and baron. The firſt was John Beaumont, created viſcount Beaumont, 18 E. 6.

Baron with us is the moſt antient title. Before the ſettling of the Norman monarchy, the kingdom was compoſed of earldoms and baronies. Moſt of the great barons fell in the battle of Eveſham, 1265, therefore others were called by writ; and becauſe they ſat in parliament with the former, they were called peers, [from *pares*,] being in every reſpect reputed equal to thoſe barons which were by tenure.

Coronets were firſt aſſigned to earls in the reign of king H. 3. to viſcounts by king J. 1. and to barons by king C. 2. after the reſtoration.

The title of baronet is hereditary. The firſt creation was by king James 1. on the twenty-ſecond day of May, in the ninth year of his reign. In the following year a decree was made that the baronets and their eldeſt ſons, being of full age,

ſhould be knighted, and that they and their deſcendants ſhould bear the arms of Ulſter; *i. e.* on a field argent, a hand gules, either in a canton in their coat of arms, or in an eſcutcheon, at their own choiſe.

The name of knight, [in Latin, *eques*, *miles*; in French, *chevalier*] has been of various ſignifications. In Saxon it is written Cnihc or Cnyhc, and ſignifies a boy, a ſervant, an attendant; ſometimes a ſoldier. The chief gentlemen or freeholders of every county, becauſe they held by knights ſervice, were ſtiled *Chivallers* in the ſtatute of Weſtminſter the firſt, concerning the choiſe of coroners. Antiently great ſubjects, as well as their ſovereigns, gave this dignity; but the conferring of it has been long ſince confined to the ſovereign only. Various ceremonies have been uſed on this occaſion, ſuch as ſome antient knight girding the perſon with a ſword, and putting on his ſpurs, &c. &c. which the reader may ſee at large in *Seldon's Tit.* of *Honor*, c. 5. f. 34.

The eſquire [*armiger*, *ſcutifer*] is beneath the knight, and, in the opinion of the learned author juſt mentioned, is ſometimes ſupplied in our antient writings by *ſerviens*, or *ſerjeant*, which is the ſame word, and ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from it. In the ſtatute 23 H. 6. concerning the choiſe of knights of the ſhire, it is ſaid they muſt be either knights *ou autrement tielx notables eſquiers, gentileſhomes del nativitie des meſmes les counties come ſoient ables deſtre chevalier, & nul home deſtre tiel chivalier que eſtoite en le degrer de* Vadlet *et deſouth.* This word *vadlet* is the ſame as *varlet*, and has the ſignification of *knave* at preſent; though both of them were antiently names of civil degrees, or ſervice only. In the reign of R. 2. John de Kingſtone was created eſquire by patent; and Seldon thinks that then it might be acquired by ſervice or employment. At the time of creation, the eſquire received a collar of SS from the king, as an enſign of the dignity. It was the buſineſs of eſquires to attend their reſpective knights, each of whom had two, to the wars and elſewhere; but long before military ſervice was laid aſide, and ever ſince that time, thoſe whoſe birth or eminence have been thought worthy ſome note of diſtinction, above the rank of gentleman, have had that of eſquire given them.

I ſhall conclude this chapter with an obſervation of the learned Camden, who, ſpeaking of anceſtors, parentage, and names, recommends every man to ſay, "*Vix ea noſtra voco*; for, ſays he, "we are come to this preſent time by various "ſucceſſive deſcents, the low are deſcended from "the high, and contrariwiſe the high from the "low." He goes on. "If any vaunt of their "names, let them look to it, leſt they have *in-*"*ania nomina*; you know who ſaith, *veſtra nomina* "*nunquam ſum admiratus*; *viros qui ea vobis reli-*"*querunt, magnos arbitrabor.*"

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

Accurately laid down

in the Year 1779.

J. Bayly Sculp.t St. Thomas Apostle London.

HEREFORDSHIRE

WORCESTERSHIRE

WARWICKSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE

MONMOUTHSHIRE

SOMERSETSHIRE

WILTSHIRE

Ross

Newent

Dimmock

Preston

Bromsberrow

Kempley

Red Marley

Pauntley

Oxenhall

Upleaden

Cowe

Leden River

Corse Lawn

Dunley

Eastham

Tirley

Hasfield

Ashelworth

Hartpury

Dudston

Hundred

Leigh

Redmarley

Norton

Sandhurst

Down Thatherop

Tirley

Maisemore

Huntley

Longhope

Dutchy Hundred

Bulley

Highleadon

Churcham

Minsterworth

Blaisden

Mitchel Dean

Abenhall

Welsh Bicknor

Rierdean

Goodrich

The Lea

Tuirton

Tiberton

Longford

Churchdown

Badgeworth

Shurdington

Barrow

Hundred

Brockworth

Hatherop

Matson

Elmore

Quedgley

Whaddon

Brookthorp

Harescombe

Pitchcomb

Painswick

Stroud

Bisley

Edgeworth

Rodborough

Woodchester

Chalford

Frome River

Sapperton

Minchin-Hampton

Longtree Hundred

Avening

Cherington

Rodmarton

Horsley

Nibley

Kingscot

Simonshall

Bagpath

Beverstone

Tetbury

Culkerton

Kemble

Acman Street Way

Cirencester

Crowthorn and Minety

Barnsley

Bibury

Williamstrip

Eastleach Turville

Eastleach Martin

Fairford

Leachlade

Quenington

Southrop

Coln Rogers

Coln Dauns

Coln Aldwins

Coln Aldwinton

Winson

Abbington

Britwell Barrow

Hundred

Driffield

Harnhill

Preston

Siddington St. Mary

Siddington St. Peter

Ampney Crucis

Ampney Eastington

Ampney Mary

Ampney Driffield

Ampney Down Ampney

Marston Maisey

Hampton

Poulton

Duntisbourn Rouse

Duntisbourn Abbots

Duntisbourn Leer

Bagendon

Daglingworth

Baunton

Stratton

Cerney

North Cerney

Calmsden

Rendcombe

Chedworth

Colesbourn

Sherborn

Northleach

Stowell

Farmington

Yanworth

Withington

Compton Abdale

Hampnet

Foss Way

Coln River

Hailes

Winchcombe

Sudeley

Postlip

Charlton Abbots

Gotherington

Cleeve Hundred

Kiftsgate Hundred

Upper Guiting

Guiting

Naunton

Farmcot

Hawling

Lower Guiting

Cutsdean

Pinnock

Didbrook

Stanley Pontlarge

Stanway

Snowshill

Broadway

Buckland

Stanton

Dumbleton

Great Washbourn

Little Washbourn

Aldington

Toddington

Stoke Archer

Cleeve

Southam

Swindon

Prestbury

Cheltenham

Kings Ten Ham Hundred

Leckhampton

Charlton Kings

Whittington

Sandywell Park

Dowdeswell

Cowley

Colesbourn

Elkstone

Syde

Winstone

Miserden

Edgcumb

Pinbury Park

Pinbury Lodge

Randwick

Stanley Pontlarge

Stanley Ducis

Stanley St. Leonards

Frocester

Coaley

Nympsfield

Uley

Owlpen

Dursley

Hill

Stone

Shortwood

Rockhampton

Oldbury

Falfield

Thornbury

Tortworth

Kingswood

Wotton-under-edge

Alderley

Wortley

Tresham

Hillesley

Leighterton

Saddlewood

Grumbalds Ash Hundred

Wickwar

Hawkesbury

Horton

Little Sodbury

Old Sodbury

Chipping Sodbury

Yate

Iron Acton

Frampton Cotterell

Winterbourne

Westerleigh

Pucklechurch Hundred

Pucklechurch

Abbots Leigh

Portbury

Portishead

Clapton

Aust

Elberton

Olveston

Tytherington

Alveston

Thornbury

Berkeley

Compton Greenfield

Henbury

Hundred

Stoke Gifford

Filton

Westbury

Kings Weston

Shirehampton

Avonmouth

Bristol

Somerset

Marshfield

Cold Aston

Dyrham

Siston

Abson

Wick

Doynton

Wapley

Codrington

Acton Turville

Tormarton

Littleton

Duntisbourn

Ewen

Kemble

Poole Keynes

Somerford Keynes

Sharncote

Ashton Keynes

Minety

Gloucestershire

Wiltshire

Clifford Chambers

Welford

Weston

Dorsington

Marston Sicca

Preston

Stour River

Pebworth

Quinton

Hundred

Lark Stoke

Mickleton

Ilmington

Aston Subedge

Willersey

Weston Subedge

Saintbury

Elmington

Hinton

Childe Wickham

Aston Somerville

Wormington

Broadway

Stretton

Todenham

Blockley

Bourton on the Hill

Morton Henmarsh

Little Compton

Sezincote

Longborough

Upper Swell

Lower Swell

Stow on the Wold

Oddington

Broadwell

Adlestrop

Slaughter Hundred

Upper Slaughter

Lower Slaughter

Eyford

Naunton

Notgrove

Cold Aston

Cold Salperton

Salperton

Hasleton

Parks Dean

Clapton

Great Rissington

Little Rissington

Windrush River

Great Barrington

Little Barrington

To Burford and Oxford

Leach River

Ikenild Way

Eastleach Turville

Eastleach Martin

Williamstrip

Hatherop

Quenington

Southrop

Fairford

Leachlade

Marston

Kempsford

The Thames River

Ashton

Duntisbourn Abbots

Duntisbourn Rouse

Duntisbourn Leer

Bagendon

Daglingworth

Baunton

Stratton

Cerney

North Cerney

Calmsden

Rendcombe

Chedworth

Colesbourn

Sherborn

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Stowell

Farmington

Yanworth

Withington

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Portishead

Clapton

Aust

Elberton

Olveston

Tytherington

Alveston

Thornbury

Berkeley

Compton Greenfield

Henbury

Hundred

Stoke Gifford

Filton

Westbury

Kings Weston

Shirehampton

Avonmouth

Bristol

Somerset

Marshfield

Cold Aston

Dyrham

Siston

Abson

Wick

Doynton

Wapley

Codrington

Acton Turville

Tormarton

Littleton

Duntisbourn

Ewen

Kemble

Poole Keynes

Somerford Keynes

Sharncote

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Charlton Abbots

Gotherington

Cleeve Hundred

Kiftsgate Hundred

Upper Guiting

Guiting

Naunton

Farmcot

Hawling

Lower Guiting

The following Places lying at a Distance from the Body of the County, could not be brought within the Compass of this Plate, viz. Shenington, about 4 Miles westward from Banbury in Oxfordshire; Sutton under Brails, 7 Miles East from Campden; and Widford, two Miles eastward from Burford in Oxfordshire.

The Cotham Stone.

A Scale of Miles.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Glouceſterſhire.

CONSIDERED,

I. As INTIRE and UNDIVIDED.

II. As divided by Nature into the COTESWOLD, or *Hill-country*, the VALE, and the FOREST.

III. In its Political Diſtribution into *Hundreds*.

Of the Name, Situation, Extent, Antient State, Diviſions, Cuſtoms, Manufactures, Produce, &c. *of the County.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE is ſo called from Glouceſter, a handſome city, its capital, and ꝛcyꝑe, a Saxon word, ſignifying a diviſion, from ꝛcyꝑan, to cut or ſeparate.

The inhabitants of this county and of Oxfordſhire were called by the Romans *Dobuni*, which Dion has miſtaken for *Bodunni*. The name is ſuppoſed to be derived from *Dwfn*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies deep, * or low. By the *Dobuni*, therefore, were originally meant the inhabitants of the vale country; but gradually the word obtained a larger ſignification; for, as they increaſed, and removed to the higher lands, they were nevertheleſs conſidered as belonging to, and retained the ſame name with the people of the vale, whence they came; for in all countries the richer ſoils have been § firſt inhabited, but the people multiplying, extend their limits, till by degrees the leſs hoſpitable hills and woodlands yield to cultivation.

When the Romans were in Britain, there was no ſuch particular diſtrict as Glouceſterſhire. After they had ſubdued this part of the iſland almoſt as far as Scotland, they divided it into *Britannia Prima et Secunda*. The tract of country, which we now call Glouceſterſhire, lay in both provinces, becauſe the river Severn divided them for a conſiderable length. That part which lay on the S. E. of the river Severn was in *Britannia Prima*, under the government of the preſident reſiding at London. The other part, on the N. W. of the Severn, which was formerly much more woody than at preſent, and had been poſſeſſed by the Silures, was in *Britannia Secunda*, under the government of the preſident reſiding at Caerleon, in Monmouthſhire.

* Mr Camden has ſhewn, that many places have taken their names from ſuch a ſituation, of which *Catabathmos* in Africa, and *Deepdale* in Britain, are inſtances.

§ And men firſt building towns, themſelves did wiſely ſeat
Still in the bounteous vale; whoſe burthened paſture bears
The moſt abundant ſwarth. *Drayton's Poliolb. S.* 14.

After

After the Romans quitted Britain, in the 476th year from Julius Cæſar's coming over, the Saxons at length ſeized the reigns of government, and, the beſt part of the Iſland falling into their hands, was divided into ſeven kingdoms, of which Mercia was one. At this time we know nothing of any ſmaller diviſion of territory, for the name of the *Dobuni*, which diſtinguiſhed the inhabitants of Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire, was utterly loſt.

When the Saxons, under the heptarchy, were firſt converted to chriſtianity, the kingdom and the dioceſe were of the ſame dimenſions, under one king and one biſhop. The firſt ſubdiviſion of kingdoms under them ſeems to be of eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment; for in the year 679, the kingdom of Mercia was divided into five biſhopricks, of which Florence of Worceſter ſaith, *Wiccia* † was the firſt.

This province of *Wiccia* was probably of the ſame extent with the antient biſhoprick of Worceſter, containing all that part of Glouceſterſhire ſituate on the S. E. of the Severn, with the city of Briſtol; the greateſt part of Worceſterſhire, and near the half of Warwickſhire, including the town of Warwick.

Why the Saxons gave this province and its inhabitants the reſpective names of *Wiccia* and *Wicces*, is not abſolutely certain. Mr. Camden, at the beginning of his account of Glouceſterſhire, with great diffidence conjectures, that the names might come from the Saxon word Wic, which ſome have thought to ſignify the creek of a river; and that becauſe the *Wicces* or *Wiccij* dwelt about the mouth of the Severn, they obtained that appellation. But if it be conſidered, that in Edgar's charter to Oſwald, the Coteſwold country about Blockley and Iccombe is called * *Mons Wicciſca*, Wiccian hill; and that Sceorſtan is expreſſly ſaid by Florentius to be in *Wiccia*, all at a great diſtance from any large river, one would willingly find a better reaſon for the name; which I think the ſame learned author has given in another place. In this province were many § briny wells, which the antient Engliſh in their language called *Wiches*, whence with little trouble they made ſalt; and 'tis not improbable but that *Wiccia* might thence obtain it's name, eſpecially as the Wiches were ſo conſiderable, that ſalt was antiently the chief article of commerce in that country. There is at preſent only one of them remaining, the others being cloſed up, becauſe it appears by antient writings that they were confined to one place for the making of ſalt, to prevent too great a conſumption of wood.

Glouceſterſhire was undoubtedly firſt ſo called when it was firſt made a county, which ſignifies the ſame as ſhire; the one coming from the French, the other from the Saxon language, both denoting one of thoſe portions into which the whole kingdom is divided, for the better government of it, and for the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice.

The dividing of the kingdom into counties has generally been attributed to king Alfred. Ingulphus affirms it; but Selden has clearly demonſtrated the contrary. The *Pagi* and *Provinciæ*, which Ingulphus mentions in the following paſſage, *Totius Angliæ pagos & provincias in comitatus primus omnium commutavit*, were the ſame with the *comitatus*, or ſhires. And, before Alfred's time, theſe *Pagi* had their ealdormen in them. Thoſe of Berkſhire, Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire, were Ethelwolfus, Ceorle, and Eanulf, under king Athelwolfe, father of Alfred; as they are expreſſly mentioned by Aſſerius Menevenſis, who lived in king Alfred's time. And we alſo learn by the ſame antient author, and by Ethelwerd, another writer of the Saxon times, that Ealhere, or Alchere was ealdorman of Kent, and Auda or Wuda, of Surry, at the ſame time that Oſric was ealdorman of Dorſet. Further, the charter of the foundation of Crowland abbey, granted by king Ethelbald, was ſubſcribed by the *comites* of Leiceſter and Lincoln: And laſtly, the original laws of Ina, king of Weſtſex, anno 720, ſay, That if an ealdorman were guilty of an eſcape, ꝥolıge hıꝛ ꝛcyꝑe, *perdat comitatum ſuum*, *i. e.* he ſhould loſe his ſhire. Alfred therefore could not be the firſt that began to divide the kingdom into counties.

This county lies in the Oxford circuit, is bounded on the N. W. by Herefordſhire; on the E. by Oxfordſhire, and a ſmall part of Berkſhire; on the S. by Wiltſhire; and on the W. by part of Somerſetſhire, the Britiſh channel, and Monmouthſhire. It extends itſelf in length from the pariſh of Clifford-Chambers, near Stratford upon Avon, to Clifton, beyond the city of Briſtol, in a S. W. direction, about ſeventy ſtatute-miles; and in breadth, from Leachlade, north-weſtward to the pariſh of Preſton, in the hundred of Botloe, about forty ſuch miles. Draw a ſtraight line lengthwiſe through the county, to touch each of the two firſt mentioned places, and another line to croſs it, from one of thoſe points of extreme breadth to the other, and they will interſect about Shurdington, nearly at right angles.

The form of the county reſembles an ellipſis, the N. E. end of which is more acute than the other. If five miles of the length, and ſix of the breadth, be abated for irregular jettings out at thoſe extremities, the ſuperficial content of the whole county will be nearly 1,100,000 acres. Notwith-

† Wiccia is ſaid to contain 300 hides of land. *Camd. col.* ccxxv.

* Spelman reads it corruptly *Monte Wittiſca*, and the *Monaſticon* more corruptly *Wibiſca*. *Add. to Camden, col.* 617.

§ The old Chartulary mentions a ſalt-pit in the boundaries of *Sceapwæſcetune* [Shipſton upon Stour] a ſalt-well adjacent to Iccumb, on the weſt; a road called Salt-ſtreet near *Euinlode*; a ſalt-pit, or *Saltere wælan*, in the limits of Wulfrinton, to the eaſt of Worceſter. But the ſprings that were moſt famous and have ſurvived the memory of all their rivals, are thoſe near the river Salwarp, which gave both name and ſubſiſtence to a town, that grew up on their margin, now diſtinguiſhed by the name of Droit-wich; in Domeſday called Wich, in Saxon charters Wic, and ſometimes Salt Wic. *Green's Survey of Worceſter, P.* 15.

ſtanding

ſtanding this is conſiderably larger than a former eſtimate, [800,000] it will be found to come very near the truth.

A vaſt range of hills, covered with wood in many parts on the north-weſt ſide adjoining to the Vale, reaches from Campden, on the borders of Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire, to Lanſdown, near Bath; and runs through the county lengthwiſe, a little obliquely with the courſe of the Severn; dividing, not very unequally, the Vale and the Foreſt part of the county from the Coteſwold.

Various parts of this chain of hills are denominated from the pariſhes in or near which they lie, and many great roads are carried down them. The turnpike-road from London to Worceſter leads down Broadway-hill; that from Stow to Tewkeſbury, down Stanway-hill; from Cirenceſter to Cheltenham, down Windaſs-hill; from London through Oxford, to Glouceſter, down Crickley-hill; but through Cirenceſter to Glouceſter, you deſcend Birdlip-hill: From the eaſt part of the county, to either of the paſſages over the Severn at Framilode or Newnham, the road is down Rodborough-hill; from Bath to Glouceſter, down Froceſter-hill; from Cirenceſter to Wotton, Durſley, and Berkeley, down Wotton, Durſley, and Stinchcombe hills, reſpectively; from Oxford to Briſtol, down Sodbury-hill; but from Oxford to Bath, down Fryſon-hill; and the great road from London to Briſtol leads down Tog-hill; ſo that there is no poſſibility of paſſing directly from Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire, or Wiltſhire, to the vale of Glouceſterſhire, without deſcending one of the hills in this great chain, which ſtands as a boundary between the Coteſwold and the Vale, the latter being again ſeparated from the Foreſt by the interpoſition of the great river Severn.

Nature having thus divided the county into three parts, let us take her for our guide, and ſurvey each of them diſtinctly in its order.

Of the COTESWOLD.

UNDER the denomination of the Coteſwold, I now include all that high country on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the beforementioned range of hills which runs through the county. It is a noble champaign country, the reſidence of many of the nobility and gentry, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well ſupply'd with ſprings and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air, which, however, in the higher and more expoſed parts, has been thought too thin and cold for perſons of very tender and delicate conſtitutions.

It was antiently much over-run with woods, whence I conjecture it obtained its double name, for *Coed*, in the Britiſh language, and *weold*, in the Saxon, both ſignify *a wood*, and together make a kind of tautology, of which there are many like inſtances in the names of other places. And with great deference to Mr. Camden, it ſeems probable that all thoſe that have *Cot*, or *Cotes* in their compoſition, are derived from the beforementioned Britiſh word; and the preſent woody ſtate of ſuch places ſerves to ſtrengthen this opinion.

Tho' this part of the county lies high with reſpect to the vale, yet in itſelf it is not very hilly; for when the traveller has gained the ſummit of the great ridge already mentioned, he finds himſelf on the verge of an extenſive country, finely diverſified with groves and plains, and gently riſing grounds; plentifully watered with pleaſant ſprings, purling rills, and winding brooks, ſome running north-weſtward into the Severn, whilſt others, taking a contrary courſe, empty themſelves into the Thames, which takes its riſe in Glouceſterſhire, and is navigable for veſſels of thirty or forty tons burthen, in the ſame county where it firſt becomes a river.

This country was always famous for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep. Drayton has done it no little honour, who, in his poetic way, invokes the muſe

——————————— "to tell
How Ev'ſham's ferile vale at firſt in liking fell
With Cotſwold, that great king of ſhepherds; whoſe proud ſite
When that fair vale firſt ſaw, ſo nouriſh'd her delight
That him ſhe only lov'd; for wiſely ſhe beheld
The beauties clean throughout that on his ſurface dweld.
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
T' whom Sarum's plain gives place, tho' famous for her flocks,
Yet hardly doth ſhe tythe our Cotſwold wealthy locks.
Though Lemſter him exceed for fineneſſe of her ore,
Yet quite he puts her downe for his abundant ſtore.
A match ſo fit as hee, contenting to her mind,
Few vales (as I ſuppoſe) like Ev'ſham hapt to find.
Nor any other wold like Cotſwold ever ſped,
So fair and rich a vale by fortuning to wed."

POLYOLBION. *14th Song.*

Within the laſt forty years, prodigious improvements have been made here, by a courſe of huſbandry, firſt introduced into theſe parts by the late Mr. Richard Biſhop, once the moſt conſiderable ſeedſman in the kingdom; who brought the graſs-ſeeds, turnips, and clover into uſe, and taught the coteſwold farmers how to become an opulent people. 'Till that time their ſheep and other cattle were ſent to winter in the vale for want of fodder; but the preſent method in huſbandry, enables them to keep more than double the live ſtock they were uſed to do, upon their own lands, throughout the year.

Planting of fainfoin, clover, and turnips, anſwers two grand purpoſes to the coteſwold farmer. His cattle, whilſt they feed and fatten upon them, dung and fertilize the ſoil, which infallibly inſures a good ſucceeding crop of corn; ſo that under favourable circumſtances, and judicious manage-

ment, the produce of an acre in this country will ſometimes equal that of a like quantity of land in the vale. However, if this be not always the caſe, it is generally allowed that the hill-country farmer has the advantage very conſiderably, ſince the vale lands are rented at double, or treble the price, and will not admit of proportionable improvement.

Saintfoin has long ſince been the produce of the Coteſwolds. Glouceſterſhire has the honour of leading the county of Norfolk in the culture of this valuable graſs, which ſir John Turner getting the knowledge of here, introduced into that county. The method of planting it is with barley or oats after turnips; but ſome perſons think it better ſown with wheat, to get ſtrong and ſecure againſt a dry ſummer, which is ſo pernicious to it when planted in the ſpring. This graſs is both fed and mow'd. It flouriſhes on the moſt ſtony land, and will laſt ſeven or eight years in pretty good vigour. When worn out, it is uſual to break it up, by paring and burning, preparatory for a crop of wheat or turnips.

The coteſwold huſbandry varies according to the ſtrength of the ſoil, and the ſkill of the farmer. The crops are planted in the following orders.——On good incloſed land, 1. Wheat. 2. Beans, or peaſe. 3. Barley, or oats with clover. —Or, 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Peaſe. 4. Oats and clover. 5. Wheat. 6. Turnips.——Or, 1. Barley. 2. Clover for two years. 3. Wheat. 4. Peaſe.—Or, on very light land, they ſometimes after a crop, lay down with ray-graſs and clover.

The common fields are cropped, every other year, with all ſorts of grain. And in ſuch places where envy leaſt prevails, and the farmers have diſcernment enough to ſee their own intereſt, they take a hitching out of the common field, by general conſent, and plant with turnips or peaſe, in the year for fallowing.

There are many ſpots of ſtrong land on this ſide the great ridge of hills, which are planted in the following order, 1. Turnips, to be fed with ſheep 'till the ſpring. 2. Barley with clover. 3. Wheat. 4. Peaſe, or Beans. 5. Barley with clover. 6. Wheat. 7. Turnips.

The farmers pen their ſheep upon the land univerſally, beſides which they uſe no kind of manure except that of the yard and ſtable. Perhaps a few, on the ſide of Oxfordſhire, may have made the experiment of woollen rags, but they are not at preſent likely to come into general uſe.

The common methods of planting peaſe here, are, ſetting in rows, and ſowing broad caſt. In both ways, about four buſhels of ſeed go to the acre. But I would recommend an improved one, practiſed in ſeveral parts of Wiltſhire. It is thus: With a plough, drawn by one horſe, they make three ſhallow furrows in the dreſſed land, about eighteen or twenty inches aſunder; into which, women following, throw the peaſe very regularly, at proper diſtances. A man coming after, covers the ſeed with earth by means of his foot, or a hoe, according as the land requires.

About three weeks after the plants appear, they flat hoe them, and about the ſame diſtance of time afterwards, draw the earth that is on one ſide of the rows, with a large hoe, over the roots and lower part of the plants, ſo as to lay them flat on the ground. When the bloſſoms are juſt dropt, and the kids appear, a perſon going betwixt the rows, plucks up thoſe plants that are backward in blow, which is called reaping them.

By this management the crop ripens together, and the corn is ſo very even, and ſo much ſuperior to what is raiſed in the common way, as to ſell for at leaſt 6*d.* a buſhel extraordinary. The two hoeings are done at about 5*s.* an acre, the expence of which, the ſaving in the ſeed will defray; for two buſhels and three pecks, or, at moſt, three buſhels will plant an acre in this way.

The farms on the Coteſwold, are from one hundred to five or ſix hundred pounds a year. The price of labour is 10*d.* a day in the winter; 1*s.* in the ſpring, 1*s.* 6*d.* in graſs mowing, and 1*s.* 8*d.* or 2*s.* for about five weeks at corn harveſt.

Many of the downs, common fields, and waſte lands, in this part of the county, have been lately incloſed, to the vaſt advantage of the proprietors of eſtates, and I apprehend of the kingdom in general; for, under favour, I will venture my opinion, that it is our intereſt to encourage agriculture rather than grazing, to which we have been too much inclined.

In former times, there were two things that operated very powerfully to the hindrance of agriculture. The great barons preferred grazing, becauſe it required fewer hands than the plough employ'd, ſo that their vaſſals could be better ſpared from it, to attend them in their wars with the crown, and with each other, in which they were almoſt continually engaged.

Another thing was, before the woollen manufactures were brought into England, and from that time 'till the reign of queen Elizabeth, we were ſuppoſed to derive great advantages from the ſale of unwrought wool to the Flemings; therefore breeding and feeding of ſheep was the general practice, and it might perhaps be encouraged by government, for the king had a large revenue ariſing from the ſale of that article.

This neglect of agriculture occaſioned frequent famines, and great peſtilence enſued. In the reign of that unhappy prince, Edward the Second, in the years 1314, 1315, and 1317, wheat ſold for 3*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* a quarter; and the next year it advanced to 6*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.** which, conſidering all circumſtances at that time, was at leaſt equal to 8*l.* a buſhel at preſent.

* See an inquiry into the Prices of wheat &c. But I think there muſt be ſome miſtake in this account.

Peſtilence

Peſtilence and famine might fill the nation with horror; but nothing beſides long experience could convince it of its error in the neglect of agriculture, which a few only of the moſt ſenſible men diſcovered, and complained of, among whom was the great Sir Thomas More.—"Our flocks of ſheep, ſays he, which were formerly ſo mild and gentle, are now become ſo voracious, as not only to devour men, but even fields, houſes, and walled towns are laid waſte and depopulated by them;" meaning, no doubt, that the people, wanting that employment which agriculture afforded them, many were obliged to leave their habitations, and ſo became thieves and ſtrollers.

In the fourth year of king H. 7. the converting of arable land into paſture, was reſtrained by a ſtatute, which rather prevented things from growing worſe than made them better. But that which above all other things has moſtly tended to promote agriculture, was the bounty on the exportation of corn, † firſt granted by parliament in the year 1689, which has induced a general ſpirit for incloſing the waſte lands and common fields throughout the kingdom; a method of improvement adopted very early in Glouceſterſhire.

Some objections have been raiſed againſt incloſing, but it would be extending this digreſſion too far to take any notice of them here.

Mr. Camden, who was a diligent inquirer, and faithful hiſtorian, takes notice of the wool of this country, for its whiteneſs and fineneſs, wherein he has been followed by a great number of writers who had either never ſeen, or ſeeing, had no judgment in that article. What kind of wool this may have been four or five hundred years ago, I can have no knowledge of, except from hiſtory; but can ſpeak with certainty as to the preſent condition of it. The ſheep of this country incline to the large ſize; for, ſince by the improvements in agriculture, the quantity of food for cattle is greatly increaſed, the farmers have both enlarged their flocks and improved the breed, by introducing the Leiceſterſhire ram, which is ſometimes brought hither in little carriages made for that purpoſe. I have been informed, that 40*l.* has been paid for the uſe of one of theſe rams for a ſeaſon only. They are eſteemed the ſtouteſt ſheep in the kingdom, and bear prodigious fleeces, the hair of which is coarſe and long; ſo that the coteſwold wool, which was never fine within the memory of any man I have converſed with on that ſubject, is now become ſtill coarſer, by thus mixing the breed. The longeſt ſort of it is combed for worſted ſtuffs, whilſt the ſhort is wrought up in cloth for the army, for the Eaſt-India company trade, and other coarſe goods. Herefordſhire, one of the adjoining counties, may juſtly boaſt of the fineſt fleeces in the kingdom. The difference in the quality may in ſome meaſure be judged of by their reſpective prices in the ſame year. In 1767, the beſt coteſwold fleeces ſold for 8*d.* 3 qrs. a pound, when the beſt Herefordſhire brought two ſhillings.

There is no coal-pit in this part of the county; but at Stratton, about a mile from Cirenceſter, they have often found what the miners call plodding-coal; particularly as the labourers were digging a well, about four years ſince, a good quantity was taken up there. I have now by me three ſpecimens of different foſſil ſubſtances found at that time, one of which is the common pit-coal; another is very black, with a grain perfectly reſembling a piece of oak, and not ſo heavy as the firſt; the third is a piece of iron ore. There is a great probability that a good ſtratum of coal might be found there, as every appearance ſeems to indicate it, and I am told that the plodding-coal is a circumſtance of the ſtrongeſt preſumption of it.

About twenty years ago, the workmen diſcovered a ſmall vein of coal, of an inch thick, in one of the fine free-ſtone quarries, in the pariſh of Barnſley. It lay nine feet below the ſurface, upon a bed of blue clay. They traced it 'till 'twas imperceptible, and I don't find that circumſtances encouraged them to examine further.

Coal has alſo been found in the pariſh of Siddington St. Peter, by people that were digging a well there, the water of which was ſo black and ſtinking as not to be fit for culinary purpoſes. Mr. Bathurſt, who was lord of the manor, was informed of the diſcovery, and it is aſtoniſhing that it was not followed by a ſtrict and careful examination, in order to the opening of a pit, eſpecially as there was a great probability of ſucceſs. A good coal-mine in either of theſe places, round which for many miles firing is dear, would be a prodigious treaſure to the proprietor, and a great advantage to the country, which is ſupply'd by land carriage with that neceſſary article, either from the pits beyond Sodbury, or from Glouceſter, both at great diſtances.

On the Coteſwolds is a cuſtomary annual meeting at Whitſuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitſun-ale. Perhaps the true word is Yule, for in the time of druidiſm, the feaſts of yule or the grove, were celebrated in the months of May or * December. Theſe ſportsare reſorted to by great numbers of young people of both ſexes, and are conducted in the following manner. Two perſons are choſen, previous to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the yule, who dreſs as ſuitably as they can to the characters they aſſume. A large empty barn, or ſome ſuch building, is pro-

† The author of An Inquiry into the prices of wheat, malt, &c. as ſold in England from the year 1000 to the year 1765, has ſhewn, that 14,332,435 quarters and 3 buſhels of wheat; 2,543,096 quarters of barley; 13,653,186 quarters and 1 buſhel of malt; and 2,288,321 quarters and 7 buſhels of rye, have been exported with the bounty; which amounted in the whole to the ſum of 6,658,702*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* to the end of the year 1764.

* In the north of England Chriſtmas is called, Chriſtmas-yule, and Chriſtmas gambols, yule games. Yule is the proper Scotch word for this feſtival, *vide* 10 *Annæ c.* 13.

vided

vided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with ſeats to accommodate the company. Here they aſſemble to dance and to regale in the beſt manner their circumſtances and the place will afford, and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband, or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their preſence, attended by the ſteward, ſword-bearer, purſe-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their ſeveral badges or enſigns of office. They have likewiſe a page, or train bearer, and a jeſter, dreſt in a party coloured jacket, whoſe ribaldry and geſticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of ſome part of the company. The lord's muſic, conſiſting generally of a pipe and tabor, is employ'd to conduct the dance.

All theſe figures, handſomely repreſented in baſſo-relievo, ſtand in the north wall of the nave of Cirenceſter church, which vouches ſufficiently for the antiquity of the cuſtom. Some people think it a commemoration of the antient drink-lean, a day of feſtivity formerly obſerved by the tenants and vaſſals of the lord of the fee, within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of thoſe meetings, the people have thus preſerved ever ſince. It may, notwithſtanding, have its riſe in druidiſm, as on theſe occaſions they always erect a may-pole, which is an eminent ſign of it.

I ſhall juſt remark, that the mace is made of ſilk, finely plaited with ribbands on the top, and filled with ſpices and perfume, for ſuch of the company to ſmell to as deſire it. Does not this afford ſome light towards diſcovering the original uſe, and account for the name of the mace, now carried in oſtentation before the ſteward of the court, on court days, and before the chief magiſtrate in corporations; as the preſenting of ſpices by great men at their entertainments was a very antient practice?

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of king J. 1. inſtituted certain diverſions on the Coteſwold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willerſey and Campden. Even now there is ſomething to be ſeen of them, every Thurſday in Whitſun-week, at a place about half a mile from Campden, called Dover's Hill.

The coteſwold games, and their patron, are celebrated in a ſmall collection of poems, intituled *Annalia Dubrenſia*, written by Michael Drayton, Ben. Johnſon, and about thirty other eminent perſons of their time, moſtly addreſt to the patron of the games; by means of which, if you believe the poet,

Cotſwold, that barren was, and rough before,
Is Tempe now become, Cotſwold no more.
Pan may go pipe in barren Malvern chaſe;
The fawns and Satyrs ſeek ſome other place.
Cotſwold is now th' epitome of myrth;
And joy, preſaged erſt, is come to birth.
Olympus' mount, that e'en to this day fills
The world with fame, ſhall to thy Cotſwold hills
Give place and honour. Hercules was firſt
Who thoſe brave games begun: Thou, better nurſt,
Doſt in our anniverſe moſt nobly ſtrive
To do in one year what he did in five.

The meetings were very numerous, as may be collected from the following lines:

——————— On Cotſwold hills there meets
A greater troop of gallants than Rome's ſtreets
E'er ſaw in Pompey's triumphs: Beauties too,
More than Diana's beavie of nymphes could ſhow.
On their great hunting days, ———————
——————— there in the morn,
When bright Aurora peeps, a bugle horn
The ſummons gives, ſtreight thouſands fill the plains
On ſtately courſers.

I have ſelected out of this collection, part of an Eclogue, by Mr. Thomas Randall, of Cambridge, which is one of the beſt of thoſe pieces, deſcribing the coteſwold diverſions. The ſpeakers are Collen and Thenot.

* * * * * * * *

Collen. Laſt evening, lad, I met a noble ſwayne,
That ſpurr'd his ſprightly palfry o'er the playne;
His head with ribbands crown'd, and deck'd as gay
As any laſſe upon her bridal day.
I thought (what eaſy faiths we ſhepherds prove!)
This, not the bull, had been Europa's love.
I aſk'd the cauſe; they told me this was he
Whom this day's triumph crown'd with victory.
Many brave ſteeds there were, ſome you ſhould find
So fleet as they had been ſons of the winde.
Others with hoofs ſo ſwift beate o'er the race,
As if ſome engine ſhot 'um to the place.
So many, and ſo well wing'd ſteeds they were,
As all the broode of Pegaſus had been there.
Rider and horſe could not diſtinguiſh'd be;
Both ſeem'd conjoin'd, a centaur's progeny.
A numerous troupe they were, yet all ſo light,
Earth never groan'd, nor felt 'um in their flight.
Such royal paſtimes Coteſwold mountains fill,
When gentle ſwains viſit her glorious hill;
Where with ſuch packs of hounds they hunting go,
As Cyrus never woon'd his bugle to;
Whoſe noiſe is muſical, and with full cries
Beat o'er the fields, and eccho thro' the ſkyes.
Orion hearing, wiſh'd to leave his ſphere,
And call his dogs from heaven, to ſport it there.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

There, ſhepherd, there the ſolemn games be plaid,
Such as great Theſeus or Alcides made;
Such as Apollo wiſhes he had ſeen,
And Jove deſires had his invention been.
The Nemæan and the Iſthmian paſtimes ſtill,
Though dead in Greece, ſurvive on Cotſwold hill.

Thenott. Happy O hill! the gentle graces now
Shall trip o'er thine, and leave Citheron's brow;
Parnaſſus' clift ſhall ſinke below his ſpring,
And ev'ry muſe ſhall on thy frontlet ſing:

The

The goddeſſes again in ſtrife ſhall bee,
And from mount Ida, make appeal to thee;
Olympus pay thee homage, and in dread
The aged Alps ſhall bow his ſnowy head.
* * * * * * * * * * *

But gentle Collen, ſay, what God or man
Fame we for this great worke, Daphnis or Pan?

COLL. Daphnis is dead, and Pan hath broke his reed;
Tell all your flocks 'tis jovial DOVER's deed.
Behold the ſhepherds in their ribbands goe,
And ſhortly all the nymphs ſhall wear 'um too.
Amaz'd to ſee ſuch glorie meet together,
Bleſs DOVER's pipe, whoſe muſicke call'd 'um hither.
Sport you, my rams, at ſound of DOVER's name;
Big-bellied ewes, make haſte to bring a lambe
For DOVER's fold. Go maids, and lillies get,
To make him up a glorious coronet.
Swains, keep his holiday, and each man ſweare
To ſaint him in the ſhepherd's kalendar.

Mr. William Durham, in another copy of verſes, hath thus preſaged the laſting fame of this public ſpirited man:

Firſt ſhall the tender lambs with tygers dwell,
And fearful harts ſhall lodge with lions fell;
Firſt ſhall the glorious ſtar-beſtudded ſkie
Want light, and Neptune's regiment be drie;
Firſt ſhall the courtiers leave their ſweet embraces;
Ladies to plaſter o'er their furrow'd faces;
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Firſt ſhall Nyctimene, that bird of night,
To flie at noon take pleaſure and delight,
Ere Cotſwold ſhepherds, on their jointed reeds,
Shall ceaſe to ſing his fame-deſerved deeds;
Who from their tombs, wherein they were inthrall'd,
The antient dancing Druides hath call'd.

But thoſe that allow Mr. Durham a competent ſhare of merit as a poet, will probably refuſe him their ſuffrage as a prophet; for already we hear but little on the Coteſwolds of his worthy friend Mr. Dover, ſince whoſe time the diverſions have alſo much declined, for want of ſo good a patron.

Damnoſa quid non imminuit dies! HOR.

What doth not time's injurious hand impair!

Of the VALE.

THE Vale of Glouceſterſhire lies chiefly on the ſouth-eaſt of the river Severn, which gives life and ſpirit to the ſoil. For extent and fertility, it is not exceeded, nor do I know that it can be equalled by any in the kingdom; therefore Drayton, perhaps with more hiſtoric juſtneſs than poetic licence, gives her the ſovereignty, in the following lines:

——— "I, which am the queene
Of all the Britiſh vales, and ſo have ever been
Since *Gomer*'s giant brood inhabited this iſle,
And that of all the reſt myſelf may ſo enſtile."

It is honoured with the reſidence of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, who have eſtates in this county.

What it more antiently was, may be ſeen in a paſſage taken by Mr. Camden out of a book intituled *De Pontificibus*, written by William of Malmeſbury. "The Vale of Glouceſterſhire," ſays he, "yields plenty of corn and fruit, in ſome "places by the natural richneſs of the ground, in "others by the diligence of the country men; "enough to excite the idleſt perſon to take pains, "when it repays his labour with the increaſe of "an hundred fold. Here you may behold high-"ways and public roads full of fruit trees, not "planted; but growing naturally. The earth bears "fruit of its own accord, much exceeding others "both in taſte and beauty, many ſorts of which "continue freſh the year round, and ſerve the "owner 'till he is ſupplied by a new increaſe. "No county in England has ſo many or ſo good "vineyards † as this, either for fertility, or ſweet-"neſs of the grape. The wine has in it no un-"pleaſant tartneſs, or eagerneſs, and is little

† "Many places in this county, ſays ſir Robert Atkyns, bear "the name of vineyards, from thence it has been concluded that "wine has heretofore been made in theſe parts; but theſe vine-"yards were only apple-orchards, as may appear by many records "where manors were held of the king, and the tenants were "obliged to pay yearly veſſels of wine, made of apple-fruit. One "record is 6 Joh. rot. 48. Walter de Hevene held the manor of "Runham, in the county of Norfolk, by yielding yearly two "veſſels of wine, made of pearmains, to the king, at his "exchequer, on the feaſt of St. Michael. Another record is full "to this point; William Mansfeld, 18 E. 2. was ſeized of a "vineyard, ſix acres of arable, and there acres of wood, in Biſley. "Now it is wholly improbable than any other vineyard than "that of apples could grow in that cold barren place; one might "as ſoon gather grapes of thiſtles." *Ancient and preſent State of Glocesterſhire*, p. 32.

Thus the learned author determines poſitively againſt our vineyards; but let us examine the ſtrength of his argument. In the firſt record a certain liquor is termed, *wine made of pearmains*, by which it appears that ſuch as wrote in Latin uſed a periphraſis to deſcribe cider, and for this reaſon, becauſe there is no Latin word for that liquor; but how does that prove that our *vineyards were only apple orchards?* The ſecond record ſir Robert declares to be *full to this point*; and indeed it is fully againſt him, for it proves that William Mansfield was ſeized of a vineyard, &c. in Biſley. But beſides this evidence, *Domeſday* is ſufficient to determine the diſpute, where, in the account of Stonehouſe in this county, it is thus recorded: *Ibi duo arpenz vinee*; and I believe nobody will contend that *vinea*, in this place, ſignifies an apple orchard, or any thing elſe but a plantation of vines. Laſtly, ſir Robert oppoſes improbability to plain evidence, and thinks that no other vineyard than that of apples could grow in Biſley; but he might have known that about Chalford, in that pariſh, are many warm and ſheltered ſpots of ground of a ſouth aſpect, extreamly ſuitable to the purpoſe in queſtion. The monk of Malmeſbury, who lived on the borders of this county, knew it well, and expreſsly mentions the Glouceſterſhire vineyards and grapes; and as his account is ſupported by the evidence of *Domeſday*, and other records, I give him full credit againſt all vague opinions, that the vineyards he mentions were not apple-orchards, but plantations of the vine.

" inferior to the French in ſweetneſs. The " villages are very thick, the churches handſome, " and the towns populous and many."

Camden ſays, the reaſon why ſo many places in the county are called vineyards, was, on account of the plenty of wines made here; " and that " they yield none now, is rather to be imputed " to the ſloth of the inhabitants, than the in- " diſpoſition of the climate." But with Mr. Camden's leave, the lands are employ'd to better advantage, and it is for that reaſon that we have no vineyard in the county at preſent.

In this Vale is made that fine cheeſe, ſo deſervedly eſteemed not only in Great Britain, but in all countries wherever it has been carried. The hundreds of Berkeley, of Thornbury, and the lower diviſion of Grumbald's-aſh, produce the beſt. It is made of various thickneſſes, from about ten pounds to a quarter of a hundred weight each. The thick ſort is called double Glouceſterſhire, and double Berkeley, and uſually ſells upon the ſpot at ſix-pence a pound. It requires to be kept to an age proportionable to its ſize and richneſs, to make it ready for the table.

Cider is another production of this Vale, in which I believe no county in the kingdom can rival it. There is great variety of it, which I ſhall divide into three claſſes: 1. The ſtout-bodied, rough, maſculine cider, made of Longney-ruſſet, Hagley-crab, Winter-pippin, &c. 2. The full-bodied, rich, pleaſant cider, of the Harvey-ruſſet, woodcock, golden-pippin, winter-quinning, &c. and 3. A ſort made of the Bodnam apple, fox-whelp, and various ſpecies of kernel fruit; which, tho' I have placed laſt in order, might perhaps have ſtood with more propriety in the ſecond claſs, being of a middle nature between the other two, as partaking of the properties of both. There is alſo ſome ſtyre made in the vale, but not in that perfection as in the foreſt of Dean.

Perry being a liquor of a diſtinct ſpecies, muſt not be omitted. The beſt of the produce of this country is made of the Tainton ſquaſh pear, the Barland pear, and the mad pear. His late Royal Highneſs the prince of Wales, father of his preſent Majeſty, on his tour through this country in 1750, gave it the name of *La Champaigne d' Angleterre*. It is a delicious, ſprightly liquor, when in perfection; but a perſon when hot ſhould never drink of it freely.

Moſt places in Glouceſterſhire, within ten or twelve miles eaſt and north-eaſt of Briſtol, abound in coal mines, ſome of them of a prodigious depth, and are therefore greatly incommoded with water, which is taken off by the means of fire-engines. The coal is ſomething of the nature of that of Newcaſtle; about one half of it riſing in large lumps, the reſt about the ſize of gravel; but when thrown on a good fire, it melts, forms itſelf into one maſs, and is very durable. The upper part of the county is ſupply'd with coal out of Shropſhire, down the river Severn, which burns quick and lively, but is not ſo durable as our own.

It is aſſerted by ſir Robert Atkyns, p. 30. that if a line were laid from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo paſſed round the globe, coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and ſcarce any where elſe in the world. But the remark is unaccountably whimſical and ridiculous, as facts and experiments are wanting, and always muſt be wanting to ſupport it.

The veins of coal, found about Briſtol, are covered with a ſhell of black, hard, ſtrong ſubſtance, called *Wark*, which will ſplit like blue ſlate, but is much more brittle, and not nearly ſo hard. Upon dividing this Wark, there is often found upon one of the ſeparated ſurfaces, the perfect ſhape of a fern-leaf, as if it had been engraven by a ſkilful hand.

The lower part of the Vale from Arlingham downwards, on the ſouth-eaſt of the Severn, is very liable to inundations from that river. Several commiſſions have been iſſued for the preſervation of theſe lands, the firſt of which to be found on record was 5 E. 2. There were others as follow: 33, 36, 38, & 44 E. 3.—2, 4, 6, 8, 9, & 16 R. 2. 11 H. 4. 1 H. 5. *Dugdale on Fenns.*

The lands are divided into two levels, called the Upper and Lower. Commiſſions are occaſionally held, and orders and regulations made for ſupporting the banks of the river, on which the preſervation of the country depends. In each level, to receive and carry off the water, are ten or twelve pills, or inlets, which, as well as the ſea-wall, are repaired by thoſe whoſe eſtates lie next them. A ſmall ſum is annually raiſed to defray the expence of the court of ſewers, by rating the pariſhes at 2*d.* an acre, according to the following table, which ſhews the number of acres given in by the reſpective places, as particularly liable to inundation; but ſome of them have not charged themſelves with more than about one half, others two thirds of what is actually ſubject to floods.

Upper Level.	Acres.
Arlingham,	738½
Slimbridge,	412
Hinton in Berkeley,	161
Ham, and Ham Fallow	1400
Hill,	600
Elberton,	300
Rockhampton	300
Moreton in Thornbury,	426
Oldbury upon Severn,	1247
Kington and Cowhill,	300
Littleton and Coat,	100
Awre, a pariſh on the north-weſt of Severn.	200
	6184½

Lower Level.	Acres.
Auſt,	272
Redwick and Northwick,	950
Compton Greenfield,	783
Stowick,	1111
Olveſton,	500
Tockington,	800
Over,	150
Hempton and Patchway,	76
Almondſbury,	200
Lawrence Weſton,	458
King's Weſton,	530
Gaunt's Ircot,	116
	5946

In

In the reign of G. 2. another commiſſion was iſſued for the preſervation of lands, lying further up the river, above theſe levels; but nothing was ever done in conſequence of it.

Birdlip-hill and Crickley-hill, part of that ridge which has been already obſerved to divide the Coteſwolds from the Vale, ſtand about ſeven miles diſtant from the city of Glouceſter, and are nearly of the ſame height, the top of the firſt being about 450 yards above the water in the Severn, at that city, and on a level with a great part of the coteſwold country. It is therefore no wonder if the temperature of the air in the Vale ſhould be ſenſibly different from that on the coteſwolds; but Sir R. Atkyns has expreſſed the difference too ſtrongly in the following paſſage: "If it be objected againſt the cold air of the Coteſ-" wolds, that there are eight months winter, and " cold weather all the year beſides, it may be here " affirmed, that there are eight months ſummer, " and warm weather all the reſt of the year." The learned hiſtorian ſeems to have been led into this miſrepreſentation, by his affecting a perfectly contraſted mode of expreſſion: for tho' the difference be conſiderable, his account of it is very much exaggerated.

The Vale upon the whole is healthy, yet in ſome places, on the borders of the great river Severn, the inhabitants are very ſubject to agues.

Moſt of the other productions of the Vale, beſides thoſe particularly noted, being common to other countries, I paſs them over, and conclude this head with a ſhort obſervation, no leſs juſt than general, That they are no where to be found in greater plenty and perfection than here. For a further account of the productions of the Vale, ſee the latter part of the chapter on trade, &c.

Of the FOREST of DEAN.

THE Saxons called a foreſt Bucholt, *i. e. ſylva ferina, vel cervina.* Others define it to be *locus ſylveſtris et ſaltuoſus*; a territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts and fowls of foreſt, chaſe and warren, to reſt and abide in, under the king's protection, † for his princely delight and pleaſure; incident to which are ſeveral courts and officers of record, which muſt appear on record.

The foreſts in England (the new foreſt in Hampſhire and that of Hampton Court excepted) are of ſuch antiquity, that hiſtory makes no mention when they were firſt erected; and as in England, ſo in other countries, the charge of them has always been committed to perſons of eminence.

Si canimus ſylvas, ſylvæ ſunt conſule dignæ. VIRG.

Or if ye chuſe to ſing the ſhady grove,
Make your theme worthy a great conſul's love.

For the Roman conſuls had the government of foreſts.

Before the obtaining of the Great Charter of the foreſts, the king claimed, *de jure*, to make a new foreſt wherever he pleaſed, and to incloſe, not only his own demeſnes, but the lands of other perſons, within its bounds and perambulation; but Lord Coke, whom with great confidence I follow, has ſhewn, that this was not agreeable to the laws then in force; for, ſays he, the act of *Carta de Foreſta* is but a declaratory law, reſtoring the ſubject to his former right; and that charter is directly againſt ſuch claim. Indeed originally, all the lands of the ſubject are derived from the crown, and our foreſts may have been made when the antient kings had the greateſt part in their own hands, and ſo having a lawful beginning, a foreſt may be, by preſcription, good in law over other men's grounds. But king H. 2. and his two ſons, Richard and John, enlarged the antient bounds of the foreſts, and under the notion of exerting the prerogative, exerciſed great ſeverities and oppreſſions on their ſubjects, who were afterwards reſtored to their former rights by the Great Charter. But for theſe, and other matters, concerning foreſts in general, having juſt ſhewn what they are, the reader is referred to the books written profeſſedly on that ſubject. I ſhall now confine myſelf particularly to examine into the bounds and extent, the government, peculiar cuſtoms, privileges and produce of the foreſt of Dean.

This Foreſt, which gives name to one of the four political diviſions of the county, is celebrated in Drayton's lofty ſtrains, as

——— "Queen of foreſts all that weſt of Severn lie;
Her broad and buſhy top DEAN holdeth up ſo high,
The leſſer are not ſeen, ſhe is ſo tall and large."

POLYOLB. *Song* 7.

It obtained the name of Dean, * or Dene, from the antient market-town of that name, lying within its bounds and perambulation; which town was ſo called, perhaps from its remarkable low ſituation, being almoſt encompaſſed round with high hills and woods. The word is of Saxon

† There was a miſtaken notion, that no ſubject could enjoy a foreſt; whereas the duke of Lancaſter had the foreſts of Pickering and Lancaſter; and the abbat of Whitby had the foreſt of Whitby, in Yorkſhire. *vid. 4 Inſt.* 314.

* Mr. Camden, whom Sir Robert Atkyns follows, was of opinion that the Gauls and Britons heretofore uſed the word *arden* for a wood, from whence, by rejecting the firſt ſyllable, the name of this foreſt might be derived; but I find no ſuch word of that general ſignification in their language. *Ardenne*, indeed, was the proper name of a wood or foreſt in Gaul.

original,

original, and ſignifies a dale, a valley, or woody place; whence our Engliſh word *den*, a hole, or cave in the earth. *Giraldus*, and ſome others, gave this foreſt the name of *Danubia*, and *Danica Sylva*, or the Dane's woods, becauſe they ſheltered themſelves here.

In the Roman times it was part of the territory of the Silures, and after the Britons were driven by the Saxons beyond the Severn, it belonged to the dominions of Wales. All this part of Glouceſterſhire, together with Monmouthſhire, and part of Herefordſhire, was called by the general name of *Gwent*, 'till Wales was divided into counties. But king Athelſtan, drove the Welch beyond the Wye, which afterwards became the boundary between England and Wales, according to Alexander Neckham;

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.

On this ſide, Wye the Engliſh views;
On that, the wandering Welch purſues.

Bounds *of the* FOREST.

King H. 2. as before obſerved, greatly extended the boundaries of the foreſt of Dean, and the ſucceeding kings, Richard and John, following his example, the whole country lying between the Wye and the Severn, and the road leading from Goodrich-caſtle, in Herefordſhire, thro' Weſton and Newent, to Glouceſter-bridge, was taken within the perambulation.

There was a perambulation made 9 H. 3. upon account of the monks of Flaxley. And a juſtice-ſeat was held at Glouceſter 10 E. 1. for ſettling the foreſt bounds. There were then ten bailiwicks, which included only the king's waſte ſoil, and ſuch aſſarted lands and purpreſtures as had been the waſte ſoil, and did not take in the antient manors, &c. tho' within the perambulation § of the foreſt. The extent of the bailiwicks, with the names of the woodwards, are ſet forth upon the oaths of twelve regarders; and the proceedings remain on record at the chapter-houſe, Weſtminſter.

Soon after the confirmation of the Great Charter, and of the Charter of the Foreſt, 25 E. 1. the king iſſued out his commiſſion to perambulate the new foreſt, taken into that of Dean, ſince the coronation of H 2. The commiſſioners returned † the names of all the vills, woods, and lands which were afforeſted after the coronation of king H. 2. and that they ought to be diſafforeſted; and 28° *regni*, another perambulation was made, leaving out all ſuch places as had been newly taken in. The woods ſo left out were called purlieus *, and ſome of them ſtill retain the name, as the biſhop's purlieu, and Pirton purlieu, in the manor of Lidney. The bounds of the foreſt of Dean were then ſettled; and always afterwards, reference was had to this perambulation, which was uſed by the officers of the foreſt from time to time 'till the 20th year of James the Firſt.

In the ſucceeding reign, ſome attempts were made to enlarge the bounds of it, and 10 C. 1. a juſtice-ſeat was holden at Glouceſter, before the earl of Holland, aſſiſted by juſtice Jones, baron Trevor, and ſerjeant Bridgman, when the jury was prevailed on to find the bounds as extenſive as in the time of H. 2. But an act paſſed in the 17th year of the ſame reign, for ſettling the boundaries of all foreſts, as they were reputed to be 20 Jac. 1.

In the next reign, the legiſlature taking the affairs of the foreſt into conſideration, the occaſion of which the reader will be acquainted with hereafter, an act paſſed 20 C. 2. by which many good regulations took place. Soon afterwards, the lord warden cauſed a perambulation ‡ to be made by the regarders, agreeably to that of 28 E. 1. and as it was reputed to be 20 Jac. which was returned upon their oaths.

Previous to the act 17 C. 1. a Survey was made of Dean foreſt, the particulars of which are exhibited in the following Table.

A Survey *of the Common of the* Forest *of* Dean, *taken Anno Domini*, 1641.

Wocdwardſhips.	Acres.	Into Wood.	Clear.	Common alotted.	The poſſeſſors of the reſpective woodwardſhips, at that time.
Great Dean woodwardſhip containeth —	1794	508	1286	626	Maynard Colcheſter, at the Wilderneſs, Eſq;
Lea Bayley woodwardſhip containeth —	998	690	308	—	Maynard Colcheſter, Eſq;
Ruar-Dean woodwardſhip containeth —	1936	1339	597	597	John Clarke, of the Hill, Eſq;
Abinghall and Badcock's Bayley containeth	5049	3849	1200	459	John Howell, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq;
Bicknor woodwardſhip containeth — —	1031	877	158	305	Thomas, Lord Viſcount Gage.
Staunton woodwardſhip containeth —	6096	3343	2753	873	Thomas, Lord Viſcount Gage.
Blakeney woodwardſhip containeth —	4297	1620	2677	600	The Rev. Mr. Thomas Savage, of Glouceſter.
Bloyſe Bayley woodwardſhip containeth	187	187	—	187	John Beal, of Newent, Eſq;
The Bearſe woodwardſhip containeth —	1190	890	300	—	Thomas Wyndham, of Clearwell, Eſq;
Abbot's Wood containeth — —	943	135	1208	—	Thomas Crawley Bovey, of Flaxley, Eſq;
	23521	14034	9487	3647	

§ See Appendix, No. 1.
† Appendix, No. 2.

* From two French words *pur* and *lieu*, a pure place, exempt from ſervitude. *See* 4 *Inſt. p.* 103.
‡ See Appendix, No. 3.

It

It appears by the ſurvey, that the foreſt of Dean contains, within its perambulation, 23,521 acres of the king's waſte, lying within the hundred of St. Briavel's, beſides ſeveral antient manors, pariſhes, vills, and places, to the amount of above 20,000 acres more, ſome of which were taken from the Saxons by the Conqueror, and given to his Norman followers. But ſince that time, many thouſands of acres that were formerly foreſt, have been aſſarted, taken out by purpreſtures §, and granted away by the crown.

The whole foreſt, which is extraparochial, is divided into ſix walks, known by the names of their reſpective lodges or houſes, built for the reſidence of ſo many keepers, *viz.*

1. The king's lodge, but oftener called the ſpeech-houſe, ſtanding between Kenſlo-hill and Daniel's-moor.
2. York lodge, at the upper end of Lumbard's marſh.
3. Worceſter lodge, upon Wimbury-hill.
4. Danby lodge, upon the Old Baily-hill, near Lidney.
5. Herbert lodge, upon Ruerdean-hill.
6. Latimer lodge, upon Dane-Meen-hill †, not far from the beacon. The hill takes its name from ſome ſtones which ſtood there in memory of ſome great Dane ſlain in theſe parts.

Each keeper has a ſettled annual ſalary of 15*l.* paid out of the exchequer, and an incloſure of ground for his further encouragement.

Of ROYAL *and other* GRANTS, *&c.*

MILES or Milo, earl of Hereford, portreeve or conſtable of Glouceſter, was lord of the foreſt of Dean in the reign of H. 1. but Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, informs us, that Maud the empreſs, gave the whole foreſt of Dean, with the caſtle of St. Briavel's, to Miles, for his aſſiſtance againſt her brother, 4° Steph. However incompatible theſe accounts may ſeem at firſt, they may be reconciled, by ſuppoſing that the conſtable had been violently diſpoſſeſſed of his eſtate by Stephen, at the beginning of his reign. This great man had five ſons and three daughters. The ſons all died without iſſue; but Lucy, the youngeſt daughter, was married to Herbert Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to the king, 5° Steph. who had for her portion the foreſt of Dean, and was therefore afterwards called lord of Dean. He was high-ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire during that reign. The following abſtracts from the records are ſet down in the order of the dates. The reigns are marked at the beginning of each paragraph.

HENRY II. granted to the abbey of Flaxley two oaks out of this foreſt every ſeven days, for the maintenance of a forge there.

JOHN.] Henry de Bohun releaſed all his right in this foreſt to the king 1° *regni*; who granted it 18° *regni* to John de Monemuta.

HENRY III.] It was found by inquiſition that the monks of Flaxley had a forge for making of iron there 4° *regni*. The ſame year the judges itinerant ordered that none ſhould have an iron forge in the foreſt, without ſpecial licence from the king.—Almarick of the Park had a grant of waſte lands in this foreſt the ſame year.—Walter de Aure, and Maud de Cantelupe, had each of them an iron forge 5° *regni*.—John de Standon had a grant of 12 acres of land, near Sitgrove, on the borders of the foreſt 8° *regni*.—Henry earl of Warwick had a forge in his woods at Lidney, and other iron forges in the foreſt 10° *regni*.—William de Alba Mara had a grant of the foreſt of Dean 40° *regni*.—The king finding the grant of the two oaks every week, which the abbat of Flaxley had obtained of his grandfather, ſo injurious and deſtructive to the foreſt, granted the monks a wood *, in recompenſe for the ſaid two oaks 42° *regni*.—William de Dean was ſeized of Great Dean, and of a bailiwick in the foreſt 43° *regni*.—William de Londres was ſeized of Eclawe 50° *regni*.

EDW. I.] Henry de Chauworth had a forge here 2° *regni*.—Alexander Blith held Blith bailiwick 6° *regni*.—Richard de Abbenhalle had the bailiwick of that name 7° *regni*, againſt whom a Quo Warranto was brought, to prove his right of common of paſture in 20 acres in Ridley.—The abbey of Glouceſter held Hope Malerſel 9° *regni*.—Bogo de Knovile had a licence to incloſe Kilcot wood, and convert it into a park the ſame year.—The ten bailiwicks were kept by the ten perſons following, as appears by the proceedings at a juſtice-ſeat, held 10° *regni*; *viz.* the bailiwick of Abbenhalle, by Ralph de Abbenhalle; of Blakeney, by Walter de Aſtune; of Bleythe, by Ralph Hatheway; of Berſe, by William Wodeard; of Bicknoure, by Cecilia de Michegros; Rywardyn, by the conſtable of St. Briavel's; The Lea, by Nicholas de Lacu; Great Dean, in the hands of the king, and kept by the conſtable of St. Briavel's; Little Dean, by Ralph de Abbenhalle; Stauntene, by Richard de la More.—William Boteler was ſeized of a bailiwick 13° *regni*.—Cecilia de Michegros was ſeized of a wood in the foreſt, and 28 acres of aſſart land, at Greenway, and 9 yard-

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§ Aſſarts and Purpreſtures. The firſt ſo called from the French *aſſartir*, to make plain; or from *exertum*, to pull up by the roots; or *exaratum*, or *exartum*, to pull or cut up. The word ſignifies woodlands cleared and made fit for tillage.—Purpreſtures, from the French *pourpris*, *conſeptum*, an incloſure; but properly it ſignifies an incroachment.

† Mr. Borlace obſerves, that the common name of the circular monuments in Cornwall, is *Dawns Meen*, that is, ſays he, the ſtone-dance, ſo called of the common people on no other account, than that they are placed in a circular order, and ſo make an area for dancing. But with all deference to ſo reſpectable a perſon, I think the name is expreſſive of the nature of the thing; for in the Britiſh language, of which the Corniſh is a dialect, *Dane Maen*, ſignifies the Dane's ſtone, having no relation to dancing.

* Appendix No. 27.

lands and a half, at Brat-Forton 29° *regni*; and the ſame year, Ralph de Abbenhalle was alſo ſeized of a wood in the foreſt of Dean.—The tythes of all aſſart lands within the foreſt, were granted to the church of All Saints, in Newland, then belonging to John biſhop of Landaff, 34° *regni*.—And the ſame year, William Bleyth, and Joan his wife, had a grant of 104 acres of aſſart lands in this foreſt.—Alſo in the ſame year, Alexander de Bicknore was found ſeized of the bailiwick of Rywardyn. William Bleyth held the bailiwick of Bleyth 35° *regni*.

Edw. II.] John de Abbenhalle, 1° *regni*, held a certain bailiwick in this foreſt, of the king, *in capite, ad cuſtodiendum eam per corpus ſui cum arcu et ſagittis, et non valet ultra cuſtod.*—The ſame year, Bogo de Knovil was ſeized of Kilcot wood, in this foreſt.—Henry de Chaworth had a forge here 2° *regni*.—The prior and convent of Lanthony, near Glouceſter, was ſeized of 212 acres of aſſart lands 4° *regni*.—John Abbenhalle held a bailiwick 10° *regni*.—And the ſame year, John de Wiſham was ſeized of Noxton vineyard, in the foreſt, and 200 acres of waſte, to be aſſarted and incloſed.—John Barington held 40 acres of waſte, near Maleſcoyte-wood; and Ralph Hatheway was alſo ſeized of 40 acres in Holſtone, both in the year laſt mentioned.—William Joice was ſeized of 20 acres of waſte at Muchel-Clay, and 80 acres of waſte at Brakenherd, both in this foreſt 16° *regni*.—Robert de Aure held one meſſuage, and 12 acres of land here 19° *regni*.

Edw. III.] Tythes of the iron-mines were granted to the biſhop of Landaff 6° *regni*.—John Joice, and his heirs, had a grant of 116 acres in ſeveral parcels in the foreſt, at the yearly rent of 19*s.* 4*d.* 12° *regni*.

Richard II.] Thomas de Brug, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of a bailiwick in Dean, and of lands in Lee-Walton, and in Lee, in Herefordſhire, to the uſe of Thomas in taile, remainder to Richard Curle 5° *regni*.—The king granted the caſtle of St. Briavel's and the foreſt of Dean to Thomas duke of Glouceſter, in ſpecial taile, 14° *regni*; whereby nothing paſſed but a frank chaſe, ſays lord Coke; but it was afterwards enacted in parliament, that the duke ſhould hold the ſaid foreſt, with power to conſtitute ſuch juſtices and officers as are incident and belonging to a foreſt.

Henry IV.] The foreſt was granted to John the king's ſon, in taile, 1° *regni*.

Edw. IV.] John Throgmorton was ſeized of a woodwardſhip 13° *regni*.

Henry VII.] The king by letters patents, 24 Sept. 1° *regni*, granted the mines of Newland to Thomas Motten for his life, without rent.—And by like letters patents, 1 Feb. 1° *regni*, he alſo granted the mines beneath the wood *vocat. Le Gawle*, to John Motten for his life, without rent.

Henry VIII.] After the diſſolution of monaſteries, 36° *regni*, Sir Anthony Kingſton obtained a grant, amongſt other things, of all the lands in this foreſt, formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley.

Eliz.] Richard Brain, eſq; died ſeized of a woodwardſhip and of a foreſter's place, in this foreſt, 15° *regni*.

James. I.] The king by letters patents, 7 Feb. 9° *regni*, granted to the earl of Pembroke a leaſe of the foreſt of Dean, together with the iron-ore, cinders, coal, and wood for making of charcoal, with many other extenſive liberties and privileges, for 21 years, at the rent of 2433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—The king by his letters patents, 30 June 16° *regni*, granted to William Wintour, eſq; and William Bell, at the nomination of divers perſons therein mentioned purchaſers, in conſideration of 1074*l.* 8*s.* ſeveral meſſuages, lands and tenements, called aſſart lands, purpreſtures, and other lands and tenements belonging to the crown, lying in the foreſt of Dean, at the rent of 5*s.* ſaving to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, all mines, quarries of ſea-coal, &c. And Wintour and Bell covenanted that the lands ſhould remain under the foreſt laws.

Char. I.] The king by letters patents, 28 May 1° *regni*, granted to Sir Edward Villiers, knight, and to his heirs, a part of the waſte ſoil of the foreſt, called Malyſcott, together with all woods growing thereon, and all mines, &c.—The king, 16° *regni*, diſafforeſted the whole waſte ſoil, and by his letters patents dated March 31, the ſame year, in conſideration of 10,000*l.* then paid, and of 16,000*l.* more to be paid in ſix years, and of a fee-farm rent of 1950*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid for ever, granted to Sir John Wintour, and to his heirs and aſſigns, the cheſnut-wood or coppice, in leaſe to Richard Brayne, and the Snead and Kidnals, in leaſe to Triſtram Flower, and others; and all thoſe his majeſty's coppices, woods, lands, and waſte ſoil in the foreſt, with their appurtenances, lying within the perambulation made 27° E. 1. containing in the whole 18,000 acres; and all the mines of iron, tin, lead and coals therein, and in the lands of his majeſty's ſubjects within that perambulation, reſerved by the crown; together with free warren and free chaſe, and power to make ſalteries in his own lands of Lidney, &c. all royal mines excepted.

The foreſters, as ſuch, had long enjoyed many conſiderable privileges and advantages, and tho' generally well affected to the king, could not with indifference ſee them granted away to a favourite with this prodigious eſtate, which Sir John began to incloſe. Therefore, in the great rebellion, the incloſures were broken down, and the foreſt was almoſt totally deſtroy'd.

Char. II.] After the reſtoration, Sir John would have repaired the mounds, but was oppoſed by the whole country round about; upon which a commiſſion iſſued out of the exchequer to Henry lord Herbert, to inquire into the condition of the foreſt, &c. and great numbers of the inhabitants ſubſcribed a paper, containing their claims to privileges,

privileges, and a kind of petition, deſiring that the 18,000 acres might be reafforeſted, and that the letters patents, for the ſale thereof, might be made void; which paper, the commiſſioners made a part of their return. *See App. No.* 4.

This repreſentation had its deſired effect. Sir John Wintour, in obedience to his majeſty, by indenture dated 28 July, 14° *regni*, in conſideration that he ſhould have the Snead and Kidnals, containing 280 acres, to himſelf and to his heirs forever; and alſo in conſideration of 30,000*l.* then due to him, on account of his patent, ſurrendered * and yielded up to his majeſty all the particulars granted to him by the late king, except the Snead and Kidnals, and except the authority of free warren, and of making ſalteries in his own lands. And an act paſſed 20° C. 2. c. 3. which made the diſafforeſting of thoſe lands, by the late king, null and void.

By this act, the waſte lands of the foreſt were reafforeſted, and are to be governed by foreſt laws, as in 10° C. 1. And all future grants of the waſtes, or incloſures, or of the mines, or quarries, are made void. The king is impowered to incloſe 11,000 acres, to remain in ſeveralty in the actual poſſeſſion of the crown for ever, as a nurſery for wood and timber only. There is a proviſo, that all leaſes made, or to be made, by the king, his heirs or ſucceſſors, to any perſon, for a term not exceeding thirty-one years, of the coal-mines and quarries of grindſtone, in the foreſt, ſhall be of like force as if this act had never been made, except of ſuch coal-mines, &c. as are, or ſhall be in any part of the 11,000 acres alotted for incloſing, whilſt they ſhall continue incloſed.

The foreſt of Dean is, at preſent, under the power of this law, ſince the making of which, there has been no alteration in matters relative to the government of this fine diſtrict of country.

Of the CASTLE *of* St. BRIAVEL's, *and* CONSTABLES *of the* CASTLE; *of the* WARDENSHIP *and* WARDENS *of the* FOREST, *and other Officers, &c.*

THE caſtle of St. Briavel's, antiently written Brulais, ſtands in the foreſt of Dean, and gives name to one of the hundreds in the foreſt diviſion. The king, *jure coronæ*, is ſeized of this caſtle, which is extraparochial. It is ſaid to have been built to curb the Welch, by Milo earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry the Firſt. It was antiently the reſidence of men of eminence in the government, who exerciſed great power in the foreſt, demiſing the waſte lands, &c. and ſuch rents as were reſerved upon leaſes of foreſt lands, were made payable to the conſtable, *i. e.* the governor of this caſtle. The ruins ſhew it to have been ſtrong, and of large extent, and was formerly of great conſequence. It is remarkable for the death of Mahel, the youngeſt ſon of Miles earl of Hereford; for there, ſays Camden, the judgments of God overtook him for his rapacious ways, inhuman cruelties, and boundleſs avarice, always uſurping on other men's rights; for being courteouſly entertained there, by Sir Walter Clifford, and the caſtle taking fire, he loſt his life by the fall of a ſtone on his head, from the higheſt tower †. What now remains of the caſtle, ſerves as a priſon for criminals, offending againſt the vert and veniſon of the foreſt, and for ſuch as are convicted at the mine-law court, and at the court of pleas, of which hereafter.

CONSTABLES, &c.] John de Monemouth was conſtable of the caſtle, and warden of the foreſt 18° Joh.—As was John Giffard 47° H. 3. Taking part with the rebellious barons, he was excommunicated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury; but afterwards deſerting them, and fighting at the battle of Eveſham, the king pardoned him.—Thomas, brother to Gilbert the Red, earl of Glouceſter, was made governor of this caſtle by Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, after the victory gained over king H. 3. at Lewes.—William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was conſtable of the caſtle 10° E. 1.—John de Bottourt, deſcended from Anſfrid de Bottourt, who lived 2° H. 2. was made governor of it, and warden of the foreſt of Dean 19° E. 1. but was ſoon diſplaced;—for Thomas de Euerty held the caſtle 21° E. 1.—John de Handelo was governor thereof, and warden of the foreſt 27° E. 1.—Ralph de Abbenhalle held it 29° E. 1.—Almarick de St. Amand was governor of the caſtle, and warden of the foreſt in the latter part of this reign.—And John de Bottourt was reſtored 1° E. 2.—William de Staure held the caſtle 2° E. 2.—Hugh le Deſpencer, the elder, was governor of it, and warden of the foreſt 15° E. 2.—John de Nivers was made governor of this caſtle, and warden of the foreſt, to hold at pleaſure 18° E. 2.—John de Hardeſhull was alſo governor and warden 20° E. 2.—Roger Clifford was governor 14° E. 3. and had 55 marks yearly allowed him out of the exchequer; and all ſucceeding governors were from that time to have feeding, houſeboot and hey-boot out of the foreſt.—This caſtle was granted to Thomas duke of Glouceſter 14° R. 2.—John duke of Bedford, third ſon of H. 4. had a grant, and died ſeized of it 14° H. 6.—John Tiptot, earl of Worceſter, had the cuſtody of it 39° H. 6.—Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick,

* The ſurrender is now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Bathurſt, of Lidney, eſq;

† Mr. Camden ſpeaking of the caſtle of Aber-Gavenni, mentions this perſon by the name of William, ſon of earl Miles; and ſays, that he ſtained the caſtle of the laſt mentioned place, with the infamy of treachery, as William de Breos had done before, both having invited ſome of the Welch nobility thither upon public aſſurance, and under pretence of friendſhip, and then baſely murdered them. And then tells the above ſtory of his untimely death. *col.* 715.

and

and Ann his wife, levied a fine of it 6° E. 4.—The ſame counteſs levied a fine of it to the uſe of the king 3° H. 7.—The earl of Pembroke was conſtable of it, and warden of the foreſt 9° Jac. 1.—Henry lord Herbert of Ragland, afterwards duke of Beaufort, had a grant for life of the conſtablewick of this caſtle, with a fee of 40*l.* a year, 1660.

Beſides the conſtable, there are ſeveral ſubordinate officers *, all created by patent, *viz.* a clerk, a meſſor, or intinerant officer, two ſerjeants and a janitor; and a fee was annexed to each of their offices.

The VERDURERS of the foreſt, of which there are four, are elected by the freeholders of the county, by virtue of the king's writ, directed to the ſheriff for that purpoſe. They are, according to the order of time in which they were choſen, as follow, *viz.*

William Jones, of Naſs, eſq;
John Probyn, of the city of Glouceſter, eſq;
Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq;
John Gyſe, of Highnam, eſq; elected 1769.

In the time of king Canute, their fee was yearly of the king's allowance, two horſes, one of which was ſaddled; one ſword, five javelins, one ſpear, one ſhield, and 10*l.* in money.

The GAVELLER is an officer appointed by the conſtable of the caſtle. The name is derived from Gaꝑel, or Gaꝑol, which in the Anglo-Saxon language ſignifies a tribute. This officer receives by way of perquiſite, or fee, a ſmall ſum of the miners, called the king's dues, and gives ſome directions concerning mining. At a juſtice-ſeat, held at Glouceſter 10° C. 1. the commiſſioners returned, that the office of Gaveller, or Gawler, was an antient office, and that he uſually attended at the mine-law courts; but I have not found upon record any ſuch officer in this foreſt before the year 1660, when the office was conferred upon Sir Baynham Throckmorton, and which ſome years afterwards William Wolſeley, eſq; held by patent. If there had been antiently ſuch an officer, he would probably have accounted to the king, and the name muſt then have been found in the exchequer; but as lately as 4° H. 7. William Lewellyn, the king's receiver, accounted for the mines of Newland and Le Gawle, and all the other king's mines in the foreſt, a copy of whoſe account I have by me.

Of the COURTS *of this* FOREST.

THERE are three courts incident to all foreſts. 1. The court of attachment. 2. The court of ſwanimote. 3. The juſtice-ſeat.

1. The court of attachment is held once in forty days before the verdurers, who receive the attachments, *de viridi & venatione*, taken by the reſt of the officers, and inroll them, that the offenders may be preſented and puniſhed at the next juſtice-ſeat; for this court can only inquire, but not convict.

2. The court of ſwanimote † is holden before the verdurers, as judges, by the ſteward of the ſwanimote, thrice in the year. The foreſters ought to preſent their attachments at the next ſwanimote court; and the freeholders within the foreſt are to appear at this court, to make inqueſt and juries. The court of ſwanimote may both inquire and convict, but cannot give judgment.

3. The juſtice-ſeat, which is the higheſt court, cannot be kept oftener than every third year. It is holden before the chief juſtice of the foreſt, or juſtice in Eire, of which there are two created by patent, one for the foreſts on this ſide of Trent, the other beyond. This court hath juriſdiction to inquire, hear, and determine all treſpaſſes within the foreſt, and all claims of franchiſes, privileges and liberties relative thereto. Before a juſtice-ſeat be holden, the regarders of the foreſt muſt go thro', and view the whole foreſt, in order to preſent all kinds of treſpaſſes.

About the middle of the foreſt ſtands a large building, called the Speech-houſe, where the courts of ſwanimote and attachment uſed to be holden; but they have now been neglected for ſome time.

Beſides theſe courts, which are common to all foreſts, the hundred of St. Briavel's, being in the crown, retains the privilege of a court-leet, which is held at the caſtle.

There are alſo two other courts held here, which being of peculiar natures, deſerve particular notice.

The firſt I ſhall mention is a court of record, held for the caſtle, the manor, and the hundred of St. Briavel's, before the conſtable of the caſtle, or his deputy, and the ſuitors of the manor; for trying of all perſonal actions, of what value ſoever, ariſing within the hundred. Fines of lands within the hundred are levied at this court, which is very antient, as appears by a record, *temp.* E. 1. where it is ſaid, *S'tus Briavellus h'et return' brevium.*

All proceſſes run in the name of the conſtable, or his deputy, only; yet the court, in its ſtile, is ſaid to be held before the conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavel's, and the homagers, or ſuitors of the manor-court; upon which account, ſome perſons have been of opinion, that this cannot properly be a court of record, ſince the homagers, before whom, with the conſtable, the court is preſcribed to be holden, ſit as judges. But nothing can be concluded with certainty againſt its being of record, merely from the complexion of it, as it may formerly have derived its authority either from

* Lately there have been only a clerk, a bailiff or meſſor, and caſtle-keeper, who have all been appointed by the conſtable of the caſtle for the time being.

† Lork Coke derives the word of *Swein*, that is, in Saxon, *miniſter*; and *mote*, or *gemote*, which is *curia*, i. e. *Curia miniſtrorum foreſtæ*; ſo called becauſe it is but a preparative for the juſtice-ſeat.

from act of parliament, letters patents, or preſcription, the three ſeveral ways by which courts of record are created.

To account for the homage ſitting in this court, it has been conjectured, that originally, when the caſtle was in its proſperity, three courts were held here, 1. a court of pleas or record, held before the conſtable, or his deputy only; 2. a court for the hundred, and 3. a court for the manor, held before the conſtable or his deputy, and the ſuitors or homagers. And it is thought, that, for the eaſe and convenience of the conſtable and country, theſe three courts might at ſome time be united by conſent, and ſo have continued down without any interruption, to the preſent time. But I give this as mere opinion, without the leaſt authority from the public records to ſupport it.

Another court, called the mine-law court, is held before the conſtable of St. Briavel's, as ſteward of the court, or his deputy, for the trial of all cauſes ariſing between the miners, &c. concerning the mines, &c. But from 4° Annæ to 5° G. 1. it was held before the deputies of Charles earl of Berkeley, who in the court papers is ſtiled, Lord high ſteward of her majeſty's court of pleas, courts leet, and of the mine-law court, within the foreſt; the earl having obtained a patent for theſe purpoſes, altho' he was not conſtable of the caſtle. At this court, none are to be preſent but the conſtable, or his deputy, the gaveller, caſtle-clerk, and free-miners, who muſt be natives of the hundred of St. Briavel's, and have worked in ſome of the mines at leaſt one year and a day. The parties and witneſſes are ſworn upon a bible, into which a piece of holly ſtick is put, and are obliged to wear the hooff, or working cap on their heads, during examination. The following particulars are drawn from the beſt authorities that could be procured.

I can find no mention made of the mine-law court in any record before 10° C. 1. when the earl of Pembroke, as conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavel's, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, claimed to be judge of it.

In the act of parliament 20° C. 2. concerning this foreſt, is a clauſe, wherein the lawful rights and privileges in all lands and grounds lying within the perambulation and regard of the foreſt, are ſaved to the miners, and perſons uſing the trade of digging for iron ore, coal, and ochre.

Before the paſſing of this act, many diſputes had riſen between the miners and others, concerning rights and cuſtoms, which remained unſettled; but now the miners, conſidering the foremention-ed clauſe as a confirmation of their antient privileges, began to call themſelves the free-miners, and the king's miners; and their court a court of record.

Sir Baynham Throckmorton having been appointed gaveller, deputy conſtable of St. Briavel's, and duputy warden of the foreſt, preſided at this court; and, according to tradition, firſt introduced the examining of evidences upon oath.

At a court, holden the 16th of Jan. 28° C. 2. a jury of 48 miners, after ſetting forth, that ſeveral controverſies had lately riſen between the miners and others, concerning their rights and cuſtoms, ordered, That all the articles and clauſes contained in a certain writing, called an inquiſition, which they declare to contain their antient cuſtoms, rights and privileges, ſhall be inviolably obſerved by the miners.

At this court, an order was made to raiſe the price of coals, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* the horſeload, and another order was confirmed, for taxing every miner and carrier, with a quarterly ſum *, to defend themſelves in all ſuits that ſhould be brought againſt them. The inquiſition was then reviſed, and ingroſſed on parchment, and the jury ſet their hands and ſeals to it, that whenever it ſhould be produced, it might carry the force of an inſtrument executed with great deliberation, order, and ſolemnity. From this time the court proceeded with greater freedom; and I find of no oppoſition made to it 'till the year 1752, when its authority was put to the teſt.

In that year, Francis Jones commenced an action in the court of king's-bench, againſt Philips and others, for breaking his cloſe, and taking away and ſelling three mares. The defendants pleaded, that there had been immemorially in the foreſt of dean, a court of record, called the mine-law court; and that they had recovered 10*l.* in an action brought againſt the plaintiff, in the ſaid court, and proſecuted and ſued out a precept, upon which the ſaid mares were levied.—Upon this plea, a verdict was found for the defendants.—Jones afterwards ſued out a writ of error, to which a return was made, and errors aſſigned; but they were never argued.

Cauſes tried at this court are not determined by the foreſt laws, or by any written laws of the realm, but by ſuch as are peculiar to the court itſelf. The miners exerciſe the legiſlative power, and make new laws for their convenience, as often as they ſee occaſion.

PRIVILEGES *of the* FORESTERS.

AT a juſtice-ſeat held at Glouceſter 10° E. 1. already mentioned, the ſeveral officers of the foreſt, and others, put in their claims to common of paſture, common of eſtovers, and to fees and other privileges and liberties, which I ſhall have occaſion to mention more particularly hereafter.

Alſo at a juſtice-ſeat holden at Glouceſter-caſtle, for the ſaid foreſt, 10° Car. all the officers of the foreſt, and above 120 of the inhabitants of the hundred of St. Briavel's, and other perſons

* They are ſaid to be able to raiſe about 40*l.* at 6*d.* per head.

bordering on the foreſt, put in their ſeveral claims to eſtovers*, commons, fees, franchiſes and other privileges within the foreſt; all which original claims are now on record in the tower of London.

The earl of Pembroke pleaded, that by letters patents he was conſtituted conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavel's; that the office of warden of the foreſt is always appendant to it, and that, as warden, he claimed to be judge of the mine law court, held from time to time, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary.

By 20° C. 2. c. 3. the occupiers and owners of land not being part of the waſte, or incloſures, within the bounds of the foreſt, are impowered to cut timber and wood in their ſeveral lands; to manure and improve them, by plowing, aſſarting, building, &c. and to keep dogs unexpedited, and to hunt, and kill beaſts of chace, or other game, without incurring any offence by the foreſt law. All perſons having right of common are to enjoy it, as they did 10° C. 1. and the metes and bounds of the foreſt to be taken as they were 20° Jac. 1. In this act is a ſaving to the inhabitants of St. Briavel's of their right of cutting wood in Hudnalls, which they had enjoyed from time immemorially.

The free miners claim a right by preſcription, of digging iron ore, and coal in the foreſt, and of carrying their coal works, begun there, into the incloſed lands adjoining. They alſo preſcribe to cut timber out of the foreſt, neceſſary for carrying on their works, as well in the lands of private perſons, as in the king's ſoil. Theſe are very extenſive privileges; and as it may be entertaining to ſome of my readers, I ſhall endeavour to trace out the gradual progreſs of their claim.

Very antiently, the crown erected works to manufacture the vaſt abundance of iron-ore, found in the foreſt; and generally, the works and mines of ore have been let to farm; and it appears by the inqueſt of the regarders, at a juſtice-ſeat, held 10° E. 1. that the miners had a penny a horſe-load paid them, for ſupplying the king's works with ore †. At the ſame *iter* ſome of the keepers of the bailiwicks claimed iron-ore and ſea-coal, *mortua et ficca et vento proſtrata* [dead and dry wood and windfalls] and had their claims allowed, particularly the bailiff of Blakeney, and Sir Rauf de Abbenhalle §, as he and his anceſtors had enjoy'd the ſame ever ſince the conqueſt.

The ſame record ſhews that the keepers in the bailiwicks of Abbenhalle, Bikenore, Staunten, and Blakeneye had coal; and Nicholas de Lacu took the ſame in his wood of Lideneye; but it is ſaid, reſpecting all theſe, *et neſciunt quo warranto*. It is alſo expreſſly ſaid, that the king had the coal in the other bailiwicks, *viz.* Bers, Rywardyn, Magna Dene, and Parva Dene; but the record doth not ſhew upon what terms the coal-pits were worked, as in the caſe of the iron-mines. Indeed as the inhabitants were intituled to eſtovers, and the whole country was full of wood, it is probable that very little coal was uſed at that time.

That the chief property of the mines was antiently in the crown, ſeems evident from the above inquiſitions; and alſo from an antient grant which the abbat of Flaxley obtained 42° H. 3. of a large portion of the foreſt, wherein the mines are excepted and reſerved to the king. It is equally evident, that they were claimed by the crown, in James the Firſt's time, from the grant of the foreſt of Dean, made to the earl of Pembroke 9° *regni*, already noticed, wherein the ore, cinders, coal, &c. are expreſſly mentioned; and the king covenants, that the earl's ſervants and workmen employ'd in the foreſt, ſhould be protected as his majeſty's own ſervants had been. In ſeveral leaſes and grants made to others in the ſame reign, the mines are reſerved. *See Grants.*

Soon after this grant to the earl of Pembroke, the miners began to dig ore without the earl's conſent; and claiming a right of ſo doing, the attorney-general, at the earl's inſtance, filed an information in the exchequer againſt ſeveral of them. The court, upon the ſubmiſſion of the defendants, acknowledging the ſoil to be the king's, and that they had no intereſt therein; and repreſenting that they had been uſed to mining only, and had no other way to ſupport themſelves and families, made an ‡ order that the inhabitants of the ſaid foreſt, who had been uſed before that time to dig and carry mine, ore, and cinders, ſhould be permitted, of *favour and grace*, and not of *right*, to continue the ſame until the hearing of the cauſe, ſo that they carry them to his majeſty's works; and if there refuſed at the uſual prices, that then they be permitted to carry them elſewhere. This ſeems to be the foundation of the miners claim, as probably at that time all parties acquieſced.

Sir Richard Catchmaid farming ſome lands in the foreſt, 19° Jac. the miners dug, and claimed a right to dig, grindſtone on his farm, without

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* Eſtovers, from the French, *eſtoffe*, i. e. *materia*. Weſt. Symb. part 2. ſect. 26. ſaith, That the word eſtovers includeth houſe-bote, hey-bote, and plow-bote; but it appears to have a larger ſignification, by a precept to John de Monmouth, 7 H. 3. which runs thus: Mandatum eſt Joh'i de Monemuta quod h'ere fac' hominibus manentibus in foreſta de Dene r'onabile eſtoverium ſuum in foreſta de Dene *tam de paſtura quam de boſco*, ſicut habere debent et ſolent tempore Joh' regis ante guerram motam inter ipſum et barones ſui Angliæ.

† Si d'nus rex h'et unam forgeam errantem p'dci operatores invenient ei mineam ad ſuſtentationem pred'ce forgee. Et d'us rex dabit eis p' qal' ſumma i. den'. It. D'us rex h'ebit de q'libt ſumma mince que ducet' extra foreſta un. ob. et omnia que D'us rex capit de mi'lia pon't' ad firmam pro xlvi lib.

Lord Ch. Juſtice Hale's MSS. in Lincoln's Inn Library.

§ His claim runs thus:—Les demandes de Sire Rauf de Abbenhalle in ſa baillie. Sire Rauf de Abbenhalle tent la baillie de Abbenhalle e la terre en fee du roy rend X s. p' la terre e XX s. p' la baillie e garder de memes le terres. E ſi le roy vent guerrer il vendra a cheval od un haubergen od ces 2 valles od arkes e od ſetes e fere le commaundement le roy de deux le metes de la foreſt, &c.—Haubergen is an helmet, or head-piece, which covered the head and ſhoulders, ſo called from the German *hals*, *collum*, and *bergen*, *tegere*.

‡ See Appendix No. 4.

Sir

Sir Richard's leave; for which the attorney-general filed an information in the exchequer, againſt ſome of them. The court, without decreeing concerning the right, on account of their poverty, recommended it to Sir Richard, not to oppreſs them for ſo trifling an article, the ſtones not being worth more than the labour of raiſing them; and it ſeems they paid 3*s*. 4*d*. each, as an acknowledgement for digging.

About 27° C .2. they firſt carried their coal-works, which had been begun in the foreſt, into the incloſed lands adjoining, which occaſioned ſeveral conteſts at law, between the freeholders and miners. And in 1752, the governors and company of copper-miners, in England, commenced an action againſt one Philips and others, for breaking and entering their cloſe. The defendants juſtifying, pleaded the cuſtom of the free-miners entering the lands of all other perſons, as well as of the king, within the hundred of St. Briavel's, by the licence of the king's gaveller, entered, &c. and paying the king certain dues. Iſſue was joined, and the cuſtom found by the jury, before Mr. Juſtice Birch, at Glouceſter aſſizes.

As to their right to timber, it ſhould be obſerved, that ſoon after the paſſing of the act 20° C. 2. proper incloſures were made, and planted with young oaks and acorns, and new officers, with ſalaries, appointed for the preſervation of them. The foreſt courts were regularly holden, offenders puniſh'd, incroachments on the king's ſoil removed, and in ſhort, every meaſure was taken to raiſe a fine foreſt of timber. But there are always people ready to catch every opportunity to avail themſelves of public commotions; ſo at the revolution, the incloſures were again thrown open, and dreadful ſpoil made of the timber.

During king William's reign, and the latter part of queen Anne's, the miners were allowed to take wood, but not timber.

Orders having been iſſued in the latter part of her majeſty's reign, for cutting beech, and dead and dotard trees, not likely to become timber, great ſpoil was again committed; and upon information being filed by the attorney-general, againſt Richard Whetſtone and others, for cutting timber, the defendants ſet forth their cuſtom of taking it, upon application to, and obtaining an order from, the court of attachments, to the proper officers, for the delivery of it. But this cauſe never came to a hearing; for the queen dying, the warden, lord Weymouth, was removed, and proceedings were ſtayed. And ever ſince the miners have had timber alſo for carrying on their works, of which it is computed they uſe about 1000 tons yearly.

From the above records, act of parliament, grants, reſervations, and accounts extracted from antient papers, it may be ſeen what privileges the miners formerly had, and have claimed from time to time, and what they now enjoy.

Soil, Produce, Manufacture, &c. *of the* FOREST.

The face of this country is remarkably uneven, full of little hills, with ſprings and pleaſant rivulets purling down, and running between them. The ſoil is various, but much inclining to clay, proper for the growth of oak, which flouriſhes here exceedingly. Here is alſo plenty of beech, birch, holly, and other kinds of wood.

Our enemies * have always been ſenſible of the great advantage we derive from the oak timber of Dean foreſt, which is perhaps the beſt in the world for ſhip-building, being extremely tough and hard when dry, and not ſo apt to ſplinter as that of the growth of other countries.

The ſoil of the foreſt is alſo particularly agreeable to the cyder-apple. Styre cyder is almoſt peculiar to this diſtrict, and yields a moſt extraordinary price. But beſides this particular ſort, it is the opinion of very competent judges, that the foreſters make the beſt cyder in the kingdom. In the year 1763, was ſuch a plentiful crop of apples, that great quantities of them were ſuffered to rot, for want of caſks to put the cyder in; yet even in that year, the beſt old ſtyre ſold at fifteen guineas the hogſhead, and is ſince advanced to twenty. Indeed there is no fixing the price of it, being chiefly purchaſed by perſons of fortune. It is, however, aſſerted, that Glouceſterſhire cyder is worth more money in the maker's cellar, than the fineſt wines in the world, in the reſpective countries of their own growth. The reaſons generally alledged for this liquor bearing ſo great a price, are, that the ſtyre-apple is not a plentiful bearer, and the cyder in keeping is ſaid to be ſo particularly liable to injury, from accidents altogether unaccountable, that its proving good is very precarious.

There is not much corn planted here, but ſome people think the produce in that reſpect ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants.

The foreſt is full of iron-ore, coal, and ochre, and the waters of many of the ſprings and rivulets, as they run along, tinge the ſtones and other ſubſtances, lying in their courſes, with a reddiſh brown colour, received from the iron-mine, and ochre, thro' whoſe beds they paſs. I have ſeen great variety of iron-ore at Mr. Worrall's, at

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* Mr. Evelyn obſerves, that the Spaniards, in queen Elizabeth's reign, ſent over an ambaſſador into England, on purpoſe to try if he could, either by private practices, great rewards, fair promiſes, or any other contrivances whatever, procure this wooden wall, the ſtrength of our kingdom, as they called it, to be deſtroyed, who, had he effected his majeſty's commiſſion, had right well deſerved his particular favour. But what the crafty Spaniard could not do by treachery, was in the time of the great rebellion nearly compleated thro' our own diviſions and diſſentions, by expoſing to ſale for fewel thoſe ſtout and ſturdy oaks, whoſe preſervation might have proved a ſure defence and bulwark on the water, if the frozen winter of that iron age had not deſtroy'd them by fire. *Evelyn's Sylva.*

Lidney, who is curious, and has collected many beautiful ſpecimens out of this country; the chief of which are,

1. *Minera ferri cryſtalliſata*; an ore of a cryſtaline form, not much attracted by the magnet.

2. *Minera ferri nigricans, magneti amica*; the dark-coloured ore, of which there are multitudes of varieties as to form, ſome being ſtriated or channelled; teſſulated, breaking into dice; radiated, &c. &c. The miners here call this ſpecies by the general name of bruſh ore. It is very rich, and the magnet attracts it ſtrongly.

The pipe ore is an aſſemblage of ſmall cylindrical columns, of various lengths, ſtanding cloſe together, and iſſuing at one end from a lump of the ſame kind of matter. The cylindrical ſhape is occaſioned by the metallic matter falling in a liquid ſtate from the maſs, to which the pipes are fixed, and like icicles gradually concreting into the various forms in which we find them.

Some of the ore is found in lumps, crowned with ſpar, reſembling a cawliflower, and other curious figures. I ſaw there a piece of kidney ore, ſo called from the figure of that gland always appearing at the end of it, when broken tranſverſely; one of the pieces ſhews it *in relievo*, the other impreſſed. It was almoſt pure metal, but I think this came from Lancaſhire.

The foreſt coal crackles much when firſt thrown on the fire, and burns very bright. It has a more ſhining and gloſſy appearance than the Kingſwood coal, but is not ſo bituminous and laſting; yet is more durable on the fire than the Shropſhire coal. The pits are not deep, for when the miners find themſelves much incommoded with water, they ſink a new one, rather than erect a fire-engine, which might anſwer the expence very well, yet there is not one of them in all this diviſion. They have indeed two or three pumps worked by cranks, that in ſome meaſure anſwer the intention.

Great quantities of iron cinders are found in all parts where blomaries were formerly erected. Some of them are very rich and valuable, and being mixed with the ore, not only help to flux it, but render the metal tougher, and of a better temper.

The furnaces for melting of the ore are built of a gritty ſtone, dug out of the foreſt, that will endure a fire intenſe enough to melt or break down almoſt any other material. The grains of this ſtone, ſays Dr. Grew, muſt therefore be inſuperable, yet not ſo united but that the ſtone is ſomewhat ſoft and crumbly, of a dirty colour, like fuller's earth.

Some furnaces are between twenty and thirty feet high. The cavity is in the ſhape of a crucible, and about ſeven or eight feet in diameter, at the mouth. They are generally built againſt a bank, or at leaſt one is thrown up againſt them, that the workmen may aſcend by a ſpiral kind of path, to throw in the materials at the mouth, which is done in the following manner; firſt ten baſkets of charcoal, then ten of cinders, and laſtly the ſame quantity of ore; which is repeated every half hour. The blaſt is made at a hole about three inches diameter, towards the bottom of the furnace, by two vaſt bellows near thirty feet long, which are driven by water, and work alternately. There is a hole ſtill lower, to which a plug is well adjuſted, where they let out the droſs, which by the violent action of the bellows, is ſeparated from the metal in fuſion, and being the lighteſt, lies at the top. Quite at the bottom of the furnace is another hole, with its plug, which is drawn out once in twenty-four hours, when the iron runs upon a bed of ſand, laid upon the earthen floor, from the furnace to the length of thirty feet. There is a large groove impreſſed in the ſand, from one end of the floor to the other, and ſhort ones all along the ſides of it, one end of each of which enters into the large one, that ſerves as a common conveyance to carry the metal into the ſhort ones, where the iron pigs are caſt. That which fills the large groove is called the ſow, and is broken into convenient lengths for working.

From the furnace the ſows and pigs of iron are carried to the forges, which are of two ſorts, one of which is called the finery, the other the chafery. On the hearth of the finery, is a large charcoal fire, excited by bellows like thoſe at the furnace, but not ſo large. They put the ends of two or three pigs or ſows into the finery together, where ſoftening gradually, they ſtir and work them 'till the metal runs together into one maſs or lump, which they call a half bloom. This they take out, and giving it a few ſtrokes with their ſledges, they carry it to a great weighty hammer, raiſed likewiſe by the motion of a water-wheel, where it is preſently beaten out into a thick, ſhort, ſquare figure. This is put into the finery again, and being made red hot, is worked under the ſame hammer, to the ſhape of a bar in the middle, with a ſquare knob at each end. Laſtly, they give it another heating in the chafery, and more workings under the hammer, 'till they have brought the iron into bars of the required ſhape and ſize.

About ſix years ago, an experiment was tried at Lidney, to make iron with pit-coal, charred to diſcharge it of the ſulphur, which renders the metal friable; but it was not found to anſwer, otherwiſe it would have been a prodigious ſaving to the iron-maſter, as wood gets dearer almoſt every ſeaſon, but the coal-mines are inexhauſtible.

The large iron furnaces now in uſe, were firſt erected by the crown, not long before 1617, as appears by the return to a commiſſion iſſued out of the exchequer in that year. The ſort in uſe 10° E. 1.* was called *forgeam errantem*. I con-

* In that reign there were ſeventy-two forges in Dean foreſt, as appears by a record of the affairs of this foreſt, preſerved in a collection of MSS. left by lord chief juſtice Hale, to Lincoln's Inn Library; where it is further ſaid, *Et quelibet forgia per annum dabit domino regi vij ſol. et forgia operans p' dimid. anni dabit iij ſol. vj den. et forgia operans per quartam partem unius anni dabit xxi. den.*

clude

clude this ſort was carried from place to place, and worked by hand. It was certainly owing to their uſing machines of little power, that our anceſtors left the cinders ſo rich and full of metal.

Some queſtions ariſing between the earl of Nottingham, juſtice in Eire in all the king's foreſts, and the earl of Dorſet, treaſurer of England, concerning the diſpoſing of the king's woods in his foreſts, all the judges of England were aſſembled, by the king's command, to reſolve them. After conference and deliberation, they delivered their anſwer; which, with the order of the exchequer in conſequence thereof, may be ſeen in 4 Inſt. p. 299.

Some paſſages in the courſe of this narration may, perhaps, excite the reader to lament with me the general neglect of the foreſt timber, which ought to be preſerved for public uſe. The produce of it to the crown is very trifling, as appears by the ſubſequent account, the authenticity of which may be depended on, as I had it from a gentleman of honour.

Trent, South. An ACCOUNT of the Produce of TIMBER, together with the Bark, Lops, Tops, and Offal-wood thereof, felled and cut down in his Majeſty's Foreſt of Dean, in the County of Glouceſter, by a Medium of Seven Years laſt paſt, *viz.* from the 25th of March, 1745, to the 25th of March, 1752.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Anno 1745,	It does not appear that any timber was felled in the ſaid foreſt, therefore charged ——				*Nil.*		
Anno 1746,	In the accompt of John Phillipſon, eſq; ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's woods on the ſouth ſide Trent, of wood ſales by him made in the ſaid foreſt, purſuant to a warrant from the Right Honourable the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1746, he is charged with the ſale of ſeveral quantities of timber, together with the bark thereof, valued and ſold to divers perſons, for the ſum of —— —— ——	570	13	9			
	In another accompt of the ſaid John Phillipſon, of wood ſales by him made in the ſaid foreſt, purſuant to a like warrant, dated the 3d day of July, 1746, he is charged with the ſale of wood, valued and ſold to divers perſons, for the ſum of —— —— ——	510	6	0			
	In another accompt of the ſaid John Phillipſon of wood ſales by him made in the ſaid foreſt, purſuant to a like warrant, dated the 17th day of February, 1746, he is charged with the ſale of ſeveral quantities of wood, felled and cut down in the ſaid foreſt, valued and ſold to divers perſons, for the ſum of —— —— —— ——	813	0	6 ¼			
					1894	0	3 ¼
Anno 1747,	And in another accompt of the ſaid John Phillipſon of wood ſales, by him made in the ſaid foreſt, purſuant to a like warrant, dated the 31ſt day of March, 1747, he is charged with divers quantities of wood, felled and cut down in the ſaid foreſt, valued and ſold to divers perſons, for the ſum of —— —— —— ——				499	4	2 ¼
Annis 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751,	It does not appear that any timber was felled in the ſaid foreſt; but there are two warrants directed to the ſaid John Phillipſon, to cut down timber there, one dated the 18th of January, 1749, to raiſe, clear of all charges, the ſum of 373*l.* 4*s.* for repairs in Windſor foreſt; and the other, dated the 29th of January, 1750, to raiſe the ſum of 6767*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* ½ to be paid to Mr. Whatley, for repairs at Hampton-court houſe, park, and Windſor great park, which the ſaid John Phillipſon has not accounted for, therefore is charged —— —— —— —— ——				*Nil.*		

If when the courts of ſwanimote and attachment were regularly holden, and offenders puniſhed, the very officers of the foreſt were daring enough to plunder it, as appears to have been the caſe *; it can be no wonder ſurely, now thoſe courts are diſcontinued, and the execution of the foreſt law, as to this place, has been laid aſide for nearly thirty years, that the foreſt ſhould become the object of avarice and rapine.

During the laſt war, great quantities of the timber were cut and ſent to Plymouth, for the uſe of the royal navy, which was a proper application of it, and proved a very ſeaſonable ſupply. And it were to be wiſhed, rather, I fear, than to be expected, in this age of prodigality and extravagance, of venality and corruption, that now, before it be too late, proper means may be uſed to preſerve the timber that remains; and that care may be ſpeedily taken to raiſe a future crop, to be ready for uſe before the preſent be intirely exhauſted. This is a matter of great and national concern, and ought not to be neglected.

This foreſt is winter-heined, or exempted from common, between the 11th of November and the 23d of April, by 20° C. 2. c. 3.

The gentry of the foreſt are courteous, hoſpitable and generous; and the poorer ſort of people, by their example, are now brought to an obliging kind of behaviour, which uſed not to diſtinguiſh their character: For this country was formerly ſo intirely covered with wood, ſo dark and terrible, and the roads ſo intricate, from their often croſſing each other, that it rendered the inhabitants barbarous, and emboldened them to commit many robberies and outrages, particularly on the banks of the

* A commiſſion iſſuing out of the exchequer 25 March, 1617, to William Cook, knight, and others, to inquire into the ſtate of the foreſt, they made this return, That George Caſtle and William Callow, the perſons appointed for the marking of trees and delivery of wood for the iron-works, within the foreſt, have felled 160 oaks of timber, at a place called the Hayts, of purpoſe to have the bark thereof; which bark they have ſold, as by the depoſition of John Dobbs. 14° *Jac.* 1.

Severn; inſomuch that an act of parliament was made 8° H. 6. on purpoſe to curb and reſtrain them. Mining is the chief employment of the poor, who, I am told, can earn more money than any common labourers in the kingdom beſides.

The foreſters boaſt of their independency, and ſay that the produce of their own country is ſufficient for them, without being obliged to any other part of the kingdom; which, that the reader may be the better diſpoſed to credit, I will give him, at the concluſion of the account of this country, an old proverb in its favour,

"*Happy is the eye betwixt the Severn and the Wye.*"

There was another foreſt in this county, called the foreſt of Kingſwood; but it was diſafforeſted in the reign of king H. 3. In the act of parliament for erecting the pariſh of St. George, near Briſtol, it is called the now or late foreſt of Kingſwood. It extended from Nibley-green northwards, to the river Avon, which runs to Briſtol, ſouthwards, being ſixteen or ſeventeen miles in length, and in ſome places near ſix miles broad. At preſent, what is called Kingſwood foreſt, lies in the pariſhes of Bitton, Mangotsfield, and St. George's, containing about 5000 acres of ground, ſeveral gentlemen being poſſeſſed of it, by patent from the crown, and it conſiſts chiefly of coal-mines.

Of the FOUR DIVISIONS of the COUNTY.

HAVING taken a ſhort view of the county, in the three grand diviſions made by nature, as at firſt propoſed, it now remains to be conſidered in the parts or diſtricts into which good policy hath divided it, for the ſake of order and government. Of theſe diviſions there are four, *viz.*

1. Kiftſgate diviſion, comprizing the north and north-eaſt parts, adjoining to Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, and Oxfordſhire.

2. The diviſion of the Seven Hundreds, lies S. and S.W. of the former, with Oxfordſhire and a part of Berkſhire on the E. and Wiltſhire on the S. and S.E. of it.

3. Berkeley diviſion extends from the Seven Hundreds to the extremity of the county towards Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, with the river Severn on the N. W. of it.

4. The foreſt diviſion takes in all that part of Glouceſterſhire which lies on the N.W. of the Severn, and that part of the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, ſituated on the other ſide of that river.

When this diſtribution was made I have not diſcovered; but conjecture, that it took place for the convenience of the magiſtrates in their petty ſeſſions, ſome of whom reſiding near the extremity of the county, and not being able to attend buſineſs at large, might probably undertake ſuch diſtricts as lay moſt commodiouſly to their reſpective habitations.

The moſt antient diviſion of the counties is into hundreds and tythings, made by king Alfred, to preſerve peace and good order. He appointed, that all free-born men ſhould form themſelves into companies of ten perſons each, and that every of thoſe ten ſhould be ſurety and pledge for the appearance of his fellows; therefore thoſe companies were called tythings, as containing the number of ten free men, with their families. And as it was appointed that ten of theſe companies ſhould meet together at certain times, to conſult on matters of great moment, therefore that general aſſembly was called an hundred.

There are now twenty-eight hundreds in this county, reckoning the hundred of Cirenceſter and the reputed one of Crowthorne and Minety, to be one. *(See the diviſion of the Seven Hundreds.)* The city of Glouceſter, notwithſtanding its being taken into the foreſt diviſion, will be conſider'd ſeparately, as it is a diſtinct county. The names of the hundreds, with the pariſhes, and ſuch of the tythings and places as have their reſpective officers, are ſet down in the following tables.

KIFTSGATE DIVISION.

Containing the Hundreds of

1. KIFTSGATE.

Pariſhes in the Upper Part.

Aſton Subedge,
Battesford,
Campden, (Chipping) *and its tythings, viz.*
Berrington,
Broad Campden,
Weſtington *and* Comb.
Condicote, (part of)
Cowhonibourn,
Dorſington,
Ebrington, *with the tythings of*
Charringworth,
Hidcot Bois.
Lark Stoke,
Longborough,
Marſton Sicca,
Mickleton *and* Hidcot Batterham.
Pebworth,
Queinton, *with* Almington.
Saintbury,
Seiſincot,
Swell, (Upper)
Weſton Subedge,
Weſton ſuper Avon,
Willerſey,

Places

Places in the Lower Part.

Aſton Somerville,
Buckland,
Charlton Abbats,
Child's Wickham,
Didbrook,
Dumbleton,
Guiting Power, *with* Farmcot.
Guiting Temple,
Hawling,
Hayles,
Pinnock,
Rowel, *extraparochial.*
Snowſhill,
Stanton,
Sudley Manor,
Sudley Tenements,
Todington,
Twining,
Winchcombe, *with the tithings of*
Cotes,
Cockbury,
Corndean,
Greet,
Greton,
Naunton,
Poſtlip,
Stanley Pontlarch.
Wormington.

2. SLAUGHTER.

The Upper Part.

Adleſtrop,
Bledington,
Broadwell,
Condicote, (part of)
Icombe,
Oddington,
Stow, *with the tithings of*
Donington,
Maugerſbury,
Swell, (Lower)
Weſtcot.

The Lower Part.

Barrington, (Great)
Barrington, (Little)
Bourton on the Water,
Clapton,
Naunton,
Riſington, (Great)
Riſington, (Little)
Riſington, (Wick)
Sherbourn,
Slaughter, (Upper) *with*
Eyford,
Slaughter (Lower)
Widford,
Winruſh.

3. TIBBLESTON.

Aſhton-under-hill,
Beckford, *and its tithings*
Bangrove,
Grafton in Beckford.
Hinton on the Green.

4. CLEEVE.

Cleeve, *with its tithings,*
Gotherington,
Southam, &c.
Stoke Archer, (part of)
in Cleeve,
Wodmancot in Cleeve.

5. CHELTENHAM.

Charlton King's,
Cheltenham, *with its tithings, viz.*
Alſton,
Arle,
Weſtall, Naunton, and Sandford.
Leechampton,
Swindon.

6. DERHURST.

The Upper Part.

Coln St. Dennis,
Compton, (Little)
Preſton,
Welford.

The Lower Part.

Derhurſt,
Haw and Turley, (p^{t}. of)
Leigh,
Preſbury,
Staverton,
Uckington, in Elmſton pariſh,
Wolſtone.

7. TEWKESBURY.

The Upper Part.

Alderton, *with* Dixton,
Aſhton-under-hill, } part of
Bourton on the hill, }
Clifford Chambers,
Didcot in Beckford,
Lemington,
Preſcot,
Shenington,
Stanway,
Waſhbourn.

The Lower Part.

Aſhchurch, *with its tithings, viz.*
Aſton ſuper Carant,
Fiddington and Natton,
Northway and Newton,
Pamington,
Boddington, *with* Barrow,
Forthampton,
Kemerton,
Oxinton,
Stoke Archer, (part of) in Cleeve pariſh,
Tewkeſbury, *and the tithings of*
Mythe, and Mythe-Hook,
Southwick,
Tredington,
Walton Cardiff.

8. WESTMINSTER.

The Upper Part.

Bourton on the hill, (p^{t}.)
Morton-henmarſh,
Sutton under Brayles,
Todenham.

The Lower Part.

Apperley and Wightfield, in the pariſh of Derhurſt,
Corſe,
Evington, in the pariſh of Leigh,
Hardwick, in Derhurſt,
Hasfield,
Heydon, in the pariſh of Boddington,
Turley, (part of)
Walton, in the pariſh of Derhurſt.

DIVISION *of the* SEVEN HUNDREDS.

Containing the Hundreds of

9. CIRENCESTER†.

Caſtle Ward,
Cricklade Ward,
Dollar Ward,
Dyer Ward,
Goſditch Ward,
Inſtrip Ward,
St. Lawrence Ward,

The OUT TORN *and* MINETY†, *vulgarly* CROWTHORN *and* MINETY.

Amney St. Mary,
Amney St. Peter,
Amney Crucis,
Bagendon,
Barton

† Theſe two diviſions make but the hundred of Cirenceſter, as appears by the ſheriff's return of all the hundreds, &c. in the county 9 E. 1. inſerted at the end of this chapter. But on account of the extent of it, the buſineſs was divided between ſeveral high

Barton tithing in Cirenceſter,
Baunton,
Cheſterton tithing in Cirenceſter,
Cotes,
Daglingworth,
Down Amney,
Driffield,
Dunteſbourn Abbats,
Dunteſbourn Rous,
Harnhill,
Meyſey Hampton,
Minety,
Oakley tithing in Cirenceſter.
Preſton,
Siddington St. Mary.
Siddington St. Peter.
South Cerney,
Spitalgate, *vulgarly* Speringate tithing in Cirenceſter,
Stratton,
Wigold tithing in Cirenceſter.

10. Britwel's Barrow.

Aldſworth,
Barneſley,
Bibury, *with the tithings of*
Ablington,
Arlington.
Coln St. Alwin's,
Eaſtleach Martin,
Eaſtleach Turville,
Fairford,
Hatherop,
Kempsford,
Leachlade,
Quenington,
Southrop,

11. Bradley.

Aſton Blank, *or* Cold Aſton,
Aylworth in Naunton,
Coln Rogers,
Compton Abdale,
Dowdeſwell,
Farmington,
Hampnet,
Hafleton,
Northleach, *with* Eaſtington,
Notgrove,
Salperton,
Sevenhampton,
Shipton Oliffe,
Shipton Solers.
Stowell,
Turkdean,
Whittington,
Winſon in Bibury,
Withington,
Yanworth in Hafleton.

12. Rapsgate.

Brimpsfield,
Chedworth,
Coleſbourn,
Cowley,
Cranham,
Cubberley,
Dunteſbourn Lyre, in Dunteſbourn Abbats,
Elkſtone,
North Cerney,
Rendcombe,
Side.

13. Bisley.

Biſley,
Edgworth,
Miſerden,
Painſwick,
Saperton,
Stroud,
Winſton.

14. Longtree§.

Avening,
Cherington,
Hampton, (Minchin)
Horſley,
Rodborough,
Rodmarton,
Shipton Moign,
Tetbury, *and its tithings*, Charlton, Upton, &c.
Weſtonbirt,
Woodcheſter.

15. Whitston.

The Upper Part.

Frethren, or Frethorn,
Hardwick,
Haresfield, *and its tithing*, Hareſcombe,
Longney,
Morton Valence,
Quedgley,
Randwick,
Saul,
Standiſh, *with its tithings* Oxlinch, Putloe.

The Lower Part.

Eaſtington, *with* Alkerton,
Frampton upon Severn,
Froceſter,
Stanley, (King's)
Stanley, (St. Leonard's)
Stonehouſe,
Wheatenhurſt, *or* Whitminſter.

BERKELEY DIVISION,

Containing the Hundreds of

16. Berkeley.

The Upper Part.

Arlingham,
Aſhelworth,
Berkeley, *and its tithings*, Alkington, Bradſtone, Ham, Hamfallow, Hinton,
Beverſtone,
Cromhall Abbats, *with* Cromhall Ligon,
Cam,
Cowley, or Coaley,
Durſley,
Kingſcot,
Newington, or Bagpath,
Nimpsfield,
North Nibley,
Olepen, *vulgarly* Oldpen,
Ozleworth,
Slimbridge,
Stinchcombe,
Stone,
Uley, or Ewley,
Wotton, *and its tithings*, Huntingford, Simondſhall, and Combe, Sinwell and Bradley, Wortley.

The Lower Part.

Almondſbury,
Elberton,
Filton,
Hill, *alias* Hull,
Horfield,
King's Weſton, in Henbury.

high conſtables; the borough was conſigned to two, and the out-pariſhes, with Minety, (which was a member of the manor of Cirenceſter) were appointed to another conſtable; whoſe diviſion, to diſtinguiſh it from the *In-Torn*, (*i. e.* the court within the borough) was called *Th' Out-Torn and Minety*; and ſo by common uſe was at length corrupted to the unmeaning name by which it now paſſes. The name makes it appear to have been originally a diſtinct hundred, whereas it is only a part of the old hundred of Cirenceſter. Thus conſidered, the diviſion of the Seven Hundreds contains its proper number: But if the Out-Torn and Minety be taken as a diſtinct hundred, there will then be *Eight Hundreds* in this diviſion of the *Seven Hundreds*. — A moſt glaring abſurdity!

§ This was antiently written *Langetrev*, i.e. Long-town, &c. for *Trev*, or *Tref*, in the Britiſh language ſignifies a town, houſe, or home.

17. Thorn-

17. THORNBURY.

The Upper Part.

Marſhfield borough, *with its tythings.*

The Lower Part.

Gaunt's Urcot, in Almondeſbury,	Thornbury, *with the tythings of* Falfield, Kington, Morton, Oldbury.
Iron Acton,	
Rangeworthy,	
Titherington,	

18. PUCKLECHURCH.

Cold Aſhton,	Weſterleigh,
Pucklechurch,	Wick and Abſton.
Syſton,	

19. LANGLEY *and* SWINESHEAD.

Alveſton,	Littleton on Severn,
Bitton, *with its tythings,* Hanham, Oldland.	Olveſton, *with the tything* Tockington,
Deynton,	Over, in Almondeſbury,
Frampton Cotterel, *with* Wickwick.	Rockhampton,
Hempton, in Almondeſbury,	Winterbourn, *with the tything of* Hambrook.

20. KING'S BARTON.

Clifton,	St. George's, [Eaſton.]
Mangotsfield,	Stapleton.

21. HENBURY.

Compton Greenfield,	Itchington, in Titherington,
Henbury, *and its tythings,* Auſt, Charlton, Lawrence Weſton, Redwick & Northwick, Stowick.	Stoke Giffard,
	Weſtbury on Trim, *with the tythings of* Stoke Biſhop, Shirehampton.
	Yate.

22. GRUMBALD'S ASH *.

The Upper Part.

Alderley,	Hilſley,
Badminton, (Great)	Kilcot, Treſham, and Seddlewood,
Badminton, (Little)	Upton.
Boxwell and Leighterton	Horton,
Charfield,	Oldbury on the hill,
Didmarton,	Tortworth,
Hawkeſbury, *with its tythings,*	Wickwar.

The Lower Part.

Acton Turville,	Sodbury (Little,)
Acton Ilgar,	Sodbury (Old,)
Doddington,	Tormarton,
Dyrham and Hinton,	Wapley and Codrington,
Sodbury (Chipping,)	Weſt Littleton.

FOREST DIVISION.

Containing the Hundreds of

23. St. BRIAVEL'S.

Abbenhall,	Newland, *and its tythings,* Bream, Clowerwall, Colford, Lea Baily.
Bicknor,	
Dean Magna, or Mitchel Dean,	
Dean Parva,	
Flaxley,	Rure Dean,
Hewelsfield,	Saint Briavel's,
The Lea,	Staunton.

24. BLIDESLOW.

Awr,	Lidney.
Alvington,	

25. WESTBURY.

Blaiſden,	Tidenham,
Churcham,	Weſtbury,
Newnham,	Woolaſton.

26. BOTLOE.

Bromſborow,	Compton,
Dimmock, *with its tythings, viz.* Leddington, Ryeland, Woodend.	Cugley, Maulſwick.
	Oxenhall,
Kempley,	Pauntley,
Newent, *with its tythings,*	Rudford,
	Tainton,
	Upleaden.

27. DUTCHY *of* LANCASTER.

Bully,	Minſterworth,
Huntley,	Tiberton.
Long Hope,	

28. DUDSTON *and* KING'S-BARTON.

Upper Part.

Brockworth,	Highleaden, in Rudford,
Barnwood,	Hucklecot, in Churchdown,
Badgworth,	
Churchdown,	King's Holm,
Down Hatherly,	Laſſington,

* The antient name is *Grimboldeſtou,* or *Grimboldeſtowe, i. e.* Grimbolde's place.

Longford,
North Hamlet,
Norton,
Sandhurſt,
Shurdington Magna,
Twigworth,
Uphatherly,
Witcombe Magna,
Wotton,

Middle Part.

Barton St. Mary, Glouceſter,
Barton St. Michael, Glouceſter,
Brookrup, or Brookthrop,
Elmore,
Haſcombe,
Hempſtead,
Littleworth,
Matſon,
Pitchcombe,
Prinknaſh, (extraparochial)
South Hamlet,
Tuffly,
Upton, (St. Leonard's)
Whaddon,
Woolſtrop.

Lower Part.

Hartpury,
Highnam, Linton, and Over, in Churcham,
Maiſmore,
Preſton,

Thoſe hundreds that are divided, have a high conſtable for each diviſion.

A little after the Norman conqueſt, many of the above hundreds had different names, and ſome of thoſe which have ſtill preſerved their antient ones, have ſuffered alterations in their extent and dimenſions, as may be ſeen in the Domeſday account of Glouceſterſhire, from whence the antient names of the hundreds in the following table are extracted.

KIFTSGATE DIVISION.

Modern Names.	*Antient Names.*
Kiftſgate *nearly includes the hundreds of* —	Chelflede, Chelfleode, Chelfledeſtorn, Chefteſiat. Witelai, Greteſtanes, Holefordes, Holiford.
Weſtminſter, — —	Derheſt.
Deerhurſt, — —	
Slaughter *comprizes the greateſt part of* —	Salemaneſberie, Berintone, Bernitone.
Cheltenham, ——	Chilteham.
Cleeve, — — —	Tetboldeſtane.
Tibbleſtone, — —	
Tewkeſbury, — —	Teodecheſberie.

DIVISION *of the* SEVEN HUNDREDS.

Modern Names.	*Antient Names.*
Cirenceſter *and* Crowthorn *and* Minety, *ſomewhat more extenſive than the hundreds of*	Cireceſtre, and Gerſdon, Gerſdunes.
Britwel's Barrow *equal to* — —	Brictwoldeſberg, Becheberie, Begeberie.
Bradley *nearly commenſurate with* ——	Bradelei, Bradelege, and Wacreſcumbe.
Rapſgate, *little different from* — — —	Reſpiet, Reſpigete.
Biſley *differs little from*	Biſeleie.
Longtree *differs little from*	Langetreu Langetrewes.
Whitſton *not fully comprized in* — —	Witeſtan and Blacelawes, Blacelew.

BERKELEY DIVISION.

Modern Names.	*Antient Names.*
Berkeley, — — —	Berkelai.
Thornbury *includes*	Edereſtan, and part of Bacheſtanes.
Langley *and* Swineſhead *nearly include* —	Langelei, Langenei, Suinheve, Sineſhovedes, Tuiferde.
King's Barton, *and* Henbury, — —	Bertune *apud* Briſtou, Part of Weſberie and Bernintreu.
Pucklechurch, —	Polcrecerce,
Grumbaldſaſh *includes*	Grimboldeſtowes, Bacheſtanes, and part of Polcrecerce, and Edredeſtane, Edereſtan.

FOREST DIVISION.

Modern Names.	*Antient Names.*
St. Briavel's *and* Weſtbury, *take part of the hundreds of* —	Weſtberie, Weſtberies, Ledenei, Letberge, and Tedeneham.
Blideſlow *includes* —	Bliteſlau, Blideſlawe and Ledenei.
Botloe *and* Dutchy *of* Lancaſter,	Botelau, and part of Weſtberie.
Dodſton *and* King's Barton *include* —	Dudeſtan, Duneſtane, Langebrige, Tolangebriges.

The king iſſued his writ to the ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, 9° E. 2. commanding him to return into the exchequer the names of all the cities, boroughs, and vills in every hundred in the county, and who were the lords of them. In the ſheriff's return are two newly erected hundreds, *viz.* Thornbury and the Liberty of Weſtminſter; and ſome of the ſmaller hundreds are incorporated into others. They were then as follow:

Glouceſter,	Holford and Greſton,
Dudſton,	Derhurſt,
Botlowe,	Weſtbury,
Berkley,	Grymbaldeſaſhe,
Wiſton,	Swyneſhoved,
Kiftegate,	Langley,
	Cirenceſter,

Cirenceſter *,	Chiltenham,
Bradley,	Salmonſbury,
Langetree,	Pokelchurche,
Repſgate,	Berton *regis*, *juxt.* Gl.
Brightwoldeſberoe,	Teobaldſton,
Tewxbury,	Saint Briavelle,
The liberty of Weſtminſter,	Thornburye,
	Hendbury,
Blideſlowe,	Biſley.

The ſum of the vills of the whole county of Glouceſter, together with five boroughs, *viz.* Glouceſter, Briſtol, Berkeley, Durſley and Newneham were then ccxxxiii. The vills are ſet down in the hundreds to which they belong, which were then much altered in extent from thoſe at the time of the general ſurvey, and were much more like what they now are. Glouceſter and Briſtol have ſince been made cities by the royal favour; but the other three antient boroughs are ſunk greatly to decay, yet they ſtill keep their rank among the market towns, the whole number of which within the county, where markets are actually holden, is twenty-eight. They are as follow:

	Market-Days.		Market-Days.
Berkeley,	*Tueſday*,	Newent,	*Friday*.
Biſley,	*Thurſday*,	Newnham,	*Friday*.
Campden,	*Wedneſd.*	Northleach,	*Wedneſd.*
Cheltenham,	*Thurſday*.	Painſwick,	*Tueſday*.
Cirenceſter,	*Mo. & F.*	Stanley St. Le.	*Saturday*.
Coleford,	*Friday*.	Sodbury,	*Thurſday*.
Dean,	*Monday*.	Stow,	*Thurſday*.
Durſley,	*Thurſday*.	Stroud,	*Friday*.
Fairford,	*Thurſday*.	Tetbury,	*Wedneſd.*
Glouceſter,	*W. & S.*	Tewkeſbury,	*W. & Sa.*
Hampton,	*Tueſday*.	Thornbury,	*Saturday*.
Horſley,	*Saturday*.	Wickwar,	*Monday*.
Leachlade,	*Tueſday*.	Winchcombe,	*Saturday*.
Marſhfield,	*Tueſday*.	Wotton,	*Friday*.

By a ſtatute made 17° E. 2. this county was indulged to continue its antient cuſtom and privilege, that the lands of perſons who might forfeit their lives by felony, ſhould deſcend to their heirs; according to the words expreſs'd in the ſtatute, *The father to the bough, and the ſon to the plough*. The reaſon of this was, becauſe Wales having newly ſubmitted to England, and this county bordering upon Wales, it was thought convenient to humour the inhabitants with their old cuſtoms. The Kentiſhmen were allowed to enjoy the ſame privilege upon a like account, becauſe that county bordered on France, and was therefore the more liable to ſuffer from invaſion. The cuſtom may ſtill ſubſiſt in Kent, but in Glouceſterſhire, it has not been uſed within the reach of memory; and upon the ſtricteſt inquiry it does not appear to be claimed at preſent in any part of the county.

There is a common proverb reſpecting this county, by different perſons a little variouſly expreſſed. It is ſometimes ſaid, *As ſure as God's in Glouceſterſhire*; at others, *As ſure as God's in Glouceſter*. I ſhall not venture to ſay which is the true reading, but Dr. Stukeley takes notice of the latter; and is of opinion, that it was occaſioned by the great number of churches, and religious foundations, in that city; "for you can ſcarcely "walk paſt ten doors, ſays he, but ſomewhat of "that ſort occurs." *Itin. Curioſa. p.* 64. Sir Robert Atkyns mentions the firſt manner of expreſſion, having perhaps, never heard the other; and ſays, "the proverb was occaſioned by "the words *God* and *Gloſterſhire* beginning with "the ſame letter, and not *from* the extraordinary "multitude of religious foundations, tho' that "was afterwards aſſigned for the reaſon; for "Gloſterſhire had not more religious houſes "in proportion than other counties." *p.* 4.

Upon this matter I ſhall obſerve, that whether the proverb originally related to the city, or to the county at large, I think it much more likely to take riſe upon ſome religious account, than on that trifling one of two words beginning with the ſame letter. As relative to the former, the learned doctor has given his opinion. Let us now ſee what ground there was for ſuch a ſaying, upon account of religious foundations, ſuppoſing it ought to be apply'd to the latter.

Sir Robert ſays, "there are eighteen † coun-"ties in England larger than this," which, for argument ſake, ſhall be granted him; yet four only of thoſe paid ſo much in penſions, to the members and ſervants of diſſolved religious houſes, in the year 1553, when the penſions in this county amounted to 1434*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* And by an old account, copied by Stevens in his Supplement to the *Monaſticon*, V 1. p. 23, it appears, that there were but four counties which exceeded Glouceſterſhire in the yearly value of their religious foundations,

* That the Out-Torn and Minety was part of the hundred of Cirenceſter, will appear from the ſheriff's liſt of the vills in that hundred, *viz.*

In the hundred of Cirenceſter are the underwritten vills, *viz.*

Cirenceſter, and the abbat of Cirenceſter is lord of the ſame.

Upampney, and the abbat of Tewxbury, the abbat of Glouceſter, the abbat of Cirenceſter, and Iſabella de Clare, are lords, &c.

Hampton Moyſey, and Nicholas de St. Maria is lord.

South Cerney, and the prior of Lanthony, near Glouc. John de St. Amando, and St. Auguſtine Briſtol are lords.

Down Ampney, and Margaret Valers is lady.

Sodington, and Hugo de Spencer, John de Langley, and Gualter de Langley are lords.

Dryfeild, and the abbat of Cirenceſter, and Rob'tus de Harinhull are lords.

Preſton, and the abbat of Cyren' and Peter de —— are lords.

Cotes, and Richard de Lymell, and the abbeſs of Ramſey are lord and lady.

Dunteſburne Abbats, and the abbat of Glouc. —— de Cadomo, and John de Rowſe are lords.

Daglingworth, and —— Blunt, and Richard de Hampton are lords.

Bawdinton, and Richard de Bageidden, Robert de Penynton, and Thomas Corbet are lords.

The ſum of the vills in the hundred of Cyren. xii.

† I ſuppoſe he meant ſeventeen, becauſe he immediately refers to Mr. Houghton's table for the proportions of the counties to each other; by which it appears, that ſeventeen counties have a greater number of acres than Glouceſterſhire.

foundations,

foundations, at the time of the diſſolution; *viz.* York, Lincoln, Somerſet, and Middleſex, including the city of London. Therefore it may be preſumed this county had more, or at leaſt, better endowed houſes, than many others of greater extent, which might occaſion the proverb in queſtion.

By the above account, the clear yearly value of religious houſes, including the abbey of Kingſwood, in Wilts, becauſe it was intirely ſurrounded by Glouceſterſhire, and the priory of Lanthony, in the county of Monmouth, becauſe it was a cell to Lanthony, near Glouceſter, was 6672*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* 3 farthings.

The cuſtom of waſſalling, or going from houſe to houſe at Chriſtmas, with a bowl to be filled with toaſt and ale, or cyder, is grown much out of uſe in this county. Lambard gives the following account of the riſe of the "auncient maner "of the Waſſallinge cuppe," which he takes from Galfride [Geoffry] of Monmouth: "Hengiſt hav-"ing finiſhed his caſtle, [now called Thong-caſtle, "in Lincolnſhire] for which he had obtained leave "of Vortigern, invited him to a banquet, and "after he had well pleaſed his taſte, he aſſayed, "by ſhewing of his daughter, to ſatisfy his ſight "alſo. The maid therefore (being of excellent "beautie) came forth with a cuppe of wine in her "hand, and kneeling downe in his ſight, ſaid, as "ſhe had been taught, laꝓoꝛꝺe cynyng ꝑaꝛꝛaıl, "*Lord king, be in health*; which, when the king "underſtood by his interpreter, he anſwered, "ꝺꝛıncheıl, *drink in health*; and ſo the maid drank "to him, and he pledged her ſo heartily, that be-"fore it was long he took her to wife."

Of PARISHES, &c.

HONORIUS, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about the year 640, divided that part of England which was then converted to chriſtianity into pariſhes.

The number of pariſhes has increaſed ever ſince the conqueſt. When they were firſt laid out, it is preſumed that due regard was had to the extent of them, and to the number of the inhabitants; for it was neceſſary to conſider both circumſtances together, in order to divide the duties of the pariſh prieſts equally amongſt them. But large members have been continually lopped off from the mother churches, and becoming independent, the pariſhes are now very diſproportionate. Under this head, Sir R. A. has obſerved, that "the pariſh of Newland, in the foreſt diviſion, is "30 miles in compaſs; the pariſh of Rudford, in "the ſame diviſion, is 3 miles in compaſs; ſo "that the one pariſh is an hundred times as large as "the other." But theſe premiſſes will not juſtify the learned author's concluſion; for though it ſhould be admitted, that Newland is an hundred times as large as Rudford, it is poſſible, notwithſtanding, that the latter might be the largeſt. No competent judgment can be formed of the ſize of a pariſh, from the circumference of it, without aſcertaining its ſhape and figure; for which reaſon I have ſeldom mentioned the circumference of places.

When the *Antient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire* was firſt publiſhed, the following remarks were in ſome meaſure juſt and ſeaſonable. "It is," ſays the author, "a neglect that the "highways and footpaths are not better amended; "that lights in the dark nights are not ſet up in "market-towns, as they are in London; that "hoſpitals are not erected in the greater towns, "for the relief of the ſick and wounded, and for "the conveniency of women to lye in. Many "more ſuch public charities are neglected, be-"cauſe faith, like Pharaoh's lean kine, has de-"voured charity. It is hard to allow neither free "will nor good will."

The firſt objection is ſince in a great meaſure obviated, by the erecting of turnpikes on every conſiderable road in the kingdom; a mode of collecting money but little known to the author. That between Glouceſter and Birdlip was one of the firſt turnpike roads in the kingdom. I wiſh it might be ſaid to be one of the beſt.

As to the other objections, it is proper to obſerve, that the city of Glouceſter is enlightened with lamps, by virtue of an act of parliament; and that in the ſame city is a noble infirmary, erected and ſupported by ſubſcriptions and private donations; a more particular account of which will be found in a ſubſequent ſection of the general hiſtory.

Some perſons have conſidered the latter part of the quoted paragraph, as containing an unneceſſary, not to ſay injurious, inſinuation of the want of public charity; for my part, I underſtand the author as warmly expreſſing his zeal for the promotion of the practice of that great and noble virtue. That he never intended to reflect on the county, of which he had written the hiſtory, is evident from the following paſſage: "It appears, "ſays he, by examining the particular charities "in the ſeveral pariſhes, that this latter age "has been as fruitful in good works as any of "the former. There *has* not been ſo many "pompous buildings, and extravagant donations, "which are often the effects of proud and ſuper-"ſtitious minds; but the modern charities tend "to the relief of the ſick and poor, which proceed "from an humble and compaſſionate mind. "The others go away with the loud applauſe of "the world; but theſe are the *true* praiſe-wor-"thy, and ought to be encouraged." *p.* 16.

The

The *Monaſticon Anglicanum* of Sir William Dugdale, and the Supplement to it, by Mr. Stevens, have been ſometimes produced to ſhew the many and great acts of charity before the reformation, by way of depreciating the latter ones; but with how little reaſon, will appear to thoſe that will take the trouble to examine into the many public charities done ſince that time, and compare them with thoſe in any like number of years before it. By this method, ſuch a difference will be ſeen as to render the one unworthy of a compariſon with the other. Dr. Willet, in his *Synopſis Papiſmi*, has given us a ſhort ſpecimen with regard to the two univerſities, and the city of London; but vaſt numbers of benefactions have been made ſince that work was firſt publiſhed. Beſides, the author was not fully informed of all the charities, down to the time when he wrote.——All nations muſt acknowledge, that none enjoys freedom of ſentiment more fully than this, nor is charity any where more liberally diſpenced to the poor and needy. Whatever virtues have deſerted our country, charity ſtill continues to adorn it.

" There is no part of Gloſterſhire, ſays Sir " R. Atkyns, but what is within ſeven miles * of " ſome other county: This happens becauſe the " city of Gloſter is a diſtinct county, and the " pariſh of Kingſwood is in Wiltſhire;" to which he might have added, that Poulton, in the ſame county, and Broadway, in Worceſterſhire, are both completely ſurrounded by Glouceſterſhire. There are alſo ſeveral places in this county ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire, Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Warwickſhire, which will be particularly taken notice of under the reſpective pariſhes.—Theſe are a few of the vaſt number of inſtances that might be given of the great irregularity and confuſion in the antient diviſion of lands in the kingdom; which ſome perſons have ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the great influence of the barons after the conqueſt; who, jealous of the rights and honours of their manors, procured their lands on the borders, and within the limits of neighbouring counties, to be appropriated to thoſe in which their demeans, and chief places of reſidence lay.—But it is very certain that this diſtribution, as to Glouceſterſhire, took place before the conqueſt; becauſe, when the kingdom was ſurveyed, at the beginning of the conqueror's reign, neither of the places I have juſt mentioned, as belonging to other counties, were then reputed as part of this; and Widford, which is ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire, was then, as well as now, belonging to Glouceſterſhire. *See Domeſday-book.*

The ſame learned author, p. 23, has repreſented the pariſh of Keynſham to be in this county, whereas it is in Somerſetſhire. But this is one of thoſe trivial miſtakes which genius frequently overlooks; and which I mention not invidiouſly, being ſenſible that all men are ſubject to error.

Of the RIVERS.

THE principal rivers are the Severn; the Iſis, or Thames; the firſt Avon, at Tewkeſbury; the ſecond Avon, at Briſtol. Theſe receive all the others that either riſe in the county, or run through it.

The SEVERN. The Britiſh name of this river is *Hafren*, which was given it, if Giraldus Cambrenſis and Geoffry of Monmouth are to be credited, becauſe a virgin of the name of *Abren*, or *Hebren*, was drowned in it, by the command of queen Guendoloena, after the death of Locrine, her huſband, becauſe ſhe was the fruit of his unlawful love.

—— *In flumen præcipitatur* Abren;
Nomen Abren *fluvio de virgine*; *nomen eidem.*
Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina *datur.*

Headlong was *Abren* thrown into the ſtream,
And hence the river took the virgin's name.
Corrupted, thence at laſt *Sabrina* came.

But Leland deſervedly treats this ſtory as fabulous, and gives it as his opinion, that both this river and the Humber took their names of *Aber*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies the mouth of any river.

It riſes out of Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryſhire, and makes, ſays Camden, " ſuch a num- " ber of windings, that a perſon would think " many times he returns again to his fountain." It paſſes by Lanidlos and Welchpool, where it becomes navigable; and proceeding to Shrewſbury and Bridgenorth, enters Worceſterſhire above Bewdley; viſits Worceſter, and haſtens into Glouceſterſhire a little above Tewkeſbury, receiving the Avon from Warwickſhire, about half a mile below that town. Taking its courſe downwards " it " parts itſelf to make the iſle of Alney, which is " rich and beautiful, and then haſtens to Glou- " ceſter; a little below which place, uniting its " divided ſtreams, it waxeth broader and deeper

* When Sir Robert wrote the *Antient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire*, the diſtances between places were not ſo commonly meaſured as they now are; therefore, when he ſpeaks of miles, candour will underſtand him to intend the common computation of the country.

" by the ebbing and flowing of the tide." Paſſing by the antient borough of Newnham, to a place below Chepſtow, after a courſe of more than forty miles thro' the county, it receives the Wye, which riſes out of the ſame hill, and loſes its name at the place of confluence, their united waters being called the Severn. Here the river becomes a boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Monmouthſhire, and continues ſo 'till it receives the Avon, which runs from Briſtol, at Kingroad. For many miles above this place, the ſevern is two or three miles over, but here it is three or four times as broad, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen.

On this river, from Glouceſter and Newnham, ſeveral brigs are employ'd in the trade to London and Ireland, and a great number of barges, or trows, run to and from Briſtol, Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, Worceſter, and Bewdley, at which place, a communication is opened, by a canal, with the rivers Merſey and Trent, promiſing great advantages to this trading country.

The Severn is remarkable for its tide, which rolls in with a head of three or four feet high, foaming and roaring in its courſe, as if enraged by the oppoſition it meets with from a ſtrong current of freſh water, which ſeems to contend with it for the ſuperiority. They claſh in ſuch a manner as to daſh the waters to a conſiderable height. This conteſt between them is called the Hygre, or Eager, probably from the French *eau-guerre*, i. e. water-war. The tide getting the better, marches up the ſtream victoriouſly. Hear Drayton's deſcription of this turbulent river.

——————————" with whoſe tumultuous waves,
Shut up in narrow bounds, the Hygre wildry raves;
And 'frights the ſtraggling flocks, the neighbouring ſhores to fly
Afar, as from the main it comes with hideous cry.
And on the angry front the curling foam doth bring,
The billows 'gainſt the banks, when fiercely it doth fling:
Hurles up the ſlimy ooze, and makes the ſcaly brood
Leap madding to the land, affrighted, from the flood;
O'erturns the toiling barge, whoſe ſteerſman doth not launch,
And thruſts the furrowing beake into her ireful paunch.
As when we haply ſee a fickly woman fall
Into a fit of that which we the mother call.
When from the grieved wombe ſhe feels the pain ariſe,
Breaks into grievous ſighs, with intermixed cries,
Bereaved of her ſenſe; and ſtruggling ſtill with thoſe
That 'gainſt her riſing paine their utmoſt ſtrength oppoſe,
Starts, toſſes, tumbles, ſtrikes, turns, touſes, ſpurns and ſprawls,
Caſting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.
But that the horrid pangs torment the grieved ſo,
One well might muſe from whence this ſudden ſtrength ſhould grow."

Sir Robert Atkyns attempts to account for the tide coming in as above deſcribed, and not ſwelling more gradually, as in ſome other rivers. It is occaſioned, he ſays, by the mouth of the Severn opening to the great Atlantic ocean, which pours in its tide with great violence, and the river growing narrow on a ſudden, it fills the channel at once.

The remark that the tides here are largeſt one year at full moon, and the next at the change; and that the night-tides are larger than the day-tides one year, and the contrary the next, is, I believe, rather a chimera, than the reſult of accurate obſervation.

The Severn has been ſaid to be a rapid river, yet there is not a lock upon it, from the top of the navigation downwards, which is a circumſtance not very conſiſtent with that notion, for rapid rivers are generally full of ſhallows. Like other great rivers, it overflows its banks after much rain, from which the vale of Glouceſterſhire ſuſtained great damage, particularly in the years 1606, 1687, and 1703.

This river does not boaſt of a great variety of fiſh, yet the ſalmon, of which there is great plenty, is truly excellent. To ſome perſons the flavour of the ſhad of this river is very grateful. This is a ſea-fiſh, of the herring kind, by ſome naturaliſts called *Clupea*. But the Severn is more eſpecially famed for the lamprey, in Latin, *lampetra*, a ſpecies of *Petromyzon*. It has ſeveral rows of teeth, without back-bone, or gills, but inſtead of the latter, on each ſide of the throat are ſeven holes to receive water. It is of a dark colour on the back, but of a fine, clear, light blue on the belly. It ſometimes grows to the weight of three pounds, and upwards of two feet and a half in length. They are very ſcarce, much eſteemed, and ſell at a high price.

The Severn alſo produces the elver, a ſpecies of fiſh which the editor of Camden, by miſtake, ſuppoſes not to be found in any county but Somerſetſhire. If the ſpring be mild and open, they generally appear about the middle of April, when they cover the ſurface of the water, more eſpecially about the mouths of the rivers that empty themſelves into the Severn. They are of a dark brown colour, about two or three inches long, and have the name from a ſuppoſition that they are young eels. The country people ſkim them up in great abundance, ſcour and boil them, and bring them to market as white as ſnow, where they uſually ſell at about two-pence a pound.

The bailiwick of the Severn is in the crown. John Arnold had a leaſe of it 1660, for thirty-one years at 10*l.* a year. Mr. Edward Baylis of Gloceſter is the preſent Water bailiff.—2° E. 6. Thomas Hennage and the lord Willoughby had a grant of a fiſhery, from Newnham-ladder to Boxgrove, which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Auſtin's, Briſtol.

The places for paſſing of this river are as follow, viz.

At the Lower Load, a mile below Tewkeſbury, by ferry.

At the Haw, ſix miles above Glouceſter, by boat.

At Maiſmore bridge.

At the bridge at Glouceſter.

At Framilode, by boat, about ten miles below Glouceſter. The paſſage-houſe is on the S. E. ſide of the river. They land at Weſtbury.

At

At Newnham, two miles farther down, where the paſſage-houſe is on the contrary ſide. They land at Arlingham. Here is a ford, over which, at low water, waggons and people on horſeback, of more reſolution than prudence, ſometimes paſs; for many have loſt their lives in the attempt. The river is here about a mile over. At the above places they paſs almoſt at any time.

At Pirton, in the pariſh of Lidney. They land in Berkeley pariſh.

At Auſt, in the pariſh of Henbury, and Beachley, in that of Tidenham, are correſpondent paſſage-houſes. This paſſage communicates with the roads in Monmouthſhire on one ſide, and thoſe leading to Briſtol and Bath on the other. As it is of great importance to travellers to know the time of paſſing, the following obſervations will be uſeful. The paſſage here depends both on the wind and tide. The ſoutherly, weſterly, and northerly winds are proper for paſſing; but when the wind and tide go both the ſame way, there is no paſſing; therefore, when the wind is northerly it muſt be at flood, or coming in of the tide, and then you may paſs for five hours. On the contrary, when the wind is ſoutherly or weſterly, all paſſing muſt be at ebb, or going out of the tide, which affords ſeven hours good paſſing.

Knowing the age of the moon, by which all tides are governed, the following table ſhows at what hour to paſs every day in the year.

The Wind being above.			The Wind being below.		
	Time of paſſing.			Time of paſſing.	
Moon's age.	H. M.	H. M.	Moon's age.	H. M.	H. M.
1 and 16	2 : 00 to	7 : 00	1 and 16	7 : 00 to	2 : 00
2 and 17	2 : 48 to	7 : 48	2 and 17	7 : 48 to	2 : 48
3 and 18	3 : 36 to	8 : 36	3 and 18	8 : 36 to	3 : 36
4 and 19	4 : 24 to	9 : 24	4 and 19	9 : 24 to	4 : 24
5 and 20	5 : 12 to	10 : 12	5 and 20	10 : 12 to	5 : 12
6 and 21	6 : 00 to	11 : 00	6 and 21	11 : 00 to	6 : 00
7 and 22	6 : 48 to	11 : 48	7 and 22	11 : 48 to	6 : 48
8 and 23	7 : 36 to	12 : 36	8 and 23	12 : 36 to	7 : 36
9 and 24	8 : 24 to	1 : 24	9 and 24	1 : 24 to	8 : 24
10 and 25	9 : 12 to	2 : 12	10 and 25	2 : 12 to	9 : 12
11 and 26	10 : 00 to	3 : 00	11 and 26	3 : 00 to	10 : 00
12 and 27	10 : 48 to	3 : 48	12 and 27	3 : 48 to	10 : 48
13 and 28	11 : 36 to	4 : 36	13 and 28	4 : 36 to	11 : 36
14 and 29	12 : 24 to	5 : 24	14 and 29	5 : 24 to	12 : 24
15 and 30	1 : 12 to	6 : 12	15 and 30	6 : 12 to	1 : 12

Example. If the moon be 5 or 20 days old, and the wind above, there is paſſing from 12 minutes after 4, 'till 12 minutes after 10. If the wind be below, from 12 minutes after 10, to 12 minutes after 5.

When the tide is coming in, the wind being above, they paſs an hour earlier at the New Paſſage than here; but the tide going out, and wind below, they are an hour later at the New Paſſage; ſo that this table will ſerve for both paſſages.

This river was formerly the limit between England and Wales; and the acts 8° H. 6. c. 27, and 27° H. 8. were intended to prevent robberies upon it. The 20° C. 2. c. 9. is for the preſervation of fiſh therein.

The Avon. This river riſes near Naſeby, in Northamptonſhire, enters Warwickſhire at Colthrop, and paſſes by Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, where it is navigable. Quitting that county, it haſtens by Eveſham to enter Glouceſterſhire, a little above Tewkeſbury; and about half a mile below the town, is diſcharged into the Severn. The name is Britiſh, and ſignifies a river.

The Iſbourne, a little river which riſes in Charlton Abbats, and runs by Winchcombe, empties itſelf into the Avon a little below Eveſham.

The Carrant, which riſes in Beckford, is a boundary, above Tewkeſbury, between the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and empties itſelf into the Avon; as doth

The Swilyate, a little below that town.

The little river Chilt, riſes at Dowdeſwell, and running by Cheltenham is voided into the Severn at Wainload's-bridge.

The Badgworth river, after receiving a brook that runs thro' Brockworth, falls into the Severn at Sainthurſt, or Sandhurſt.

The Leaden or Leddon, riſes in Herefordſhire, and empties itſelf into the Severn almoſt oppoſite Glouceſter.

The Froome, or Stroud river, riſes at Brimpſfield, runs by Stroud, thro' Stonehouſe, Eaſington, and into the Severn at Framilode.

The Ewelm, riſes at Owlpen and Uly, runs by Durſley, and receives the Broad-well water. Paſſing on, it changes its firſt name for that of Cam, which it communicates to the next village; and collecting ſeveral little ſtreams in its courſe to Cowley and Slimbridge, falls into the Severn at the laſt mentioned pariſh.

The Berkeley Avon, riſes in two heads at Boxwell and Kilcot, and collecting other ſmall brooks in its courſe, paſſes by Berkeley, and a little below it, falls into the Severn.

The Isis. This river has generally been conſidered as the head of the Thames, which, according to the current opinion, had that name from the junction of the names of the two rivers, Thame and Iſis, as their waters alſo join near Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire. But however plauſible this etymology may ſeem, the learned author of the additions to Camden's *Britannia* has made it appear, that this river, which Camden and others have called *Iſis* and *Ouſe*, was antiently called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the *Thame*, and produces the following authorities. " In an antient charter granted to abbat Ald-
" helm, there is particular mention made of cer-
" tain lands upon the eaſt part of the river, *cujus*
" *vocabulum* Temis, *juxta vadum qui appellatur*
" *Summerford*; and this ford is in Wiltſhire.
" The ſame thing appears from ſeveral other
" charters granted to the abbey of Malmeſbury,
" as well as that of Eveſham; and from the old
" deeds relating to Cricklade. And perhaps it
" may with ſafety be affirmed, that in any charter
" or authentic hiſtory, it does not ever occur un-
" der the name of *Iſis*; which indeed is not ſo
" much as heard of but among ſcholars; the
" common

" common people, all along from the head of it " to Oxford, calling it by no other name but that " of *Thames*. So alſo the Saxon Temeȝe (from " whence our Tems immediately comes) is a plain " evidence that that people never dreamt of any " ſuch conjunction. But further: All our hiſ- " torians who mention the incurſions of Æthel- " wold into Wiltſhire, *A. D.* 905; or of Canute, " *A. D.* 1016, tell us, that they paſſed over the " Thames at Cricklade.——As for the original " of the word [Thames] it ſeems plainly to be " Britiſh, becauſe there are ſeveral rivers in ſeveral " parts of England of almoſt the ſame name " with it; as *Tame* in Staffordſhire, *Teme* in Here- " fordſhire, *Tamar* in Cornwall, &c. And a " learned perſon of that nation [Mr. Lhwyd] " affirms it to be the ſame with their *Tâf*, which " is the name of many rivers in Wales; the Ro- " mans changing the pronunciation of the *(f)* " into *(m)*, as the Latin word *Demetia*, is in " Welch *Dyfed*." *Camden's Brit. col.* 100, 101.

Mr. Lhwyd has alſo ſhewn that where the Latins uſe an *(m)* the Britons have a *(v)*, as *Firmus*, *Firv*; *Terminus*, *Tervin*; *Amnis*, *Avon*; *Lima*, *Lhiv*, *&c.* and that the word *Táv*, was, according to the old Britiſh orthography, written *Tam*; wherefore he thinks that *Táv*, or *Taff*, is originally the ſame word with *Tame*, or *Thames*; and that *tamos* in *potamos* is probably no other.

The Thames has been reputed to riſe in the pariſh of Coats, out of a well that overflows in the winter, or in a very wet ſeaſon only; but in the ſummer, this river can be traced no higher than to ſome ſprings which riſe in the pariſh of Kemble, a little ſouth of the foſs road. The poetical deſcription of the ſource of this river may be found in the Marriage of Thame and Iſis, which Mr. Camden's Biographer ſuppoſes him to be the author of; it begins thus:

Lanigeros quà lata greges Cotſwaldia paſcit, &c.

The following tranſlation of it is taken from the *Britannia*.

Where Cotſwold's hillocks, fam'd for weighty ſheep,
Their eager courſe to the Dobunians keep;
Near the great foſſe a ſpacious plain there lies,
Where broken cliffs the ſecret top diſguiſe.
Hugh free-ſtones neatly carv'd adorn the gate
The porch with ivory ſhines, the roof with jeat,
And rows of pumice in the poſts are ſet.
But nature yields to art: the workman's ſkill
Does free-ſtone, ivory, pumice, jeat, excel.
* * * * * * * * *
Here awful Isis fills his liquid throne;
Isis, whom Britiſh ſtreams their monarch own.
His never-wearied hands a ſpacious urn,
Down on his azure boſom gravely turn,
And flags and reeds his unpoll'd locks adorn.
Each waving horn the ſubject ſtream ſupplies,
And grateful light darts from his ſhining eyes.
His grizzly beard all wet hangs dropping down,
And guſhing veins in wat'ry channels run.
The little fiſh in joyful numbers crowd,
And ſilver ſwans fly o'er the cryſtal flood,
And clap their ſnowy wings, &c.——

The reader will be eaſily perſuaded that the poet has taken greater licence in deſcribing the ſource of this river, than will be allowed the topographer; and if he ſhould ſurvey the place called Thames-head, he will find, that the picture is not a very ſtriking likeneſs of nature.

This river is navigable as high as Cricklade, in Wiltſhire, from whence it runs to Leachlade, and viſits Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henly and Windſor, in its way to the great metropolis.

The Churn is another river, more antiently written, in compoſition, *Ceri*, *Cori*, *Corin*; as *Caer-Cori*, &c. The name is of Britiſh original; *Chwyrn*, in that language ſignifies rapid. This river riſes at Cubberly, ten miles north of Cirenceſter, and paſſing thro' that town, joins the Thames near Cricklade; and may with great propriety be called the head of that river, being the higheſt ſource from whence it derives its water.

The Coln riſing near Withington, runs by Compton, Foſs-bridge, Bibury, Coln St. Aldwin's, and Fairford, and pours its ſtream into the Thames, a little above Leachlade.

The Lech riſes in the pariſh of Hampnet, and paſſing by Northleach and Eaſtleach, empties itſelf into the Thames a little below Leachlade, which places all take their names from this river.

The Windruſh riſes near Guiting, and paſſing by Bourton-on-the-Water and Barrington, and ſo on to Burford and Witney, in Oxfordſhire, joins the Thames at Newbridge, in that county.

The Evenlode runs from a pariſh of the ſame name in Worceſterſhire, near Battesford, and after paſſing thro' the eaſt corner of Glouceſterſhire, enters Oxfordſhire, and mingles its waters with the Thames near Eanſham.

The Avon, or Briſtol Avon, takes its riſe at Tetbury, in this county, which it quits immediately; and paſſing by Malmeſbury, Chippenham, Bradford, and Bath, where it is navigable, runs to Briſtol, and from thence to Kingroad, where the Briſtol ſhips firſt ſpread their ſails when outward bound, and firſt caſt anchor upon their return home. This river waſhes the weſtern borders of Glouceſterſhire, and is the boundary between it and Somerſetſhire, for about twenty miles. By 11° and 12° W. 3. c. 23. the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the city of Briſtol, are conſervators of the Avon, from above the bridge there to Kingroad, and ſo down the Severn to the two iſlands called Holmes. And the preſervation of the rivers Avon and Froome, is the object of the 25th chapter of the ſame ſtatute; and of the 20th chapter of 22° G. 2. It was once propoſed to join the Avon with the Thames by a canal, and ſo to compleat an inland navigation betwixt London and Briſtol, which might be eaſily carried into execution.

The

The Boyd riſes at Codrington, and empties itſelf into the Avon at Bitton.

The Froome riſes in two heads at Doddington and Rangeworthy, and receiving ſeveral little brooks, paſſes on to the key at Briſtol, where it falls into the Avon.

The little river Trin, or Trim, runs from Weſtbury by a very ſhort courſe into the Avon.

The Wye has but little claim to a place in our liſt of rivers. It is a boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Monmouthſhire at Welch Bicknor, and at St. Briavel's. It then runs again into Herefordſhire to take its laſt farewell; and quitting it, as tho' with reluctance, divides the two firſt mentioned counties a little above Monmouth. Half the wooden-bridge over this river at Chepſtow is repaired by Glouceſterſhire, and the other half by Monmouthſhire, as directed by 18° Eliz. and 3° Jac. 1. This bridge is built near the confluence of the Wye with the Severn, at which place is one of the higheſt tides in the world, the flood ſometimes riſing ſixty feet. The Wye is well ſtored with excellent ſalmon, and other fiſh common to ſuch large rivers.

Of the LIEUTENANCY, &c. of the COUNTY.

IN the time of the Saxons, the governors of other counties were called earls, or dukes; but Glouceſterſhire had its vice-roys, or ſub-reguli. Oſrick, or Oſhire, was vice-roy of the Wiccij in the year 680. Huctred ſucceeded him, who was alſo followed by Eanbert and Aldred, his two brothers.

Mr. Camden is of opinion, that the *Cuſtodes Regni*, ſettled in every county by king Alfred, were of the ſame nature with our lieutenants. And that thoſe were afterwards known in the reign of H. 3. by the name of *Capitanei*, who, by the aſſiſtance of the ſheriffs were to curb the inſolence of the robbers.

The governors of counties are now called the king's lieutenants. The office of lieutenancy, under that particular name, is but of late eſtabliſhment, tho' of great honour and dignity. Lords lieutenants were at firſt appointed occaſionally by the crown, whoſe repreſentatives they are, with coercive power to keep order, within their reſpective counties, in time of great danger. They ſeem to have been firſt uſed on the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, which cauſed a great ferment in the nation. They were afterwards eſtabliſhed by law 2° and 3° E. 6. c. 2. and 4° and 5° Ph. and M. c. 3. and confirmed by 13° and 14° Car. 2. c. 3.

The defence of the nation formerly depended on tenures, and on the forces raiſed by the ſheriffs in their counties. King H. 2 iſſued a proclamation, commanding all freeholders and burgeſſes of his dominions, on the continent, to provide themſelves with arms offenſive and defenſive, in proportion to their ſubſtance; an ordinance which afterwards took place in England, according to the regulation of the aſſize of arms, which was executed under the inſpection of the itinerant judges.

Every perſon poſſeſſed of a knight's fee, was obliged to have a coat of mail, a helmet, ſhield and lance, and ſuch a ſuit for every fee he poſſeſſed. Every free layman poſſeſſed of effects, or rents, to the value of ſixteen marks, was bound to have the ſame ſort of armour; and thoſe who had not above ten marks, were excuſed for a ſlighter coat of mail, an iron ſkull-cap and a lance. Burgeſſes were equipped with an iron cap, a lance, and a wambois, or quilted coat; and no perſon could pawn, or lend his armour, nor could a lord take it from his vaſſal by forfeiture, gift, ſecurity, or under any pretence whatſoever. When the poſſeſſor died, the armour deſcended to his heir; and during a minority, the guardian took it in charge, and provided a man for ſervice, until his ward was able to ſerve in perſon. *Benedict. p.* 365.

Queen Elizabeth, upon the great invaſion threatened by the Spaniard, 1588, by the advice of her council, began to iſſue out commiſſions of array, and to model a ſtanding militia. Lord Chandois was then appointed lieutenant of this county, and the trained bands conſiſted of 3000 foot under ten captains, and 250 horſe, divided into four troops.

The earl of Berkeley had a commiſſion of lieutenancy 7° Jac. when the militia was new modelled, but the county provided the ſame number of men as before. Berkeley diviſion was charged with 750 men, under three captains; the diviſion of the Seven Hundreds furniſhed 750 men, under three captains; Kiftſgate diviſion 750 men, under four captains; the Foreſt diviſion 400 men, under two captains; and the city of Glouceſter, with the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, called the in-county, was charged with 350 men, under one captain.

This body was divided into 600 pike-men, 600 halbardeers, 600 muſketteers, and 1200 calivers. There were then only 200 horſe, under the command of four captains, of whom 20 were furniſhed with lances, and the reſt were called light horſe. The county was alſo charged with 400*l.* to provide ammunition.

The militia was then raiſed by the inhabitants in proportion to their eſtates. By the 13° and 14° C. 2. c. 3. every perſon having a re-

venue of 500*l. per ann.* or an eſtate in goods or money of 6000*l.* value, was liable to find a horſe, horſe-man and arms; having a yearly revenue of 50*l.* or a perſonal eſtate of 600*l.* in goods or money, other than ſtock upon the ground, made him liable to find a foot-ſoldier and arms, and ſo in proportion for a greater eſtate in both inſtances. But real and perſonal eſtates were chargeable according to theſe proportions, tho' of a ſmaller value, to the ſupplying of arms, and pay.

But this law was repealed 30° G. 2. and a new one, very materially different from the former, took place of it, § which has been ſince explained and amended by 2° G. 3. By the old laws, property was charged with the burthen of the ſervice; which by the new, is determined by lot on perſons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without any regard to property. By 30° G. 2. men were liable to be placed on the liſts from the age of eighteen to that of fifty; and according to liſts ſo made out, one man out of twenty-nine was taken in Glouceſterſhire, to furniſh 960 men, which was the complement for this county, including the cities of Glouceſter and Briſtol. But this proportion would have raiſed a greater number, had the liſts been accurately made.

Among the Romans, the military age, according to Dionyſius and Polybius, was from ſeventeen to forty-five or forty-ſix, and in dangerous times to fifty. Formerly our militia was compoſed of perſons from the age of ſixteen to ſixty; ſo that a great part of them muſt have been old men and boys.

The earl of Berkeley is the preſent lieutenant of Glouceſterſhire. Many of his lordſhip's anceſtors held this office of high truſt, 'till the death of the late earl of Berkeley, when it was ſucceſſively filled by lord Ducie, the late lord Chedworth, and Norborne Berkeley, eſq; now lord Botetourt; who, going to take upon himſelf the government of Virginia, was ſucceeded as colonel of the militia by the earl of Berkeley. This nobleman is alſo Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county.

Of the OFFICE of HIGH SHERIFF, With a Liſt of Sheriffs of this County to the preſent Time.

EVERY county is governed by a yearly officer, whom we call the ſheriff. The name is of Saxon original, compounded of Scyne, already explained, and Geneta, a governor, or conſul; that is, a governor of a ſhire or county. The ſheriff was ſometimes alſo called *Viſcount*, before the word was uſed to ſignify a title of honour.

The principal functions of this office are thus defined by Mr. Madox, in his very accurate *Hiſtory of the Exchequer*: "It was the ſheriff's duty to "do the juſtice of his county, to keep the public "peace, to ſtock and improve the king's lands, "and to collect the king's revenue." It appears that in time of war, he alſo performed ſome military functions; and the above-cited author has obſerved, "that he uſually was the præfect, "or governor of the king's caſtle in his county." In the ſecond book of lord Littleton's *Life of king Henry the Second*, I find moſt of the following further particulars relating to this office. It is ſaid, that among the Anglo-Saxons, the ſheriff was elected in the county-court, by the people; and in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, the citizens of London paid a fine to that prince, of a hundred marks of ſilver, that they might have the privilege of chuſing their ſheriffs themſelves. But no inſtance occurs of ſuch a liberty in the counties after the entrance of the Normans, 'till the ſtatute made by Edward the Firſt, in the 28th year of his reign, by which he granted to his people, *that they ſhall have election of their ſheriff in every ſhire where the ſhrivalty is not of fee, if they liſt.* Nor did that act of parliament continue long unrepealed. In the times of which I write, ſays his lordſhip, the ſheriffs had the counties committed to them reſpectively, by the king, at his pleaſure, either in cuſtody, or at ferm-certain.

It appears by the rolls, that, under Henry the Firſt, Richard Baſſet and Aubrey de Vere, were joint-ſheriffs of *eleven counties*. This was extraordinary: but there are ſeveral inſtances under different kings, of two or three being committed to the ſame perſon. Urſo d' Abitot, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was made ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, and the office was granted in fee to him and his heirs. Nevertheleſs it appears that his ſon was turned out of it by Henry the Firſt, for having ordered one of the ſervants of that king to be ſlain. But it went to his ſiſter, and in her right to her huſband, Walter de Beauchamp, from whom it deſcended, by inheritance, to William their ſon, who, in the reign of Henry the

§ An order was publiſh'd, 43 E. 3. requiring all eccleſiaſtics in general, to be array'd and arm'd for the defence of the kingdom. Afterwards they were exempt from perſonal ſervice, but were to find money to provide their quota of men and arms, which they were permitted to ſettle themſelves. But by 30 G. 2. and 2 G. 3. all peers of the realm, the clergy, and members of both univerſities, with a few others, are intirely exempt from this ſervice.

Second,

Second, was alſo ſheriff of three other counties, *viz.* thoſe of Hereford, Glouceſter, and Warwick. Archbiſhops and biſhops were ſometimes appointed ſheriffs. William biſhop of Ely, who was chancellor to king Richard the Firſt, offered to give the king for the ſhrivalty of the ſeveral counties of York, Lincoln, and Northampton, 1500 marks in hand, and 100 marks *increment*, (that is, above the uſual term) every year for each county. But the archbiſhop of York out-bid him for Yorkſhire, and was made ſheriff thereof, on the payment of 3000 marks for that county alone, and the yearly *increment* of 300. Three thouſand marks were then equivalent to 30,000*l.* in our days. This auction of a miniſterial and judicial office, of the higheſt truſt and importance, was a ſcandalous thing; and the permitting of an office of this kind to deſcend by inheritance, may be reckoned among the faults of our old conſtitution; from which the kingdom muſt have experienced great inconveniencies, therefore proviſion was at length made by ſtatute, that no perſon ſhould ſerve two years together, but ſhould be two years at leaſt diveſted of the office, and not 'till then be capable of ſerving again in the ſame county.

The following is a Liſt of the SHERIFFS of the County of Glouceſter, with the Years in which they ſerved, from 1 H. 2. to the preſent Time.

A. D. HENRY II.

1154 Miles de Glouceſter.
5 Walter de Hereford.
6 William de Beauchamp.
7 the ſame.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1160 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 William Piperd.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.
7 Gilbert Piperd.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1170 the ſame.
1 Ralph Fitz Stephen, and William his brother.
2 the two ſame.
3 the two ſame.
4 the two ſame.
5 William Fitz Stephen.
6 the ſame.
7 the ſame.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1180 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.

RICHARD I.

7 William Fitz Stephen, William Marſhal, and John Avenel.
8 the three ſame.
9 the three ſame.
1190 William Marſhal, and John Muſgros.
1 the two ſame.
2 the two ſame.

A. D.

1193 Herbert Fitz Herbert.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame, and William de Romen.
6 Herbert Fitz Herbert.

JOHN.

7 William earl Marſhal, and John Avenel.
8 the ſame.
9 William Marſhall, and Thomas Rochford.
1200 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 William Marſhal, and Richard Haſelrue.
3 the ſame.
4 Richard Muſgroſs, and Reginald Patenolt.
5 the ſame.
6 Gerard de Alcia, and Richard Burgeis.
7 Engelrad de Cumat, and Richard Burgeis.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1210 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.

HENRY III.

3 Ralph Muſard,
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.
7 the ſame.
8 Ralph Muſard, and Peter Edgward.
9 Ralph Muſard.
1220 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 William Putot.
3 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.

A. D.

1227 the ſame.
8 the ſame.
9 Henry Bade.
1230 the ſame.
1 William Talbot, Peter de Edgward, and Thomas de St. Martin.
2 the three ſame.
3 William Talbot.
4 Thurſtan de Spencer.
5 the ſame.
6 John Fitz Jeffry, and Jeffry de Derehurſt.
7 John Fitz Jeffry, and Marſdat Canomwite.
8 John Fitz Jeffry.
9 the ſame.
1240 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 Robert de Waleran, and Jeffery de Derehurſt.
4 Robert de Waleran, and Nicholas de Montacute.
5 Robert de Waleran, and Reginald Acle.
6 Robert Waleran.
7 John de Fleming.
8 the ſame.
9 Adam de Hitteſtre.
1250 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 William de Laſborowe.
4 the ſame.
5 Robert de Mayſey.
6 John de Brun.
7 the ſame.
8 the ſame.
9 Matthew Werill.
1260 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 Reginald de Acle, Roger de Chedney, and Peter de Coventry.

A.D.
1263 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.
7 the ſame.

EDWARD I.

8 Peter de Chanett, and ſir Walter Boking.
9 Reginald de Acle.
1270 Adam de Botiler.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 Richard de la Riviere.
6 Walter de Steuckly.
7 the ſame.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1280 Roger de Lackington.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 Jeffry de Maudiacre.
4 the ſame.
5 Fulk de Lacy.
6 the ſame.
7 Fulk de Lacy, and Thomas de Gardins.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1290 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 the ſame.
4 John de Langley.
5 Richard Talbot.
6 the ſame.
7 John de Newborough.
8 Thomas de Gardens.
9 the ſame.
1300 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.

EDWARD II.

3 John de Langley.
4 Nicholas de Kingſton, and John de Ameſly.
5 the ſame.
6 John de Ameſly, and John de Acton
7 the ſame.
8 William Manſell, and Robert Darcy.
9 the ſame.
1310 Richard de la Rivere.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 the ſame.
4 John de Hampton.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.
7 the ſame.

A.D.
1318 the ſame.
9 John de Sulanſell, and William Tracy.
1320 the ſame.
1 the ſame.

EDWARD III.

2 Thomas de Rodborow.
3 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 William Gamage, and Thomas de Rodborow.
6 Thomas de Berkeley.
7 the ſame.
8 Richard Foxcott.
9 the ſame.
1330 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 Thomas Berkeley of Cubberly, and Richard Foxcott.
4 Thomas de Berkeley.
5 the ſame.
6 Walter de Daſtin.
7 Simon Baſſet.
8 the ſame.
9 the ſame.
1340 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 Walter Daſtin, and Philebert Moreſtel.
7 John de Wreſton.
8 William de la Dene.
9 the ſame.
1350 Thomas Berkeley of Cubberley, and William de la Dene.
1 Thomas Berkeley of Cubberly.
2 Robert de Hildeſlee.
3 the ſame.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 Thomas Moigne.
7 the ſame.
8 the ſame.
9 Thomas Tracy.
1360 the ſame.
1 the ſame.
2 the ſame.
3 John Pointz.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 John Tracy.
7 John de Clifford.
8 Thomas de Ocle.
9 John de Joce.
1370 Nicholas de Berkeley.

A.D.
1371 Peter de Veale.
2 John de Joce.
3 Peter Chament.
4 the ſame.
5 the ſame.
6 the ſame.
7 the ſame.

RICHARD II.

8 Thomas Bradwell.
9 John Tracy.
1380 Ralph Walledge.
1 Thomas Bradwell.
2 Sir John Thorp.
3 Thomas Fitz Nicholas.
4 Ralph Wallery.
5 Thomas Berkeley.
6 Thomas Bruges.
7 Thomas Bradwell.
8 Thomas Berkeley of Cubberly.
9 Lawrence Leabrook.
1390 Thomas Bruges.
1 Maurice de Kenſell.
2 Henry de la River.
3 John de Berkeley.
4 Gilbert Dennis.
5 William Tracy.
6 Maurice Ruſſel.
7 Robert Pointz.
8 John Berkeley.
9 John Browning.

HENRY IV.

1400 Henry de la Riviere.
1 Maurice Ruſſel, and Robert Somerville.
2 Robert Whittington.
3 Sir William Beauchamp.
4 the ſame.
5 John Grinder.
6 Maurice Ruſſel.
7 Robert Whittington.
8 Richard Mawarden.
9 Alexander Clivedon.
1410 William Wallwynne.
1 Sir John Grinder.

HENRY V.

2 William Beauchamp of Powick.
3 Sir John Berkeley.
4 John Greville.
5 the ſame.
6 William Tracy.
7 Biſhop Stone.
8 John Bruges.
9 John Willecots.
1420 the ſame.

HENRY VI.

1 John Pauncefoot.
2 John Blacket.
3 Stephen Haytfield.

1424

A.D.
1424 John Greville.
5 John Pauncefoot.
6 Guy Whittington.
7 Robert Andrew.
8 Giles Bruges.
9 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
1430 Stephen Haytefield.
1 John Stourton.
2 Guy Whittington.
3 John Pauncefoot.
4 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
5 the ſame.
6 John Beauchamp.
7 William Stafford.
8 Sir John Sturton.
9 the ſame.
1440 John Boteler.
1 Robert Leverſey.
2 William Tracy.
3 the ſame.
4 William Gifford.
5 John Boteler.
6 Henry Clifford.
7 John Try.
8 John Giſe.
9 William Tracy.
1450 James Clifford.
1 John de Veale.
2 Giles Bruges.
3 John Giſe.
4 Sir Walter Devereux.
5 Sir John Barre.
6 Sir Edward Hungerford.
7 Nicholas Latimore.
8 Thomas Hungerford.

EDWARD IV.

9 John Greville, eſq;
1460 Maurice Dennis.
1 the ſame.
2 Maurice Berkeley, eſq;
3 Edward Hungerford, eſq;
4 John Hungerford, eſq;
5 —— Henton.
6 Sir John Grevill.
7 Robert Pointz, eſq;
8 John Caſſey, eſq;
9 Sir Richard Beauchamp.
1470 the ſame.
1 Humphrey Foſter.
2 John Boteler, eſq;
3 Thomas Whittington.
4
5 Thomas Norton, eſq;
6 Thomas Baynham, eſq;
7 Edward Langley.
8 Walter Dennis.
9 Sir John Sanctloe.
1480 Robert Poyntz, eſq;

RICHARD III.

1 Sir Alexander Baynham.
2 John Huddleſton, eſq;

A.D.
1483 Sir William Berkeley, and Robert Poyntz.

HENRY VII.

4 Sir Robert Poyntz.
5 John Sanctloe.
6 John Walſh, eſq;
7 Thomas Mourton.
8 Chriſtopher Throgmorton.
9 Sir Thomas Hungerford.
1490 Richard Pool, eſq;
1 Sir Robert Poyntz.
2 Sir Walter Dennys.
3 Sir Edward Berkeley.
4 Sir Robert Poyntz.
5 Robert Whittington, eſq;
6 Richard Pool, eſq;
7 Alexander Baynham.
8 Sir Giles Bruges.
9 John Huddleſton.
1500 Sir Robert Poyntz.
1 Alexander Baynham.
2 the ſame.
3 Giles Greville.
4 John Boteler, eſq;
5 Edmund Tame, eſq;
6 John Pauncefoot, eſq;
7 Anthony Poyntz, eſq;

HENRY VIII.

8 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
9 Thomas Poyntz, eſq;
1510 Chriſtopher Baynham, eſq;
1 Sir Robert Moreton.
2 Sir William Tracy.
3 Sir William Kingſton.
4 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
5 Sir Alexander Baynham.
6 Sir Chriſtopher Baynham.
7 John Whittington.
8 Sir William Dennis.
9 Sir Giles Tame.
1520 Thomas Poyntz.
1 Sir Thomas Berkeley.
2 Sir Anthony Pointz.
3 Sir Edmond Tame.
4 Sir Edward Wadham.
5 Sir John Walſh.
6 Sir William Dennis.
7 Sir Anthony Poyntz.
8 William Throgmorton eſq;
9 Sir John Walſh.
1530 Sir Edward Wadham.
1 Walter Dennis, eſq;
2 Anthony Kingſton.
3 Sir Richard Ligon.
4 Sir John Walſh.
5 Sir John Sainctloe.
6 Sir Edward Tame.
7 Sir Walter Dennis.
8 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
9 Sir John Walſh.
1540 Sir Edward Wadham.

A.D.
1541 Sir Edward Tame.
2 Walter Dennis.
3 Sir George Baynham.
4 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
5 Nicholas Wickers.

EDWARD VI.

9 Sir Miles Patrick.
7 Arthur Porter, eſq;
8 Sir Thomas Bridges.
9 Sir Anthony Kingſton.
1550 Sir Walter Dennis.
1 Hugh Dennis, eſq;

PHILIP and MARY.

2 Anthony Hungerford.
3 Nicholas Hicks, eſq;
4 Sir Walter Dennis.
5 Nicholas Pauncefoot.
6 Richard Brayne, eſq;
7 Thomas Throgmorton eſq;

ELIZABETH.

8 Nicholas Arnold.
9 the ſame.
1560 Richard Tracy, eſq;
1 Nicholas Walſh, eſq;
2 William Read, eſq;
3 George Huntly, eſq;
4 Richard Berkeley, eſq;
5 Sir Giles Pool.
6 William Palmer.
7 John Hungerford.
8 Robert Brayne, eſq;
9 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
1570 Richard Baynham, eſq;
1 Thomas Smith, eſq;
2 John Higford, eſq;
3 Robert Strainge, eſq;
4 Sir Thomas Porter.
5 Thomas Wye, eſq;
6 Walter Compton, eſq;
7 Thomas Cheſter.
8 John Tracy, eſq;
9 William Read, eſq;
1580 Richard Peate, eſq;
1 Sir Thomas Porter.
2 Thomas Baynham, eſq;
3 Thomas Smith, eſq;
4 Anthony Hungerford, eſq;
5 John Higford, eſq;
6 Paul Tracy, eſq;
7 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
8 Sir Henry Poole.
9 Thomas Lucy, eſq;
1590 William Dutton, eſq;
1 Sir John Poyntz.
2 William Cheſter, eſq;
3 Sir John Danvers.
4 Joſeph Baynham, eſq;
5 Sir Henry Winſtone.
6 John Chamberlain, eſq;
7 Sir John Hungerford.
8 Sir Edward Wintour.

1599

A. D.
1599 George Huntly, esq;
1600 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
1 William Dutton esq;
2 Thomas Baynham, esq;

JAMES I.

3 Sir Henry Poole.
4 Giles Reade, esq;
5 Sir Thomas Staymer.
6 William Norwood, esq;
7 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
8 Sir Thomas Woodroff, who dying in May, William Guise was sheriff the rest of that year.
9 Sir John Tracy.
1610 Paul Tracy, esq;
1 Robert Bathurst, esq;
2 John Carter, esq;
3 William Kingston, esq;
4 Richard Brent, esq;
5 Henry Finch, esq;
6 Ralph Cotton, esq;
7 Thomas Chester, esq;
8 Sir Richard Hill.
9 Philip Langley, esq;
1620 Sir Thomas Baker.
1 Sir Thomas Thynne.
2 Thomas Hodges, esq;
3 Sir Richard Rogers.
4 John Dowle, esq;

CHARLES I.

5 Sir William Sandys.
6 Thomas Nicholas.
7 Sir William Masters.
8 Sir Richard Tracy, bart.
9 Henry Dennis, esq;
1630 Sir Ralph Dutton.
1 Sir George Wintour.
2 Henry Poole, esq;
3 Sir George Fettiplace.
4 Edward Stephens, esq;
5 William Leigh, esq;
6 Sir Richard Ducy, bart.
7 Sir Robert Poyntz.
8 John Codrington, esq;
9 Sir Humphry Tracy, bart.
1640 Robert Pleydell, esq;
1 Francis Creswick, esq;
2 Sir Baynham Throgmorton, bart.
3 William Moreton, esq; for the king.
Thomas Stephens, esq; for the parliament.
4 Thomas Stephens esq;
5 John Fettiplace, esq;
6 William Brown, esq;
7 William Guise, esq;
8 John Browning, esq;

CHARLES II.

9 John Dennis, esq;
1650 John Howe, esq;
1 John Keyte, esq;
2 John Goslet, esq;
3 Richard Talboys, esq;
4 Simon Bennet, esq;
5 George Raymond, esq;
6 the same.
7 John Barnerd, esq;
8 the same.
9 the same.
1660 Sir William Ducy, bart.
1 Sir Humphry Hooke.
2 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
3 William Cook, esq;
4 Sir John Hanmer.

A. D.
1665 Sir Richard Cocks, bart.
6 Richard Whitmore, esq;
7 William Dutton, esq;
8 Sir Richard Ashfield, bart.
9 John Browning, esq;
1670 Sir Robert Canne, bart.
1 Sir Thomas Stephens.
2 Henry Dennis, esq;
3 John Dowle, esq;
4 Abraham Clark, esq;
5 Sir John Fust, bart.
6 Sir William Juxton, bart.
7 Richard Jones, esq;
8 Miles Sandys, esq;
9 Thomas Smith, esq;
1680 Sir Gabriel Lowe.
1 William Wall, esq;
2 Robert Pleydel, esq;
3 Charles Jones, esq;

JAMES II.

4 Charles Hancox, esq;
5 Sir Charles Wintour.
6 Sir Thomas Canne.
7 Henry Benedict Hall, esq;

WILLIAM III.

8 Sir Hele Hook, bart.
9 William Dennis, esq;
1690 John de la Bere, esq;
1 Samuel Barker, esq;
2 Sir Richard Cocks, bart.
3 Thomas Stephens, esq;
4 Nathaniel Ridler, esq;
5 Sir George Hanger.
6 Walter Yate, esq;
7 John Marriot, esq;
8 Nathaniel Stephens, esq;
9 Thomas Chester, esq;
1700 Richard Haynes, esq;
1 Samuel Eckley, esq;

ANNE.

2 Sir Samuel Eckley.
3 Sir Edward Fust, bart.
4 William Hayward, esq;
5 Edmond Chamberlain, esq;
6 Matthew Ducy Moreton, esq;
7 Francis Wyndham, esq;
8 Henry Wagstaff, esq;
9 Henry Sackvile, esq.
1710 William Batson, esq;
1 George Smith, esq;
2 Thomas Winstone, esq;
3 Lawford Cole, esq;

GEORGE I.

4 William Whittington, esq;
5 William Kingscott, esq;
6 Abraham Elton, esq;
7 Edmund Bray, esq;
8 Sir Edward Fust, bart.
9 Christopher Bond, esq;
1720 Edward Saunders, esq;
1 John Baker Dowell, esq;
2 William Blathwait, esq;
3 Thomas Warner, esq;
4 Samuel Roch, esq;
5 Windsor Sandys, jun. esq;
6 John Sampson, esq;

GEORGE II.

7 Sir Robert Cann, bart.
8 Robert Cocks, esq;
9 Joseph Small, esq;
1730 Samuel Sheppard, esq;
1 Samuel Meu, esq;

A. D.
1732 Robert Martin, esq;
3 Reginald Winyatt, esq;
4 Richard Marriett, esq;
5 Thomas Lingen, esq;
6 John Gladwin, esq;
7 William Robins, esq;
8 Ambrose Baldwyn, esq;
9 William Giles, esq;
1740 Edward Rogers, esq;
1 William Holbrow, esq;
2 Samuel Hawker, esq;
3 William Taylor, esq;
4 Thomas Snell, esq;
5 Daniel Adye, jun. esq;
6 William Baghott Delabere, esq;
7 John Harding, esq;
8 Robert Ball, esq;
9 Thomas Winstone, esq;
1750 Henry-Toy Bridgman, esq;
1 Richard Hill, esq;
2 John Beale, esq;
3 Thomas Kemble, esq;
4 Thomas Ingram, esq;
5 John Cossins, esq;
6 Charles Wyndham, esq;
7 William Mills, esq;
8 Thomas Jones, esq;
9 Samuel Hayward, esq;

GEORGE III.

1760 Onesiphorus Paul, esq;
1 John Delafield Phelps, esq;
2 Peter Hancock, esq;
3 Samuel Paul, esq;
4 Giles Nash, esq;
5 Robert Dobyns Yate, esq;
6 William Dallaway, esq;
7 Edmund Probyn, esq;
8 John Guise, esq;
9 William Singleton, esq;
1770 George Smyth, esq;
1 Thomas Master, esq;
2 Edmund Waller, esq;
3 Joseph Pyrke, esq;
4 Henry Wyatt, esq;
5 Sir George Smith, bart.
6 Henry Lippincott, esq;
7 William-Hayward Winstone, esq;
8 Edward Sampson, esq;

N. B. The dates from 1701, represent the years of their office at Michaelmas, after their appointment.

Of

Of KNIGHTS of the SHIRE, ſent from this County to Parliament, from 1° E. 6. to the preſent Time; with a few previous Obſervations on our antient Parliaments.

TO trace out exactly the original of our parliament, and to obſerve the ſeveral alterations it hath undergone, 'till it came to be modelled as we now ſee it, is a work of the greateſt difficulty, owing to the deſtruction of our records in the Saxon and other wars.

The Anglo-Saxons brought with them many of the laws and cuſtoms of the antient German nations, with whom all the freeholders enjoy'd an equal right with the nobles, to aſſiſt in deliberations on affairs of great moment. And it is highly probable, from a paſſage in Matthew of Weſtminſter, that the people's right of appearing in parliament, was exerciſed originally by the whole body of freeholders, aſſembling together in open plains. "The meadow near Steins," ſays he, "in which the *Great Charter* was granted by "king John, had the name of Runemeed; which "in the Saxon language, ſignifies *the meadow of* "*counſel*, becauſe, from antient times, it had been "uſual to conſult there, upon buſineſs which con-"cerned the peace of the kingdom."

The preſence of the people in the Saxon councils, either in perſon, or by repreſentation, and their having had a ſhare in the higheſt acts of legiſlature and government, may be proved, in the ſtrongeſt manner, by the preamble to laws, and other proceedings of thoſe councils.

About the year 800, Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, overpower'd the other kingdoms, and united them under one monarchy. Soon after, the lords of the leet, and the repreſentatives of towns, who were choſen by the burgeſſes, were ſummoned by the king, and appeared at the Witena ȝemot, which in the Saxon language, ſignifies the aſſembly of wiſe men, who met once a year at leaſt, and generally twice, about Eaſter and Michaelmas. *Wilkins LL. Sax.*

We are not told where this meeting was holden; but 'tis probable, that at this time the cuſtom of aſſembling in the open fields had been diſuſed; nor do we find an inſtance of its being ever revived, 'till that extraordinary meeting in the reign of king John; all the parliaments, or great councils, whereof we have any accounts before, having been held in churches, abbies, or royal caſtles; it ſhould ſeem therefore, that the freeholders muſt have exerciſed their right, not perſonally, as they did in more antient times, but by repreſentatives; for no building could be ſufficient to contain all the freeholders in the kingdom, even in thoſe times.

On long uſage the people's right of going to parliament ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed, before the conqueſt; and it appears to have been continued under William the Conqueror, with other cuſtoms and rights, confirmed by him to the nation; and under his ſucceſſors, by like ſanctions of antient liberties, granted in repeated royal charters. But of what orders of men the Engliſh parliament was compoſed, for ſeveral reigns immediately ſucceeding the conqueſt, is a queſtion much diſputed, and which can never, perhaps, be ſo abſolutely decided as to put an end to any difference of opinion about it; but happily the inquiry is rather matter of curioſity, than of real importance; becauſe the right of the commons to a ſhare of the legiſlature and national councils, even according to the hypotheſis of thoſe who are not moſt favourable to them, has antiquity enough to give it all the eſtabliſhment which can be derived from long cuſtom, and all the reverence and authority, which time and experience can add to the ſpeculative reaſon and fitneſs of wiſe inſtitutions.

We learn from Hoveden, that William the Firſt, after having compelled all the Engliſh, as well as Normans, to take out patents of their lands, to be holden of him by knight-ſervice, ſummoned the moſt eminent of thoſe feodaries called * barons, with perſons learned in the law, to ſit with him in the great council, particularly in the 4th year of his reign, which was that in which he firſt brought the biſhops and abbats under the tenure of barony. To this council, twelve were returned out of every county, who ſhewed what the cuſtoms of the kingdom were, which Aldred archbiſhop of York, and Hugh biſhop of London took down in writing; and they were confirmed in that aſſembly, which was a parliament of that time.

At the coronation of H. 1. *Clerus Angliæ, et populus univerſus*, the clergy and all the people of England, ſaith Matthew Paris, were ſummoned to Weſtminſter, where ſeveral laws were made and publiſhed. And in the ſecond year of king H. 5. the houſe of commons aſſert, in their petition to the king, *that it ever hath been their liberty and freedom, that there ſhould no ſtatute or law be made without their aſſent; and that they are, and ever*

* There is no colourable teſtimony in any record or law, that ſo much as ſeems to juſtify the common notion of 13½ knights fees held *in capite*, making a great barony; and of 20 making an earldom. In truth the contrary is very plain. Jeffery lord Talbot held 20 knights fees in chief, of H. 1. the ſame which Walter de Meduana held afterwards of H. 2. yet neither of theſe were ever accounted to have had earldoms. The ſame may be ſaid of John de Port, who had 57 knights fees, &c. and many others, as may be ſeen in the records of the exchequer, where are ſome who have had fewer than 13, and yet are equally barons with the reſt. *Selden's Tit. of Honour.*

have been, a member of the parliament; which claim was not diſallowed either by the lords or the king.

We are aſſured by a record which Dr. Brady has cited, that ſo late as in the 15th year of king John, not only the greater barons, but all the inferior tenants, in chief, of the crown, had a right to be ſummoned to parliament by particular writs; but theſe were far from being all the freeholders in the kingdom. We are therefore to inquire whether at this time the reſt were excluded from parliament, or were preſent there by any kind of repreſentation.

Sir Henry Spelman, and ſome other learned writers, have ſuppoſed, that every ſuperior lord who held of the king immediately, and in chief, being the head of his tenants, in all the degrees of ſub-infeudation, whatever he agreed to in making of laws, bound all his vaſſals, he being as it were, their tribune or procurator; in like manner as the freeholders are now bound by the acts of the knights of the ſhire. But it is to be obſerved, that the knights, citizens and burgeſſes, who are now the repreſentatives of the commons of England, are *elected* by thoſe for whom they ſerve; all their power is derived to them from their electors, and on the calling of a new parliament, thoſe electors are at liberty to make a new choice; whereas the ſuperior lords were neither *elected*, nor liable to be *changed*, at any period of time, by thoſe whom, according to Sir H. Spelman's hypotheſis, they repreſented; and indeed it ſeems improper, and a force on the words, to call them *repreſentatives*, or *procurators*.

But further, if the barons, and ſuperior lords of great fiefs, holden immediately of the crown, had, by virtue of the inſtitutions of William the Firſt, been ſuppoſed to repreſent their vaſſals in parliaments; and the notion was then, that every feudatory, holding by a meſne tenure, was bound by the parliamentary acts of his lord; how came that notion to be diſcarded in the reigns of H. 3. Edw. 1. Edw. 3. &c. ſince it is certain, that a baron who held of the crown, was to all intents and purpoſes *the head of his vaſſals* in thoſe reigns, as much as in any of the preceding ones? How happened it then, that the conſent of the vaſſals to the making of laws in thoſe reigns, was not ſtill included in the vote of their lord? And why was it given, againſt the courſe of former proceedings, not by *him*, as *their repreſentative*, but by knights of the ſhires, or by citizens, or by burgeſſes, choſen by the vaſſals?

Some learned men have aſſerted, that this change was brought about by the power of the earl of Leiceſter, 49° H. 3. But we have a record that demonſtrates that date to be falſe. A writ of ſummons directed to the ſheriffs of Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, requiring two knights to be ſent for thoſe counties, is extant in the cloſe roll of 38° H. 3. And there is a clauſe in the Great Charter, of the 9th of the ſame king, whereby it is declared, that together with the ſpiritual and temporal lords, other inferior freeholders, *et omnes de regno*, by which words I underſtand *the whole commonalty of the realm*, granted to the king the fifteenth part of all their moveable goods, in return for the liberties accorded to them in that charter. Nor can I diſcover, in the hiſtory of thoſe times, any reaſon ſufficient to render it probable, that ſo great an alteration ſhould then have been made in the conſtitution of England. But if it had been made, it muſt naturally have produced ſome diſputes, which would have been taken notice of by ſome of the many hiſtorians who lived in that age, and who have left very large and particular accounts of leſs important tranſactions; whereas they are quite ſilent as to any diſputes between the nobility and the people, on this account, from the earlieſt times of the Saxon government, down to the reign of Ch. 1. wherefore I think we may preſume, that the right of the commons muſt have been inconteſtably eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and interwoven into the original frame of our government; and that the antient parliaments, from the conqueſt down to H. 3. contained in them *the firſt elements* of thoſe we have now; but were only a *rough draught*, in which regularity and decorum were abſolutely wanting.

The clergy had formerly their particular repreſentatives in parliament. There are not, indeed, any writs of ſummons now remaining, which require proctors to be ſent for them to the parliaments of this kingdom, before 23° E. 1. but from the annals of Burton it appears, that the whole body of the clergy was ſo repreſented, 39° H. 3. And the commons, in a petition to the king, 21° R. 2. ſhew'd, *That before thoſe times, many judgments and ordinances, made in the times of the progenitors of our lord the king, in parliament, had been repealed and diſannulled, becauſe the ſtate of the clergy were not preſent in parliament, at the making of the ſaid judgments and ordinances.*

Upon the reformation of religion, in the reign of E. 6. an attempt was made in convocation, to have the lower houſe united to the houſe of commons, according to antient cuſtom, *Sicut ab antiquo fieri conſuevit*. It was alſo propoſed to queen Elizabeth, but rejected. The clergy continued to tax themſelves, in a ſeparate body, 'till the reſtoration of Ch. 2. ſoon after which they were taxed in the ſame manner, and conjointly with the reſt of the commons; and have ever ſince been repreſented in parliament by the ſame perſons; which has more embodied them with the laity, and prevents the ſetting up of a church intereſt, diſtinct from that of the people. It is remarkable, that this very important alteration in the ſtate of this kingdom, was made *without any law*, by agreement with the clergy.

A Liſt

A LIST of the KNIGHTS of the SHIRE for this COUNTY.

Anno Reg.	*A. D.*		*N A M E S.*	
Edw. 6. 1,	1547,	at Weſtminſter,	Nicholas Pointz, knight,	— — — — — —
7,	1552-3,	ſame place,	Anthony Kingſton, knight,	Nicholas Arnold, knight.
Mary 1,	1553,	ſame place,	Edward Bridges, knight,	Anthony Hungerford, knight
1,	1554,	at Oxford, but adjourned to Weſtminſter.	Giles Poole, knight,	Nicholas Wykes, eſq;
P.&M. 1 & 2,	1554,	at Weſtminſter,	Arthur Porter, eſq;	William Reede, eſq;
2 & 3,	1555,	ſame place,	Ant. Kingſton, knight,	Nicholas Arnold, knight.
4 & 5,	1557,	ſame place,	Walter Dennys, knight,	Henry Jerningham, knight.
Eliz. 1,	1558-9,	ſame place,	Arthur Porter, eſq;	— — — — — —
5,	1563,	ſame place,	Nicholas Walſhe, eſq;	Richard Dennys, eſq;
13,	1571,	ſame place,	Giles Poole, knight,	Nicholas Pointz, knight.
14,	1572,	ſame place,	Giles Bridges, eſq; Thomas Cheſter, eſq;	Nicholas Arnold, knight. in the room of Bridges, created lord Chandois.
27,	1585,	ſame place,	John Darcy, knight,	William Bruges, eſq;
28,	1586,	ſame place,	William Bridges, eſq;	William Wintour, knight.
31,	1588,	ſame place,	Thomas Throckmorton, kt.	Edward Winter, knight.
35,	1592,	ſame place,	Henry Poole, knight,	John Pointz, knight.
39,	1596,	ſame place,	John Tracy, eſq;	John Hungerford, knight.
43,	1601,	ſame place,	Edward Wintour, knight,	John Throckmorton, knight.
Jac. 1,	1603,	ſame place,	Thomas Berkley, knight,	Richard Berkley, kt.—In the room of ſir Thomas Berkley, John Throckmorton, eſq;
12,	1614,	ſame place,	Richard Berkely, knight,	— — — — — —
18,	1620,	ſame place,	Robert Tracy, knight,	Maurice Berkeley, eſq;
21,	1623,	ſame place,	Maurice Berkley, knight,	John Dutton, eſq;
Car. 1. 1,	1625	at Weſtminſter and at Oxford,	Robert Tracy, knight,	Robert Pointz, knight.
1,	1625,	at Weſtminſter,	Maurice Berkley, knight,	John Dutton, eſq;
3,	1628,	ſame place,	Robert Pointz, knight,	Nathaniel Stevens, eſq;
15,	1640,	ſame place,	Robert Tracy, knight,	Robert Cooke, knight.
16,	1640,	ſame place,	John Dutton, eſq; John Seymer, knight.	Nathaniel Stevens, eſq;
	1653,	ſame place,	John Crofts, William Neaſt, and Robert Holmes.—☞ Oliver Cromwell convened this, which was called the Little Parliament, to which no repreſentatives for the cities or boroughs were ſummoned, except for the city of London. It was compoſed of a few members returned from the counties in general; and, meeting July 5, ſat 'till December 12, 1653.	
Common Wealth Parliaments.	1654,	ſame place,	George Berkley, eſq;—Matthew Hale, one of the juſtices of the common bench.—John How, eſq;—Chriſtopher Guiſe, eſq;—Sylvanus Wood, eſq;—*N. B.* To this parliament Yorkſhire returned 13, Eſſex 12, Kent 11, Norfolk 10, and other counties more than their proportion, whilſt many cities and boroughs ſent but one each. Scotland ſent 21, Ireland 30.	
	1656,	ſame place,	George Berkley, eſq;—John Howe, eſq;—John Crofts, eſq; Baynham Throckmorton, eſq;—William Neaſt, eſq; *N. B.* Scotland ſent 28, Ireland 30.	
	1658,	ſame place,	John Grubham Howe, eſq;—John Crofts, eſq;—Baynham Throckmorton, eſq;	
	1658-9,	ſame place,	John Grubham Howe, eſq;—John Stephens, eſq;—*N. B.* At this parliament the counties and boroughs ſent the uſual numbers.—Scotland 21, Ireland 30.	

The Convention Parliament.		1661,	at Weſtminſter,	Baynham Throckmorton,	John Howe.
		1678,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
		1680,	ſame place,	Sir John Guiſe,	Sir Ralph Dutton.
		1680,	at Oxford,	The ſame,	The ſame.
Jac. 2.	1,	1685,	at Weſtminſter,	The ſame,	The ſame.
	4,	1688,	ſame place,	Charles Somerſet,	Sir Robert Atkyns.
W. & M.	1,	1689,	ſame place,	Sir John Guiſe,	Sir Ralph Dutton.
	7,	1695,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
	10,	1698,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
	12,	1700,	ſame place,	John Howe,	Richard Cocks.
	13,	1701,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
Anne,	1,	1702,	ſame place,	Richard Cocks,	Maynard Colcheſter.
	3,	1705,	ſame place,	John Howe,	The ſame.
	5,	1707,	ſame place,	Sir John Guiſe,	The ſame.
	6,	1708,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
	8,	1710,	ſame place,	The ſame,	Matthew Ducie Moreton.
	11,	1713,	ſame place,	John Berkeley,	The ſame.
Geo. 1.	1,	1714,	ſame place,	The ſame,	Thomas Stephens.
	9,	1722,	ſame place,	Matthew Ducie Moreton, ing, in his place was choſen	Thomas Stephens, who dy- Henry Berkeley.
Geo. 2.	1,	1727,	ſame place,	Henry Berkeley,	Kinnard De La Bere.
	8,	1734,	ſame place,	The ſame,	Sir John Dutton.
	15,	1741,	ſame place,	Hon. Benjamin Bathurſt,	Thomas Cheſter.
	21,	1747,	ſame place,	Thomas Cheſter,	Norborne Berkeley.
	28,	1754,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
Geo. 3.	1,	1761,	ſame place,	The ſame,	The ſame.
	8,	1768,	ſame place,	Berkeley being made a peer, ſtead—	there was elected in his Thomas Tracy.
	14,	1774,	ſame place,	Edward Southwell, 1770, there was elected—	Thomas Tracy, who dying in Sir William Guiſe, baronet.
				Sir William Guiſe, advancement to the barony of Clifford, in 1776, there was choſen in his ſtead—	Edward Southwell, on whoſe William-Bromley Cheſter.

The knights of the ſhire were formerly paid 4 *ſol.* and the citizens and burgeſſes 2 *ſol. per diem* each, for their attendance on the public buſineſs, which many of the boroughs thinking too great an expence for them to bear, got themſelves exempted.

In antient times, all mitred abbats ſat in the great council. In the 49° H. 3. 102 abbats and priors were ſummoned to parliament, and only 25 lay barons. 1° E. 2. 56 abbats and priors were ſummoned; but 4° E. 3. there were only 33, and in the reigns preceding the diſſolution of monaſteries, no more than 27 abbats and priors ſat in parliament; which ſhews the gradual decline of the power of the clergy.

When the commons formerly went to conſult by themſelves, upon any buſineſs of great moment, they returned their anſwer by a member of their own, whom they choſe upon that particular occaſion. Their firſt ſtanding ſpeaker was Sir Thomas Hungerford, 51° E. 3.

Sir Edward Coke, 4 Inſt. p. 2. ſays, "of antient "time both Houſes ſat together;" which is a miſtake he was led into by a miſtranſlation of the French word *grants*, in Sir Robert Cotton's Abridgment of the parliamentary rolls in the Tower, which he has rendered *commons*, whereas it ſignifies *great men*.

In Sir Robert Atkyns's *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire*, p. 19, is the following obſervable paſſage, concerning the Britiſh parliament:

"The ambition of prieſts has aboliſhed the like "conſtitution in Italy; the mutual wars betwixt "contending princes have extinguiſh'd it in Ger-"many; the pride of monarchs has deſtroy'd it "in Spain; differences in religion have laid it "aſide in France; the arrogancy of the lords has "ſubverted it in Denmark; the madneſs of the "commons has ruined it in Sweden; and the "barbarity of the Muſcovites has not admitted "it in Ruſſia*; but curſt be the man who ſhall "attempt to undermine this happy conſtitution "of Great Britain."

This ſentence diſcovers the goodneſs of the author's heart; I approve his patriotiſm, but can-

* It has been the ſingular fortune and wiſdom of England, ſays lord Lyttleton, that whereas France, Spain, and other realms, in which much the ſame feudal policy had taken place, have, thro' an impatience of the oppreſſions which the people often ſuffered from the nobility, deſperately run into abſolute monarchy, or have been compelled to yield to it by force of arms; in the change which has gradually happened in ours, all that exceſs of power which the nobles have loſt, has been ſo divided between the crown and the commons, that the whole ſtate of the kingdom is much better poiſed, and all incroachments of any one part on the other are more effectually reſtrained. *Life of Henry II.*

not

not altogether ſubſcribe to his politicks; for in the ſame page he propoſes a plan, that in all probability, would ſoon ſubvert that very conſtitution he ſo ardently wiſhes to have preſerved. "Perhaps" ſays he, "it might be a good expedient, in "Utopia, that ſenators ſhould hold their places "for life, and their eſtates ſhould conſiſt of "500*l.* a year, which ought to undergo a ſtrict "examination. If their members by theſe means "ſhould be thought too many or two few, this "might be regulated by fixing an age, either "thirty or forty years old.—Theſe perſons would "be above temptations, and all debauchery and "animoſity in elections would be prevented; they "would then be a venerable aſſembly of wealthy "citizens."

I agree with the learned hiſtorian, that perſons of independent fortune are certainly the propereſt to repreſent the people. Such will probably be moſt careful of the public treaſure, who have contributed largely to the ſtock themſelves; but on the other hand, the hiſtory of the preſent age will furniſh inſtances of men whom no fortune will ſatisfy, and whoſe avaritious diſpoſitions will always expoſe them to temptations.

I am a declared enemy to riot and debauchery, but the expedient propoſed to prevent them, I fear, would be attended with greater inconveniencies. We have found, by dreadful experience, that in long parliaments, thoſe who at their firſt election were truly the repreſentatives of the people, become, in time, a cabal of men, that purſue their own intereſts more than the public ſervice.

Tho' ſome inconveniences attend elections, eſpecially in the preſent mode of conducting them, it is their frequency by which the good people of England hope to preſerve their liberties, and the conſtitution; for by how much the oftener elections recur, by ſo much the more dependant on the people will their repreſentatives be, as the conſtituents will not probably make thoſe the objects of their *ſecond* choice, whoſe former conduct they have diſapproved. I ſpeak now of counties, and of thoſe cities and boroughs only, which have too many voters to be purchaſed, if any ſuch there be: for corruption hath ſo univerſally ſpread her baleful influence through the petty ones, that I cannot ſuppoſe *ſuch* to be in the leaſt attentive to the conduct of *their* repreſentatives, who never made their characters, when candidates, the ſubject of inquiry among them; and to whom their perſons and very names have been totally unknown, 'till perhaps the day before polling.

If I have digreſſed from my ſubject, I have taken no greater liberty than the gentleman whoſe notions I have oppoſed, becauſe I think him miſtaken in a matter very eſſential to the good of my country.

Of the COUNTY INFIRMARY.

ABOUT the year 1756, a ſubſcription was opened for eſtabliſhing a county infirmary, which was filled with great ſucceſs, under the auſpices of Norborne Berkeley, eſq; now lord Botetourt, and the Honourable and Reverend Dr. Talbot, who contributed to this noble charity in a meaſure adequate to their great generoſity, and public ſpirit.

A large ſum of money being raiſed, and a piece of ground purchaſed in the ſouth-gate ſtreet, in the city of Glouceſter, a very handſome and commodious building was erected for the purpoſe, and patients were admitted as ſoon as it could be got ready for their reception, which was in the year 175 . But the charity was extended to proper objects long before this houſe was built; for the governors purchaſed the Crown-and-Sceptre, a large inn, in the Weſtgate-ſtreet, and fitted it up for the reception of patients, 'till the contributions were ſufficient for building the preſent infirmary, towards which his late majeſty granted 9,200 feet of timber, out of the foreſt of Dean. The building coſt 6,200*l.*

This extenſive charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions, amounting to 997*l.* 10*s.* 6*d* in the year 1767; and by the intereſt of near 12,000*l*, placed out on government and land ſecurities. It is managed by a ſociety, called the governors of the infirmary, who have eſtabliſhed rules, by which the whole is orderly and prudently conducted.

All ſubſcribers of two guineas a year, or contributors of 20*l.* or more, at one time, are governors, and may attend and vote at the meetings.

Every ſubſcriber hath a right to recommend one in-patient, and one out-patient, every year, for each guinea *per ann.* ſubſcribed and paid, provided the in-patients do not exceed five. A benefactor of 50*l.* hath the privilege of a ſubſcriber of five guineas; of 20*l.* that of two guineas *per annum*. But no ſubſcriber can have more than one in-patient at a time; nor can a benefactor of leſs than 20*l.* at one time, recommend a patient. Only ſuch as are recommended by a ſubſcriber, or benefactor, and appear to the weekly board and receiving phyſician and ſurgeon to be curable, and real objects of charity, to be admitted, and that on Thurſdays only; except in ſuch caſes as will admit of no delay.

If at any time, more ſhould be recommended than there is room for, in caſes of equal exigence the preference

preference is given, firſt, to thoſe that come from the greateſt diſtance; ſecondly, to the recommendation of ſuch ſubſcribers as have not ſent any in-patient, within the year of their ſubſcription; thirdly, to the recommendation of the greateſt ſubſcribers to the charity.

Proper objects excluded at any time for want of room, are entered in the books as in-patients, and received by the matron, without order, on the firſt vacancy. And perſons recommended according to the rules, are received into this infirmary, from any country or nation.

Whilſt we admire the truly chriſtian charity of thoſe gentlemen who were moſt active in promoting this eſtabliſhment, we cannot too much applaud the beneficence of all that contribute to ſupport it.

Of the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, &c. of the COUNTY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the port of Glouceſter is furniſhed, by the favour of queen Elizabeth, with proper cuſtom-houſe officers, very few foreign entries are made there. Yet, if we import but little goods, this county ſupplies large quantities for exportation, part of which is the produce of the ſoil, and part the manufacture of the induſtrious inhabitants.

The manufactures are woollen cloths of various ſorts, harrateens, chenies, cotton and worſted ſtockings, carpets, blankets, rugs, men's hats, leather, pins, paper, bar-iron, edge-tools, nails, wire, tinned plates, braſs, &c. Of the growth of the county, the principal articles of commerce are, cheeſe and bacon, cyder and perry, fiſh, &c.

I ſhall firſt ſpeak of the cloathing manufacture, as it has a juſt claim to the preference on every account. It is probable that the colony of Flemings, who came into this kingdom in the reign of William the Conqeror, might bring with them the art of making woollen cloth, which their countrymen excelled in, and that in proceſs of time the Engliſh learnt it of them; for the records ſhew, that payments were made by various gilds of weavers in many parts of the kingdom, for the farm of their gilds, in the reign of Henry the Second, and Richard the Firſt; when, according to the learned Sir Matthew Hale, *this kingdom greatly flouriſhed in the art of manufacturing woollen cloth: but by the troubleſome wars in the time of king John and Henry the Third, and alſo of Edward the Firſt and Edward the Second, this manufacture was wholly loſt, and all our trade ran out in wool, woolfels, and leather, carried out in ſpecie.* It is alſo obſerved by Mr. Madox, in his Hiſtory of the Exchequer, that the cities of Worceſter, Glouceſter, Nottingham, Norwich, Bedford, and many other towns, paid fines to king John, *that they might buy and ſell dyed cloth, as they were accuſtomed to do in the time of king Henry the Second.* This ſhews, that both the cloathing and dying trades had then flouriſhed, and had been free from ſome oppreſſions with which they were afterwards loaded.

Many centuries ago, the city of Glouceſter was famous for its cloth manufacture, where Brookſtreet, ſituated upon Fullbrook, was the place of habitation for clothiers, dyers and ſhearmen; and even as lately as 1629, there was a company of clothiers in that city. It was conſiderable at Cirenceſter, in the reign of king H. 4. who granted a charter to a company of weavers there, which ſtill ſubſiſts. It has flouriſhed alſo at different times in various other parts of the county. But nature pointing out the moſt convenient ſituation for carrying on this manufacture, which requires plenty of water for driving the fulling mills, and ſcouring of wool; it has long ſince ſeated itſelf principally on the borders of the little rivers and brooks in the pariſhes of Biſley, Hampton, Stroud, Painſwick, Woodcheſter, Horſley, Stonehouſe, Stanley, Uley, Durſley, Wottonunderedge, and neighbouring places of leſs note. 'Tis there the maſter clothiers live, and the moſt curious operations of the manufacture are performed under their immediate inſpection; but the women and children all over the country are chiefly employ'd in carding of wool, and ſpinning of yarn; nor is the Glouceſterſhire cloathing bounded by the limits of the county, if it be allowable in point of language to ſay, that it furniſhes employment for great numbers of hands, from the borders of Wiltſhire to the edge of Saliſbury plain.

The manufacture has been gradually advancing in this county during the laſt century, but by very unequal ſteps, for it is ſenſibly affected by the ſituation of our public affairs. In time of war, there is an extraordinary demand for cloathing the army; and if it be with the French, who are our great rivals in this trade, it is an additional circumſtance in its favour, as they have uſually at ſuch time been much interrupted by our ſuperior fleets, in the conveyance of their goods to market: and then alſo the great internal enemies of our country, the ſmugglers and owlers of wool, find it

it very hazardous to help our neighbours to that commodity, without which they could not ſucceed ſo well in the woollen † manufacture.

To enable the reader to judge of what importance this manufacture is to the nation, I have procured from ſome of the moſt intelligent clothiers, perſons of acknowledged judgment and integrity, the various particulars which, taken together, make the following account of the preſent ſtate of it. I ſhall conſider it under four heads, 1. The country trade, or inland trade. 2. The army trade, and that with the drapers in London. 3. The Turkey trade. 4. The Eaſt India company trade.

1. The inland trade, in the language of the manufacturer, muſt not be ſtrictly taken, as if confined to our own kingdom, for that is not the fact. It may be ſo called from its furniſhing the ſorts of cloth uſually worn in our own country, conſiſting of ſuperfines, ſeconds, foreſts, drabs, naps, duffils, and all that variety to be found in a well ſtored draper's ſhop.

This trade is governed by faſhion and fancy, and has been introduced into Glouceſterſhire within the laſt fifty or ſixty years. Great part of the goods are diſperſed by means of travelling thro' Great Britain and Ireland, by the manufacturers themſelves, or their ſervants. Many of them are likewiſe ſold to merchants, who ſend them to our colonies, and other foreign markets; and ſome go to the warehouſes in London, from whence they are diſperſed in like manner.

This branch has been ſupported with ſuch ſpirit and induſtry, as from ſmall beginnings to become very valuable.—Being leſs ſubject to fluctuation than the other branches, it employs more regularly and uniformly a number of hands, perhaps the moſt of any of them. Many perſons have ſucceeded in it, and ſome large fortunes have been made; but at preſent, thro' the dearneſs of proviſions, the diſagreement with our colonies, and other diſcouraging circumſtances, common to moſt trades at this time, 'tis in a languid condition, tho' the returns in it are eſtimated at 250,000 *l. per ann.*

2. The ſecond branch is the trade with the drapers in London, who take a variety of goods for their retail cuſtomers; and the cloth for the army, the marines and the militia paſſes thro' their hands. The demands in this part of the cloathing trade at different times is very diſproportionate. In time of war 'tis great; but not very conſiderable at preſent, the ſhare which this county has of it being eſtimated at 100,000 *l. per annum.*

3. The third branch is the trade to Turkey, which is much declined. The French, by reaſon of their political connections with the Porte, the ſituation of their country, the price of labour, and their method of conducting their trade, have gained a great ſuperiority over us at this market. But I am told that our ſuperfines ſtill ſupport their credit there, and that the ſhare of this country in the Turkey trade cannot be leſs than 50,000 *l. per annum.*

4. The cloth made for the Eaſt India company, is the laſt and moſt conſiderable branch of our foreign trade, yet from the preſent method of conducting it, 'tis far from being advantageous to the clothier. Very few perſons have ſucceeded in the coarſe trade, whilſt many, labouring all their time with great care and aſſiduity, have ruined their fortunes, without making a bad debt in it. In ſhort, there are not wanting perſons of obſervation, knowledge and integrity, who are confidently of opinion, that, averaging the profit and loſs on all the coarſe cloth, ſold to the company, for many years back, by the clothiers in this county, not a ſhilling has been gained by it.

This will ſeem ſtill more unaccountable to the reader, when he is informed, that the company never require of the clothier any abatement of price, nor doth it appear that they wiſh to withold from him, that reaſonable profit which ſhould be the reward of his ſkill and induſtry. This is a kind of paradox, which I ſhall endeavour to explain, as things have been often repreſented to me.

Firſt it ſhould be obſerved, that the buſineſs of the ſales to the company, is tranſacted by the Blackwell-hall factors, who are the clothiers agents; and the courſe cloth, which is by much the largeſt quantity, lies in the hands of a few, not more than four or five of them. The ſales are conducted in the following manner.

The company having given the factors previous notice of the time appointed for buying, they ſend in ſample cloths for the inſpection of the buying committee, with the prices, and number of cloths they have to ſell, correſponding with the reſpective ſamples. In buying, the company's ſervants impartially chooſe the beſt ſamples, according to the prices, 'till their quantity is ſupplied; and if ſuch as are deemed equal in quality and price ſhould amount to more than are wanted, they have lately taken a part of each lot, in order that every clothier might benefit by the ſale. Theſe meaſures are ſo prudent and equitable, that I have never heard any perſon object to them.

Let us now turn to the factor, and upon inquiry, inſtead of finding him a mere agent to the clothier, which he originally was, and ſtill ought to be, it will appear that he is now, by inſenſible degrees, become a very different kind of perſon; for the commiſſion on the ſales being great in proportion to the value of the goods, and the buſineſs attended with little trouble, he hath found out an expedient to eſtabliſh himſelf on a firmer foundation than the mere good opinion of the clothier; which was all, according to the original inſtitution, he had to depend on. By this expedient he hath virtually, in many inſtances, the power of the

† It is the common notion that all ſorts of wool are ſmuggled to France; but I have been informed that it is principally, if not ſolely, the long wool, for making of worſted ſtuffs. The French, beſides what is grown in their own country, are ſupply'd with the coarſe cloathing wool from Barbary.

principal, yet ſtill preſerves the appearance, the indemnity, and every other advantage of the agent. 'Tis thus: He ſeeks out perſons of little or no fortune; ſome who have been ſervants to clothiers, and may have worked at particular branches of the manufacture; others who underſtand no branch of it. To ſuch as theſe he lends money at common intereſt, to make cloth for his warehouſe: And it can be no wonder, ſurely, if many embrace the offer, from a poſſibility of gaining ſomething by it.

By theſe means it may be conceived, that goods are too often ill made, to the diſcredit of the manufacture; however, if they ſell at any rate, the factor is not affected by abatements on them, his commiſſion ariſing from the *number* of cloths ſold, without regard to the value of them. This being the caſe, 'tis the factor's buſineſs to bring large quantities of goods to market; and when there, the clothier is often induced, by ſpecious arguments, to offer his goods at a lower rate than he can afford them, occaſioned by the factor's endeavouring to appear at the ſale to a greater advantage than his rivals in the ſame buſineſs.

In order to this, as the ſales approach, would it be matter of wonder, if the dependent clothiers in the country ſhould be adviſed of the general apprehenſion of a dull ſale, on account of a great quantity of cloth in town; and with the report that the company will buy but little? The inference is eaſy, *i. e.* that unleſs the goods are offered at a very low price, they can have no chance of being ſold for that ſeaſon. It ſhould be obſerved, that they are fit for no other market, and at *this* there is but one buyer.

Notwithſtanding all this, ſome manufacturers might be diſpoſed to wait an opportunity 'till they could ſell their goods for a reaſonable profit; but when a man, conſiderably indebted, receives information that the money advanced in his favour will be ſhortly wanted, he begins to be convinced that he is not abſolutely his own maſter, and finds himſelf under a neceſſity of ſubmitting to diſagreeable terms.

Thus it happens, that cloths of eight or nine pounds value, are frequently offer'd at thirty or forty ſhillings leſs than they coſt the maker; and tho' not always ſo, yet the many diſadvantages and expences conſider'd, ſuch as ſhort ſales, a glutted market, occaſioned by ſetting up, and puſhing on ſo many people in the trade; the loſs on returned goods ſpoilt in the hurry of making; intereſt of money, warehouſeage, * commiſſion, &c. &c. it is not doubted, by ſuch as beſt underſtand this branch of the manufacture, but that during the laſt ten years, the Glouceſterſhire clothiers have been loſers upon an average.

Let us conſider this matter a little further. In this inverted order of things, when the clothier becomes the factor's ſervant, he ſends his cloth as faſt as 'tis made to the factor, to be a collateral ſecurity for the money borrowed of him; with whom it remains 'till the ſales begin. At firſt the new adventurer is enabled to pay his creditors in the country, by draughts on the factor, in virtue of which he ſoon gets in debt, and enlarges his trade upon his credit with the woolſtapler and yarnmaker; proceeding (as is too often the caſe) from time to time, 'till he has wormed himſelf ſo deeply in their books, as to be unable to make good his payments. For having, to the factor's knowledge, been loſing conſiderably in the courſe of trade, his draughts are no longer honoured, than the goods remitted to the factor are ample ſecurity for them; who, knowing the ſituation of this ſort of people much better than any other perſon, generally takes care to abandon them when they appear to be no longer in a condition to ſerve his purpoſe.

Hitherto I have been ſpeaking of the neceſſitous clothier only; but what is the caſe of the man of capital in this branch?—After a moment's conſideration will it not appear, that if others offer great quantities of goods at under rates, he will alſo be obliged to ſell at the ſame prices, if he ſell at all. Beſides, let it be conſider'd, that if the factor hath it in his power to prefer one perſon before another, as no doubt in ſome caſes it may be poſſible, will not his intereſt direct him to promote the manufacture where his money is employ'd at five *per cent.* and from which he may derive other conſiderable advantages? Therefore many clothiers of property have declined the company trade, and ſtruck into other employments. Some of them who continue ſtill engaged in it, are convinced by experience, that unleſs ſome regulations take place, it will never anſwer, tho' the returns in it are very conſiderable, eſtimated, for this county only, at 200,000*l. per annum.*

Thus, if I am rightly informed, has the clothier in the courſe branch of the company trade, which is by much the greateſt part of it, the trouble and hazard of a large buſineſs, without a reaſonable advantage from it. The poor indeed have hitherto been employ'd by fits, but how long this branch may furniſh any work for them, when the manufacturer has no reaſonable proſpect of advantage to himſelf, I will not take upon me to determine.

Cloathing is the great manufacture of the nation, and that branch of it which *cet. par.* keeps the labouring hands moſt conſtantly employ'd, is certainly the moſt valuable. But the meaſures complained of render it unſteady, languid and convulſive. For a conſiderable time back, we have had two or three bankrupt clothiers within the year, for many thouſands each, which without ſuch connexions with the factors could never have happened, as few, if any of them, had ever been worth a ſhilling. If one of them die, or break, which caſes differ but little in conſequence,

* The commiſſion on a cloth of 6*l.* or 7*l.* value is 5*s.* beſides 6*d.* for drawing, and 6*d.* for caſh-money, which laſt I don't well underſtand.

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the factor ſeizes the cloth in his hands unfold, and the debts outſtanding, to ſecure himſelf, leaving the woolſtapler, yarnmaker, ſhopkeeper, poor workmen, and other creditors in the country, to divide four, five, or perhaps two ſhillings in the pound, and ſometimes leſs.—A long train of dreadful conſequences always follow: Many of the creditors are greatly injured in their fortunes, ſome utterly ruined. The poor, who ſeldom ſave a penny in times of the greateſt plenty of work and proviſions, being out of employment, are reduced to the pariſh, to beggary, and ſome of them expoſed to famine itſelf.

Theſe evils which are growing, for bankruptcies are more and more frequent, ſeem to ariſe chiefly from the too great ſecurity of the factor, who, in caſes of failure, claims all the bankrupt's goods remaining in his cuſtody, and all debts upon contracts by him made, to indemnify himſelf, not for his commiſſion only, but for all monies advanced on intereſt to the clothier.

I have never been made ſenſible, by any good argument, why the factor ſhould be ſo highly privileged over other creditors. On the contrary, I apprehend it has a manifeſt tendency to diſcredit the manufacture, to advance the raw materials, to beggar middling tradeſmen; but to inrich, (beſides about half a dozen individuals) the moſt opulent trading company on earth; who ought, and 'tis probable would be willing, to give a fair price for the manufacture of their country.—If the factor was made equally liable to loſſes with other creditors, he would be more cautious to whom he lent his money, and it might prevent the ruin of numbers that are decoy'd, by ſpecious appearances, to credit thoſe that trade, or rather trifle with it. This is a matter that calls loudly for redreſs, which might probably be obtained; but many of the clothiers are ſo intirely in the power of the factors, as to make it unſafe for them to apply for it.

Thus, free from the leaſt intention of injuring any perſon, in eſtate or reputation; and without either an apprehenſion of offending, or the hope of pleaſing, any man, or ſett of men whatever, I have given the ſtate of the company trade, as fairly and impartially as poſſible, agreeably to the information received from ſeveral perſons of credit, who underſtand the ſubject, and will vouch for the facts. I am willing to believe, notwithſtanding, that there may be ſome inſtances of exception, among the body of people whoſe conduct is reprehended.—That regard to truth which I profeſs, and that juſtice which is equally due to all, will have it acknowleged, that there are at this time a few clothiers, who were ſet up by the factors, as already mentioned, that, either from their ſuperior ſkill, great application, or ſome other cauſe, too latent for me to diſcover, have flouriſhed in the trade, and continue to carry on buſineſs with credit and reputation.

The iron manufacture is of the next greateſt conſequence to this county. In the foreſt of Dean are ſeveral furnaces and forges, that afford employment for great numbers of miners, colliers, carriers, and other labourers. *See Foreſt, p.* 35.

———At Froombridge, in the pariſh of Frampton upon Severn, has lately been erected one of the largeſt and completeſt works of the kind in the kingdom, conſiſting of a ſet of mills for making of iron and ſteel wire. And at Framilode is a tin-plate work, carried on by the ſame proprietors.

There are two very large braſs-works in this county; one at the Baptiſt-mills, near Briſtol, the other at Warmley, in the pariſh of Bitton. They are both carried on in company, by perſons of large fortune, and vaſt ſums are employ'd in the trade.

At Glouceſter is a valuable pin-manufacture, which employs great numbers of the women and children, and beſides a large country trade, returns near 20,000*l.* from London yearly.

The making of cards, for the uſe of the clothier, has ſeated itſelf at Durſley, Stroud, and Wottonunderedge.

Scarlet-dying is ſcarcely any where done in that perfection as about Stroud.

Worſted combing is carried on at Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, and Tetbury. The markets for the goods are Kidderminſter, Andover, and Leiceſter, where they are manufactured into ſhalloons, ſtuffs, ſtockings, &c.

Stocking-frame knitting is found at Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, Newent, and a few villages in that neighbourhood.

Carpet-weaving has been lately brought into Cirenceſter, by two perſons, who make all the various ſizes and patterns, with good ſucceſs.

The heavy edge-tools, made at Cirenceſter, are in great reputation. Two families have enjoy'd one branch of that buſineſs for ſome time unrivalled throughout the world, at leaſt they know nothing to the contrary. It is that of making knives for curriers to ſhave the leather with, which the people of Birmingham have attempted in vain.

Harrateens, cheneys, and a few other woollenſtuffs are made at Cirenceſter, and ſent white to London.

Fine writing paper is made at Poſtlip, in the pariſh of Winchcombe, at Quenington, and at Abbenhall; and brown ſorts at a few other places in the county.

The manufacture of felt-hats, at Frampton Cotterel, deſerves a place in our account, becauſe it employs ſo many hands. Neither would it be juſt to paſs by, unnoticed, the rug and blanket manufactures, at Nailſworth, Durſley, Nibley, and other places of the clothing country, with which I ſhall cloſe this ſhort account of the Glouceſterſhire manufactures. Woolſtapling, or breaking of wool, is not mentioned in the number, becauſe it will hardly be admitted to be one, in the common acceptation of the word, tho' it is a very conſiderable trade; and the moſt eminent places for

for it are Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Tetbury. To be ſo particular as to enumerate every trade carried on in the county, would be impertinent, but I think I have omitted no manufacture that deſerves notice.

The chief article of our produce is grain, of which large quantities are raiſed in the vale, and on the coteſwolds. The city of Briſtol is ſupply'd out of Glouceſterſhire with great part of its proviſions, from whence it has been concluded, that this county grows a great quantity of corn more than it conſumes. But if it be conſidered, what a vaſt conſumption there is of every kind in the manufacturing and populous parts of the county; and that the meal-men and corn-dealers are continually ſupplying the markets in the ſouth-eaſtern parts, with grain and flour, out of Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, and that in common years a great quantity of corn is brought to Glouceſter market from Herefordſhire, in waggons, as well as by water from Upton upon Severn; there is good reaſon to believe that the corn of the growth of this county is not more than ſufficient for its inhabitants; ſo that grain will not be an article in our account.

The quantity of cheeſe made in the county is calculated in the following manner: The vale is eſtimated at 500,000 acres, allowing for the Severn, &c. 350,000 of them are in paſture, of which admit 158,000 acres to be fed by milch cattle. Then at three acres to each cow, the ſtock will be 50,000. The moſt uſual calculation is 3 C. weight of cheeſe to a cow, according to which the ſum of the whole year's making, in the vale, will be 7,500 tons. But there are milch beaſts kept in the other parts of the county. If you allow 20 to every 3000 acres, upon an average; then on 500,000 acres will be found 3333 milch cattle, from which, according to the above proportion, may be made about 500 tons of cheeſe: And together, the year's making will be 8,000 tons for the whole county.

For the three or four laſt years, cheeſe upon an average has ſold at about 28 *l. per* ton; therefore the value of the whole will be 224,000 *l.* The greateſt part of it is ſent by the factors to London; a conſiderable quantity of it goes to Briſtol, and to the fairs at Glouceſter, Stow, Leachlade, &c. and ſo is diſperſed thro' the country.

Glouceſterſhire bacon is in good repute; London and Briſtol take large quantities of it annually.

Cyder is another article, of which we make more than we conſume ourſelves, to the amount, perhaps in a good year, of about 5,000 *l.*

Salmon is the only kind of fiſh that is ſent from hence to London in any quantities, for which the metropolis pays us about 4,000 *l.* annually.

The value of fat cattle fed in the county, with their ſkins, hides and wool, muſt be very great, but I have not been able to collect particulars enough to make an eſtimate of the amount of them.

Of the antient SURVEY of the KINGDOM, but more eſpecially as far as it relates to GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

OUR hiſtories are almoſt wholly ſilent as to particular property in this county, 'till the 11th century, when there was a regiſter made by the command of William the Conqueror, with great care and exactneſs, of all the lands in the kingdom, and the names of the owners of them, with the quantities and other particulars of their eſtates, except in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancaſhire, with Wales, which were not then ſurveyed. The buſineſs was begun under the care of five juſtices in each county, appointed for that purpoſe, in the year 1081, and compleated in 1086. The materials of this ſurvey were digeſted, and fairly entered in a book, which ſome have called *Liber Judiciarius, vel Cenſualis Angliæ*, others *Domeſday-Book* §, from the Saxon word ꝺom, *cenſus, vel eſtimatio.* It is a moſt antient record, and now remains in the exchequer, very fair and legible.

A ſoon as William had ſettled himſelf in his his new dominions, he made ſuch alterations in

§ Ingulphus ſays, that king Alfred made ſuch another roll, which he kept at Wincheſter, and called it *Domeſday*. It referred to the time of king Æthelred, as that made by William the Firſt refers to the time of Edward the Confeſſor. There is a third book in 4to, differing from the others which are in folio, more in form than matter, made by the command of the ſame king, which is more fairly written, hath fewer eraſures, and ſeems to be more antient. A fourth *Domeſday* is kept in the exchequer, being only an abridgement of the firſt; and there is a fifth, an exact copy of the laſt, kept in the remembrancer's office. There is alſo a book in the exchequer, ſomething of the ſame nature, called *Nomina Villarum*, made at the command of king E. 2. containing the names of all the hundreds, cities, burghs, and vills in England, and the poſſeſſors of them, returned by the ſheriffs of all the counties; I have a copy of the part concerning Glouceſterſhire. What is contained in the Domeſday of W. 1. appears by theſe old verſes.

Quid deberetur fiſco, quæ, quanta tributa,
Nomine quid cenſus, quæ vectigalia, quantum
Quiſque teneretur feodali ſolvere jure,
Qui ſunt exempti, vel quos angaria damnat,
Qui ſunt vel glebæ ſervi, vel conditionis,
Quove manumiſſus patrono, jure ligatur.

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the laws, partly from policy, and partly from prejudice, as to bring the whole conſtitution to as near a conformity as he could with that of Normandy, by ingrafting the feudal tenures, and other cuſtoms of that country, upon the old Saxon laws, which produced a different political ſyſtem, and changed both power and property in many reſpects; though the firſt principles of the feudal law, and general notions of it, had been in uſe among the Engliſh ſome ages before. But that the liberty of the ſubject was not deſtroy'd by theſe alterations, as ſome writers have ſuppoſed, plainly appears by the very ſtatutes that William enacted, in one of which we find an expreſs declaration, *That all the freemen in his kingdom ſhould hold and enjoy their lands and poſſeſſions free from all unjuſt exaction, and from all tallage; ſo that nothing ſhould be exacted or taken of them but their free ſervice, which they by right owed to the crown, and were bound to perform.* It is further ſaid, *That this was ordained and granted to them as an hereditary right for ever, by the common council of the kingdom.*

Some of our eminent lawyers have been of opinion, that 'till this time eſtates were not hereditary in England; but that William made them ſo, in imitation of the ſyſtem that had then lately obtained in the kingdom of France, where the nobility and gentry had had their honours and eſtates granted to them and to their heirs *in feodo* for ever; whereas before, the French held them only at will, or for life. But in objection to this opinion, it is moſt certain, that our Saxon anceſtors had their hereditary eſtates, which Spelman calls *thaneland*, and ſpeaks of it as ſynonymous to *Bocland*, which in antient writings has been interpreted by * *Allodium*, *Terra* † *hereditaria*, *Terra* ‖ *libera*, *Terra* § *teſtamentalis*. But our Saxon anceſtors had other lands of a feudal nature, diſtinguiſhed from the former, by the name of *Folcland*, perhaps, becauſe they were ſuch as the common people poſſeſſed; yet the barons, or thanes, frequently held both ſorts together. Folkland was perſonal, and held only for life, and ſometimes indeed at the will of the lord, or for a certain number of years. But theſe eſtates were made hereditary fiefs under William the Conqueror, and moſt of the Bocland was converted into the ſame kind of tenure.

If we conſider this change with regard to *bocland* alone, in which before they had an abſolute property, and power to diſpoſe of it by will, it may ſeem at firſt a matter of aſtoniſhment, that freeholders thus poſſeſſed of alodial eſtates, ſhould ever have been diſpoſed to convert them into fiefs, ſubject to ſo many ſervices, entails and other burthens. Yet it is certain, that ſuch alterations were deſired. The reaſons given for it are theſe: The poſſeſſors of fiefs had ſeveral privileges, which other freemen had not; a higher value was ſet upon their perſons; the compoſitions for injuries done to them were greater, which was an important diſtinction, when moſt offences were puniſhed by pecuniary fines, according to rates aſcertained and fixed by law; and what ſeems to have weighed more than any other reaſons, the demeſne lands of thoſe who held by knight-ſervice, were exempted from tallage, and many other impoſitions, which fell heavy on the poſſeſſors of alodial eſtates.

Originally all *proper feuds*, I mean, all of a *military nature*, deſcended in equal proportions to all the ſons of a vaſſal, but not to daughters. This excluſion of females had been taken off in moſt countries, before the Normans came hither; but whether the equal diviſion of all military fiefs continued after that time, and when it abſolutely ceaſed, is not very clear. The impartibility of them is aſcribed, by many writers, to a conſtitution made by the emperor Barbaroſſa, in the year 1152. But earldoms and baronies, which that ordinance chiefly relates to, had before been indiviſible, both in England and in France, except in the caſe of a baron leaving ſeveral daughters, and no ſon, at his death. I ſhould therefore ſuppoſe that the cuſtom of preſerving knights-fees undivided, in the courſe of deſcent, which ſeemed neceſſary to enable the military tenant to perform his honourable ſervice with the requiſite dignity, began to prevail among the Engliſh ſome time before it was ſettled by law in the empire. And, together with that, was introduced the *right of primogeniture* in feudal ſucceſſions. For when, in order to preſerve the tenure intire, only one ſon could take it, the eldeſt was preferred as ſooneſt able to perform the duties of the fee, and moſt naturally coming into the place of his father. Certain it is, that when Glanvile's Treatiſe was writtin, it was the eſtabliſhed law of England, that in a military fief, the eldeſt ſon ſhould ſucceed to the whole inheritance. Yet it appears from records, that men frequently held by parts of a knight's-fee; but ſuch diviſions either aroſe from marriages with the daughters of a military tenant, who had no ſon, and ſeveral daughters; or were made by enfeoffments, and not in virtue of the rule and courſe of ſucceſſion. Lands held in *free ſocage* were equally divided among all the ſons, unleſs they were ſuch as had been impartible, by antient cuſtom; of which ſome went to the *eldeſt* ſon, and others to the *ſecond*.

William divided the kingdom into 60,215 knight's-fees, making 30,000 baronies, vills, or manors, the proprietors whereof were the only freeholders in the kingdom. The number of them in the whole county of Glouceſter was between ſixty and ſeventy, including the Cyninger Ðegenr, or the king's *thanes*, by which I mean, thoſe that held of the king in chief by knight-ſervice; and all the lands, beſides what they held, were either in the crown or the church.

* *Textus Roffenſis*, † *Leges Aluredi*. ‖ *Leges Ethelredi*. § *Leges Canuti*.

Theſe

Theſe *thanes*, according to Mr. Selden, were honorary, and were of the ſame kind with them that were, after the Normans, parliamentary barons; and the *tainlands* only were the parliamentary baronies. But there was an inferior order of men called Webmepa ðezen, or *middle thane*, who after the Normans, were often ſtiled *Vavoſors*, a name that never was honourary here, but only feudal, and occurs ſometimes in Domeſday book, as a ſynonymy with *liberi homines regis*.

Thoſe lands which were in the poſſeſſion of Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards came to the Conqueror, and were ſet down in Domeſday-book under the title *Terra Regis*, are § antient demeſnes; and therefore, whether they are ſuch or not, can be tried only by that book.

Of theſe lands there were two ſorth of tenants, one that held them frankly by charter, the other by copy of court roll, or by the verge, at the will of the lord, according to the cuſtom of the manor. The privileges of this tenure conſiſted in three points; the tenants holding by charter could not be impleaded out of their manor; they were free from toll for all things concerning their livelihood, or huſbandry; and they were not liable to ſerve on juries. *F. N. B.* fol. 14, and 228. Theſe tenants held originally by plowing and cultivating of the king's lands, for the ſupplying of his houſhold with proviſions, wherefore ſuch liberties and privileges were allowed them, which ſtill belong to that kind of land, tho' the ſervice is now changed from labour to money.

The names of all the manors and their dependencies, together with the owners, and other particulars of them, at the time of the general ſurvey, are ſet down in Domeſday-book; a copy of which, in the contracted manner of that writing, as nearly as it could be imitated with the common printing types, is as follows. *Note, the* Apoſtrophe ['] *ſhews the place of contraction.*

COPY of *DOMESDAY* BOOK.

GLOWECEST'SCIRE.

TEMPORE REGIS EDWARDI reddebat Civitas de Glowecestre xxxvj lib' numeratas & xii ſextaria mellis ad menſuram ejuſd' burgi & xxxvi dicras ferri & c virgas ferreas ductiles ad clavos navium Regis & quaſdam alias minutas conſuetudines in aula & in camera Regis. Modo reddit ipſa Civitas regi lx lib' de xx in ora & de moneta vero h't rex xx lib'

In d'inca t'ra Regis ten' Rogerius de Berchelai unam domum & unam piſcariam in ipſa villa & eſt extra manum Regis. hanc Balduinus tenuit T. R. E.

Oſb'nus ep's ten' terram & manſiones quas Edmarus tenuit redd. x ſolid. cum alia conſuetudine.

Gaufridus de Mannevile ten' vi manſiones. he T. R. E. redd'b. vi ſolid. & viii denar' cum alia c'ſuetud.

Will's Baderon ii manſion' de xxx denar.

Will's Scriba i manſion' ten. de li denar.

Rogerius de Laci i manſion' de xxvi denar.

Oſb'nus ep's i manſion' de xli denar.

Bernerius i manſion' de xiv denar.

Will's Calvus i manſion' de xii denar.

Durandus Vicecom' ii manſion' de xiv denar.

Iſd' Durandus ten' i manſion' de xxvi den. & adhuc unam manſion' que nullam c'ſuetud' redd.

Hadeuuinus ten' i manſ' que dat gablum ſed aliam c'ſuetud. retinet.

Goſb'tus i manſionem Dunning i mans' Widardus i mans' Arnulfus p'br i mans' que redd. gablum et aliam c'ſuet. retin.

Om's iſte manſiones reddeb. regalem c'ſuetud. T. R. E. modo rex W. nichil inde h't nec Rotb'tus miniſter ejus. Iſte manſiones fuer' in firma regis E. die qua fuit vivus & mortuus modo vero ſunt ablate de firma & c'ſuetud. regis. T. R. E. erat d'nium regis in civitate totum hoſpitatum t' veſtitum. Quando comes W. ad firmam recep' ſimilit' veſtitum fuit.

Sedecim domus erant ubi ſedet caſtellum que modo deſunt & in burgo civitatis ſunt waſtate xiv domus.

CASTELLUM de ESTBRIGHOIEL fecit Will's Comes et ejus tempore reddeb. xl ſol. tantum de navibus in ſilvam euntibus. Tempore vero Com. Rogerij filij ejus reddid' ipſa villa xvi lib. et medietatem habeb. Rad. de Limeſi. Modo h't rex inde xii lib.

Int' redditionem de Carleion & i carucam que ibi eſt & vii piſcarias in Waie & Huſcham exeunt vii lib. & x ſolid.

In Wales ſunt iii harduices Lamecare et Poteſchiuet et Dinan. In his ſunt viii car. & xi vill'i dimidii & xv bord. cum vi car' Pro his iii harduices voleb. habere c ſolid. Rog' de Ivrei.

Sub Waſſunic p'poſito ſunt xiii ville. Sub Elmvi xiiii ville. Sub Bleio ſunt xiii ville. Sub Idhel ſunt xiv ville.

Hi reddunt xlvii ſextaria mellis & xl porc. & xli vaccas & xxviii ſolid. pro accipitrib' Tot. hoc val. ix lib. & x ſol. & iiii den.

De una waſta t'ra redd. Walter' Baliſtarius i ſext' mell. & i porc.

Berdic joculator regis h't iii villas & ibi v car. nil redd.

Morinus i villam Cheneſiis i filius Waſſunic i Seſſiſbert i.

Abraham pb'r ii villas. Hi h'nt vi car' & nichil reddunt. Hos miſit W. comes ad c'ſuetud. Grifin regis licentia regis W.

Sub eiſd. p'poſitis ſunt iiii ville waſtate p' regem Caraduech.

In Elemoſina regis eſt una villa que p' anima ejus redd. eccl'e ad feſt' S. Martini ii porc. & c panes cum cerviſia.

Ad ſc'm Michaelem eſt i carucata terre & ad ſc'm Deuum una carucata. He non redd't ſervitiam niſi ſc'is.

Unus Beluard de Caruen h't dimid. car. t're & nihil redd.

Sexaginta & ſex porci exeunt de paſuag' & app'tiant xliv ſol. H' omnia redd't xl lib. & xii ſol. & viii den.

Durandus vicecom. ded. h' ead. Will'o de OW p' lv lib. ad firmam.

Walt'ius Baliſtarius ten. de rege ii carucat. t're & ibi h't iii car. & iii ſervos & iii ancillas. Val. h' xx ſol.

Girardus h't ii caruc. t're & ibi ii car. val. xx ſol.

Ouus p'poſitus regis ii car. t're & ibi iiii car. val. xx ſol. Ibi eſt in d'nio regis i caruc' t're quam tenuit Dagob'tus.

Gozelinus Brito ten' v caruc' t're in Caroen & ibi ſunt ii car. cum ii Walenſibus val. xx ſol.

Ep's CONSTANTIENSIS ten. de rege v caruc' t're & de eo unus ho' ejus. Ibi ſunt ii car. in d'nio & iii villanorum val. xl ſol.

Rogerius de Berchelai ten. ii car. terre ad Strigoielg & ibi h't vi bord. cum i car. val. xx ſol.

Vicec' Durandus ten. de rege in Caroen i t'ra Nom. Coldecote Ibi h't in d'nio iii car. & xv dimid. vill'os & iiii ſervos & unum militem. Hi om's h'nt xii car. Ibi molin. de x ſolid Hoc totum val. vi lib.

Will's de Ow h't de Strigoielg ix lib. p' c'ſuetud. ut dicit. Sed Girardus & alii ho'es d'nt nil plus hab'e illum juſte de x lib. de c'ſuetud. Strigoielg etiam ſi app'rtiaret. c lib.

In Wales h't iſd. W. in feudo iii piſcarias in Waie redd't lxx ſolid. & in eodem feudo ded. Will's com' Rad. de Limeſi l. carucatas t're ſic' fit in Normania. Hoc teſtant' Hugo & alii lib'atores q'd ita Rad. conceſſit.

Modo dic. W. de Ow non ſe hab'e de hac t'ra niſi xxxii car. Ibi ſunt in d'nio viii car. & ho'es h'nt xvi car. Ibi duo molini de x ſol. Tot. val. x lib. & x ſol.

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§ The fee-farm rents remaining to the kings of England from their antient demeſnes, were many of them alienated from the crown, in the reign of king Charles the Second.——How doubtful people were of the title to alienations, of any nature, from the crown, may be gathered hence: Whilſt theſe rents were expoſed to ſale for ready money, there were very few purchaſers; but an expedient was found out, which ſerved as a ſpur; it was no leſs than ſtopping ſome of his majeſty's payments. People then began to purchaſe them, as the only method of getting their own in that conjecture; and by 22 C. 2. c. 6. ſ. 10. the letters patents by which theſe alienations are made, are confirmed, and declared to be good.——— But alienations from the crown have been better ſecured to the ſubject, by the deciſion of the houſe of lords, in the caſe of the earl of Portland, in 1769, wherein the *Nullum Tempus*, ſo often pleaded by the crown in caſes of reſumption, was ſet aſide.

Rog'

Rog' de Laci ten. in feudo de Strigoielg tant. t're hoſpitat. cum uno molino q'd val. xxxvi ſolid.

Turſtinus filius Rolf h't int' Huſcham & Waiam xvii carucas. De his ſunt in d'nio iiii & dimid. alie ſunt ho'um. Ibi xi bord. ſunt et molin. de vii ſolid. val. viiii lib. tot. De hac t'ra v caruc. & dimid. calumniant' p'poſiti regis dicentes q'd eas Turſtinus ſine dono aſſumpſit.

Iſd. Turſtinus h't vi caruc. t're ult. Huſcham & ibi ho'es ejus h'nt iiii car. & molin. redd. xv ſol. & dimid. piſcaria de x ſol. Tot. val. liiii ſol. & vi den.

Aluredus Hiſpanus h't in fendo ii carucat. t're. Ibi ii car. in d'nio Iſd. A. h't in Wales vii villas que fuer' Will'i Comitis & Rog' filii ejus in d'nio. He redd. vi mell. ſextaria & vi porc. & x ſolid.

BURGUM de WINCELCUMBE reddeb. T. R. E. vi lib. de firma. De his habeb. Comes Heraldus terc'm denar' id eſt xl ſol. Poſtea redd. xx lib. cum toto hund. ejuſd. ville. Durandus vicecom. appoſuit c ſol. & Rogerius de Iurei lx ſolid.

Modo adjunctis iii hund. redd. xxviii lib. de xx in ora.

HIC ANNOTANT' TERRAM TENENTES IN GLOWEL'SLIRE.

I. REX WILLELMUS.
II. Archiep's Eboracenſis.
III. Ep's de Wireceſtre.
IIII. Ep's de Hereforde.
V. Ep's de Execeſtre.
VI. Ep's de S'co Laudo.
VII. Eccl'a de Bade.
VIII. Abbatia de Glaſtingb'ie.
IX. Abbatia de Malmeſb'ie.
X. Abbatia de Glouueceſtre.
XI. Abbatia de Wincelcumbe.
XII. Abbatia de Eveſham.
XIII. Abbatia de Abendone.
XIIII. Abbatia de Perſore.
XV. Abbatia de Coventreu.
XVI. Abbatia de Cormelies.
XVII. Abbatia de Lire.
XVIII. Abbatia de Egleſham.
XIX. Abbatia de Weſtmonaſt.
XX. Eccl'a S. Dioniſij Pariſij.
XXI. Eccl'a de Langheig.
XXII. Eccl'a S. Ebrulfi.
XXIII. Eccl'a S. TRINITAT. Cadom.
XXIIII. Eccl'a de Troarz.
XXV. Eccl'a de Cireceſtre.
XXVI. Renbaldus P'br
XXVII. Comes Rogerius.
XXVIII. Comes Hugo.
XXIX. Comes Moritonienſis.
XXX. Ep's Liciac'ſis Giſleb'tus Maminoth.
XXXI. Willelmus de OW.
XXXII. Will's filius Baderon.
XXXIII. Will's Camerarius.
XXXIIII. Will's Goizenboded.
XXXV. Will's filius Widon.
XXXVI. Will's Froiſſeleuu.
XXXVII. Will's filius Norman.
XXXVIII. Will's Leuric.
XXXIX. Rogerius de Laci.
XL. Rogerius de Belmont.
XLI. Rogerius de Luri.
XLII. Rogerius de Berchelai.
XLIII. Radulfus frater ejus.
XLIIII. Radulfus Pagenel.
XLV. Radulfus de Todeni.
XLVI. Rob'tus de Todeni.
XLVII. Rob'tus Diſpenſator.
XLVIII. Rob'tus de Oilgi.
XLIX. Ricardus Legatus.
L. Oſbernus Gifard.
LI. Goisfridus Orleteile.
LII. Giſleb'tus filius Turold.
LIII. Durandus Vicecomes.
LIIII. Drogo filius Ponz.
LV. Walterius filius Ponz.
LVI. Walterius filius Rog.
LVII. Walterius Diaconus.
LVIII. Walterius Baliſtarius.
LIX. Henricus de Ferieres.
LX. Ernulfus de Heſding.
LXI. Heraldus filius Rad.
LXII. Hugo de Grentemaiſn.
LXIII. Hugo Laſne.
LXIIII. Milo Criſpin.
LXV. Urſo de Abetot.
LXVI. Haſcoit Muſard.
LXVII. Turſtinus filius Rolf.
LXVIII. Ansfridus de Cormel.
LXIX. Hunfridus Camerarius.
LXX. Hunfridus de Medehalle.
LXXI. Hunfridus Coquus.
LXXII. Sigar de Cioches.
LXXIII. Maci de Mauritanie.
LXXIIII Gozelingus Brito.
LXXV. Rogerius filius Radulfi.
LXXVI. Uxor Geri.
LXXVII. Balduinus.
LXXVIII. Elſi & alij taini regis.

GLOWEL'SLIRE.

I. TERRA REGIS.

Rex EDWARDUS tenuit CHINTENEHAM ibi erant viii hide & dim. Ad eccl'am p'tin. i hid. & dim.

Reinbaldus ten. eam. In d'ni'o erant iii car. & xx vill'i & x bord. & vii ſervi cum xviii car. Pr'b'ri ii car. Ibi ii molini de xi ſol. & viii denar.

Huic m. accrevit p'poſitus regis W. duos bord. & iv vill'os & iii molinos hor. ii ſunt regis t'cius prepoſiti & i car. plus e. ibi T. R. E. redd'b. ix lib. & v ſol. & ter mille panes canibus.

Modo redd. xx lib. & xx vaccas & xx porc. & xvi ſol. pro panibus.

In BERTUNE habuit rex E. novem hid. De his erant vii in d'nio & ibi iii car. & xiv vill'i & x bord. cum ix car. Ibi vii ſervi. De hoc m. ten. ii lib'i ho'es ii hid. h'nt ibi ix car. ipſi ſe non poſſunt nec t'ram ſeparare a manerio ibi molin. de iv ſolid. P'poſitus W. regis accrevit viii bord & ii molinos & i caruca. T. R. E. reddeb. ix lib. & v ſolid. & ter mille panes canibus.

Modo redd. xx lib. xx vaccas xx porc. & pro panibus xvi ſol.

De hoc m. p'ſtitit Ældred archiep's i membrum BREWERE ibi ſunt iii virg. t're & iii ho'es. Milo Criſpin tenet.

Alter membrum no'ie Optune preſtitit Aluui vicecom. Ibi una hida t're & ibi ſunt iv ho'es. Hunfridus ten.

Tertium membrum no'ie MERWEN preſtitit iſd. Aluui. Ibi ſunt iii virg. t're Nigellus medicus tenet.

In DUDESTAN Hund. habuit quidam tainus Edmar iii maner. Herſefel & Athelai & Sanher. Iſte ho. poterat dare & vend'e t'ram ſuam cui voluiſſet pro ii hid. ſe def'd'b. h. t'ra. In d'nio erant viii car. & iv vill'i & iv bord. & xxx ſervi cum v car. Ibi p'tum ſufficiens carucis.

In HERSECOME teneb. Wiſlet iii virg. t're lib'as ſicut & Edmer. Ibi babeb. ii car. & ii bord. & v ſervos & prata carrucis.

In BROSTORP tenuit Aluric iii virg. t're hic habeb. ii car. et un. uillin iii bord. iv ſervos. Has v t'ras abſtulit Comes Herald. poſt mortem regis E. Has eaſd. Rog. de Lurei poſiut ad firmam pro xlvi lib. & xiii ſol. & iv den.

In eod. HUND. juxta Civitatem habuit Uluuard dimid. hidam de rege E. quietam & ibi ii car. & iv ſervi. Hanc ded. W. com. cuidam coquo ſuo Vluuard enim utlag. fact. eſt.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. habuit rex E. quinq; hid. t're Ibi in d'nio v car. & xxxi vill'ni cum x car. Ibi xiii ſervi & x bord. & iii molini de xxx ſolid. prata & ii ſilvas de l. ſol. & ibi ii lib'i ho'es ii car. h'ntes lanam o'nium regina habeb. T. R. E. reddeb. hoc m. iii modios frumenti & dimid. & braiſi iii mod. & mell. ſex ſextar. & dimid. & ix lib. & v ſol. & ter mille pan. canibus. Modo redd. xx lib. & v ſol. & xx vaccas xx porc. & pro pan. xvi ſol. & de nouo foro xx ſol. quorum h't S Maria t'cium den.

In CIRECESTRE unus lib. ho. teneb. ii hid. t're & reddeb. xx ſol. in firma & per totam Angliam vicecomiti ſervitium faciebat.

Will's Com. hanc t'ram miſit ext. firmam & cuidam ſuo ho'i. dedit eam.

In SUINHEVE Hund. erant T. R. E. ad firmam xxxvi hide: in BETUNE cum ii Membris Wapelei & Wintreborne.

In d'nio erant v car. & xli vill'i & xxix bord. cum xlv car. Ibi xviii ſervi cum i molino.

Hoc m. T. R. E. reddeb. firmam unius noctis & mo. ſimilit' facit.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. tenuit E. rex SCLOSTRE. Ibi erant vii hide. & in d'nio iii car. & ix vill'i & xi bord. cum viii car. Ibi vii ſervi & ii molini de una Marka Arg'ti. prata de x ſol. & de una ex his hid. x ſolid. & canib. v ſolid.

De hoc m. reddeb. q'd voleb. Vicecom. T. R. E. Ido' neſciunt app'ciari. Modo vicecom. accrev. ibi i car. & v bord. cum i car. Redd. nunc de m. ioſo & de hund. xxvii lib. ad numerum.

In WESBERIE xxx hide. Ibi habeb. E. rex v car. in d'nio & xxxii vill'os & xv bord. cum xxviii car. Ibi i ſervus. Hoc m. reddeb. unam noctem de firma T. R. E. Similiter T. R. W. per iv annos. Poſtea ablate ſunt de iſto m. vi hide. In Chire & in Cliftone x hide. In Noent & Chingeſtune viii hid. In Ladenent i hid.

Has t'ras ten. mo. abb. de Cormelijs & Oſb'nus & Will's f. Ricardi & tam. de remanenti inven. vececom. totam firmam.

D'nt autem ho'es de comitatu q'd Sapina jacent in Weſtberie ad firmam regis E.

In CHEFTESIAT Hund. tenuit E. rex LANGEBERGE cum uno membro no'e MENE. In utroq; erant viii hide. In d'nio iii car. & x vill'i & iv bord. cum vi car. & molin. de v ſol. & vi ſervi pratum de x ſol. T. R. E. reddeb. vicecom. de hoc m. q'd exibat ad firmam. Modo redd. xv lib. cum ii hund. quos ibi vicece. appoſuit.

In BLITESLAU Hund. tenuit E. rex AURE. Ibi v hide & in d'nio i car. & xii vill'i & viii bord. cum xiv car. Ibi unus ſervus & molin. de xxx denar. & ſalina de xxx ſummis ſalis & eccl'a cum i virg. t're.

Hoc m. reddeb. dim. firmam noctis T. R. E. & mo. ſimiliter facit.

De eod. m. jacet waſtata dimid. hida & ido. non redd. niſi xii lib. vicecom. tam. redd. totam firmam.

Extra m. ſunt iii membra que ſemper in eo fuer. & eſſe debent ut teſtant' ho'es de comitatu id eſt Peritone, Eteſlau, Bliteſlau.

In his ſunt vii hide & in d'nio i car. & xx vill'i & iii bord. cum xiii car. & ii ſervi & piſcaria.

Peritone eſt in feudo Will'i Comitis, Etelau ten. Rog. de Berchelai, Bliteſlau ten. Will's filius Baderon. Aluui vicecom. miſit h. extra firm.

In LANGELEI Hund. tenuit Comes Heraldus ALWESTAN. Ibi erant x hide. In d'nio i car. & xxiii vill'i & v bord. cum xxii & ii ſervi. Ibi p'poſitus accrevit ii car. & v ſervos. Redd. xii lib. ad penſum.

In

In BERCHELAI habuit E. rex v hid. & in d'nio v car. & xx vill'i & v bord. cum xi car. & ix ſervi, & ii molini de xii ſolid. Ibi x radcheniſtres h'ntes vii hid. & vii car. Ibi unum forum in quo manent xvii ho'es & redd't cenſum in firma.

He BEREW. pertin. ad BERCHELAI.

In Hilla iv hide. In Almintune iv hide. In Hinetune iv hide. In Camma vi hide, & alie xi hide. In Góſintune iv hide. In Derſilege iii hide. In Couelege iv hide. In Euuelege ii hide. In Nimdesfelle iii hide. In Uutune xv hide & dimid. v'. In Simondeſhale dimid. hida. In Chingeſcote iv hide & dimid. In Beureſtane x hid. In Oſleuuorde dimid. hida. In Almondeſbere ii hid. In Horefelle viii hide. In Weſton vii hide & una v'. In Eldbertone v hide. In Cromale ii hide. In Erlingeham ix hide. In Eſceleuuorde iii hide.

Hec ſup'dicta membra óm'a p'tinent ad Berchelai. Inter totum.———————

In his T. R. E. in d'nio xlix car. & dimid. & ccxlii vill'i & cxlii bord. cum cxxvi car. Ibi cxxvii ſervi. Ibi xix lib'i ho'es Radcheniſt' h'ntes xlviii car. cum ſuis ho'ibus. Ibi xxii colib'ti & xv ancille. Ibi viii molini de lvii ſol. & vi denar.

In iſto M. tenuer. ii fr's T. R. E. in CROMHAL v hidas h'ntes in d'nio ii car. & vi vill. & v bord. h'ntes vi car.

Hi ii fr's cum t'ra ſua ſe poterant vertere quo volebant. T'c valeb. iv lib. m'o iii lib. hos W. Com. com'dauit p' poſito de Berchelai ut eorum hab'et ſervitium ſic. dicit Rogerius.

De hoc M. cum omnibus ad eum p'tinentibus redd. Rogerius ad firmam clxx lib. arſas & penſatas. Ipſe Rogerius h't de t'ra hujus m. in Hiſlinbruge ii hid. Ad Claenhangare i hid. Ad Hirſlege i hid.

Ad Neuetone vii hid. Ibi ſ't in d'nio x car. & xiii vill'i & xxi bord. cum xxii car. Ibi xvi ſervi & molin. de v ſolid.

Tot' T. R. E. ual'b ix lib. modo xi lib. & x ſolid. Iſd. Rogerius ten. t'ra Bernardi p'bri v hid. Ibi h't iii car. & ii vill'os & vi bord. cum. v car. Val. & valuit lx ſol.

In NESSE ſunt v hide p'tinent. ad Berchelai quas W. com. miſit extra ad faciendum un. caſtellulum H. Rogerius calumniat.

In EDREDESTANE Hund. tenuit Eddit Regina MERESFELDE. Ibi xiiii hide. In d'nio v car. & xxxvi vill'i & xiii bord. cum xiii car. Ibi xviii ſervi. P'br h't unam ex his hid. T. R. E. reddeb. xxxv lib. modo xlvii lib.

In BERTUNE apud BRISTOU erant vi hid. In d'nio iii car. & xxii vill'i & xv bord. cum xxv car. Ibi x ſervi & xviii colib'ti h'ntes xiiii car. Ibi ii molini de xxvii ſolid. Q'do Rogerius recep. hoc m. de Rege inven. ibi ii hid. & ii car. in d'nio & xvii vill'i & xxiiii bord. cum xxi car. Ibi iv ſervos & xiii colib'tos cum iii car.

In uno membro ejuſd. m. Manegodesfelle vi boves in d'nio.

De ead. t'ra ten. Eccl'a de Briſtou iii hid. & i car. habet ibi.

Unus Radcheniſt. ten. i hid. & h't i car. & iv bord. cum i car.

Hoc m. & BRISTOU redd't Regi cx mark.argenti burgenſes d'nt q'd ep's G. h't xxxiii mark. argenti & unam mark. auri p'ter firmam regis.

In BRADELEI Hund. habuit Balduinus f. Herluini m. unum in qo erant x hide. Hoc m. tenuit ep's Baioc'ſis m'o eſt in manu regis & geldat. Ibi ſunt in d'nio ii car. & vii vill'i & v bord. cum vi car. Ibi v ſervi & ii molini de xx ſolid. Ibi p'br T. R. E. val'b. xii lib. modo vi lib.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. habuit Elmar HUNLAFESED. In quo erant iii hide & dim. ep's Baiocenſis tenuit m'o eſt in manu regis. In d'nio eſt i car. & iv vill'i & iv bord. cum iii car. Valuit iv lib. m'o l. ſol.

In TEODECHESBERIE fuer. T. R. E. quat. xx. & xv hide. Ex his ſunt in d'nio xlv et erant quiete ab om'i ſervitio Regali & geldo p'ter ſervitium ipſius d'ni cujus erat m. In capitie m. erant in d'nio xii car. et l. int' ſervos & ancillas & xvi bord. circa aulam manebant & ii molini de xx ſolid. & una piſcaria & una ſalina ap. Wicham p'tin. ad m.

Ap'd Sudwicham iii hid. In Trotintune vi hid. In Fitentone vi hide. In Pamintone viii hide. In Nâtone iii hide & dim. In Waltone iii hide. In Eſtone vi hide.

Ibi erant vill'i xxi & ix Radcheniſt. h'ntes xxvi car. & v colib'ti & unus bord. cum v car. Hi Radcheniſt. arabant & herciabant ad curiam d'ni.

In Glouueceſtre erant viii burgenſes reddentes v ſolid. & iv den. & ſervientes ad curiam.

In tota Teodecheſberie ſunt cxx ac. p'ti & ſilva una leuga & dimid. l'g. & tant'd lat.

Ap' Teodekeſberie ſunt modo xiii burgenſes reddentes xx ſol. p' ann. mercat. q'd regina c'ſtituit ibi redd. xi ſol. & viii denar. Ibi eſt una car. plus & xxii inter ſervos & ancillas & una piſcaria & una ſalina ap. Wicham.

Ibi iii Radcheniſt. T. R. E. p'tineb. unus eorum tenebat in Eſtone vi hid. modo ten. Girardus Alt. tenebat in Waltone iii hid. modo ten. Radulfus Tercius tenebat in Fitentone ii hid. modo ten. Bernardus.

In his xi hid. ſunt x car. in d'nio & iv vill'i & i bord. & ix ſervi cum una car. Ibi xviii ac. p'ti tot. T. R. E. ual'b x lib. modo tant'd.

Ap. OXENDONE T. R. E. erat aula & v hide p'tin'tes ad Teodekeſberie. Ibi ſunt v car. in d'nio & v vill'i & ii radcheniſt. h'ntes vii car. & inter ſervos & ancill. xii. Ibi xxiv ac. p'ti. Ap' Wincecombe iii burgenſes redd. xl den. Tot. hoc val. & valuit viii lib.

Hec ſubſcripta t'ra p'tin. eccl'e. de Teodekeſberie.

In STANWEGE ſunt vii hide p'tin. eccl'ie. Ibi ii car. in d'nio & viii vill'i & ii bord. cum viii car. Ibi monaſter. & inter ſervos & ancillas v & ap. Wicham una ſalina & viii ac. p'ti ſilva iii qur. l'g & una lat. T. R. E. val'b viii lib. modo vii lib.

In TATINTONE iv hid. Ibi ſunt ii car. & xi vill'i & unus Radchen. cum ii car. & iii bord. & ix ſervi valeb. vi lib. modo c ſol.

In LIMENTONE iii hid. Ibi ſunt ii car. & viii vill'i cum iv car. & vi ſervi & unus bord. Valuit lx ſol. modo xl ſolid.

In WASEBORNE iii hid. Ibi ſunt ii car. & vi vill'i cum iii car. & i bord. & ix ſervi cum ancill. Valuit & val. lx ſolid.

In FITENTONE ii hide. Ibi unus vill'us & ii colib'ti cum ii car. val. & valuit x ſol. una ex his hid. qieta t'ra fuit.

In ATONE i hida q'ete t're et ibi i car. val. x ſol.

In STANLEGE iv hide & dimid. Ibi eſt i car. & iv vill'i cum ii car. & iii bord. & v ſervi. H. t'ra qieta fuit. Valuit iv lib. modo xl ſolid. Tota t'ra p'tin. Eccl'e. geldab. pro xx hid. T. R. E.

In eod. m. de Teodekeſberie p'tineb. iv hid. ſine d'nio que ſunt in Hanlege. Ibi T. R. E. erant in d'nio ii car. & int. vill'os & bord. xl & int. Servos & Ancillas viii & molin. de xvi den. ſilva in qua eſt hai. H' t'ra fuit W. Comitis m'o eſt ad firmam regis in Hereford. T. R. E. valuit xv lib. m'o x lib.

In Fortemeltone ix hide p'tineb. huic m. Ibi ii car. in d'nio & xx inter vill'os & bord. & vi int. ſervos & ancillas. Ibi ſilva. Valuit x lib. T. R. E. m'o viii lib. Has ii t'ras tenuit W. Com. & geld'b p' p't Tedekeſberie.

In Senehdone x hide p'tin. eid. m. Ibi ſunt iv car. & viii vill'i & iv bord. & v radcheniſt. cum viii car. Ibi xii ſervi & molin. de iii ſol. H. t'ra geld. pro vii hid. T. R. E. val'b. xx lib. modo viii lib. In manu regis eſt Rob'tus de Olgi ten. ad firmam.

In CLIFORT vii hide p'tin. eid. m. Ibi iii car. in d'nio & xiiii vill'i cum v car. & molin. de xii ſolid. & ii ac. p'ti. Ibi erant int. ſervos & ancill. xiii & eccl'a & p'br cum i car. Val'b. viii lib. modo vi lib. hanc t'ram ded. regnia Rogero deBuſli & geld'b. pro iv hid. in Tedecheſb'rie. Quat. xx & xv hidas que p'tin. in Tedecheſberie qinquaginta hide ſup. memorate facieb. qietas & lib'as ab om'i geldo, & regali ſervitio.

Manerium iſtud Tedekeſberie, cum erat tot. ſimul T. R. E. val'b. c lib. Q'do Radulfus recep. xii lib. qia diſtruct. & c'fuſum erat. Modo app'ciatus xl lib. tam. Radulfus redd. l lib.

Hoc m. tenuit Brictric filius Algar T. R. E. & has ſubſcriptas t'ras alior. Teinor. ipſo t'p're in ſua poteſtate habuit.

In ESETONE tenuit unus teinus iv hid. & m. erat modo ten. Girardus & ibi h't i car. & ii vill'os cum i car. val. & valuit xl ſolid.

In CHENEMERTONE tenuit Let viii hid. & m. erat. Modo ten. Girandus & ibi h't iii car. & xiv vill. cum iv car. Ibi viii ſervi & iii molini de xv ſolid. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

Ad hoc m. adjacent iii hide in Botintone. Iſd. Girard ten. & ibi h't ii car. & iv vill. cum iii car. & ibi iii ſervi & molin. de viii ſolid. & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xl ſol.

In WENECOTE tenuit unus teinus iii hid. regina ded. hanc t'ram Rainaldo capellano. Ibi ſunt iii vill'i cum dimid. car. Valuit xl ſolid.

In ALDRITONE tenuit Dunning vi hid. & dimid. & in Dridedone iv hid. & dimid. & in Hundeuuic i hid. tenuit i teinus.

Has ten. t'ras Hunfridus de Rege & ibi h't iv car. in d'nio & v vill'i & viii bord. cum iii car. & unus radcheniſt. cum i car. & in Wi'combe unus burg'ſis & ibi h'ntur xii ac. p'ti. Tot. T. R. E. Val'b. xi lib. modo vi lib.

In TUNINGE teneb. iv vill'i ii hid. & unus teinus dimid hid. Ibi ſunt iv car. & iii ac. p'ti Regina ded. hanc t'ram Johi camerar. Val & valuit xxxv ſolid.

In STOCHES tenuer Hermer' & Aluuinus iii hid. una v'. minus. Modo ten. Bernardus de Rege & h't ibi i car. in d'nio & iv ac's p'ti. Valuit xvi ſolid. modo xl ſolid.

Qui T. R. E. has t'ras tenebant & ſe & t'ras ſuas ſub Briſtrici poteſtate ſummiſer.

In LANGELEI Hund. BRICTRIC filius Algar tenuit TURNEBERIE. Ibi T. R. E. erant xi hide & iv car. in d'nio & xlii vill'i & xviii radechaniſtres cum xxi car. & xxiv bord. & xv ſervi & iv colib'ti. Ibi ii molini de vi ſolid. & iv den. ſilva de i leu. l'g & una lat. Ibi forum de xx ſolid. Modo accreuit p'poſitus molin. ibi de viii den.

Hoc m. fuit regine Mathildis Humphridus redd. de eo l lib. ad numer. In hoc m. eſt un. p'tum de xl ſolid. & ad Wiche xl ſext. ſalis vel xx den. & piſcaria de Glouueceſtre de l. et viii denar.

In EDERESTAN Hund. Ipſe Briſtric tenuit Sopeberie. Ibi T. R. E. erant x hide & iv car. in d'nio & xii vill'i cum v car. & iv bord. & xviii ſervi & unus parcus & molin. de v ſol. Modo crevit p'poſitus i molin. de xl denar. Ibi ſilva

de

de una leuua l'g & una lat. Hunfridus redd. de hoc m. xvi lib. & x ſolid.

Ad hoc m. p'tin. una v' in Wiche que reddeb. xxv ſext. ſalis Urſus vicecom. ita vaſtavit ho'es q'd modo redd'e non poſſunt ſal.

In LANGETREU Hund. Iſd. Brictric tenuit AVENINGE. Ibi T. R. E. erant x hide & in d'nio viii car. & xxiiii vill'i & v bord. & xxx ſervi cum xvi car. Ibi iv molini de xix ſol. & ii den. modo crevit p'poſitus unum molin. de xl denar. Ibi ſilva ii leuuis l'g & dimid. leuua lat. Ibi eſt aira accipitris. Val. xxvii lib.

In BRISTOLDESBERG Hund. Iſd. Brictric tenuit Fareforde. Ibi T. R. E. erant xxi hida, & lvi vill'os & viiii bord. cum xxx car. Ibi p'br qui teneb. unam v' t're de d'nio & iii molini de xxxii ſolid. & vi den. In d'nio non ſunt niſi xiii hide & una v'.

Hoc M. tenuit Mathild Regina. Hunfridus redd. xxxviii lib. & x ſol. ad numerum. De t'ra hujus M. ded. regina iv hid. Johi Camerario. Ibi ſunt li car. & ix vill'i & iv bord. cum iv car. Ibi xiiii ſervi redd. ix lib. de firma.

Ipſa regina ded. Balduino iii hid. & iii virg. de ead. t'ra & ibi h't ii car. & v ſervos & un. liberum hoe'm h'ntem i car. & ii bord. Val. iv lib.

Qui has ii t'ras tenuer. T. R. E. non poterant receď'e a capite. M.

In BOTELAU Hund. REX E. tenuit DIMOCH. Ibi erant xx hide & ii car. in d'nio & xlii vill'i & x bord. & xi colib'ti h'ntes xli car. Ibi p'br tenens xii ac's & iv radecheniſtre cum iv car. Ibi ſilva iii leuu. l'g & una lat.

De hoc M. reddeb. vicecom. q'd voleb. T. R. E.

Rex W. tenuit in d'nio ſuo iv annis poſtea habuit eum com. W. et Rogerius filius ejus. Ho'es de comitatu neſciunt quomodo. Modo redd. xxi lib.

In BLITESLAU Hund. Com. Heraldus tenuit NEST. Ibi erant v hide & in d'nio i car. & x vill'i & ii bord. cum ix car. T. R. E. non fuit ad firmam.

Comes v'o W. adjunx. illum duob. alijs M. ſcilicet Pontune et Peritune. In his erant ix hide et ii car. in d'nio et xv vill'i et ii bord. et ii ſervi cum ix car. ibi i piſcaria. Modo crevit p'poſitus in Pontune i car. Peritune eſt in Calumnia ad firmam regis. Int. tot. redd. xi lib.

In LINDENEE fecit Com. W. un. M. de iv t'ris quas ab earum d'nis accepit. De d'nio ep'i de Hereford iii hid. De d'nico victu monachorum de Perſore vi hid. ubi erant vi vill'i cum iv car. De duobus teinis accep. iii hid. et dim. Ibi ſunt in d'nio iii car. et viii bord. et molin. de xl den. ſilva i leuu. l'g et dim. lat. Int. tot. redd. vii lib.

In TEDENEHAM Hund. habuit Abb. de Bade unum man. no'e TEDENEHAM. Ibi habebant xxx hide harum x erant in d'nio. Ibi erant xxxviii vill'i h'ntes xxxviii car. et x bord. In Saverna xi piſcarie. in d'nio et xlii piſcarie villanorum. In Waia i piſcaria et villanorum ii piſcarie et dimidia.

Rogerius Comes creuit in Waia ii piſcarias. Ibi eſt ſilva ii leuu. l'g et dimid. leuua lat. et xii bord. plus ſunt.

W. Com. ded. de hac t'ra fr'i ſuo O. ep'o unam v' t're cum i vill'o et Walterio de Laci ded. ii piſcar. in Saverna et dimid. in Waia cum uno vill'o Rad. de Limeſi ded. ii piſcar. in Waia cum uno vill'o Abbatie de Lyra ded. dimid. hid. t're et eccl'am M. cum decima.

Hoc M. non reddeb. cenſum T. R. E. niſi victum monachis Stigandus archiep's teneb. illum q'do com. W. accep. eum. Modo redd. xxv lib. de xx in Ora et albas. Ibi eſt m'o molin. de xl denarijs.

In RESPIET Hund. WLWARDUS tenuit CEDEORDE. Ibi xv hide int. ſilvam et planum et pratum et vii car. in d'nio T. R. E. et xvi vill'i et iii bord. cum vi car. et iii molini de xiiii ſolid. et ii denar. et theloneum ſal. q'd venieb. ad aulam. Ibi crevit vicecom. *viii* vill'os et iii bord. h'ntes iiii car.

In BEGEBERIE Hund. CHENVICHELLE teinus regis E. tenuit ALVREDINTVNE. Ibi erant *v* hide et iiii car. in d'nio et xii vill'i et unus bord. cum *vi* car. et *xvi* inter ſervos et ancillas et ii molini de *xx* ſolid. ſilva i leuua l'g et dim. lat. Horum ii maneriorum p'poſiti. q'd voleb. reddeb. T. R. E. Modo redd't *xl* lib. alborum nummorum de *xx* in ora. Rog' com. tenuit.

In TETBOLDESTANE Hund. ROTLESE Huſcarle R. E. tenuit BECEFORD. Ibi erant *xi* hide et iii car. in d'nio et *xxxiv* vill'i et *xvii* bord. h'ntes *xxx* car. ibi *xii* ſervi et iiii ancille.

De hoc M. ded. W. com. iii hid. Ansfrido de Cormelijs. In quib; erant *xii* vill'i cum *v* car.

TURBERTUS teinus Com. Heraldi tenuit ESTONE. Ibi ſ't *viii* hide et iiii car. in d'nio et *x* vill'i et *iv* bord. cum *vi* car. Ibi *viii* ſervi et iii ancille.

De his ii vill'is fec. Com. W. unum M. et non erant ad firmam donec Rog' de Lurei miſit ad *xxx* lib. firme. Decimam v'o et eccl'as cum ii vill'is et iii virg. t're ded. ipſe Com. Abbatie de Cormelijs.

Ho'es de comitatu inquiſiti dixer. ſe nunq. vidiſſe breuem regis q' hanc t'ra diceret datam e'e Comiti W.

In LANGENEI Hund. Wlgar teinus regis E. tenuit Tochintune. Ibi fuer. *viii* hide et *v* car. in d'nio et *xx* vill'i et *xii* bord. et *x* ſervi cum *xx* car.

Hoc M. non redd. firmam T. R. E. ſed inde viveb. cujus erat. Com. W. tenuit in d'nio et ibi crevit p'poſitus i car. et molin. de *viii* denar.

Modo redd. *xxiv* lib. candidorum nummorum de *xx* in ora.

In DODESTAN Hund. EDRIC Lang teinus Com. Heraldi tenuit HECHANESTEDE. Ibi erant *v* hide et in d'nio iii car. et *vi* vill'i et *viii* bord. cum *vi* car. Ibi *vi* ſervi et dimid. piſcaria. Hoc M. cep. W. com. in d'nio et non fuit ad firmam ſed m'o vicecom. poſuit eum ad *lx* ſol. nu'o.

In LANGETREU Hund. Gueda mat. Com. Heraldi tenuit UDECESTRE. Goduinus emit ab Azor et ded. ſue uxori ut inde viveret donec ad Berchelai maneret. Noleb. enim de ipſo M. aliquid comedere pro diſtrucc'one Abbatie. Hanc t'ra ten. Eduuardus in firma de Wilteſcire injuſte ut dicit comitatus qia non p'tin. ad aliq' firmam. De quo M. nemo legatis regis reddid. rationem nec aliquis eorum venit ad hanc diſcriptionem. H. t'ra redd. *vii* lib.

In TUIFERDE Hund. Brictric tenuit iii hid. in MODIETE & geldab. In d'nio h't rex ibi ii piſcarias Rog'us de Laci h't unam piſcar. cum dimid. hida. Abb. de Malmeſberiam h't unam piſcar. cum dimid. hida et hoc dono regis ſicut dicunt.

Will's de Ow h't ii hid. et ipſas *iv* piſcarias calumniat. He piſcarie ſunt in Waia et reddeb. *iv* lib.

In GERSDON Hund. EDNOD tenuit OMENEL T. R. E. Ibi *xv* hid. geld. De his p'donavit rex E. Ednodo *v* hid. ut dicit ſcira et poſtea reddid. de *x* hid.

Hoc M. In d'nio *iv* car. et p'br et *xix* vill'i et iii bord. cum *x* car. Ibi *xii* ſervi.

Hoc M. fuit Ep'i Baioc'ſis et val'b. *xx* lib. modo redd. *xxvi* lib. in firma regis.

In BERNITONE Hund. Tovi Wideneſa Huſcarle Comit. Heraldi tenuit BERNITONE. Ibi iiii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et *x* vill'i et *v* bord. cum *v* car. Ibi iiii ſervi et molin. de *v* ſolid. Val. et valuit *vii* lib. Elſi de Ferendone ten. in firma regis.

EILMER tenuit in BERNITONE iiii hid. pro M. T. R. E. In d'nio eſt i car. et *vii* vill'i et iii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi *vi* ſervi et molin. de *v* ſol. Valuit c ſolid. modo *lx* ſolid. Goduinus de Stantone ten. in firma regis.

GLOWEC'SCIRE.

II. TERRA THOME ARCHIEP'I.

STIGANDUS Archiep's tenuit CIRCESDUNE. Ibi erant *xv* hide et dimid. et ii car. in d'nio et *xviii* vill'i et *v* bord. et *vii* radecheniſt. cum *xxx* car. Ibi ſilva dimid. leuua l'g et iii qr. lat. T'c valeb. *xiii* lib. m'o *xii* lib.

Iſd. Stig. tenuit HOCHILICOTE. Ibi erant iiii hide et in d'nio ii car. et *xi* vill'i et *v* bord. cum *xi* car. Ibi eſt molin. de *xxxii* den. et ſilva i leuua l'g et dimid. lat. T'c et m'o val. iiii lib.

Iſd. Stig. tenuit NORTUNE. Ibi erant *v* hide et dim. In d'nio ii car. et *xv* vill'i cum *xv* car. et iiii ſervi et molin. de *xxii* den. T'c et m'o val. iiii lib. Hos iii man. ten. m'o Thomas Archiep's. Nortune ten. Walchelinus de eo nepos Ep'i de Winton.

In SALMANSBERIE Hund. ELDREDUS Archiep's ten. OTINTUNE cum BEREW. Condicote. Ibi erant *x* hide et ii car. in d'nio et *xvi* vill'i et ii radecheniſt. et iiii bord cum *xiiii* car.

H. t'ra nunq. geldau. T. R. E. val'b. *vi* lib. m'o x lib.——

Thomas Archiep's ten. Sci. Petrus de Glouuecеſtre habuit in d'nio donec rex W. in Angliam venit.

In CILTEHAM Hund. Stigand. Archiep's tenuit SUINDONE. Ibi erant iii hide et ii car. in d'nio et *vii* vill'i et ii bord et h'nt *vii* car. Ibi ſ't iiii ſervi. T'c val'b. iii lib. m'o iiii lib. et x ſolid. Hoc M. ten. Thomas Arch. de t'ra S't Oſuualdi et geldat.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Gundulf tenuit et ten. SCIPETUNE un. M. de una hida et geld. et ibi i car. in d'nio & val. viii ſolid. De Thoma Arch. ten.

PIN tenuit i M. de i hida in HAGEPINE & geld. Anſgerus ten. de Thoma Arch. & h't i car. in d'nio. Valuit xx ſol. modo x ſolid.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Sc's Petrus de Glouuec. tenuit LECCE & Eldred Archiep's tenuit cum Abbatia. Ibi erant xxiiii hide in d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xxxiii vill'i & xvi bord. cum xxx car. Ibi ſunt iiij ſervi & ii molini de vii ſolid. & iiii den.

Ad hoc M. adjacet Stanuuelle. Ibi ſunt ii car. in d'nio & v vill'i cum v car. & molin. de xl den. & iiii ſervi & ii ancille & in Culberlege eſt una hida p'tin. huic M.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. Walt. filius Pontii unum M. de xii hid. q't jacuit in eod M. T. R. E. Ibi ſunt ii car. in d'nio ap. Tormentone & xxv vill'i cum xii car. & iiii ſervi.

Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xviii lib. Thomas Arch. miſit ad firmam pro xxvii lib. Hida de Culberlege p'ciat xx ſol.

Q'd Walt'us ten. val. xiiii lib. Thomas Arch. calumniat. Stigandus Archiep's tenuit CUNTUNE. Ibi erant ix hide. Ibi ſunt ii car. & v ac. p'ti & xxii vill'i & v bord. cum xi car. Ibi v ſervi & molin. de v ſolid. T. R. E. val'b. viiii lib. modo vii lib. Thomas Arch. tenet. Unus h'o Rog. de Lurei ten. un. M. de iii hid. pertin. huic M. Hoc. ipſe Arch. calumniat.

In WITESTAN Hund. ELDRED Archiep's tenuit STANEDIS. De d'nio S. Petri de Glouueceſtre fuit. Ibi erant xv hide T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & viiii vill'i & xiiii bord. cum xvi car. & vii radecheniſt. h'ntes xvii car. Ibi viii ſervi & dimid. piſcaria. Silva dim. leuua l'g & una qr. lat.

Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xvi lib. modo xii lib. Thomas Archiep's ten. & ſimilit. geldat.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. Abb. de Glouuec. ii hid. & jure deb. ten'e. Com. Hugo ten. unam hidam injuſte. Vicecom. Durandus ten. iii hid. q's W. Com. ded. fr'i ejus Rogerio. Has calumniat. Archiep's Thomas.

In BERNITON Hund. Sc's Oſwaldus de Glouuec. tenuit WIDIFORDE. Ibi T. R. E. erant ii hide & ii car. in d'nio & iiii vill'i & iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & viii ac. p'ti & molin. de x ſolid. T. R. E. Val'b. xl ſol. m'o lx ſol. Rannulfus ten. de eod. ſc'o. Qualis t'c fuit talis eſt modo.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Sc's Oſwaldus tenuit in CERNEI un. M. de iiii hid. T. R. E. Iſd. ſc's ten. adhuc & h't ii car. in d'nio & vi vill'i & ii bord. cum v car. Ibi i ſervus & molin. de vii ſol. & ii ac. p'ti. T'c valuit c ſol. modo iiii lib.

In LANGEBRIGE Hund. Ulchetel tenuit LESSEDUNE M. de ii hid. modo ten. Rog. de Thoma Arch. h. t'ra geld. In d'nio eſt una car. & v vill'i & ii bord. cum iii car. Ibi iii ſervi & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit xl ſol. modo xxx ſol.

III. TERRA ECCL'E DE WIRECESTRE.

In BERNINTREU Hund. SC'A MARIA de Wireceſtre tenuit & ten. HUESBERIE. Ibi fuer. & ſunt l. hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & viii vill'i & vi bord. cum viii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & una ancilla. Ad hoc M. p'tin. h. membra. Henberie. Redeuuiche. STOCHE. GIETE. In his ſunt viiii car. in d'nio & xxvii vill'i & xxii bord. cum xxvi car. Ibi xx ſervi & ii ancille & xx colib'ti cum x car. & molin. de xx den.

Ad hoc M. p'tin. vi radecheniſt. h'ntes viii hid. & viii car. Non poterant a M. ſeperari & in Briſtou ii dom. reddeb. xvi den.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. Turſtinus filius Rolf v hid. in Auſtrecliue. & Giſleb'tus filius Turold iii hid. & dimid. in Contone. & Conſtantinus v hid. in Icetune. In his t'ris ſunt v car. in d'nio & xvi vill'i & xii bord. cum xii car. ibi xi ſervi.

De ead. t'ra hujus M. ten. Oſb'nus Gifard v hid. & nullum ſervitium facit.

Totum M. cum membris ſuis T. R. E. val'b. xxiiii lib. modo d'nium S. MARIE val. xxix lib. & xiiii ſol. & vi den. Q' ho'es ten. viiii lib.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a tenuit COLESBORNE & Suein de ea non poterat recedere. Ibi viii hide geld. Walterius f. Rog. tem de eccl'a. In d'nio eſt una car. & xviii vill'i & ii bord. cum v car. Ibi ii ſervi & iii ac. p'ti & ii molini de vii ſolid. & vi denar. T'c valuit viii lib. modo iiii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. AICOTE & Ailricus de ea. In Begeberie jacet. Ibi una hida. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & ii vill'i & iiii bord. cum ii car. Ibi ii ſervi & viii ac. p'ti molin. de lxiiii den. Valuit xx ſol. modo xxx ſolid. Ordric ten. de Ep'o.

In BECHEBERIE Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a tenuit BECHEBERIE. Ibi xxi hida. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xix vill'i & ii bord. cum xi car. Ibi iii radcheniſt. h'ntes iiii hid. & iiii car. & p'br h'ns iii hid. & cum ſuis iiii car. Ibi xi int. ſervos & ancillas & ii molini de xvii ſolid. & x ac. p'ti. De ead. t'ra hujus M. ten. Durandus de Ep'o un. M. de iii hid. & unam v' in Berneſleis. & Eudo vii virgat. ibid. pro M.

In his ſunt v car. in d'nio & xii vill'i cum vi car. Ibi xii ſervi. Tot. M. T. R. E. valuit xviii lib. & m'o ſimilit. Ulftanus Ep's ten. & geldat.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a ten. WIDINDVNE. Ibi xxx hide. Tres ex his nunq. geldauer. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xvi vill'i & viii bord. cum vii car. Ibi vi ſervi & x ac. p'ti ſilva i leuua l'g & dim. lat. & in Contone eſt una car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. & ii ſervi & molin. de v ſolid.

In eod. M. ſunt iiii radcheniſt. h'ntes ii hid. & iii virg. & h'nt ii car. & p'br h'ns dimid. & i car. In Glouuec. iiii Burgenſes redd. vii den. & obolum.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. de ep'o Morinus iii hid. in Fuſcote. Anſchitil ii hid. in Coleſburne & Willecot. Rob'tus iiii hid. & dimid. in Dodeſuuelle & Peclefurde. Schelinus v hid. in Nategraue. Drogo x hid. in Eſtone.

In his t'ris ſunt xvi car. in d'nio & li vill's & vii bord. cum xxviii car. Ibi xli ſervus & iii molini de xiii ſolid. & iiii denar. In Wicelcumbe i Burg'ſis redd. iii ſolid. In qibuſdam locis p'tum & ſilva ſed non multa. Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xxxviii lib. modo xxxiii lib. in't om's. Ulftanus Ep's ten. hoc M.

In TEDBOLDESTAN Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a tenuit CLIVE. Ibi xxx hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xvi vill'i & xix bord. cum xvi car. Ibi viii ſervi & unus Afrus. Ibi p'br h't i hid. & ii car. & unus radcheniſt. h'ns unam hidam & ii car. Ibi ſilva paruula.

De hac t'ra ejuſd. M. ten. de eccl'a Vicec. Durandus vi hid. in Surham. Rad's iiii hid. in Sapletone. Turſtinus f. Rolf vi hid. in Godrinton. In his t'ris ſunt in d'nio viii car. & xxii vill'i & vii bord. cum xiii car. Ibi xx ſervi & iii afri & molin. de xii den. & aliq'tum p'ti. De ead. t'ra ten. Bernardus & Raynaldus vii hid. in STOCHES & ſervitium S. MARIE noluit facere.

Tot. M. T. R. E. valuit xxxvi lib. modo xxvi lib. in't om's. Hoc M. ten. Ulſtanus Ep's.

In WITELAI Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a ten. in CONDICOTE ii hid. & Oſb'nus de Ep'o. Val. & valuit xl ſolid.

IIII. TERRA ECCL'E DE HEREFORD.

In CILTEHAM Hund. EP'S DE HEREFORD tenuit PRESTEBERIE. Ibi xxx hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xviii vill'i & v bord. cum viiii car. Ibi p'br & un. radcheniſt. cum ii car. & in Wicelcumbe i burg'ſis redd. xviii den. & int. ſervos & ancillas xi. Ibi xx ac. p'ti & ſilva de una leuua l'g & dimid. lat.

Ad hoc M. adjacet una villa SEVENHAMTONE ext. iſt. HUND. Ibi ſunt xx hide de ſup'dictis xxx hid. & ibi ſunt ii car. & xxi vill'i cum xi car. ibi iii lib'i ho'es h'ntes vii car. cum ſuis ho'ibus.

De his xx hid. ten. Durandus de Ep'o iii hid. Tot. M. T. R. E. valuit xii lib. modo xvi lib. Hoc M. ten. Rotb'tus Ep's eid. Urbis.

V. TERRA EP'I OSBERNI.

IN SINESHOVEDES Hund. EP'S de EXECESTRE ten. ALDELANDE Aluui tenuit ho. Com. Heraldi & poterat ire quo volebat. Ibi ii hide una geld. alia non. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & unus vill's & vi bord. cum i car. Ibi ii ſervi & x ac. p'ti. T'c valuit iiii lib. modo xx ſol.

In BACHESTANES Hund. Iſd. Ep's ten. Tidrentune. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide & ii car. ſunt in d'nio & unus vill's & v bord. & ii ſervi & xx ac. p'ti. ſilva dimid. leuu. in l'g & lat. Valuit c ſolid. m'o xl ſol.

VI. TERRA EP'I CONSTANTIEN'S.

In BACHESTANES Hund. EP'S de S. LAUDO ten. ACTUNE & Ilgerus de eo. Ibi ii hide & dimid. in d'nio eſt i car. & iiii vill'i & v bord. & i ſervus & ii ancille cum i car. & dimid. Ibi dimid. molin. de xvi den. & x ac. p'ti & una qr. ſilve. Val. & valuit xl ſolid. Ebbi tenuit hoc M. h'o Brictric f. Algar.

In SINESHOVEDES Hund. Iſd. Ep's ten HANBROC & Oſulfus de eo. Algar tenuit de Rege E. & poterat ire quo voleb. T'ra eſt v car. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & ii vill'i cum ii car. & ii ſervi & vi ac. p'ti. Valuit c ſolid. modo lx ſolid.

Iſdem Ep's ten. unum MANER. de una hida & Goiſmerus de eo. In iſta hida q'do arat. non ſunt niſi lxiiii ac. t're. Ibi eſt in d'nio i car. Valuit xx ſol. modo xvi ſolid.

Iſd. Ep's ten. ESTOCH & Tetbaldus de eo. Eldred tenuit de Com. Heraldo & poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide una geld. al'ra non. In d'nio eſt una car. & ii vill'i & i bord. cum i car. Ibi vi ſervi & v ac. p'ti. Valuit xl ſolid. modo xx ſolid.

In POLCRECERCE Hund. Iſd. Ep's tenuit DIDINTONE & Rob'tus de eo. Aluuardus tenuit. tempus Regis E. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xiiii vill'i & viii bord. cum

cum viii car. Ibi x ſervi & ii molin. de x ſol. & x den. & ii ho'es de v ſolid. & xii ac. p'ti ſilva dimid. leuuā l'g & dim. lat. Val. & valuit viii lib.

Iſd. Ep's ten. WAPELIE & Aldredus de eo. Iſd. tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida in d'nio i car. & ii ſervi. Val. & valuit xx ſolid.

In LETBERGE Hund. Iſd. Ep's ten. LEGA & Rob'tus de eo. Algar tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida geld. & ii car. in d'nio & iii bord. & ii ſervi cum i car. Val. & valuit xx ſolid.

In LANGELIE Hund. Iſd. Ep's ten. HERDICOTE & Rob'tus de eo. Cuulf tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide geld. & ii car. ſunt in d'nio & ii bord. & iiii ſervi & iiii vill'i & x ac. p'ti & ſilva. Val. & valuit xl ſol.

In EDREDESTAN Hund. Ipſe Ep's ten. DODINTONE & Rogerus de eo. Ulnod tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida & dim. & tertia pars dim. hide in d'nio eſt i car. & iiii vill'i & unus bord. cum i car. Ibi iii ſervi. Val. et valuit xxx ſolid.

VII. TERRA ECCL'E DE BADE.

In LANGELEI Hund. SC'S PETRUS DE BADA tenuit ALVESTONE. Ibi v hid. Tres geldant ex his ii non geld. c'ceſſu E. & W. regum. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & viiii vill'i & vi bord. & p'br & unus radchen. cum x car. Ibi vii ſervi & p'ta & ſilva ad M. Suſtinend. valuit c ſol. modo iiii lib. Ipſa eccl'a ten. adhuc.

In PVLCRECERCE Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. ESCETONE ibi v hide harum ii ſunt a geldo quiete c'ceſſu E. & W. regum. Tres non geld. In d'nio eſt una car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. & unus radchen. Int. om's iii car. Ibi i colib'tus & molin. de l. denar. & vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

VIII. TERRA ECCL'E GLASTINGBER.

In PVLCRECERCE Hund. S'CA MARIA DE GLASTINGEBERIE ten. PVLCRECERCE. Ibi xx hide in d'nio ſ't vi car. & xxiii vill'i & viii bord. cum xviii car. ibi x ſervi & vi ho'es redd't c maſſas ferri x minus & in Glouuecestre i burg'ſis redd. v den. & ii colib'ti redd. xxxiiii den. & iii francig. ſunt ibi & ii molini de c den. ibi lx ac. p'ti & ſilva dimid. leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit xx lib. modo xxx lib.

IX. TERRA ECCL'E MALMESBER.

In LANGELEI Hund. SC'A MARIA de MALMESBERIE tent. LITELTONE. Ibi v hide harum ii & dimid. geld. aliæ ſunt quiete. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xiii vill'i & ii bord. cum viii car. Ibi eccl'a & p'br & xxx ac. p'ti. Valuit lx ſolid. modo c ſolid.

X. TERRA S. PETRI DE GLOWEC.

In DVDESTANES Hund. SC'S PETRUS DE GLOWECESTRE tenuit T. R. E. M. BERTUNE cum membris adjacentibus Berneuude Tuffelege Mereuuent. Ibi xxii hide una v' minus. Ibi ſ't in d'nio viiii car. & xlii vill'i & xxi bord. cum xlv car. Ibi xii ſervi & molin. de v ſolid. & cxx ac. p'ti & ſilva v qr. l'g & iii lat. Valuit viii lib. modo xxiiii lib. Hoc M. qietum fuit ſemp. a geldo & ab omni regali ſervitio.

In BLACELAWES Hund. Ipſa ead. eccl'a tenuit FROWECESTRE. Ibi v hide. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & viii vill'i & vii bord. cum vii car. ibi tres ſervi & x ac. p'ti & ſilva iii qr. l'g & ii qr. lat. Valuit iiii lib. m'o viii lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOWES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. BOXEWELLE. Ibi v hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xii vill'i & i radcheniſt. h'entes xii car. ibi viii ſervi & molin. de v ſolid. Valuit lxx ſol. modo c ſol.

In BRICTWOLDESBERG Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. CULNE. ibi iiii hide. in d'nio ſunt iii car. & xi vill'i & vii bord. cum xii car. ibi iiii ſervi. Valuit vi lib. modo viii lib. Duo molini reddeb. xxv ſolid.

IN BEGEBRIGES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. ALDESORDE. Ibi xi hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xxi vill'i & v bord. & ii franchig. cum xv car. Ibi vi ſervi. Valuit c ſolid. modo viii lib.

In WIDELES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. BOCHELANDE. Ibi x hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xxii vill'i & vi bord. cum xii car. Ibi viii ſervi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit iii lib. modo viiii lib.

In TETBOLDESTANES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. HINETUNE. Ibi xv hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & xxx vill'i & vii bord. cum xvi car. Ibi xi ſervi & un. francigena. Valuit iii lib. modo x lib. Hoc M. quietum eſt a geldo & ab o'i forenſi ſervitio p'ter eccl'e.

In TOLANGEBRIGES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. HAMME. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xxii vill'i & iiii bord. cum vii car. Ibi viii ſervi & xxx ac. p'ti ſilva q'tm M. ſufficit. Valuit xl ſol. modo iiii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. PRESTETUNE. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & viii vill'i & iiii bord. cum viii car. ibi iiii ſervi. Valuit xxx ſol. modo iiii lib.

In BOTELEWES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. LEDENE. Ibi iiii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & viii vill'i & unus bord. cum viii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & molin. de iiii ſolid. & x ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. l'g & ii qr. lat. Vix val. xxx ſol.

In WESTBERIES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. HAMME & MORTUNE. Int. ſilvam & plan. v hid. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vii vill'i & ii bord. cum vi car. ſilva i leuu. l'g & una lat. Ibi habuit eccl'a venationem ſuam p' iii haias T. R. E. & t'pr W. Valuit xx ſol. modo xl ſol.

In GERSDVNES Hund. In Omenie ten. fr. Reinbaldi ii hid. Ibi ii car. & v vill'i cum iii car. & iiii ſervi & xxiiii ac. p'ti & molin. de v ſol. Valuit xl ſol. modo vix xx ſol.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Uxor Walterij de Laci c'ceſſu Regis W. ded. ſc'o Petro pro anima viri ſui DUNTESBORNE Maner' de v hid. In d'nio iii car. & viii vill'i cum v car. Ibi xvi ſervi & molin. de ii ſolid. Val. iiii lib.

T. R. E. habeb. Sc's Petrus in Glouueceſtre de ſuis burgenſibus xix ſolid. & v den. & xvi ſalmons. Modo h't totid. ſalmons & l. ſol. Ibi eſt molin. de xii ſol. et iiii piſcarie ad uictum monachorum.

XI. TERRA ECCL'E DE WINCELCUMBE.

In SALEMONES Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIÆ de WINCELCUMBE ten. SCIREBURNE. Ibi xxx hid. ex his x ſunt libere ad curiam p'tin. Ibi ſunt in d'nio v car. & xl vill'i & vii bord. cum xxii car. ibi xii ſervi & iiii molini de xl ſol. & xxx ac. p'ti. T. R. E. val'b. xx lib. m'o xiiii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. Bladintvn. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & viii vill'i & iiii bord. cum v car. & viii ſervi & ii ancillæ. Ibi molin. de v ſol. & xxx ac. p'ti. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib.

In GRETESTANES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. TUENINGE. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xxiiii vill'i & viii bord. cum xxvii car. Ibi viii ſervi & ii ancillæ & xl ac. p'ti ſilva ii qr. l'g & i lat. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. FREOLINTUNE. Ibi eſt una hida et in d'nio iiii car. & vi ſervi & ii ancillæ. h. t'ra lib'a fuit & qieta ab omni geldo & regali ſervitio. Valuit xl ſol. m'o l. ſolid.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. ALDRITONE & qidam Miles de Abbe. Ibi ii hide & dimid. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & unus vill's cum una car. & adhuc iii poſſunt e'e. Ibi iiii ſervi. Val. & valuit xxx ſol.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. NIWETONE et duo Milites de Abbe. Ibi iii hide & dim. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & iii ſervi & ii vill'i cum i car. & adhuc vi ibi poſſent e'e. Val. & valuit xl ſolid.

Ipſa eccl'e ten. STANTONE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xiiii vill'i cum vii car. Ibi iii bord. & vi ſervi & vi ac. p'ti. Silva una leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Val. & valuit iii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. CERLETONE. Ibi ii hide libere & quiete. In d'nio eſt i car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum iiii car. ibi vi ſervi & molin. de xx den. & ii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xx ſolid.

In HOLEFORDES Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. SNAWESILLE. Ibi vii hide geldantes. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xii vill'i & ii bord. cum vi car. Ibi vi ſervi. Val. & valuit c ſolid.

In CELFLEDE Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. HENIBERGE. Ibi x hide ſunt harum ii in d'nio & ad ſervitium viii. In d'nio ſunt v car. & xv vill'i cum v car. Ibi viiii ſervi & iii ancillæ. Valuit vi lib. m'o viii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. EDELMINTONE. Ibi iii hide & dimidia. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xiii vill'i cum vi car. ibi iiii ſervi & ii ancillæ. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. HIDICOTE Ibi ii hide libere. In d'nio eſt i car. cum i ſervo. Val. & valuit xl ſolid.

T. R. E. defd'b. ſe h' eccl'a in Gloweceſtreſcyre pro lx hid.

ELSI de Ferendone ten. de ipſa Abbatia iii hid. & dimid. in WENRIC. Bolle tenuit & Abbatie dedit q'i cum iſta t'ra poterat ire quo voleb. In d'nio ſunt v car. & ix vill'i & vii bord. cum i car. & x ſervi & molin. & dimid. de xii ſolid. & vi den. Val. int. totum viii lib. Uluric tenuit de hac t'ra ii hid. pro M. & Tovi v virg. pro M. & Leuuinus. i virg. pro M.

Hoc M. quem ten. Elſi de Abbe injuſte jacuit in Salemoneſberie hd. poſtq. Bolle mortuus fuit. Modo jacet in Bernitone hd. judicio ho'um. ejuſdem hund.

XII. TERRA

XII. TERRA S. MARIE DE EVESHAM.

In SALEMONES Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE DE EVESHAM ten. MALGERESBERIE ad Eduuardeſtou. Ibi T. R. E. erant viii hide et nona hida jacet ad eccl'am S. Edwardi. Rex Adelredus qietam dedit ibi. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xii vill'i et unus lib. hom. & p'br int. ſe h'ntes vii car. Ibi vi ſervi & molin. de viii ſolid. p'ti aliq'tum. T. R. E. val'b. c ſolid. modo vii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. TEDESTROP. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & x vill'i & ii bord. cum iii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & unus miles cum ii car. Ibi parum p'ti. Valuit iiii lib. modo c ſolid.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. BORTVNE. Ibi x hide. In d'nio ſunt vi car. & xvi vill'i & viii bord. & ii lib'i ho'es cum vii car. Ibi p'br cum dim. car. Valuit viii lib. modo xii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. BRADEWELLE. Ibi x hide. ibi vi. car. ibi xiii ſervi in d'nio & xxv vill'i & viii bord. & unus lib. h'o & p'br. Int. om's h'nt xii car. In Glouuec. iiii burg'ſes & in Wicelcombe unus redd't xxvii den. Valuit tot. viii lib. modo xii lib.

In WIDELEI Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. SVELLE. Ibi iii hide & viiii vill'i & ii bord. et p'br. Int. om's iiii car. Ibi vi ſervi. Valuit iiii lib. modo v lib. In d'nio ſ't iii car. ibi iii molin. xx ſol.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. WILLERSEI. Ibi viii hide i ad Wiquennam. ibi iii car. in d'nio & xvi vill'os & iiii bord. & p'br cum vi car. Ibi ii ſervi & parum prati. Valuit iiii lib. modo c ſolid.

Ipſa eccl'a ten WESTUNE. Ibi iii hide & una libera. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & v vill'i & p'br cum ii car. Valuit xx ſol. m'o xl ſol.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. STOCH. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio eſt una car. & vii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. ibi i ſervus. Val. & valuit xl ſolid.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. HEDECOTE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio eſt una car. & ii ſervi & uxores iiii vill'orum nuper defunctorum h'nt i car. Val. & valuit xx ſolid. Has ii villas h't abb. ii militibus ſuis comendatas.

In Ferdingo de WICELCOMBE habuit S. Maria de EVESHAM lvi hidas T. R. E.

XIII. TERRA S. MARIE DE ABENDONE.

In GRETESTAN Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIÆ de ABENDVNE ten. DUBENTONE. Ibi vii hide & dimid. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xiii vill'i & viii bord. cum viii car. Ibi vi ſervi & molin. de vi ſolid. T. R. E. Val'b. xii lib. modo viiii lib. Hoc. M. geldab. T. R. E.

XIIII. TERRA S'CE MARIE DE P'SORE.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE de PERSORE ten. KVLEGE. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xiiii vill'i & unus bord. cum vii car. Ibi v ſervi & molin. de l. den. & vi ac. p'ti & ſilva iii qr. l'g & una lat. Val. c ſolid.

In GRIMBOLDESTOV Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. HAVOCHESBERIE. Ibi xvii hide. In d'nio v car. & xviii vill'i & xxv bord. cum xv car. Ibi ii ſervi et vii colib'ti. Ibi iii molini de xix ſol. et ii den. et x ac. p'ti. Silva de ii leuu. l'g et una lat. Valuit xvi lib. modo x lib.

XV. TERRA S. MARIE DE COVENTREV.

In CELFLEODE Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIE de COVENTREV ten. MERESTONE. Ibi x hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. et xv vill'i et iii bord. cum xii car. Ibi vi ſervi et p'tum de x ſol. Valuit viii lib. modo c ſolid.

XVI. TERRA S. MARIE DE CORMELIIS.

In BOTESLAU Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE de CORMELIES ten. NOENT. Rex E. tenuit. Ibi vi hide. non geldauer. Rogerius Com. ded. huic eccl'ie pro Anima Patris ſui conceſſu Regis W. In d'nio ſunt iii car. et viiii vill'i et viiii bord. cum xii car. Ibi p'poſitus h'ns i vill'm et dim. et v bord. Int. om's h'nt v car. et molin. de xx den. Ibi ii ſervi et ii molin. de vi ſol. et viii den. De ſilva xxx den.

De hac t'ra ten. Durandus de Abbe i hid. et ibi h't i car. et v bord. et ii ſervos cum ii car. Ibi ii haie quas h't ſaiſitas rex.

Totum M. T. R. E. val'b. iiii lib. modo c ſol. hida Durandi xii ſol.

De t'ra hujus M. ten. Will's filius Baderon unam v' p. m'm.

XVII. TERRA S'CE MARIE DE LIRE.

In RESPIGET Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIE de LIRE ten. TANTESBORNE. Ibi i hida et una v'a. In d'nio eſt una car. et ii bord. Val. et valuit xx ſolid. Hanc t'ra ded. ip'i ecl'æ Rogerus de Laci. Edmer tenuit T. R. E.

XVIII. TERRA ECCL'E DE EGLESHAM.

In CELFLEDETORN Hund. ECCL'A DE EGLESHAM ten. MUCELTUDE. Ibi xiiii hide. In d'nio ſunt v car. et xx vill'i et viii bord. cum x car. Ibi viii ſervi et ii ancillæ et xxiiii menſuræ Salis de Wich. Val. et valuit x lib. Ead. eccl'a tenuit T. R. E.

XIX. TERRA S. PETRI WESTMON.

In DERHEST Hund. ECCL'A S. PETRI WESTMONAST. ten. DERHEST. Ibi ſ't lviiii hide. In capite M. erant T. R. E. v hide. Ibi ſunt iii car. et xx vill'i et viii bord. cum x car. Ibi vi ſervi et lx ac. p'ti ſilva ii leuu. l'g et dimid. leuu. lat. Val. et valuit x lib.

Ad hoc M. p'tin. he BEREW. Herdeuuic v hid. Bortune viii hid. Teodcha vii hid. Sudtune v hid. Int. tot. xxv hid. Ibi in d'nio ſunt xiii car. et xlv vill'i et xxvii bord. cum xxi car. Ibi xxxvii ſervi et iiii molini de xx ſolid. et xx ac. p'ti. Silva i leuu. l'g et dim. lat. et Broce iii qr. l'g et i lat.

De t'ra hujus M. teneb. radchen. id eſt lib'i ho'es T. R. E. qui tam. om's ad opus d'ini arabant et herciabant falcabant et metebant.

Ad Almundeſtan Brictric i hida. Reimbaldus ten. Ad Telinge Godric ii hid. Ad Wicfeld Eduui i hid. Ad Toteham Eduui i hid. H. ten. Walterius Pontherius. Ad Botingtune ii hid. Ad Bortune ii hid. Has tenuit Wluui. Ad Chinemertune dim. hid. Leuuinus tenuit. Girardus tenet iſtas t'ras. Ad Giningtune Eluui i hid. et unam v' Ad Tereige Leuuinus dimid. hid. Ad Trinleie Edricus ii virg. et dimid. H. ten. Will's filius Baderon. Ad Chinemertune Eluuinus dimid. hid. H. ten. Balduinus Abb. Ad Hasfelde Brictric i hid. et dimid. Turſtinus f. Rolf ten. Ad Lemingtune Anti iii hid. Giſleb'tus f. Turaldi ten. Ad Mortune Elfridus dimid. hid. Idem Ipſe tenet. In his t'ris ſunt in d'nio xi car. et dimid. et xiiii vill'i et xxvii bord. cum vii car. Ibi xiiii ſervi et xx ac. p'ti.

Preter hæc ten. Girardus Camerarius in Chenemertune viii hid. et in Botingtune iii hid. que ſemper geldaver. et Servitia alia fecer. in Derheſte hund. Sed poſtquam Girardus habuit nec geld. nec ſervitium reddidit.

Totum M. T. R. E. dabat de firma xli lib. et viii ſextaria mellis ad menſuram Regis. Modo val. xl lib. De his p'tin. ad d'nicum M. xxvi lib. et ad ho'es xiiii lib.

XX. TERRA S'CI DYONISII PARISII.

In DERHEST Hund. Eccl'a S. DYONISII tenet has villas. Hochinton v hid. Staruenton iii hid. Colne et Caldecote v hid. Contone xii hid. Preſton x hid. Welleford xv hid. In his t'ris ſunt in d'nio xv car. et lxxv vill'i et xii bord. cum *xxxiix* car. Ibi *xxxviii* ſervi et iiii molini de *xl* ſolid. et *xxxvi* ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. et dim. l'g et una leuu. et ii qr. lat.

De hac t'ra ſup'dicta ten. v lib'i ho'es iiii hid. et dimid. Ad eund. M. p'tin. ii hid. et dimid. ultra Saverne. In Olſendone v hid. In Lalege i hid. In Valton i hid. In Caneberton dim. hida. In his t'ris ſunt in d'nio v car. et v vill'i et *xviii* bord. cum viiii car. Ibi manet i lib. h'o. Ibi *xxxviii* ac. p'ti. Silva dim. leuua. l'g et ii qr. lat.

Ad hoc M. p'tin. *xxx* burgenſes in Glouuec. redd. *xv* ſol. et viii den. et in Wicelcombe ii burg'es redd. x denar.

T. R. E. Tot. M. valeb. *xxvi* lib. et x ſolid. modo *xxx* lib.

XXI. TERRA ECCL'E DE LANHEIE.

In CELFLEDETORN Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIÆ DE LANHEIE ten. ESTUNE Goda comitiſſa tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiii hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. et vi vill'i et unus miles cum iii car. et dimid. Ibi vi ſervi et iii ancillæ. Valuit c ſol. modo iiii lib.

XXII. TERRA S'CI EBRULFI.

In HOLEFORD Hund. Eccl'a S. EBRULFI ten. de Rege RAWELLE Wluuard tenuit T. R. E. Ibi x hide In d'nio ſunt iiii car. et *xvi* vill'i et ii bord. cum vi car. Ibi iii ſervi. Val. & valuit x lib. hoc M. nunq; geldavit.

XXIII. TERRA ECCL'E MONIALIUM DE CADOM.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Eccl'a S. TRINIT. MONIALIUM de CADOMO ten. de Rege PENNEBERIE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. et *viii* vill'i et unus faber cum iii car. Ibi ix ſervi et molin de *xl* den. Val. et valuit iiii lib.

In LANGETREU Hund. Ipſa eccl'a ten. HANTONE Goda Comitiſſa tenuit T. R. E. Ibi *viii* hide. In d'nio ſunt *v* car. et *xxxii* vill'i et x bord. cum *xxiiii* car. Ibi p'br et x ſervi et *viii* molini de xlv ſol. et *xx* ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. l'g et dimid. leuu. lat. Valet *xxviii* lib.

XXIIII. TERRA

XXIIII. TERRA ECCL'E DE TROARS.

In LANGETREW Hund. Eccl'a S. MARTINI de TROARS ten. HORSELEI dono Regis W. Goda tenuit ſoror R. E. Ibi x hide. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & vi vill'i & v bord. cum vi car. & un. Radcheniſt. & in Glouueceſtre una domus de vi den. Ibi molin. de l. denar. Valuit xii lib. m'o xiiii lib.

XXV. TERRA ECCL'E DE CIRECESTRE.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Eccl'a de CIRECESTRE ten. de rege ii hid. in Elemoſina & de rege E. Tenuit quietas ab om'i conſuetudine. Ibi ſunt vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit hoc xl ſol.

XXVI. TERRA RENBALDI PR'BI.

In GERSDONES Hund. Reinbaldus ten. OMENIE de rege. Godricus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiii hide & una v'. In d'nio ii car. & viii vill'i & i bord. cum vi car. & p'bro. Ibi viii ſervi & ii molini de x ſolid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c ſolid.

Iſd. Reinbaldus ten. DRIFELLE. Elaf tenuit de Comite Toſti. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio iiii car. & viii vill'i & ii bord. & p'br cum v car. Ibi xv ſervi & molin. de v ſolid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit viii lib.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. Rainbaldus ten. in NORTCOTE i hid. Godricus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio eſt una car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. Ibi vi ſervi. Val. xl ſolid. Hic tainus poterat ire quo volebat.

Iſd. Rainb. ten. PRESTETUNE. Elaf tenuit T. R. E. Ibi viii hide geld. p'ter d'nium. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & vii vill'i & vi bord. cum vi car. Ibi viiii ſervi & xii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit viii lib. Ipſe Ealf poterat ire quo voleb.

XXVII. TERRA ROGERIJ COMITIS.

In GERSDONES Hund. COMES ROGERIUS ten. HANTONE & Turoldus de eo nepos Wiget. Leueric tenuit. Ibi v hide. In d'nio eſt i car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. & p'br & ii alij ho'es. Int. om's h'nt ii car. & dimid. Ibi vi ſervi. Valuit viii lib. modo iii lib.

XXVIII. TERRA HUGONIS COMITIS.

In BISELEIE Hund. COMES HUGO ten. BISELEGE & Rob'tus de eo. Ibi viii hide. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xx vill'i & xxviii bord. cum xx car. Ibi vi ſervi et iiii ancille. Ibi ii p'bri & viii radcheniſt. h'ntes x car. & alij xxiii ho'es redd'tes xliiii ſolid. & ii ſextar. mell. Ibi v molini de xvi ſolid. & ſilva de xx ſolid. & in Glouuec. xi burg'ſes redd'tes lxvi den. Valuit xxiiii lib. modo xx lib.

Ibid. ten. ipſe Comes i hid. ad Troham. Levenod tenuit de rege E. & poterat ire quo voleb. H. t'ra geld. Ibi ſunt iiii bord. cum i car. & iiii ac. p'ti. Val. xx ſolid.

Ibid. ten. ipſe com. dimid. hid. quam Rog. de Laci calumn'at. ad Egeiſuurde teſte comitatu. Val. x ſol. & geld.

In WITELAI Hund. Ipſe Comes ten. CAMPEDENE. Com. Haroldus tenuit. Ibi xv hide geldant. In d'nio vi car. & l. vill'i & viii bord. cum xxi car. Ibi xii ſervi & ii molini de vi ſolid. & i denar. Ibi iii ancille. Valuit xxx lib. modo xx lib.

In LANGETREU Hund. Iſdem Com. ten. WESTONE. Elnod tenuit. T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. In ip'o hund. tenuit Leuuinus i hid.

Ipſe Com. ten. ii M. de iiii hid. geldant & ii ho'es ejus de eo. Elnod & Leuuinus tenuer. T. R. E. non fuit qi reſponderet de his t'ris ſed p. ho'es comitatus app'ciant viii lib.

XXIX. TERRA COMITIS MORITON.

In WITELAI Hund. COMES MORITON. ten. LANGEBERGE. Toni tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & iii vill'i & unus bord. cum i car. & iiii ſervi. Valuit iiii lib. m'o xl ſol. & geld.

XXX. TERRA GISLEBERTI E'PI LISIAC'SIS.

In LANGETREW Hund. HUGO Maminot ten. REDMERTONE de Giſleb'to ep'o Liſiac'ſi & ipſe de rege. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & i vill' & ii bord. & p'br cum i car. Ibi ii ſervi. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib. Leuuinus tenuit de rege E.

Iſdem Hugo ten. de ipſo ep'o LESSEBERGE. Leuuinus tenuit. Ibi v hide. In d'nio eſt una car. & v vill'i & p'br cum ii car. Ibi vii ſervi. Valuit x lib. modo l. ſolid.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Iſd. Hugo ten. SOPEBERIE de eod. ep'o. Aluuardus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & xx ac. p'ti. Silvæ aliq'tulum. Valuit viii lib. modo iiii lib.

XXXI. TERRA WILLELMI DE OW.

In BLACHELEW Hund. WILL'S de OW ten. STANHUS. Toui tenuit T. R. E. Ibi erant vii hide. Ibi ſunt in d'nio ii car. & xxi vill'i & viiii bord. cum xx car. Ibi iiii ſervi & ii molini de xvii ſolid. & vi denar. Ibi ii arpens. uinee. Val. & valuit viii lib. Hoc M. geldat.

In LEDENEI Hund. Iſd. Will's ten. ALVREDESTONE. Bondi tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. geldant nil. Ibi eſt in d'nio ſed v vill'i & iii bord. h'nt iii car. Ibi piſcaria de xii den. & x ac. p'ti. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit xx ſolid. modo xxx ſolid. Henricus de Fererijs calumniat eo q'd Bondi tenuerit. Willi. v'o anteceſſor tenuit Rad. de Limeſi.

Iſd. W. ten. ibid ii hid. geld. & ibi ſunt ii vill'i cum ii car. Vlnod tenuit. Val. & valuit x ſolid.

Iſd. W. tenuit WIGHEIETE & Rad. de Limeſi ante eum. Aleſtan tenuit. T. R. E. N'c eſt juſſu Regis in foreſta ſua. Ibi erant vi hide & geld'b. & valeb. lx ſolid. modo non eſt niſi piſcaria de x ſolid.

In TWIFERDE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. ODELAVESTON. Briƈtric f. Algari tenuit. Ibi ii hide. Nil ibi eſt in d'nio niſi v vill'i cum v car. Ibi una piſcaria in Saverna de v ſolid. & molin. de xl denar. Val. & valuit xx ſolid. h. t'ra geld.

Iſte W. ten. in TIDEHAM unam v' & dimid. geldant. Stigand Arch. tenuit. Ibi i vill'us cum i car. & ii piſcarie. Val. & valuit x ſol.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſdem W. ten. DUNTESBORNE. Aleſtan tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide & dim. geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vi vill'i & iiii bord. cum v car. & dimid. Ibi vii ſervi & molin. de viii ſolid. Hoc M. ten. Radulfus de Will'o & geld. ſed ipſe geld. retin. de iii hid. Un. francig. ten. dimid. hid. de ipſa t'ra & ibi h't i car. cum ſuis ho'ibus. Tot. T. R. E. val'b. x lib. modo viii lib.

Iſdem W. ten. in TORNENTONE i hid. & Herb'tus de eo. Leuricus tenuit. T. R. E. & potuit ire quo voluit. In d'nio eſt una car. & iiii ſervi. Valuit xl ſolid. modo xx ſol.

In LANGETREV Hund. Iſd. W. ten. SCIPTONE ſic' Rad. de Limeſi teneb. Wlui tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & ii bord. & viii ſervi. Val. & valuit xl ſol. Ipſe Wluui poterat ire quo vellet. Hugo ten. de Will'o.

Iſd. W. ten. CULCORTORNE & Herb'tus de eo. Scireuold tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii virg. & v acre. In d'nio eſt una car. & iii ſervi. Val. & valuit xxxv ſol. Hanc t'ram tenuit Rad's de Limeſi ſed non fuit Aleſtani.

In DUDESTANES Hund. Iſd. W. ten. BEIEWRDE. Aleſtan tenuit. Ibi viii hid. In d'nio ſunt vi car. & xx vill'i & xiiii bord. cum xxiiii car. Ibi xvii ſervi & molin. de xii denar. Silva ii leuu. l'g & una lat. Valuit xv lib. modo xiii lib.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. SUELLE. Erneſi tenuit T. R E. Ibi iii hide geld. Valuit xl ſol. modo x ſol.

XXXII. TERRA WILL'I FILIJ BADERON.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Will's filius BADERON tenuit ii hid. in CIRECESTRE & Hugo ten. de eo. In d'nio eſt una car. & unus vill's & dimid. & iiii bord. cum i car. Ibi ii ſervi. Valuit c ſolid. modo lxx ſolid. Aluui tenuit hanc t'ram.

Iſd. Will's ten DUNTESBORNE. Chetel & Aluric tenuer. & poterant ire quo volebant. Ibi iii hide & dimid. In d'nio i car. & dimid. eſt & unus vill's & ii bord. cum i car. Ibi i ſervus. Valuit x lib. modo lxx ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. in SUDITONE i hid. Oſuuid tenuit T. R. E. & potuit ire quo voluit. In d'nio eſt i car. & iiii ſervi. Val. & valuit xxiiii ſol.

In LANGETREU Hund. Iſd. W. ten. Weſtone. Bricſi tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & ii vill'i & iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & vi ac. p'ti. Valuit vi lib. modo iii lib.

In BOTELAU Hund. Iſd. W. ten. TEBRISTON. Ibi v hide. Vlfelmus tenuit de rege E. & poterat ire quo vellet. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & x vill'i & viii bord. cum viii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & ſilva iii leuu. l'g & una lat. Valuit vi lib. & x ſolid. modo c ſolid.

Iſd. W. ten. HVNTELEI. Aluuin tenuit de Ældred Archiep'o & poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio eſt una car. & iiii vill'i & vi bord. cum iii car. Ibi i ſervus. Silva ii leuu. l'g & i lat. Valuit xl ſol. m'o xxx ſolid.

In WESTBERIE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. HOPE. Forne & Ulfeg tenuer. de rege E. & ibi v hide geld. & poterant ipſi teini ire quo voleb. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xii vill'i & unus bord. cum xii car. Ibi iii ſervi & molin. de xvii denar. Valuit viii lib. modo c ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. STAURE. Ulfeg tenuit T. R. E. Valuit x ſol. modo v ſol. Ibi eſt una hida & non geldat.

Iſd. W. ten. ii virg. & dimid. & ibi h't i vill'm & i bord. Anteceſſor ejus Wihanoc tenuit ſed comitatus affirmat hanc t'ram eſſe de d'in'ca firma regis in Woſtberie. Val. iii ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. NEUNEHAM. Ibi i hida & iii vill'i & iii bord. redd'tes xx ſol. H. t'ra non geldat. Silva ibi ii qr. l'g & una lat.

In LEDENEI Hund. Iſd. W ten. LEDENEI. Alfer tenuit T. R. E. Ibi vi hide geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iii vill'i & v bord. cum ii car. Ibi iii ſervi & molin. de v ſol. & xx ac. p'ti & in Waie dimid. piſcar. Silva i leuu. l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit iiii lib. modo xl ſolid.

Iſd. W. ten. HIWOLDESTONE. Ulfeg tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. H. t'ra juſſu regis eſt in foreſta. Valet xxx ſol.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. HAGENEPENE & Goisfridus de eo. Eduui tenuit. Ibi v hid. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vi vill'i cum iii car. Ibi iiii ſervi. H. t'ra geldat. Valuit c ſol. modo lx ſol.

XXXIII. TERRA WILLELMI CAMERARIJ.

In WITELAI Hund. Will's Camerarius ten. ——————WENECOTE. Wenric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. Ibi iiii ſervi. Val. & valuit iiii lib. Hoc. M. geldat.

XXXIIII. TERRA WILL'I GOIZENBODED.

In CEOLFLEDE Hund. Will's Goizenboded ten. PEBEWORDE de rege. Vluiet & Uluuardus tenuer. T. R. E. pro ii M. Ibi vi hide & una v'. In d'nio eſt una car. & i bord. & unus ſeruus. Valuit vii lib. modo iiii lib. & x ſolid.

Iſd. W. ten. WENITONE. unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & ii vill'i & unus francig. ten. i hid. & dimid. cum i car.

Hoc M. miſit Algar Com. in Pebeuuorde. Valuit x ſol. modo xl ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. CLOPTUNE. Huſcarle tenuit T. R. E. Ibi x hide. In d'nio iii car. & xii vill'i & iiii bord. & unus radcheniſt. cum viiii car. In Wicelcombe unus burg'ſis. Valuit viii lib. modo c ſolid.

In WITELAI Hund. Iſd. Will's ten BRISTENTUNE. Briſmar tenuit. Ibi x hide. In d'nio iiii car. & xviii vill'i & iiii bord. cum xiiii car. Ibi viii ſervi & iii ancillæ & ii molini de xv ſolid. Valuit xii lib. modo vii lib.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Will's ten. Callicote & Rannulfus de eo. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio iii car. & viii inter ſervos & ancillas. Valuit lx ſol. modo xl ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. AILEWRDE. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi una hida geld. In d'nio i car. & ii ſervi. Valuit vi ſol. modo iii ſol.

In HOLEFORD Hund. Iſd. Will's ten. FERNECOTE. Aluuinus tenuit. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio ii car. & iiii vill'i cum iiii car. & xiii inter ſervos & ancillas. Goisfridus ten. de Will'o. Valuit x lib. modo iii lib.

Iſd. W. ten. GETINGE. Rex E. tenuit & accommodavit eum Aluuino, Vicecomiti ſuo, ut in Vita ſua habet. Non tam dono dedit ut comitatus teſtat. Mortuo v'o Aluuino Rex W. dedit Richardo cuidam juveni uxorem ejus & t'ram. N'c Will's ſucceſſor Richardi ita ten. hanc t'ram. Ibi x hide harum viiii geldant. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & iiii vill'i & iii francig. & ii radcheniſt. & p'br cum ii bord. Inter om's h'nt v car. Int. ſervos & Ancillas xi & ii molini de xiiii ſolid. Ibi v ſalinæ redd't xx ſummas ſalis. In Wicelcombe ii burgenſes redd't xi ſol. & iiii denar. Valuit xvi lib. modo vi lib.

Iſd. W. ten. CATESLAT. Aluuinus tenuit. Ibi ii hide geld. In d'nio ii car. & iiii ſervi & molin. de v ſolid. Valuit xl ſolid. modo x ſolid.

In BOTELAU Hund. Iſd. W. ten. TETINTON. Aluuinus tenuit. Ibi vi hide. In d'nio eſt una car. & viiii vill'i & vii bord. cum viiii car. Valuit vi lib. modo iii lib.

In BERINTONE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. ii hide in BERINTONE & Radulfus de eo. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio eſt una car. & unus ſervus & molin. de xl den. & vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xl ſol.

In WESTBERIE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. dimid. hid. t're & dimid. piſcaria. Aluuinus Vicecom. tenuit & uxori ſue dedit. H. t'am fuer. de firma Regis in Weſtberie.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. W. ten. in DVNBENTVNE i hid. Sauuinus tenuit T. R. E. & potuit ire quo voluit. Valuit xx ſolid. modo xii ſolid.

XXXV. TERRA WILL'I FILIJ WIDON.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Will's filius Widonii ten. de rege DIRHAM. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi vii hide geld. In d'nio eſt una car. & xiii vill'i & xiii bord. cum ii car. Ibi viii int. ſervos & ancillas & iii molini de xv ſolid. & vi ac. p'ti. Valuit xii lib. modo viii lib.

Iſd. Will's tenuit iii hid. hujus M. Quibus Durandus vicecom. ſaiſierat S. MARIAM de Perſore juſſu regis quas W. Com. dederat Turſtino filio Rolf cum hoc M.

XXXVI. TERRA WILL'I FROISSELEW.

In DUDESTAN Hund. Will's Froiſſeleuu. ten. de rege ULETONE. Godric tenuit. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iiii bord. & iiii ſervi. Valuit xxx ſol. modo lx ſol.

In WITELAI Hund. Iſd. W. ten. in CONNICOTE dimid. hid. geld. Ibi erat i car. & iiii ſervi. Valuit xx ſol. modo iii ſolid. Brittric tenuit T. R. E.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. W. ten. in LITENTUNE i hidam. Godric tenuit. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & ii bord. & iii ſervi & molin. de iiii ſolid. Valuit xl ſol. modo xxx ſol. et geld.

XXXVII. TERRA WILL'I FILLIJ NORMAN.

In LANGEBRIGE Hund. Will's filius Norman ten. MORCOTE. Ulfegh tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida. In d'nio eſt una car. cum ii bord. Valuit viii ſol. modo x ſol. H. t'ra non geld.

In WESTBERIE Hund. Iſd. Will's ten. BICANOFRE. Morganan tenuit. T. R. E. Ibi dimid. hida. In d'nio eſt dim. car. cum vi bord. Valuit v ſol. modo x ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. in DENE ii hid. et ii virg. t'ræ et dimid. Has tenuer. iii teini, Godric, Elric, et Ernui, T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt iii car. Ibi xxxviii bord. h'ntes vii car. et dimid. et tres ex eis redd't viii ſolid. Valuit xxxiii ſol. modo xliiii ſolid. Has t'ras c'ceſſit rex E. qietas a geldo pro foreſta cuſtod.

In BOTELAU Hund. Iſd. W. ten. TATINTON. Ulgar tenuit de rege E. H. t'ra lib'a eſt. Ibi ſunt vi bord. cum i car. Val. et valuit xx ſolid. Ibi una virg. t'ræ jacet ad foreſtam et redd. xii denar.

In BLIDESLAWE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. i hid. et dim. v' t're. Siuuardus et Winſtan tenuer. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et xvii bord. cum v car. Valuit xv ſol. modo xxx ſol.

XXXVIII. TERRA WILL'I LEURIC.

In CILTEHAM Hund. Will's Leuric ten. de rege LECHANTONE. Oſgot tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et ii vill'i et viii bord. cum i car. Ibi iiii ſervi. Silva una qr. l'g et una lat. Val. et valuit xl ſol.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. W. ten. HEILE. Oſgot tenuit T. R. E. Ibi xi hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. et viiii vill'i et xi bord. cum viii car. Ibi erant xii ſervi quos Will'us liberos feciț. Ibi molin. de x ſol. Silva una leuua l'g et dimid. lat. Valuit xii lib. modo viii lib. Hoc M. geldat.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Iſd. W. ten. WITETUNE. Oſgot tenuit. Ibi iii hide et geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et vi vill'i et unus radchen. et iiii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi molin. de x ſol. Silva una leuua l'g et dimid. lat. Valuit c ſol. modo lx ſol.

Iſd. W. ten. in SCIPETVNE iii hid. una v' minus et geld. Goisfridus ten. de eo. Oſgot tenuit. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et p'br et i vill's et iiii ſervi ſine car. Valuit xl ſol. modo xx ſol.

In BRADELEG Hund. Iſd. W. ten. TVRGHEDENE et Goisfridus de eo. Oſgot tenuit. Ibi v hide et una v' et dimid. In d'nio nichil. Ibi ſunt ii vill'i et iii bord. cum i car. H. t'ra geld. Valuit iiii lib. modo x lib.

XXXIX. TERRA ROGERIJ DE LACI.

In BOTELAU Hund. ROGERIUS DE LACI ten. de rege CHENEPELEI. Edricus et Leuricus tenuer. T. R. E. pro ii M. et poterant ire quo volebant. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſunt iii car. et x vill'i et vii bord. cum xii car. Ibi vii ſervi. Valuit iiii lib. modo c ſol.

Iſd. Rogerius ten. HORSENEHAL. Turchil tenuit de Com. Heraldo et poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et v vill'i

vill'i et iii bord. cum v car. Ibi ii ſervi et in Glouueceſt. iii burgenſes de xv den. Val. et valuit xl ſol.

Iſd. Rog. ten. CRASOWEL & Odo de eo. Ulfel tenuit T. R. E. & poterat ire quo vellet. Ibi i hida & una v'. In d'nio eſt una car. & iii vill'i & un. bord. cum iii car. Val. & valuit xx ſol.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. Iccumbe & Radulfus de eo. Haldene tenuit. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum una car. Ibi iiii ſervi & iii ancillæ. Val. & valuit xl ſol. H. t'ra geld.

Iſd. Rog. ten. RISEDUNE & Hugo de eo. Ibi viii hide geld'tes. Aluuard, & Aſchil, & Aluuard, & Uluui tenuer. pro iiii M. In d'nio ſunt vii car. & iiii vill'i cum ii car. Ibi xii ſervi & ii ancillæ. Ibi molin. de x ſolid. Val. & valuit vii lib. & x ſol.

In HOLEFORD Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. GETINGE. Ibi x hide geld. p'ter d'nicum q'd non geld. Brictric tenuit teinus regis Ed. In d'nio ſunt v car. & xxv vill'i et p'br & vii radchen. cum xviii car. Ibi xviii int. ſervos & ancillas & iii molini de xxiiii ſolid. & ſalina de xx ſol. & xii ſummas ſalis & in Wincelcumbe iii burgenſes de xxxii den. & in Glouuec. ii burg'ſes de x den. De ſilva & paſtura xl gallinas. Val. & valuit x lib.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. TANTESBORNE & Giſleb'tus de eo. Keneuuardus tenuit teinus regis E. & poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio eſt i car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. & dimid. Ibi ii ſervi. Val. xl ſol. & valuit.

In BISELEGE Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. Wiche. Ibi una hida geld. Erneſi tenuit. In d'nio eſt i car. & xxxv vill'i & xvi bord. & p'br & iii radchen. Inter om's h'nt lii car. Ibi xi ſervi & iiii molini de xxiiii ſol. Silva v leuu. l'g & ii lat. Valuit xx lib. modo xxiiii lib. Ipſe teinus poterat ire quo voleb.

In hac t'ra ten. S. MARIA de Cireceſtre i vill'in & partem ſilve. Hoc conceſſit ei W. Rex. Val. x ſol.

Iſdem Rog ten. EGESWORDE. Ibi i hida & dimid. geld. Eluuinus tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & iiii vill'i et iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi ii lib'i ho'es cum ii car. Ibi xv ſervi & molin. de xxx den. & ii ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Val. & valuit vi lib.

Iſdem Rog. ten. dimid. hidam cum i piſcaria in Waie & ibi i vill's cum una car. H. t'ra vocatur MODIETE. Val. & valuit xx ſol. Brictric tenuit.

Iſd. Rog. ten. dimid. hida in TEDEHAM. Arch. Stigandus tenuit. Ibi i vill's cum i car. & iiii piſcarie & dimid. Val. et valuit xx ſol.

In BRICTWOLDESBERG Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. QUENINTONE. Ibi viii hide. Tres lib'i ho'es tenuer. Dodo & alt. Dodo & Aluuoldus pro iii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. & geld. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xx vill'i & vii bord. & p'br & p'poſitus. Inter om's h'nt xii car. & ii radchen. cum i car. Ibi xii ſervi & ii molin. de xx ſol. & x ac. pr'ti. In Glouuec. i burg'ſis redd. iiii ſoccos, & ſab. i redd. ii ſol. Valuit viii lib. modo x lib.

Iſd. Rog. ten. LECCE & Will's de eo. Ibi v hide. Alduinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xii vill'i & i bord. cum v car. Ibi v ſervi & viii ac. pr'ti. Val. & valuit vi lib.

Iſd. Rog. ten. HETROPE & Will's de eo. Ibi ii hide. Dunning tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. cum i car. Ibi vi ſervi. Val. & valuit c ſol.

In BERNINTONE Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. WENRIC & Radulfus de eo. Ibi ii hide. W. Luric tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio eſt i car. & iii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. Ibi v ſervi & molin. de v ſol. & x ac. pr'ti. Valuit c ſol. modo iiii lib.

Iſd. Rog. ten. ibid. unam hid. & unam v' & Hugo de eo. Godric tenuit teinus regis E. In d'nio eſt i car. & ii bord. & unus ſervus & molin. de iii ſol. & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xxiiii ſolid.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. STRATONE. Ibi v hide geld. preter dominium. Edmundus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xvi vill'i & vii bord. cum p'bro h'ntes ix car. Ibi v ſervi & ii molini de xx ſolid. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

Iſd. Rog. ten, SUINTONE & mat. ejus ten. de ſua dote. Ibi vi hide. Godricus & Leuuinus tenuer. pro ii M. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & viiii vill'i & vi bord. & p'br cum vii car. Ibi ii ſervi & molinum de x ſol. Valuit viii lib. modo viiii lib.

Iſd. Rog. ten. ACHELIE. Ibi i hida & dimid. Leuuinus tenuit modo ten. Girardus de Rog. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & ii vill'i cum p'bro h'ntes ii car. & dimid. Ibi viiii ſervi. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib.

In SALESMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Roger & mat. ejus ten. SCLOSTRE. Ibi iii hide. Offa & Leuuinus tenuer. pro ii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & iiii bord. & viii ſervi & molin. de xii ſolid. Val. & valuit vi lib. De his iii hid. geldab. i hid. ſingul. annis pro x ſolid. ad opus regis.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. WORMETVN. Walt. f. Ercold. de eo. Ibi v hide geld. Eduui tenuit. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vi vill'i cum ii car. Ibi ii ſervi & molin. de viii ſolid. & x ac. p'ti. Valuit c ſol. modo iiii lib.

XL. TERRA ROGERIJ DE BELMONT.

In CEOLFLEDE Hund. ROGERUS de Belmont ten. DORSINTUNE & Rob'tus de eo. Ibi x hide. Saxi tenuit. In d'nio iii car. & viii vill'i cum v car. & vi ſervi. Valuit viii lib. modo c ſolid.

XLI. TERRA ROGERIJ DE LUERI.

In BRADELEGE Hund. ROGERIUS DE LUREI ten. HANTONE. Ibi x hide. Arch. Eldred tenuit. Rex E. ded. ei ii hid. qietas ex his x ut dicunt. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & x vill'i cum pr'b'o & i bord. cum v car. Ibi xi ſervi & in Wincelcumbe x burg'ſes redd't lxv denar. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

In LANGETREWES Hund. Iſdem Rog. ten. TETEBERIE Ibi xxiii hide geld. Siuuard tenuit T. R E. In d'nio ſ't viii car. & xxxii vill'i & ii bord. & ii radchen. cum p'bro inter om's h'ntes xiiii car. Ibi xviiii ſervi & molin. de xv den. & paſtura de x ſolid. & x ac. p'ti.

Iſd. Roger ten. UPTONE. Ibi ii hide & una v' geld. Aluricus tenuit de rege E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & v vill'i & iii bord. cum iii car. Ibi viii ſervi. Hec duo M. T. R. E. val'b. xxxiii lib. modo ſunt ad firmam pro l. lib.

Iſd. Rog. ten. Culcortone. Aluric tenuit & Anſchitil de eo. Ibi i hida & dim. In d'nio ii car. & iiii ſervi. Valuit xx ſol. modo xxx ſolid.

Iſd. Roger ten. HASEDENE. Ibi iii hide & iii virg. geld. Elnoc tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & vii dimidii vill'i & i bord. cum iii car. & xvii ſervi & dimid. molin. de xxx denar. & xv ac. p'ti. Hoc M. tenuit qidam ho. Rog. de ep'o baioc'ſi pro xvi iib. poſtea ded. ep's eidem Rogerio cum firma.

XLII. TERRA ROGERIJ DE BERCHELAI.

In RESPIGETE Hund. ROGERIUS de BERCHELAI ten. COBERLEIE. Ibi x hide. Dena tenuit teinus Regis E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xviiii vill'i & iiii bord. cum v car. Ibi iiii ſervi & v ac. p'ti. Silva iii qr. l'g & ii lat. Valuit vii lib. modo viii lib.

In HEDREDESTAN Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. Dodintone. Ibi iii hide & ii p'tes dimid. hide. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio eſt i car. & vii vill'i & iiii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & x ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iii lib.

In PULCRECERCE Hund. Iſd. Rog. ten. SISTONE. Anne tenuit. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & viii vill'i & x bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c ſolid.

XLIII. TERRA RADULFI DE BERCHELAI.

In PULCHECERCE Hund. RADULFUS frater ip'ius Rogerii ten. de rege WAPELIE. Ibi i hida. Godricus tenuit. In d'nio eſt una car. & iiii ſervi. Val. & valuit xx ſolid.

In BLACELEW Hund. Iſd. Rad. ten. STANLEGE. Ibi iiii hide & dim. Godricus & Wiſnodus tenuer. p. ii M. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vi vill'i & xiiii bord. cum xii car. Ibi v ſervi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit & val. c ſolid.

XLIIII. TERRA RADULFI PAGENEL.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. RADVLFVS Pagenel ten. TORENTVNE et Radulfus de eo. Ibi iiii hide et dimid. geld. Merleſuen tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & x vill'i & i bord. cum iii car. Ibi x ſervi. Valuit x lib. modo c ſolid.

In LANGETREWES Hund. Teneb. Rog. de Iurei unam v' t'ræ & dimid. de Rad. Paganel quam utriq; derelinquerunt.

XLV. TERRA RADULFI DE TODENI.

In WITELAI Hund. RADULFUS de Todeni ten. CHEURINGAURDE & Rogerius de eo. Ibi x hide. Briſmar tenuit. In d'nio iii car. & xiii vill'i & unus radchen. cum vi car. & viiii inter ſervos & ancillas. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

In SALEMANES-

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Radulfus ten. Icumbe & Rog. de eo. Ibi x hide geldantes. In d'nio iii car. & xii vill'i & ii bord. cum vii car. Ibi viii ſervi. Val. & valuit vii lib.

In BOTELAU Hund. Iſd. Rad. ten. BRUNMEBERGE. Ibi v hide. Com. Heraldus tenuit. In d'nio eſt i car. & xi vill'i & viii bord. cum xiiii car. Ibi unus ſervus. Silva ii leuu. l'g & una lat. Valuit viii lib. modo c ſolid.

In GERSDONES Hund. Iſd. Radulfus ten. HAREHILLE & Rogerius de eo. Ibi v hide. Elric Aluuinus & Ulricus tenuer. p. iii M.

Iſd. Radulfus ten. OMENIE & CERNEI & Rogerius de eo. Ibi iiii hide. Quatuor teini tenuer. p. iiii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio x car. & i vill's & i bord. Ibi xxi ſerv. & molin. de v ſol. & xxx ac. pr'ti. Valeb. x lib. modo vi lib.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Rad. ten. SUELLE & Drogo de eo. Erneſi tenuit. Ibi vii hide geld. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & x vill'i cum vi car. & molin. de vii ſol. & vi den. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

XLVI. TERRA ROBERTI DE TODENI.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. ROTBERTUS de Todeni ten. RISENDONE. Ulf tenuit. Ibi xiii hide geld. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xxiii vill'i & vi bord. cum x car. Ibi viii inter ſervos & ancillas & molinus de x ſol. & unus burg'ſis in Glouueceſt. de iii den. Valuit xii lib. modo x lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Iſd. Rob'tus ten. HOREDONE. Ibi x hide geld. Ulf tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xi vill'i & viii bord. cum viii car. Ibi vii ſervi & molin. de vi ſolid. & xx ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. & una lat. Valuit xii lib. modo vii lib.

In BISELEGE Hund. Iſd. Rob'tus ten. SAPLETORNE & FRANTONE. In uno v hide & in alio v hide. Ulf tenuit. In d'nio ſunt vii car. & xvii vill'i & viiii bord. cum x car. Ibi xiii ſervi & ii molini de vi ſolid. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & ii qr. lat. H. ii M. T. R. E. val'b. xiiii lib. ſimul modo xvi lib.

XLVII. TERRA ROBERTI DISPENSAT.

In GRETESTANE Hund. ROTBERTUS Diſpenſator ten. WICUENE. Ibi x hide geld. Balduinus tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xxxii vill'i & x bord. cum xii car. Ibi i ſervus & ii molini de x ſol. & x ac. p'ti. In Wincelcumbe i burgenſis de xvi den. Valuit xii lib. modo xvi lib.

XLVIII. TERRA ROBERTI DE OILGI.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. ROTBERTUS de Olgi ten. RISENDVNE. Ibi x hide geld. Siuuard tenuit. In d'nio iiii car. & xii vill'i & ii bord. cum. v car. Ibi viii ſervi & ii molini de xx ſolid. Valuit x lib. modo viii lib.

In BRADELEG Hund. Iſd. Rotb'tus ten. TURCHEDENE. Ibi v hide & ii virg. & dimid. geld. Siuuard tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. et xii vill'i cum vi car. Ibi viii inter ſervos et ancill. Valuit vi lib. modo c ſol.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. ROGERUS de Olgi ten. NIWETONE de Oſb'no f. Ricardi. Ibi v hide geld. Turſtan tenuit. In d'nio ii car. et viii vill'i cum iiii car. et dimid. Val. iii lib.

XLIX. TERRA RICARDI LEGATI.

In HEDREDESTAN. Hund. RICARDUS Legatus ten. de rege TORMENTONE. Ibi viii hide. Alricus tenuit de rege E. In d'nio ſ't vi car. et xx vill'i et iiii bord. et p'br et unus radechen. Int. om's xii car. h'nt. Ibi xii ſervi. Valuit xii lib. modo xv lib.

L. TERRA OSBERNI GIFARD.

In LANGELEIE Hund. OSBERNUS Gifard ten. de rege ROCHEMTUNE. Ibi iii hide geld. Dunne tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et vi vill'i et vii bord. cum iii car. Ibi v ſervi et xx ac. p'ti et ſalina ad Wich de iiii ſummis ſalis. Silva i leuua l'g et dim. lat. Val. vi lib.

In LETBERG Hund. Iſd. Oſb'nus ten. STOCHE. Ibi v hide geld. Dunne tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. et viii vill'i et iii bord. et p'br cum viii car. Ibi iiii ſervi. Valuit vi lib. modo viii lib.

In RESPIGET Hund. Iſd. Oſb'nus ten. BRIMESFELDE. Ibi viiii hid. geld. Duns tenuit de Com. Heraldo. In d'nio ſunt iii car. et xvi vill'i et vi bord. et p'br cum xii car. Ibi viii ſervi et iiii ancillæ et ii molini de lxiiii den. In Glouuec. v burg'ſes de ii ſol. Val. et valuit xii lib.

Iſd. Oſb'nus ten. ALDEBERIE ſed non p'tinuit ad Duns h'o t'ra quam Oſb'nus ten. ut ſcira dicit. Eilricus tenuit et potuit ire quo voluit. Ibi i hida et i car. Val. et valuit x ſol.

LI. TERRA GOISFRIDI ORLETEILE.

GOISFRIDUS ORLETEILE ten. de rege in BAUDINTUNE ii hid. et unam v' geld. Bolli tenuit. Non eſt in d'nio q'd. Ibi ii vill'i et viii bord. cum iii car. Val. et valuit lx ſol. Ibi viii ac. p'ti.

LII. TERRA GISLEB'TI FILIJ TUROLD.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. GISLEBERTUS filius Turoldi ten. in ACHELIE i hid. de rege et Oſulfus de eo. Keneward tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et iii bord. et vi ſervi. Valuit xl ſolid. modo xxx ſolid.

Iſd. Giſleb'tus ten. in TURSBERIE dim. hida et Oſuuard de eo. Aluuardus tenuit. In d'nio eſt i car. Valuit x ſol. modo xv ſol.

In RESPIGET Hund. Iſd. Giſleb'tus ten. CERNEI. Ibi vii hide. Elaf et fr. ejus duo teini tenuer. pro ii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio ſ't iiii car. et vii vill'i et vi bord cum v car. Ibi vi ſervi et molin. de viii ſolid. et vi ac. pr'ti. Silva ii qr. l'g et una lat. Ibi iiii milites Giſleb'ti h'nt cum ſuis ho'ibus vii car. et molin. de viii ſol. Tot. T. R. E. val'b. xiiii lib. modo xii lib.

Iſd. Giſl. ten. RINDECOMBE. Ibi v hide geld. Aluricus tenuit. In d'nio eſt i car. et iii vill'i et vii bord. cum iii car. Ibi vii ſervi et unus francig. ten. t'ram duor. villor. et molin. de viii ſolid. et iiii ac. pr'ti. Valuit vii lib. modo c ſolid.

Iſd. Giſl. ten. RINDECUMBE et Walterius de eo. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et iiii vill'i et iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi vi ſervi et molin. de v ſolid. et iii ac. pr'ti. Val. et valuit vi lib.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Giſleb'tus ten. ELEWRDE et Walterus de eo. Aluuinus tenuit. Ibi iiii hide geld. In d'nio ii car. et iii vill'i cum ii car. et vi inter ſervos et ancillas. Val. et valuit xl ſol.

Iſd. Giſl. ten. HURFORD. Alfer tenuit. Ibi i hida geld. In d'nio ii car. iiii vill'i et i bord. cum ii car. et li ſervi et molin. de v ſol. Val. et valuit xl ſolid.

LIII. TERRA DURANDI DE GLOWEC.

In WESTBERIE Hund. DURANDUS Vicecomes ten. unum M. de iii hid. Aluuold tenuit et geldab. In d'nio eſt i car. et iiii vill'i et iii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi ii ſervi. Valuit lx ſol. modo xl ſol.

In GERSDONES Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. in ESBROC i hid. et Miles ejus qidam de eo. In d'nio i car. et i bord. et i ſervus. Val. et valuit x ſolid.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. ii hid. in DUNTESBORNE et Radulfus de eo. Wluuardus tenuit pro M. de rege E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et iii vill'i et unus bord. cum i car. Ibi iiii ſervi et ii ac. pr'ti. Val. et valuit xl ſol.

In LANGETREU Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. CULCORTONE et Rogerus Ivri de eo. Ibi ii hide et ii v' et dimid. Grim tenuit. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et vi vill'i cum iii car. Val. et valuit iiii lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. DEDMERTONE et Anſchitil de eo. Ibi iii hide geld. Leuuinus tenuit de Com. Heraldo. In d'nio ſunt iii car. et viii bord. cum i car. et iiii ſervi et vi ac. pr'ti. Valuit xxx ſol. modo xl ſol.

In DVNESTANE Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. WADUNE. Ibi v hide. Quinque fr's tenuer. pro v M. et poterant ire quo voleb. et pares erant. In d'nio ſ't v car. et unus vill's et vii bord. cum v car. T. R. E. valeb. viii lib. m'o c ſolid.

In CELFLEDETORNE Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. CHIESNECOTE et Walterius de eo. Ibi ii hide et dim. Leuuinus et Leuui tenuer. pro ii M. In d'nio ſunt ii car. et iiii bord. Val. xl ſol. modo lx ſolid.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. ICCUMBE et Walterius de eo. Ibi ii hide geld. Turſtan tenuit. In d'nio ii car. et ii vill'i et ii bord. cum i car. et vi inter ſervos et ancillas. Valuit xxx ſol. modo xl ſol.

In WACRES-

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. SCIPTUNE & Radulfus de eo. Eduui tenuit. Ibi iii hide & dimid. geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iii vill'i cum ii car. & iiii ſervi & x ac. pr'ti. Valuit iiii lib. modo xl ſol.

In WITESTAN Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. in HERSEFELD vii hide geld. Godrick & Edric ii fr's tenuer. pro ii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & viiii vill'i & xi bord. cum viiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & v figuli redd't xliiii den. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & iii qr. lat. Val. & valuit vi lib.

Iſd. Durandus ten. MORTUNE. Ibi iii hide geld. Anti tenuit. In d'nio eſt i car. & iiii vill'i & vi bord. cum iii car. & dimid. Ibi iiii ſervi & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit iiii lib. modo xl ſol.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. Durandus ten. LITETUNE & Randulfus de eo. Ibi dimid. hida geld. Leuenot tenuit pro uno M. Ibi eſt una car. Val. & valuit x ſolid.

In WITELAI Hund. In CONDICOTE ten. Oſb'nus de Durando i hid. & dimid. Val. & valuit xx ſol.

LIIII. TERRA DROGONIS FILIJ PONZ.

In BLACHELEU Hund. DROGO Filius Ponz ten. de rege FRANTONE. Ibi x hide geld. Erneſi tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & x vill'i & viii bord. cum vi car. Ibi ix ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. & x ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & iii qr. lat. In Glouuec. i burg'ſis de vi den. Val. & valuit c ſolid. De hoc M. ten. Rog. de Laci i hid. injuſte.

In BRICSTUOLDES Hund. Iſdem Drogo ten. LECE. Ibi x hide geld. Cola tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xv vill'i & iiii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi viiii ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. & x ac. p'ti. Valuit viii lib. modo x lib.

LV. TERRA WALTERIJ FILIJ PONZ.

In BRICSTUOLDES Hund. WALTERIUS Filius Ponz ten. de rege LECE. Ibi x hide geld. Toſti Com. tenuit. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xvi vill'i & vi bord. & p'br cum viii car. Ibi xii ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit xii lib. modo xv lib.

LVI. TERRA WALTERIJ FILIJ ROGER.

In BERNINTON Hund. Walterius Filius Rogerij ten. de rege BERNINTONE. Ibi viii hide. Turſtan & Eduui tenuer. pro ii maner. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xiiii vill'i & p'br & ii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi xiiii ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit viii lib.

In GERSDONES Hund. Iſd. Walterus ten. CERNEI. Ibi xiiii hide & una v'. Arch. Stigandus tenuit. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & xxv vill'i & p'br & viiii bord. cum x car. Ibi iiii ſervi & c ac. p'ti & iii molini fuer. de xxx ſolid. Val'b. xvi lib. modo xii lib.

Hoc M. calumniatum eſt ad eccl'am S. MARIE de Abendone ſed om'is Commitatus teſtificatus eſt Arch. Stigandus x Annis tenuiſſe vivente E. Rege. Hoc M. ded. W. Com. Rogerio vicecomiti patri Walterij.

LVII. TERRA WALTERIJ DIACONI.

In WITELAI Hund. Walterius Diaconus ten. de rege CHESNECOTE. Ibi iiii hide & dimid. Goduinus tenuit & potuit ire quo voluit. In d'nio ii car. & viii vill'i cum vi car. & x ſervi Val. & valuit iii lib.

LVIII. TERRA WALTERIJ BALISTAR.

In WESTBERIE Hund. WALTERIUS Baliſtarius ten. de rege BULELEGE. Ibi iiii hide geld. Tovi tenuit de rege E. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iiii vill'i & vi bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & x ac. p'ti. In Glouuec. unus burg'ſis redd. xviii den. Valuit lx ſol. modo xl ſol.

Iſd. Walter. ten. RODELE. Ibi i hida geld. Tovi tenuit. In d'nio eſt i car. & ii vill'i & iiii bord. cum ii car. Valuit xl ſol. modo x ſol.

In BLIDESLAU Hund. Iſd. Walt. ten. dimid. hidam que non geldat. Palli tenuit. Ibi eſt molin. Val. xviiii ſolid.

In LANGELEI Hund. Iſd. Walter. ten. FRANTONE. Ibi v hide geld. Aleſtan tenuit de Boſcombe. In d'nio eſt i car. & x vill'i & xi bord. cum v car. Ibi v ſervi & ii molini de v ſolid. Ibi & eccl'a q. non fuit. Valuit viii lib. modo iii lib.

LIX. TERRA HENRICI DE FERIERES.

In BRICTUOLDEBERG Hund. HENRICUS de Ferreres ten. LECELADE. Bar. Siuuard tenuit. Ibi xv hide T. R. E. geldantes ſed ipſe Rex c'ceſſit vi hid. quietas a geldo. Hoc teſtat. om'is comitatus & ipſe qi Sigillum Regis detulit. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xxviiii vill'i & x bord. & unus Francig. ten. t'ram unius vill'i. Int. om's h'nt xvi car. Ibi xiii ſervi & iii molini de xxx ſolid. & piſcaria de cc anguill. xxv minus. De pratis vii lib. & vii ſol. p'ter fenum boum. In Wicelcumbe ii burgenſes redd. xvi den. & unus in Glouuec. ſine cenſu. Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xx lib. & modo ſimiliter.

LX. TERRA ERNULFI DE HESDING.

In BRICTUOLDESBERG Hund. HERNULFUS de Heſding ten. CHENEMERESFORDE. Ibi xxi hida geld. Oſgot tenuit de Com. Heraldo. In d'nio ſunt vi car. & xxxviii vill'i & viiii bord. & i radchen. cum xviii car. Ibi xiiii ſervi & iiii molini de xl ſol. & xl den. Et de p'tis viiii lib. p't' paſturam boum & de ouili cxx penſas caſeorum. In Glouuec. vii burgenſes redd. ii ſolid. Tot. T. R. E. val'b. xxx lib. modo lxvi lib. & vi ſol. & iii den.

Iſd. Hernulf. ten. Etherope. Ibi vii hide. Uluuardus tenuit. In d'nio ſunt vi car. & xxiii vill'i cum x car. Ibi xii ſervi & molin. de xv ſolid. Valuit viii lib. modo xii lib.

In GERSDONES Hund. Iſd. Hernulf. ten. in OMENIE iiii hide & ii virg. & dim. Elricus & Godricus tenuer. pro ii M. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & vii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii ſervi. Tot. valuit & val. vi lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Iſd. Hernulf. ten. ALDEBERIE. Ibi v hide geld. Edricus tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & iiii vill'i cum iiii car. & ibi viiii ſervi & unus francig. h'ns i car. Ibi vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit x lib.

Iſd. Hernulfus ten. MADMINTUNE. Ibi iiii hide geld. Edricus tenuit. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & vi vill'i & viii bord. cum p'b'ro h'nt xiii car. Ibi viiii ſervi & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit x lib.

Iſd. Hernulfus ten. ACHETONE. Ibi v hide geld. Edricus tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & iiii vill'i & iii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi xv ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c ſol.

In SINESHOVEDES Hund. Iſd. Hernulfus ten. HANUN & Humbaldus de eo. Edric tenuit. Ibi dimid. hida. In d'nio ſ't ii car. cum viii bord. & iiii ſervis. Val. & valuit xl ſolid.

LXI. TERRA HERALDI FILIJ COMITIS RAD.

HERALDUS filius Com. Radulfi ten. de rege SUDLEGE. Pat' ejus Radulfus tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xviii vill'i & viii bord. cum xiii car. Ibi xiiii int. ſervos & ancillas & vi molini de lii ſolid. Silva iii leuu. l'g & ii lat.

Iſdem Heraldus ten. TODINTUN. Pat' ejus tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xvii vill'i & vii bord. & ii lib. ho'es. Int. om's h'nt viii car. Ibi x int. ſervos & ancill. & ii molin. de xx ſolid. De una ſalina l. mittas ſal. H. duo M. Val. & valuer. xl lib.

LXII. TERRA HUGON. DE GRENTEM.

In CEOLFLEDE Hund. HUGO de Grentemaiſnil ten. PEBEWORDE. Ibi ii hide & una v' Duo teini tenuer. pro ii M. Ibi iii car. & i vill's & unus bord. & vii ſervi.

Iſd. Hugo ten. MERESTUNE. Ibi ii hid.

Iſd. Hugo ten. QUENINTUNE. Ibi ii hide. Unus teinus tenuit. In d'nio ii car. & v vill'i & i bord. cum iii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & una ancilla. Valuer. vii lib. m'o iiii lib.

Iſd. Hugo ten. QUENINTUNE & Rogerus de eo. Ibi xii hide. Balduinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio iii car. & xvii vill'i & ii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi vi ſervi. Valuit vii lib. modo vi lib.

Iſd. Hugo ten. WESTONE & Rogerus de eo. Ibi iiii hide. Balduinus tenuit. In d'nio ii car. & vi vill'i cum iii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & v ancille & molin. de x ſol. Val. vii lib. modo vi lib.

Iſd. Hugo ten. WILCOTE & Clericus ejus de eo. Ibi ii hide & dimid. In d'nio ii car. & ii vill'i & i bord. cum i car. Ibi iiii ſervi & una ancilla. Valuit xl ſol. modo xxx. Leuricus tenuit.

LXIII. TERRA HUGONIS LASNE.

In DUDESTAN Hund. HUGO Laſne ten. de rege BROCOWARDINGE. Ibi v hide. Turchil tenuit de rege E. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & viii vill'i & vi bord. & p'br & ii lib'i ho'es & p'poſitus. Int. om'es h'nt xv car. Ibi iiii ſervi & molin. de ii ſolid. Silva una leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit vi lib. modo c ſolid.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Iſd. Hugo ten. SCIPTVNE. Ibi v hide geld. Uuluard tenuit. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iiii vill'i & i bord. cum ii car. Ibi v ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Iſd. Hugo ten. SALPRETUNE. Ibi x hide geld. Uuluuard tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & x vill'i & p'br cum vii car. ‖ et xi int. ſervos et ancillas et v ac. p'ti. Valuit viiii lib. modo vii lib.

‖ In another copy after this mark [‖] it runs thus: *& vi ſervi & molin. de x ſol. & viii ac. p'ti.* Then follows *Valuit* as above, which is according to Sir Matthew Hale's copy.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. Hugo ten. BENWEDENE & Giſleb'tus de eo. Ibi iii hide geld. Wluuard tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & v vill'i cum iii car. & vi ſervi & molin. de x ſol. & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

LXIIII. TERRA MILONIS CRISPIN.

In DUDESTAN Hund. MILO Criſpin ten. in BRUURNE iii virg. t're. Wigot tenuit. In d'nio i car. & vii bord. cum ii car. & dimid. piſcaria. Valuit xl ſol. modo xxx ſol.

In LANGETREU Hund. Iſd. Milo ten. CERINTONE & Goisfridus de eo. Haminc tenuit de rege E. Ibi ii hide geldant. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & iii vill'i & viii bord. cum iii car. & dimid. Ibi xii ſervi & molin. de xxx den. & iiii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Iſd. Milo ten. ALRELIE. Wigot tenuit. Ibi una hida. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vii vill'i & v bord. cum vii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & molin. de x ſol. & xii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c ſolid.

LXV. TERRA URSONIS DE ABETOT.

In WITELAI Hund. URSO de Wireceſtre ten. in CHEISNECOTE unam hidam. Eluuinus tenuit pro M. & geld. In d'nio i car. & iiii ſervi. Valuit xl ſol. modo x ſolid.

LXVI. TERRA HASCOIT MUSARD.

In WITELAI Hund. Haſcoit Muſard ten. de rege SUINEBERIE. Chenuicelle tenuit. Ibi x hide. In d'nio iii car. & xviii vill'i & iii bord. cum viiii car. & x int. ſervos & ancill. & molin. de vi den. Valuit xii lib. modo x lib.

Iſd. Haſcoit ten. i hidam in CHEISNECOTE & geld. Uluuinus tenuit pro M. Ibi i car. & i bord. Val. & valuit x ſol.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Iſd. Haſcoit ten. AIFORDE. Ibi v hide geld. Erneſi tenuit. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & xii vill'i & i bord. cum v car. Ibi viii int. ſervos & ancill. Val. iiii lib.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. Haſc. ten. ESTUNE. Ibi vi hide geld. Erneſi tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xii vill'i cum iiii car. & viiii int. ſervos & ancill. Ibi molin. de viii ſolid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit vi lib.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. Haſcoit ten. SUDINTONE. Ibi x hide geld. p'ter d'nium. Erneſi tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & viii vill'i & x bord. cum p'b'ro h'ntes v car. & dimid. Ibi vii ſervi & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit x lib. modo viii lib.

In BISELEGE Hund. Iſd. Haſcoit ten. GRENHAMSTEDE. Ibi i hida geld. Erneſi tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & viii vill'i & v bord. & p'br & unus radchen. Int. om's h'nt viiii car. Ibi x ſervi & viii ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit c ſol. m'o vii lib.

LXVII. TERRA TURSTINI FILIJ ROLF.

In GERSDONES Hund. TURSTINUS filius Rolf ten. de rege OMENIE. Ibi vii hide. Tovi tenuit de rege E. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & viii vill'i & p'br cum viii car. Ibi viii ſervi. De hac t'ra ten. Tovi ii vill'orum t'ram & quidam Miles t'ram iiii vill'orum. Ad eccl'am p'tin. dim. hida & iiii ac. p'ti. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

Ibid. ten. ipſe Turſten i hid. Uluui tenuit pro M. et poterat ire quo voleb. In d'nio ii car. cum i bord. Valuit lx ſol.

In CIRECETST. Hund. Iſd. Turſten. ten. in Achelie unam hid. Briƈtric tenuit pro Manerio de rege E. In d'nio eſt una car. & iii vill'i cum iii car. Ibi vi ſervi & iiii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit l. ſol. Girvius ten. de Turſtino.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Iſd. Turſtinus ten. HILDESLEI & Bernardus de eo. Ibi i hida. Aluricus tenuit. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & v dimidij vill'i & vii bord. cum ii car. Ibi viii ſervi & iii molin. de xviii ſol. & viii ac. p'ti. Valuit xl ſol. m'o lx ſol.

In BACHESTAN Hund. Iſd. Turſt. ten. TORTEWORD. Ibi una hida. Aluuold tenuit. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & vi vill'i & vii bord. cum vii car. Ibi vi ſervi et iii molini de xv ſolid. et x ac. p'ti. Silva i leuu. l'g et dimid. lat. redd. v ſolid. Valuit vii lib. modo c. ſolid.

In BLACHELAVE Hund. Iſd. Turſt. ten. STANTONE. Ibi v hide. Tovi tenuit de rege E. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et viii vill'i et vi bord. cum x car. Ibi iiii ſervi et ii molini de xxxv ſolid. et x ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g et dimid. lat. Val. et valuit c ſol. De hac t'ra ten. Tovi ii hid. Elemoſina Regis W.

Iſd. Turſtin. ten. FRIDORNE. Auti tenuit. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio eſt una car. et iii vill'i et iii bord. cum ii car. et unus ſervus. Val. lx ſolid. modo xxx ſol.

LXVIII. TERRA ANSFRIDI DE CORMELIIS.

In BISELEGE Hund. ANSFRIDUS de Cormelies ten. WINESTANE. Ibi v hide. Uluuard tenuit. In d'nio ſ't iii car. et x vill'i et iiii bord. et unus francig. cum viii car. Ibi viii ſervi et molin. de xx den. Val. et valuit vii lib.

In CELFLESTORN Hund. Iſd. Ansfr. ten. WESTONE. Duo teini tenuer. unus ho. Com. Heraldi. alter Leurici. Ibi x hide pro ii M. Et poterat ire quo voleb. In d'nio iiii car. et xviii vill'i et i bord. cum viiii car. et xii ſervi. Valuit c ſol. modo vii lib.

Iſd. Ansfr. ten. in NORTUNE v hid. Duo teini tenuer. pro ii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio iiii car. et viiii vill'i et ii bord. cum iiii car. et x ſervi. Valuer. iiii lib. modo vi lib.

In WITELAI Hund. Iſd. A. ten. BECESHORE. Briſmer tenuit. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio iii car. et x vill'i cum vi car. et xvi ſervi et unus ho' redd. vi ſochs. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Iſd. A. ten. POTESLEPE. Godric tenuit. Ibi iii hid. geld. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et iii vill'i et v bord. cum ii car. Ibi xi ſervi et ii molini de xv ſol. Silva i leuua l'g et una lat. Val. c ſol. m'o iiii lib.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Iſd. A. ten. in SCIPTUNE iii virg. t're. Bil tenuit pro M. et geld. In d'nio eſt i car. Val. et valuit x ſol. Hic Bil potuit ire q'o voluit.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Iſd. A. ten. WINESTUNE. Edricus, et Leuric, et Elricus tenuer. pro iii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. et viiii vill'i & iiii bord. cum v car. Ibi x int. ſervos et ancill. et molin. de vii ſol. et vi den. et xv acre p'ti. Valb. viii lib. modo vii lib.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. A. ten. i hid. in TANTESBORNE. Elmer tenuit pro M. et potuit ire q'o voluit. In d'nio eſt una car. et unus vill's et ii bord. et v ancille. Valuit xl ſol. m'o xx ſol.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Iſd. A. ten. ELCHESTANE. Duo Leuuini tenuer. pro ii M. Ibi iiii hide et dimid. Et in COLESBORNE i hid. & dimid. Eluuinus tenuit pro M. et poterant ire q'o voleb. iſti iii teini. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et v vill'i et ii bord. cum iii car. et dimid. Ibi iiii ſervi et x ac. p'ti. Silva dimid. leuua l'g et ii qr. lat. Medietatem hujus M. ten. un. Miles de Ansfrido et ibi h't ii car. et v vill'i et ii bord. cum iii car. et alt. Miles ten. Coleſburne de eo et h't ibi dimid. car. et ii vill'i et ii bord. cum i car. et molin. de l. denar. H. val'b. viii lib. m'o vii lib. et x ſolid.

Iſd. A. ten. SIDE et Turſtinus de eo. Leuuinus tenuit de rege E. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et i vill. cum p'br'o et iii bord. cum i car. et vi ſervi et iiii ac. p'ti. Valuit iiii lib. m'o xl ſol.

Iſd. A. ten. ii v' et dimid. in DANTESBORNE et Bernardus de eo. Elmer tenuit pro M. et poterit ire quo voleb. Ibi eſt i bord. Val. et valuit xl ſolid.

Iſd Ansfridus ten. i hid. & dimid. PANTELIE & i hid. CHILCOT & i hida. CHITIFORD & i hida. HEGE. Int. tot. iiii hid. et dimid. Ulfel et Eluuard et Wiga tenuer. pro iiii M. una hida et dim. lib'a a geldo. In d'nio ſ't ii car. et vii vill'i et iii bord. cum vii car. Ibi ii ſervi et molin. de vii ſol. et vi den. Val'b. iii lib. et x ſol. modo iiii lib. Qui has t'ras teneb. poterant ire quo voleb.

Has t'ras et WINESTAN et TANTESBORNE ſup'ius ſcriptas habuit Ansfridus de Walterio de Laci cum ejus nep'te accepit. Alias v'o terras ten. de rege.

LXIX. TERRA HUNFRIDI CAMERARIJ.

In WITELAI Hund. HUNFRIDUS Camerarius ten. de rege LANGEBERGE. Ibi iiii hide geld. Elſtan et Blacheman

Blacheman et Edric et Alric tenuer. pro iiii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio erant iiii car. et iii vill'i et v bord. cum iii car. Ibi ix ſervi. Valeb. xvi lib. modo c ſolid.

In GERSDONES Hund. Iſd. Hunfridus ten. in OMENIE i hidam. Æluui tenuit pro M. de rege E. In d'nio ii car. & iiii ſervi & i bord. & molin. de v ſol. Val. & valuit xxv ſol.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Iſd. H. ten. i hid. in PRESTITUNE. Æluuinus tenuit pro M. In d'nio eſt una car. & ii ſervi & iii bord. cum i car. Val. & valuit xxx ſol. Hic q. teneb. poterat ire q'o voleb.

Iſd. H. ten. i hid. in NORCOTE. Eluuardus tenuit pro M. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & ii bord. cum dim. car. Val. & valuit xl ſol. Has ii t'ras tenuit Will's de Hunfrido. Q. teneb. poterant ire q'o vol'b.

Iſd. H. ten. ii hid. in SUDINTONE & Anſchitil de eo. Aluuard tenuit pro M. In d'nio eſt i car. & ii bord. cum dim. car. & molin. de v ſolid. Val. & valuit xl ſol. Q. teneb. poterat ire q'o voleb.

In BACHESTANES Hund. Iſd. H. ten. ACTUNE. Heroldus tenuit. Ho. Eluui H'des q'i poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide & dimid. In d'nio eſt i car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. cum dimid. car. Ibi ii ſervi & molin. & dimid. de lxiiii den. & v ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xl ſol.

Iſd. H. ten. WICHEN. Ibi iiii hide. Tres ho'es F. Algar Briƈtrici tenuer. pro tribus Maner. T. R. E. & poterant ire q'o voleb. In d'nio erant iii car. & viiii vill'i & xiiii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi v ſervi & xx ac. p'ti & vi qr. de ſilva. Val. & valuit xii lib. Has ii villas ded. Regina Hunfrido Actune & Wichen.

In GERSDONES Hund. Iſd. H. ten. i virg. t're in ESTBROCE & Will's de eo. Aluuine tenuit pro M. Ibi eſt i vill's. Val. ii ſol. & valuit.

LXX. TERRA HUNFRIDI DE MEDEHAL.

In DUNESTAN Hund. HUNFRIDUS de Medehalle ten. UTONE. Pagen tenuit. Ibi i hida. In d'nio i car. & iii ſervi & iiii bord. cum ii car. Valuit xxx ſolid. modo xl ſol.

In WITELAI Hund. Iſd. Hunfridus ten. i hid. in CHEISNECOT. Aluui tenuit pro M. & geld. In d'nio erant ii car. & vi ſervi & i bord. & val'b. l. ſolid. modo xii den. tant. p'pt' prata.

LXXI. HUNFRIDI COCI.

In SALESMANESBERIE Hund. HUNFRIDUS Coqus ten. in LECHETONE i hid. & ibi h't i car. cum iiii bord. & val. xv ſol. & geld. Oſb'nus de Kereſburg tenuit. Ordric tenuit pro M. T. R. E.

LXXII. TERRA SIGARI DE CIOCHES.

In HOLIFORDE Hund. SIGAR de Cioches ten. de rege HALLINGE. Comitiſſa Goda tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'nio ſunt iii car. & xx vill'i & v bord. cum viiii bord. Ibi vi ſervi & iii ancille. Silva eſt ibi. Valuit vii lib. modo viii lib.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Iſd. Sigar ten. HASEDENE. Goda tenuit. Ibi x hide. Will's Rex c'ceſſit iii hid. ex his quietas a geldo ut teſtat. comitatus. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xiiii vill'i & p'br cum x car. Ibi vi ſervi. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

Iſd. Sigar ten. Jeneurde. Goda tenuit. Ibi v hide. Ex his iii ſ't qiete a geldo per W. Regem ut dicit h'o Sigardi. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xiiii vill'i & ii bord. cum vii car. Ibi vii ſervi & molin. de xl den. Silva iii qr. l'g & ii lat. Valuit vii lib. modo vi lib.

LXXIII. TERRA MATHIU DE MORETANIE.

In LANGETREWES Hund. MACI de Mauritania ten. de rege SCIPETONE. Danus Strang tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. De paſtura ii ſol. Valuit xv lib. modo viii lib.

Iſd. Maci ten. SCIPETONE & Rumbaldus de eo. Ibi x hide geld. Joh's tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & iiii vill'i & viii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & molin. de xii ſol. De paſtura ii ſol. Valuit xv lib. modo viii lib.

Iſd. Maci ten. ibi i hid. & Rumbaldus de eo. Aluuinus tenuit & potuit ire quo voluit & Rainb'tus Flandrenſis p'tea habuit. In d'nio eſt i car. & i vill'i & i bord. cum dim. car. Valuit xx ſolid. modo xiiii ſolid.

LXXIIII. TERRA GOZELINI BRITONIS.

In BACHESTANES Hund. GOZELINUS Brito ten. de rege CIRVELDE. Elfelt tenuit de rege E. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & iiii vill'i & vii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. & viii ac. p'ti. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & lat. Valuit iiii lib. m'o xl ſol.

LXXV. TERRA ROGERII FILIJ RAD. No'i'e CLISTONE.

In SINESHOVED Hund. Rogerius filius Rad. ten. unum Manerium q'd tenuit Seuuinus p'poſitus de Briſtou de rege E. & poterat ire cum hac t'ra quo voleb. nec aliquam firmam inde dabat. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & vi vill'i & vi bord. cum ii car. Ibi iii ſervi & viii ac. p'ti. Val'b. c ſolid. modo lx ſolid.

In SINESHOVEDES Hund. Rogerius h't i manerium de i hida t're & ibi h't ii ſervos. Hoc app'ciat' x ſolid. Non fuit qui de hac t'ra reſpond'et. Walterius h't un. M. de i virg. t're. Valuit xx den. m'o ii ſolid.

LXXVI. TERRA UXORIS GERI.

In HOLIFORDE Hund. UXOR GERI de Loges ten. de rege iiii hid. in GETINGE. Tres taini tenuer. pro iii M. & geldab. Gulvert Tovi & Turbern. In d'nio eſt i car. & i vill's cum dim. car. Val'b. xl ſol. modo xx ſol.

LXXVII. In GERSDONES Hund. Balduinus ten. de Rege iii v' t're in OMENIE. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi eſt i car. cum ii bord. Val. & valuit x ſolid.

LXXVIII. TERRE TAINORUM REGIS.

In BERNINTONE Hund. ELSI de Ferendone ten. de rege in WENRIC iii hid. & dimid. Uuluric & Tovi & Leuuinus tenuer. pro iii maner. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio ſ't v car. & i vill's & vii bord. cum i car. Ibi x ſervi & molin. & dimid. de xii ſolid. & vi den. Val'b. iii lib. modo viii lib.

In GERSDONES Hund. Chetel ten. de rege i hid. & unam v' in WENRIC. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i car. & iiii ſervi. Val. & valuit xx ſolid.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Iſd. Chetel ten. iii virg. & dimid. in DANTESBORNE. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i car. & ii bord. & ii ſervi. Valuit x ſol. modo xv.

In LANGETREU Hund. OSWARD ten. de rege REDMERTONE. Ibi iii virg. geld. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi eſt i car. Valuit xx ſol. modo x ſol.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Edric f. Ketel ten. BAUDINTONE de rege. Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hid. & iii virg. geld. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & iii vill'i cum i car. & iiii ſervi & xv ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit lx ſolid.

In DUNESTAN Hund. EDWARDUS ten. de rege dimid. hid. pro M. & ibi h't in d'nio i car. & vi bord. cum ii car. Val. xxx ſol.

In CEOLFLEDE Hund. EDDIET ten. de rege BICHEMERSE. Ipſa tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida & in d'nio ii car. & i vill's & i bord. & iiii ſervi. Valet & valuit xx ſolid.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. CVENILD Monial. ten. de rege viiii hid. in NIWETONE. Ex his iiii hide geld'b. Eſlmerus tenuit pro M. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & vii vill'i cum v car. & m'o habet. i car. & molin. de v ſolid. & xiii inter ſervos & ancillas. Valuit viii lib. m'o v lib.

In CILTENHAM Hund. BRICTRIC ten. de rege iiii hid. in LECHAMETONE & geld. Ipſe ii hid. T. R. E. & Ordric tenuit alias ii. Rex W. utranq; eid. Briƈtric c'ceſſit p'gens in Norman. In d'nio h't i car. & viiii bord. cum iii car. & ii ſervos & i ancill. Silva ii qr. l'g & ii lat. Val. xxx ſolid.

In HOLEFORD Hund. ALWOLD ten. de rege PIGNOCSIRE. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiii hid. una ex his non geld'b. In d'nio ſunt iiii car. & xi vill'i & v bord. cum iiii car. Ibi viii ſervi & molin. de xxx denar. In Wicelcumbe i burgenſis redd. viii den. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & una qr. lat. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

In BECHEBERIE Hund. ELWARD f. Reinbaldi ten. ALDESWRDE. Balchi tenuit. Ibi ii hide geld. In d'nio eſt i car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. & unus ſervus. Valuit xl ſolid. modo xxx ſol.

In WITESTAN Hund. ELSI ten. de rege LANGENEI. Ibi v hide geld. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio ſ't ii car.

ii car. & vi vill'i & xii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi iiii ſervi & x ac. p'ti & piſcaria. Valuit c ſolid. modo lx ſolid.

In SINESHOVEDES Hund. DONS ten. de rege BETONE. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide una ex his geld'b. alia ad eccl'am p'tinebat. In d'nio ſunt ii car. & v vill'i & ii bord. cum v car. Ibi iiii ſervi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit vi lib. modo iii lib.

In BLACHELEU Hund. BRICTRIC ten. de rege WIDECESTRE. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida geld. Ibi ſunt xvi vill'i & xii bord. cum xvi car. In d'nio nichil. In Glouuec. i burgenſis redd. xx ferra. Ibi molin. de x ſolid. Val. & valuit c ſolid.

Hardinc ten. in Vadimonio de Briƈtric WITENHERST. Ipſe Briƈtric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio eſt i car. & p'br & ii vill'i & vi bord. cum v car. Ibi iii ſervi & molin. de x ſol. & x ac. p'ti. Val. c ſol. modo xxx ſolid.

EDRIC f. Chetel ten. ALCRINTONE. Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiii hide & dimid. geld. In d'nio eſt i car. & vi vill'i & iiii bord. cum viii car. Ibi iii ſervi & molin. de x ſolid. & viii ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Val. & valuit iii lib.

In BOTELAU Hund. MADOCH ten. de rege RUDEFORD. Ipſe tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ii car. & iii vill'i & iiii bord. cum iii car. & molendin. redd. annonam q'tum poteſt lucrari. Val. & valuit xl ſol.

END OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN DOMESDAY-BOOK.

The following EXPLANATIONS will elucidate ſome Paſſages in the ANTIENT SURVEY.

SOME authors derive the word *Villani* from the French, *vilain*, or from the Latin, *villa*, a country farm. Villenage was of two kinds, the one being a ſtate of ſervitude, which ſome were ſubject to from their birth, called *pure villenage*; from whom, ſays Bracton, *uncertain and undeterminate ſervice was due to the lord.* The other was villenage by *tenure*, by which the tenant was bound to perform *certain ſervices* agreed upon between him and his lord, ſuch as plowing of his ground, reaping of his corn, *&c.* Of this ſort the *Villani* ſo often mentioned in Domeſday are ſuppoſed to be.

The *Bordarii* were ſuch as held a cottage, or ſome ſmall parcel of land, on condition of ſupplying the lord with poultry, eggs, and other ſmall proviſions for his board and entertainment. Hence ſmall eſtates ſo held were uſually called *bord-lands. Gloſſ. to Kennett's Par. Antiq.* The *bordarii* held thoſe lands which we now call Demeſnes.

The *Servi* and *Ancillæ* were pure villeins, living under the arbitrary pleaſure of the lord, and received their wages according to his diſcretion.

Liberi homines were ſuch as might diſpoſe of their eſtates without leave of their lords.

Radchenifires are explained in Domeſday to be free men. See *Terra S. Petri Weſtmon. p. 72. col. 2.*

Sochs, for *Socmanni*. A certain number of free ſocmen appears to have been neceſſary to every lord of a manor, for holding the pleas of the manor court, which the Saxons called *Soke*, or *Soc*, a word ſignifying a franchiſe, or juriſdiction, to which a franchiſe was annexed. And it is from this that ſome derive the terms *ſocmen* and *ſocage*, with great appearance of truth. *Lord Lyttelton's Life of H. 2. vol. 2. p. 252.*

Francigena was a general name for all perſons who could not prove themſelves to be Engliſh. Canute, the Dane, having ſettled himſelf in the kingdom at peace, at the requeſt of his lords diſcharged his army, upon condition, that whoever ſhould kill an alien ſhould be liable to juſtice; and if the manſlayer eſcaped, the town where the man was killed ſhould forfeit 66 marks to the king; but if it was not able to pay the fine, it ſhould be levied on the hundred. And further, that every man murdered ſhould be accounted *francigena*, except he could be proved to be an Engliſhman before the coroner.

Coliberti, men who held in free ſocage, whom we ſometimes meet with under the names *Conditionales* and *Colones*, from which laſt the word *Clown* is ſuppoſed to be derived.

Ut ſcira dicit, (p. 76, col. 2. &c.) in the language of Domeſday, ſignifies the jury by which the ſurvey was made, the form of which remains now in the Cotton Library, beginning thus: *Hic ſcribuntur Inquiſitio terrarum quomodo barones Regis inquiſiverunt, videlicet, per ſacramentum Vicecomitis, Scire, & omnium Baronum, & earum Francigenarum, & totius Centuriatus, Preſbyteri, Prepoſiti, ſex Villani, uniuſcujuſque villæ.* Each article concludes in theſe words,—*& alii omnes Franci & Angli de hoc hundreto juraverunt.* Cott. Lib. Tib. A. vi.

Burgaris and *Burgenſes* are properly men of trade, or the inhabitants of a borough or walled town.

Hai, *Haia*, a hedge, and ſometimes it ſignifies a park, or incloſure. *Bracton.*

Harduices, is a word variouſly underſtood. Cowell derives it from *Heord-wic*, the herdſman's village, which ſeems to be a right interpretation.

Broce, a thicket, or covert of buſhes and bruſh wood.

The *Pound*, ſo often mentioned in Domeſday-Book for reſerved rent, was the weight of a pound of ſilver, conſiſting of twelve ounces.

The *Shilling*, conſiſted of twelve pence, and was equal in weight to ſomething more than three of our ſhillings; ſo that the Norman Pound, conſiſting of twenty of ſuch ſhillings, was worth three pounds two ſhillings of our preſent money. The Saxon *Shilling* was valued at five pence, and forty-eight of them went to the pound; but one of their pence was three times the weight of our preſent ſilver penny, conſequently the Saxon Pound was alſo worth three pounds ſterling of our preſent money. But it is obſervable that there was no ſuch piece of money as the ſhilling coined in this kingdom, 'till the year 1504. The penny was antiently the only current ſilver coin, 'till about the reign of king John, when the ſilver *half-penny* and *farthing* were introduced; but in the year 1353 king E. 3. began to coin larger pieces, which obtained the name of Groats from their ſize. Crowns and Half-Crowns were firſt coined in the year 1551.

The *Mark*, muſt be underſtood to be two thirds of a pound of ſilver, that is, twice the value of our preſent pound ſterling. And Mr. Madox has ſhewn, in his *Hiſtory of the Exchequer*, that, in the reign of king Steghen, nine marks of ſilver were accepted in payment for one mark of gold, as appears from the pipe-rolls. And that, in another inſtance, ſix pounds in ſilver were paid for one mark of gold.

Sir Robert Atkyns has endeavoured to ſhew what proportion the value of ſilver, at the time of the ſurvey, bore to the preſent value of it. "The rate of neceſſaries," ſays he, "which ſubſiſt "humane life, is the true eſtimate of money. Since therefore "wheat corn ſeems to be the moſt neceſſary of any one thing, "we may beſt value coin by the price of wheat in the ſeveral "ages. A buſhel of wheat, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, "was ſold for a penny, which was equal in weight to our three "pence. At this day a buſhel of wheat, one year with another, "may be valued at four ſhillings, which is ſixteen times the value "of it ſix or ſeven hundred years ago. The concluſion will be, "that a man might live in that time as well on twenty ſhillings "a year of our money, as on ſixteen pounds a year at preſent. "And to carry it further, two pounds of their money would buy "as much wheat as ninety-ſix pounds of the preſent.

Oro, in *Domeſday*, ſignifies a Saxon piece of coin, value ſixteen pence, and ſometimes, according to the variation of the ſtandard, twenty pence. In the laws of king Canute fifteen *Oræ* make a pound.

The expreſſions *libras numeratas*, *penſatas*, *ad penſum*, *de numero*, *ad ſcala*, are to be underſtood in this manner. It has been already ſhewn that 240 ſilver pence, perfect as they came from the mint, weighed juſt a pound Troy. But much of the money being clipped, the words *penſatas*, *ad penſum*, were ſometimes inſerted to ſignify that the money ſhould not be received in payment by tale; but that if the coin had been any way diminiſhed, the payer ſhould make good the weight, by adding other money, altho' it amounted to more or leſs than ſix-pence in the pound, which was the *ſolutio ad ſcalam*. The *libra numerata*, or *ad numerum*, or *de numero*, was the pound by tale of 240 pence, without regard to the weight of them. The payment *ad numerum* was always intended in grants, unleſs the contrary was expreſſed.——*Arſas et penſatas. Arſas* ſignified lawful money, whoſe alloy was tried by fire.

Firma,—*Red. firmam unius noƈtis*,—*unam noƈtem de firma.*—The two latter of theſe expreſſions are to be underſtood of entertainment for ſo many nights. For our anceſtors computed time not by days, but by nights, which was not intirely out of uſe 'till about Henry the Firſt's time; and hence it is that we now ſay a fortnight, ſe'nnight. The A. S. word *Feormian* ſignifies to feed, or yield victuals; and thoſe who held the out-lands of the lord, as cuſtomary tenants, paid him a certain portion of victuals and things neceſſary for human life, which rent they called a *Feorm*; and tho' ever ſince the reign of H. 2. the rent has been changed from victuals into money, yet we ſtill retain the names *farm*, and *farmer*.

Geldat. *Geldum* with the A. S. ſignified *tributum*. So *geldare* here ſignifies to pay tax or tribute.

Menſura, was a buſhel.

Modius, uſually a buſhel, but various, according to the cuſtom of the country.

Dicra ferri, a quantity of iron, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of ten bars. *Gale's Hiſt. Brit.* 766.

Leuca, *Leuua*, a meaſure of land conſiſting of 1500 paces; but according to Ingulphus (p. 710.) of 2000 paces. In the *Monaſticom* (1 *tom. p.* 313.) 'tis 480 perches.

THE

THE HISTORY

Of the CITY and DIOCESE of

GLOUCESTER.

Of the Name, Foundation, Situation, Extent, &c. *of the* CITY.

GLOUCESTER is a handſome city, the capital of the ſurrounding county, to which it gives name. It is ſituated in lat. 51° 49′ ‖, longitude 101 miles W. from London; in the midſt of the fine and extenſive vale of * Glouceſter. It ſtands 36 miles N. E. from Briſtol, 25 S. W. from Worceſter, 32 S. from Hereford, and 26 E. from Monmouth.

The river Severn flows on the weſt ſide of it, where is a convenient key or wharf. It is the firſt port upon that river, with its proper officers, *viz.* a cuſtomer and collector, a controller, a ſearcher, a ſurveyor and two boatmen. Queen Elizabeth granted the city this privilege by her charter, dated the 20th of June in the 22d year of her reign.

The proſpect of the city, on the weſt ſide of it is delightful, being adorned with many beautiful towers and ſpires, but more eſpecially with the lofty and moſt elegant tower of the cathedral church, which, to uſe Leland's expreſſion, ſtands as a pharos to all parts around for a conſiderable diſtance.

From the middle of the city, where the four principal ſtreets meet, there is a deſcent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The buildings are chiefly of brick, whereas formerly they were of wood. The ſtreets are well paved, and enlightened with lamps by authority of parliament. An act paſſed 12° E. 4. to oblige the inhabitants to pave the ſtreets, and the next year, the king by his charter impowered the corporation to do it. This had before been an object of royal care, for king E. 3. in the 9th year of his reign, gave the toll of Glouceſter for ſeven years for that purpoſe; and afterwards king H. 4.

‖ But according to Sir Robert Atkyns, 51° 53′.

* This has ſometimes been called the *vale of Eveſham*, but I know not by what authority. Antiently this vale was denominated from the city of Glouceſter; for *Malmeſbury de Giſt. Pont. Aug. l.* 4. and Camden from him, ſays, this city ſtands in the *Vale of Glouceſter*. Ravelle in his *Giſt.* to the priory of Beckford, in *Mon. Ang.* ſays, Beckford is in the *Vale of Glouceſter*. In a confirmation of lands by king R. 1. to Almaric Deſpencer, Stanley is expreſsly ſaid to be in the *Vale of Glouceſter*. And Malmeſbury ſays, that Briſtol ſtands in the ſame vale.

in the 13th year of his reign, did the ſame for five years, as appears by the city books and writings.

The Britons called this city *Caer Gloi*, *Caer Glou*, or *Caer Gloui*; which name, after the Romans had ſubdued a great part of this iſland, was changed into *Glevum*, or *Clevum*, agreeable to the Latin idiom. This conqueſt was made in their ſecond expedition by Aulus Plautius, the prætor, under the emperor Claudius, about the 44th, 45th, or 46th year of the Chriſtian æra. Many of the Britons ſubmitted to the Roman government, and a colony was ſtationed at Glouceſter, as a convenient ſituation to curb the Silures, who gave the invaders more trouble than any other of the inhabitants of the iſland. It was called *Colonia Glevum*, as appears by an antient inſcription to be ſeen on a ſtone near the north gate at Bath. Dr. Gale has given his reading of it, which Mr. Hern, in his notes upon Leland's Itinerary, finds fault with, and ſubſtitutes the following:

DEC. COLONE GLEV.

VIXT AN. LXXX, VI.

The doctor thinks the decurio died at Bath, whither he is ſuppoſed to have gone to refreſh his forces.

When the Romans quitted this iſland, the Britons were maſters of the town for ſome time; but it was taken from them by the Saxons in the year 570, or 577. They called it Gleaucerter, Gleaucerre, Gleapanceaſter, Glouceſter, Gleuceſter, Gleancerre. By the modern Latiniſts it is written *Glavorna*, *Glavornia*, *Glovernia*, *Gloveria*, *Gloceſtria*, *Glauceſtria*, *Gloeceſtria*, and *Glouceſtria*. By antient Engliſh writers, Gloceſtar, Glouceſtre, Glowceſter, Glouceſtyre, Gloeceſter; and now we write it Glouceſter, or, by contraction, Gloceſter, but it is pronounced Gloſter.

Varunnius and others have accounted differently for the name of this place. They would have us believe that the emperor Claudius, having here married his daughter Genuiſſa to king Arviragus, commanded the town, and caſtle, adds the maſter of St. Albans, to be § built, and ordered it to be called after his own name. Thus, according to them, have we the origin of *Claudia*, *Claudioceſtria*, *Clauceſtria*, *Claudiana civitas*, *Claudiaceſtrienſis civitas*, *Claudioceſtre*, *Clauceſtre*, &c. A little after this, a ſmall alteration is ſaid to have been made in the name, out of reſpect to one Gloius, a general, whom Claudius begat here, and was ſometime governor of Demetia, a part of South Wales. Robert of Glouceſter ſays, (*Chron. p.* 66.) that before the emperor Claudius's time 'twas a little town, and that to render it more like to Gloius's name, it was called Glouceſtre, inſtead of Clauceſtre, which was its former name.

But Dr. Plot, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire*, obſerves, that notwithſtanding the name *Claudii Caſtrum* may ſeem to favour theſe ſtories, yet in all likelihood there was never any ſuch matter; for tho' Suetonius and Dion enumerate the emperor's daughters, and ſhew to whom they were married, neither of them mentions any thing of this † Genuiſſa; which might be expected, eſpecially as the latter of theſe hiſtorians lived in Claudius's time, and bore the office of conſul. Beſides, the beſt hiſtorians agree, that ‡ Arviragus was never heard of before the time of Domitian: So that this derivation of its name, founded on ſo many fabulous ſtories, muſt be rejected.

Ninius advances an opinion of his own, that there were three brothers, the ſons of Glouus, great grandfather to king Vortigern, who built this town, and called it after their father's name; but this ſtory is as groundleſs as the former, for *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, with its diſtance from *Durocornovium*, or *Corinium*, now Cirenceſter, is mentioned long before that time by Antoninus, in his thirteenth journey.

Others have conjectured, that when the Romans divided Britain into five parts, the making of this town the head of *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, which was one of the five, gave riſe to the name; for, ſay ‖ they, Flavius in the Britiſh language ſounds the ſame as Glaui, which by a Britiſh pronunciation might eaſily paſs into Gloui.

But this etymology is alſo to be rejected for the better one of Minſhew, Skinner, and others, who are of opinion, that the Britons gave it the name of *Caer Glou*, or *Caer Gloyw*, which in their language ſignifies the *bright* or * *ſplendid town*, on account of its ſituation, which is on a fine eminence in the midſt of the flat and low part of the country of the *Dobuni*, and therefore it might juſtly be eſteemed fair, bright, and beautiful. Camden is of this opinion, and ſays that upon the like account, the Greeks had their *Callipolis*, *Callidromos*, *Calliſtratia*, and amongſt the Engliſh, *Brightſtow*, and *Fairford*.

The Romans, as was uſual with them, altered the termination of the Britiſh name, to make

§ They pretend that this was the city mentioned by Seneca, *in Lib. de morte Claudij*, who ſays, that the barbarians in Britain worſhiped him for a god, and built a city for his honour.

† Bale, (*Cent.* 1. *p.* 18.) ſays, Genuiſſa was the emperor Claudius's natural daughter. Her name is ſometimes written Jeniſſa, Genniſa, and Gewiſe.

‡ Biſhop Stillingfleet mentions Arviragus (*Ant. Brit.*) as a conſiderable Britiſh prince, and an enemy at firſt to Cæſar; but he brings him down to the time of Domitian. He is otherwiſe called Armiragus, Armoger, Arivoger, or Arivog; by Hector Boetius, Protuſagus; by the Britons, Gwerydh ap Arwenydog, brother to king Guiderius, and ſon to king Cunobeline.

‖ Gale's Antoninus, *p.* 129.

* The word *Caer*, ſignifies only a wall, fortreſs, or incloſure; which being prefixt to the names of Roman towns, becauſe fortified, has occaſioned ſeveral to ſuppoſe the genuine ſignification of it to be a town or city. We have divers camps on our mountains called *Caereu*, where we have not the leaſt ground to ſuſpect that ever any cities were founded; and in ſome places I have obſerved the church-yard wall to be called *Caer y Vynwent*. Nor does it ſeem improbable that this *Kaer* was derived originally from *Kai*, which ſignifies to ſhut up or incloſe. *Camden col.* 822.

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it more agreeable to their own language, and called it *Glevum*; whence, or from the Britiſh name, the Saxons called it Gleaucearcre; for wherever they found the word *Caer*, in the Britiſh names of places, they always tranſlated it by cearcre, which was of the ſame ſignification in their own language.

This is a place of conſiderable antiquity. Alfred of Beverly mentions *Kair Gloi*, i. e. *Glouceſtria*, as one of the twenty eight cities built by the Britons before the Roman invaſion. One of thoſe highways, called by the Romans *Vias Conſulares*, *Regias*, *Prætorias*, *Militares*, *&c.* paſſed thro' the town, from St. David's to Southampton, in Hampſhire. This was the Irminſtreet, and ſeems to have come from Newland or Dudſton, on the N. ſide of St. Mary de Cript church, along the ſchool-maſter's garden, and Mary-lane, and under the gate belonging to the ſchool, acroſs the ſouth-gate ſtreet, to the houſe directly oppoſite to the ſchool, and thence to the river Severn.

It is obſervable that this place is called a city, [*civitas*] when many others, at preſent much larger, are called only burghs. Alfred of Beverly ſays expreſſly, that it is a city; and Huntingdon affirms that there are more cities in England than biſhopricks, and then inſtances Glouceſter, &c. But notwithſtanding the title of *civitas*, or city, was frequently given to this place in ſeveral king's charters, pope's bulls, and other authentic records and regiſters, it cannot thence of neceſſity be inferred, that it was really ſuch. Antiently indeed there was little difference between cities and great boroughs; but afterwards a diſtinction aroſe, when cities, properly ſo called, were inveſted with particular privileges, and by particular charters made counties of themſelves. The word *Urbs*, which is often uſed when ſpeaking of this place, is of a more reſtrained ſignification than *Civitas*, and denotes a large and populous place.

This town being well ſituated to curb the Silures, was enlarged by the Roman emperors, as their occaſions and neceſſities of employing more forces required. It is ſaid to have been large and populous, when the conſul of it was ſummoned, together with other great perſons, to attend king Arthur's court, to ſolemnize his coronation.

In the year 577, according to the Saxon chronicle, when it was taken from the Britons by the Weſt Saxons, 'twas reputed one of their principal cities.

During the wars between the Britons and Saxons, and (after the Norman conqueſt) between the crown and the great barons, this place was thought very important, on account of its ſituation, which always gained it the favour of one party, and drew upon it the reſentment of the other; ſo that it hath experienced a great variety of fortune.

In the year 679, (as it is in *Mon. Anglic.*) Wolphere, ſon of king Penda, repaired it, having greatly ſuffered in the wars, and ſo enlarged and adorned it, as Bede informs us, that about the beginning of the eighth century, it was eſteemed one of the nobleſt cities in the kingdom. And in the year 918, it was very inſtrumental in routing and deſtroying the Daniſh army.

In § 1087, or according to ſome 1088, the greateſt part of the town was conſumed by fire, in the wars between the different parties of William Rufus and his brother Robert. And again in 1093, or according to others, 1095, William de Ewe, or Auco, with his Welch confederates, in an inſurrection to depoſe king William the Second, aſſaulted and greatly damaged the town and neighbourhood.

The town being antiently built of timber, made it extremely ſubject to fire. On the eighth ides of June, 1101, ſays Dunelm, (others will have it to be on the 11th of June, 1102) moſt of the town was burnt down; and on the 7th ides of March, 1121, *(Leland's Itin.)* or 1122, *(Antiq. Brit.)* it ſuffered the like calamity.

In the beginning of king Stephen's reign 'twas large and handſome, but ſiding with the empreſs Maud, and her adherents, greatly impoveriſhed it. And we learn by a MS. called the Glouceſter book, in the library of C. C. C. Oxon, that it was burnt on the 5th ides of May, 1150; and that again on the 17th of June, 1264, almoſt the whole town was deſtroyed by fire.

About 1487, there were 300 houſes in it fallen to decay; and an act of parliament was made 27 H. 8. to enforce the rebuilding of part of it, which had ſo good effect, that even in the ſame reign, there were ſeveral ſtreets and lanes which are now intirely demoliſhed and forgotten. But the terrible deſtruction made at the ‡ ſiege, Aug. 10th, 1643, in pulling down or burning 241 dwelling houſes and other buildings, reduced it ſo much, that it has ſcarcely yet recovered its former ſize and grandeur.

Mr. Camden ſays of Shrewſbury, when the Normans firſt ſettled here, it was a well built and well frequented city; for it appears by Domeſday-Book, that it was taxed at 7*l.* 16*s.* to the king yearly. Upon which it may be obſerved, that if the extent and riches of places, hold any proportion with the tax paid to the king at that time, Glouceſter muſt have been, and it certainly was, greatly ſuperior to Shrewſbury, as appears by the following account.

In Domeſday-Book, the groſs of the borough

§ Loyde, in his *Hiſtory of Wales*, ſays, that in 1087, the earls of Hereford and Shrewſbery, with the Welchmen, burnt all Worceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire. The Saxon Chronicle mentions the commotions in that year.—Dugdale ſays, William de Auco, or Ewe, with his forces, did great miſchief in Glouceſterſhire 1 Willi Rufi; but by miſtake he calls this 1088. For the intent of this rebellion was to obtain the crown for Robert, upon his father's death, which was in 1087. But hiſtorians beginning the year at different times might occaſion this difference.

‡ Civ.

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is ſurveyed at the beginning of the county, diſtinctly from the Berton. The demeſnes of the crown are placed firſt, as follow, *viz.*

" In king Edward's time, the city of Glou-
" ceſter paid thirty-ſix pounds in money; twelve
" ſextaries [*gallons*] of honey, according to the
" meaſure of the burgh; thirty-ſix dicres of iron
" [*each of ten bars*]; a hundred iron rods drawn
" out for the nails of the king's ſhips, and ſome
" other ſmall cuſtoms in the king's hall and cham-
" ber. Now this city pays the king ſixty pounds,
" twenty in *ora*, and of money the king hath twenty.

" In the demeſne lands of the king, Rogerius
" de Berchelai holds one houſe, and one fiſhery
" in the vill, and it is out of the king's hands.
" Balduinus held it in king Edward's time.

" Oſbernus Epiſcopus [*Exon.*] holds the land
" and manſions which Edmarus held. They pay
" ten ſhillings, with other cuſtom.

" Gaufridus de Manneuile holds ſix manſions.
" In king Edward's time, theſe paid ſix ſhillings
" and eight pence, with other cuſtom.

" Willielmus Baderon, two manſions of thirty
" pence.

" Willielmus Scriba, holds one manſion of
" fifty one pence.

" Rogerius de Laci, one manſion of twenty ſix
" pence.

" Oſbernus Epiſcopus, one manſion of forty
" one pence.

" Bernerus, one manſion of fourteen pence.

" Willielmus Calvus, one manſion of twelve
" pence.

" Durandus the ſheriff, two manſions of four-
" teen pence. The ſame Durandus holds one
" manſion of twenty ſix pence, and another man-
" ſion which pays no cuſtom.

" Hadeuuinus holds one manſion which pays
" gabel, but witholds other cuſtom.

" Goſbertus, one manſion; Dunning, one
" manſion; Widardus, one manſion; Arnulfus
" the prieſt one manſion which pays gabel, and
" witholds other cuſtom.

" All theſe manſions paid royal cuſtom in the
" time of king Edward. Now king William
" hath nothing thence, nor Rotbertus his mi-
" niſter.

" Theſe manſions were in the farm of king
" Edward when he was alive, and after his death;
" but now they are taken away from the farm
" and cuſtom of the king. In king Edward's
" time, there was demeſne of the king in the city,
" all his entertainment and clothing. When
" earl William was received to farm, he was like-
" wiſe clothed.

" There were ſixteen houſes where the caſtle
" ſtands, which are now wanting, [*demoliſhed*] and
" in the burgh of the city, fourteen that are waſte.

The number of burgages and houſes with the names of the owners, ſpecified in the above account, are twenty three, beſides ſixteen which were demoliſhed for the building of the caſtle; fourteen that were waſte; and ſome that belonged to Oſbernus, that are not numbered; but they yielded the yearly rent of ten ſhillings, which at five pence or ſix pence a houſe, the uſual rate of houſes in Glouceſter at that time, will produce twenty in number. Beſides theſe, there are mentioned in the ſame ſurvey, under the titles of ſeveral owners of lands, as *Terra S'ti Dyoniſij*, &c. about eighty two in all. Under the title *Terra S. Petri de Glouec'* it is ſaid, " In king Edward's " time Saint Peter in Glouueceſtre had from its " burgages xix. *ſol.* and v. *den.* and xvi. ſalmons. " Now it hath the ſame number of ſalmons and " l. *ſol.*" In this inſtance alſo the number of burgages is not mentioned, but according to the above calculation, we may well ſuppoſe them to be a hundred. Admitting then this calculation, the total of burgages and houſes taken notice of in Domeſday, are about two hundreds and fifty-five.

That Glouceſter was formerly a place of conſiderable note, may alſo be collected from its fines, tallages, aids, and fee farm rents.

In Madox's *Hiſtory of the Exchequer*, *pp.* 226, 227, 485, &c. are the following particulars. The ferm of the burgh, 16, 17, 19, 22 H. 2. was lv. *lib.* and the increment thereof v. *lib.* King Richard the Firſt, by his charter dated the 5th and 6th of May, 5° *regni*, granted to the burgeſſes to farm the whole borough, with the appurtenances, at the yearly rent of lv. *lib.* and x *lib.* increaſe of farm. King John, by his charter in the firſt year of his reign, granted it ſo to them; and 8° *regni*, § they paid c. marks for having this to farm, according to the king's charter. 2° and 9° H. 3. the old increment of the borough was v. *lib.* and the new x. *lib.* more; and that king, by his charter 6 Apr. 11° *regni*, granted it to them exactly as king John did by his.

The king, by his letters patents, dated 10 Jan. 7° E. 3. for a fine § which they paid him, and for ſome other cauſes, granted to them the borough, with its rents, free from all charges, except lxv. *lib. per ann.* And it appearing that king H. 3. granted to Ely de Rocheſter, and his heirs, v. *lib.* thereof, to be allowed, that allowance is yearly made, and the fee farm rent now paid is but lx. *lib. per ann.*

Glouceſter was antiently a diſtinct hundred of itſelf, and 'tis probable that it continued ſo 'till the reign of king E. 3. for before that time, ſeveral acts are expreſſly ſaid to be done in the full hundred of Glouceſter. The high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in anſwer to the king's writ, dated 5° Mar. 9° E. 2. certified as follows: *Hundred de Glouceſter. Et D'na Margaret regina eſt Domina ejuſdem Hundred.* Hundred of Glouceſter. And the lady queen Margaret is lady of that hundred.

The perambulation or bounds of the town,

§ Civ.—Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchequer, p. 281. * A. 11.

which

which is generally walked every year, is about three miles. Thomas Styward and John de Elmore, bailiffs of the borough, *die Mercurij*, 44° E. 3. perambulated the liberties thereof; and the perambulation was then as follows, *viz.*

From the weſt-gate to the croſs in the middle of the weſt bridge, the meadows of the abbot of S. Peter's on each ſide of the bridge excepted. Then from the river Severn, within the little gate towards the eaſt, between the meadow of the archdeacon, and the garden of the Bartholomews, to Little Severn; and ſo from Little Severn to Tulliwell brooke, on which there is a bridge with iron bars. Thence from the highway to the gate of the monks garden, with the lane called Fetelane, to Newlands, by marks and bounds, as appears by the ſtones there fixed. Thence to the ſouth-gate, to the limit there, the inn excepted, with the houſes and lands on the other ſide. Thence from Rigley ſtile, to the tenements of the abbat of S. Peter's. Thence to the lane called Severn-ſtreet, to the key at the end of that ſtreet, the king's caſtle, and the meadows excepted, as it appears by the extent of the city, in the treaſury of the kings of England. And, to prevent diſputes, great ſtones with C. G. cut on them, are now ſet up at the limits thereof.

The West-Gate-Street

Is the modern name of the principal ſtreet, the lower part of which is called the *Iſland*, or *Between the Bridge*. It is 938 yards long, from the top of the ſtreet to the Weſt-gate. Before 6° E. 2. it was termed *Ebrug-ſtreet*, as it has been alſo in ſeveral records and evidences ſince that time. Part of it was antiently, and is now, thus called:

On the North Side.	938 yards.	On the South Side.
The *Mercer's Row*, ſometimes called *Zonaria*.		
The *Cofery*.		
The *Century*.		
Craftis, or *Craftis Lane*, called alſo *Ironmonger's Row*, *Currier's Lane*, *Trinity-Lane*, or, becauſe it joins the abbey or college, *Upper College Lane*; what was formerly within the walls, being now called the *College*.		*Butcher Row*. Lanes leading out of it, are *Mercer's Entry*, formerly called *Love Alley*; and from this alley was another alley, which led from the Southgate ſtreet, tho' now quite deſtroyed. *The Bull Lane*, or *Gooſe Lane*; perhaps becauſe it joined to the Butcher's Row.
Rotten Row, extending from near *Abbey Lane*, to near St. Nicholas church. Streets and lanes out of it are, *Grace Lane*, or *Maverdine's Lane*, ſo called from John Maverdine, who had poſſeſſions and lived there in the time of E. 1. *King Edward's Lane*, or *Lich-Lane*, or *Peter's Lane*, or *Lower College Lane*, becauſe it leads into the abbey or college.		*The Upper Key Lane*, or *Caſtle Lane*, and beyond that,
Abbey-Lane, or *Three-Cocks-Lane*.		*The Bareland*, and
Archdeacon-Lane, or *Street*; ſo called becauſe the archdeacon of Glouceſter had a houſe on the W. ſide thereof, and the firſt herbage of a meadow which contained 18 acres, and was, about 1473, exchanged by archdeacon Seydon with the abbey of Glouceſter for Durſley rectory, which is now united to the archdeaconry. This is alſo called *Leathern Bottle-Lane*, becauſe of an alehouſe that was in it.---- And beyond theſe,		
Mary de Lode Street.		
St. Oſwald's Priory, and becauſe houſes are built but on one ſide of the way, *Half Street*, which leads to		
The Bridge-Gate.		
Dockham, or *Dock-Lane*, becauſe large barges or trows which were made uſe of in Severn, were built near it.		
Pewke-Lane.		

Weſtgate-ſtreet continued.

On the North Side.	On the South Side.
The Caſtle.	
Caſtle-Lane, or *Street*, on the E. ſide, and *Marybone-Park* on the W.	
The Lower Key-Lane, or *Walker's Lane*, or *Fuller's Lane*.	
	N. B. The King's Board, *Trinity Tower*, and a ſtatue of *King George*, ſtood in the middle of the ſtreet, but are taken down, of which hereafter.

In the Middle.

The Weſt Gate.

The East-Gate-Street

Is 294 yards long, from the croſſing of the four principal ſtreets to the Eaſt Gate. 'Twas antiently, and is alſo now ſometimes called, the *Hailes-Gate*, or **Ailes-gate-Street*. 'Twas formerly known by the name of *Jury-Street*, or *Judaiſmus*, on account of the Jews, many of whom were ſettled here. In the reign of H. 2. they had a ſynagogue, and § crucified a boy; and in that of H. 3. their ſchool was here.

On the North Side, is	294 yards.	On the South Side.
Sir Thomas Rich's Hoſpital.		*St. Michael's Church*. *Stadenham*, or *Seathenum*.

In the Middle.

A Statue of King George I.

Removed in July 1767, from the middle of the Weſtgate-ſtreet, and placed here.

The Barley Market-Houſe.

The Pillory and Stocks.

The Eaſt Gate.

* Perhaps it was called *Aileſgate-ſtreet* becauſe here was antiently a place for the reception of perſons who had ails and diſtempers. 32 H. 6. the abbey of Glouceſter had a tenement next to the wall by the corner of the lane leading to the Fryers Preachers, wherein lay many ſick and infirm people. Or it may be from *hail*, which formerly, as well as at preſent, was uſed to ſignify health, vigour and ſtrength; and as 'tis likely this was antiently eſteemed the ſtrongeſt gate in the city, and particularly mentioned, which the other parts never are, as newly erected, about the reign of king H. 3. perhaps this gate hence received its denomination, and was called by way of eminence the *Hails*, or ſtrong *Gate*.

§ Treviſa, fol. 355, has it, in the 7th of H. 2. Brompton ſays, in 1160. In MS. Coll. it is ſaid, the Jews had a ſynagogue in or near the ſame place which is called St. Kimbro's chapel, near to the South-gate.

The UPPER NORTH-GATE-STREET

Is 180 yards long, from the croſſing of the ſtreets to the Upper Northgate.

On the Weſt Side.		On the Eaſt Side.
The upper part was antiently called *Cordwainer's Row.* *St. John's Church.* *St. John's Lane.*	180 yards	*St. Martyn's Place.* *Graunt's Lane*, or *Roſs-Lane*; or becauſe part of the New Inn, built by R. Twining, *New-Inn-Lane*; or, for the great reſort of pilgrims and perſons who undertook travelling on a religious account, and ſeem to have had proper accommodations prepared for them by the abbey, at this great inn, *Pilgrim-Lane.* *Oxbody-Lane*, ſo called from an alehouſe, which is the ſign of the ox's body. *St. Aldate's Lane*, which leads to St. Aldate's church, where are ſeveral houſes. *Almeſham.* *Poſtern*, or *Sally-Gate.*

In the Middle.

The Upper North-Gate.

For *Lower North-Gate*, ſee North Hamlets.

The SOUTH-GATE-STREET

Is 391 yards long.

On the Weſt Side.		On the Eaſt Side.
Mr. *Scriven's*, or Mr. *Longden's*, becauſe they lived at the Eaſt end of it, and had poſſeſſions in it. *Long Smith-Street*, or *Old Smith Street*; or, becauſe the priory of Lanthony had a ſchool there, *The School-Houſe-Lane*; or becauſe the Bolt is now the chief alehouſe in it, 'tis called *The Bolt-Lane.* *Auſtin's Place.* *Sater's Lane*, which leads to *The Black Fryers.* *St. Kyneburg's Lane.* There was another lane about the time of the conqueſt, called *Shepſter's Lane*, which extended from the Southgate Street to the moat of the caſtle. But it ſeems to have been utterly deſtroyed not long after the foundation of Lanthony priory, at leaſt in or near the reign of king Henry 3.	391 yards.	*Travail-Lane*, or *St. Peter's Lane*; or becauſe the bellman or cryer lived therein, *The Bellman's Lane.* *Crypt-Alley*, which was formerly called *Mary-Lane.* *St. Mary-de-Crypt-School* and *Church.* *Fryer's Lane*, which leads to the Grey Fryers. There was formerly a lane called *Sheep-Lane*, in St. Owen's pariſh, which extended from the Southgate Street to the walls of the Grey Fryers.

In the Middle.

Queen Anne's Statue.

The Wheat Market.

Scriven's Conduit.

The South-Gate.

As to the ſtreets, &c. without the walls of the city, ſee North and South Hamlets.

Probably *Pelleteria* and *Draperia*, which are mentioned as being in this town in the time of king H. 3. — *Suetaria*, 5° E. 1. — *Glovers Row*, 30° E. 3. — *Small Lane*, near *Brookſtreet*, 34° E. 3. *Sueria*, 35° E. 3. — and *Fiſhmongers Row*, 8° H. 4. were in ſome part of the ſtreets already named.

In the year 1562, the number of houſholders in this city, according to biſhop Cheiney, was 936, to which 16 more were added for St. Margaret's and St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpitals. About the year 1710, the number of houſes is reckoned at 1003; of inhabitants, 4990. In Mr. Wantner's MS. Collections, about 1714, it is ſaid that there were not leſs than 6000 ſouls within the precincts. In the year 1743, there were 1335 houſholders, and about 5585 inhabitants in Glouceſter; and in the hamlets which are within the liberties, 275 houſholders and 936 inhabitants more.

Of its Strength, Walls, Gates, Bridges, &c.

EARL Eldol, in 489, and Edmund Ironſide, in 1016, flying to this city for ſafety, protection and ſuccour, againſt their adverſaries, evidence that in thoſe times 'twas of great ſtrength. In king Stephen's reign, 'twas kept for the king, with a ſtrong garriſon. But the inhabitants of the town, who ſided with the empreſs Maud, drove out the garriſon, and frequently gave vigorous aſſaults to his adherents; particularly in November 1139, when they ſent out a conſiderable army of horſe and foot to ſpoil the city of Worceſter, for refuſing to eſpouſe the empreſs's title. King John, in May 1216, fled hither for his defence, and continued here for ſome time. The parts about it that were open and undefended were frequently moleſted by war, and brought almoſt to ruin, by the great forces of Lewis, the French king's ſon. Upon king John's death, the pope's legate and the earl of Pembroke, took care to ſecure the young king, queen Iſabel his mother, his brother Richard, with his ſiſters, and great numbers of the nobility, and chief of the realm, in this place, which then was eſteemed the ſafeſt in the kingdom. One of that king's reaſons for his being here often in his long reign was, as we are told in Fuller's *Church Hiſtory*, becauſe it was the ſtrongeſt, and adhered to his intereſt. In 1326, king E. 2. retired hither, and the queen ſoon followed him, and had the gates opened to her. At this place ſhe publiſhed a proclamation, inviting him to come and reſume the government of the realm. Her army was very much increaſed by the addition of new forces, which, whilſt ſhe was here, came to her; particularly the lords of Percy and Wake, and others from the Northern parts, and from the Marches.

In 1473, queen Margaret, wife of king H. 6. having got together a great army at Briſtol, would fain

fain have went thro' this town, but ſhe was refuſed by the governor; and there being no likelihood of taking it at the firſt aſſault, much leſs by laying ſiege to it in form, they reſolved to paſs the Severn at Tewkeſbury.

The walls occur in merlin's propheſy *, tho' 'tis ſaid § That they were founded, or rather perhaps regularly made round every part of the town by the ſame prince that founded thoſe at Chicheſter, who was Ciſſa, the ſecond king of the South Saxons. † King William the Conqueror, after he had ſettled the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, viſiting the weſtern ones, came to Glouceſter; and greatly liking the ſituation of this place, which he conſidered as a barrier between England and Wales, from which it was divided by the river Severn, he therefore cauſed the north-eaſt and ſouth ſides to be fortified with embattled ſtone walls, and gates, to repel the incurſions of the turbulent Welch, who had greatly diſquieted the peace of king Edward the Confeſſor.

Sir Thomas de Bradeſtan, or Bradſton, an active perſon in thoſe days, and eminent for his military employments, was very inſtrumental in repairing and ſuſtaining them, and it appears by the city books, that, 19° E. 3. he obtained a grant of the tolls, or rather the fee-farm rent of the town for this purpoſe. Before that time, as well as ſince, a great deal was expended for murage. And particular perſons, called Murage-gatherers, accounted for the money which they received for this uſe. In the time of H. 8. according to Leland, the town was ſtrongly defended by its walls, where it was not well ſecured by the river Severn, and ſo it continued 'till the ſiege in 1643 ‖; when, from the South-gate to the North-port, or Poſtern gate, was an antient wall, well lined with earth to a conſiderable height. Thence to the North-gate was a ſlender work, raiſed upon a low ground. From the North to the Weſt-gate was no antient defence, but a ſmall work newly raiſed, with the advantage of marſhy grounds without, and a line within, from the inner North-gate under the college wall, to the priory of S. Oſwald. From the Weſt towards the South-gate, along the river ſide, it had no more defence than the river itſelf, and the meadows being level with the town. From the caſtle to the South-port was a firm and lofty work, to command the high ground in the ſuburbs. The ditches or moats narrow, but watered round.

In 1662, the walls were demoliſhed by order of the commiſſioners appointed for the regulation of corporations.

Before the walls were taken down, four principal gates ſtood in them, denominated, as already obſerved, from their ſituation, Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, which are ſtill remaining.

The Weſt-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the eldeſt ſheriff, was built in the reign of king H. 8. **. It is a very handſome building, little impaired by time.

The Eaſt-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the younger ſheriff, is now the houſe of correction. A charity ſchool alſo was kept here 57° H. 3. In antient deeds belonging to Bartholomew's hoſpital, 'tis called The New Eaſt-gate.

The North-Gate, which ſtands upon Fulbrook, is now the city priſon §§ for debtors and malefactors. Mr. Richard Pate, recorder of the city, bequeathed twenty marks for the repairing of the Eaſt and North-gates, provided it were done within two years after Feb. 2, 1588. The mayor and burgeſſes expended that ſum, and 40*l.* or, according to ſome MS. papers, 100 marks more, for building the houſe adjoining on the eaſt ſide of it, for the goaler's lodgings.

The South-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the mayor's wife, was ſo battered ‡ at the ſiege, that very ſoon after it fell to the ground. In the ſame year it was rebuilt; and on it was cut in capital letters ‡‡ round the arch, on the one ſide, A CITY ASSAULTED BY MAN, BUT SAVED BY GOD. On the other ſide next the city, EVER REMEMBER THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1643. GIVE GOD THE GLORY.

'Tis ſaid that the arms ‖‖ of the king, the prince, and the duke, were appointed to be erected here: but they were afterwards demoliſhed, and 1671, the two firſt were put up, and an inſcription was appointed to be cut thereon.

This gate remains almoſt intire. Part of the city wall, tho' reduced to the height of eight or nine feet, runs eaſtward of this gate, and is a boundary to the lands of the late friary of Franciſcans, or Gray Friars. On the weſt ſide alſo of the ſaid gate a ſmall part of the wall remains.

There are other gates of leſs note within the city, and they are,

King Edward's Gate, a noble one, and made of freeſtone. It was built by king E. 3. and

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* The propheſy is, An Owl ſhall build her neſt upon the walls of Gloceſter, and in her neſt ſhall be brought forth an aſs. *Thompſon's Tranſlations*, p. 220. Alſo p. 221. Gloceſter ſhall ſend forth a lion, and ſhall diſturb him [the Bull of Totneſs] in his cruelty in ſeveral battles. He ſhall trample him under his feet, and ſhall terrify him with open jaws. At laſt the lion ſhall quarrel with the kingdom, and get upon the backs of the nobility. A bull ſhall come into the quarrel, and ſtrike the lion with his right foot. He ſhall drive him thro' all the inns in the kingdom, but ſhall break his horns againſt the walls of Oxford. But for the authority of this propheſy ſee *Camd. Brit. coll. x.* where Geoffry of Monmouth, who tranſlated them into Latin, is charged with adding a great deal of his own invention by William of Newborough, who was a contemporary writer.

§ Mr. Hearne's Notes to A. of Beverly, from an antient MS. in the Univ. Coll. Oxon.

† MS. C.

‖ Corbet's Military Government, p. 41. In the 1 R. 2. the burgeſſes of Glouceſter cleanſed and enlarged the ditch under the wall of the Friars-Preachers, to the quantity of twelve feet, ſo that ſeveral elms and aſhes in the bank, and in the churchyard of St. Kyneburg, were cut down. A. 11.

** Leland's Itinerary, V. 3.

§§ In the time of king James 1. the four principal gates of the city were then made priſons for the city, and the Boothall was the place to which the burgeſſes were committed for any miſdemeanor. MS. C.

‡ MS. C. ‡‡ Dorney's Speeches. MS. C. ‖‖ Civ.

repaired

repaired by abbat Parker, but almoſt demoliſhed in the civil wars.

Lady Bell's Gate, received its name from the Lady Bell, who, with Sir Thomas Bell, her huſband, lived at the Black Fryers, which from him was termed Bell's Place; and was called the Eaſt-gate of the Black Fryers. 'Twas neatly arched with freeſtone, and lately fell down.

There were two other gates which led out of the city, and were in the walls thereof, but not of conſiderable note, and they were,

The Poſtern-Gate, which was in the middle between the Eaſt and the North-gates, and had, as I ſuppoſe, on the eaſt ſide of it, a kennel for the hounds belonging to the city.

The Blind-Gate *, which is ſometimes called St. Oſwald's gate, as being near, and leading to the church and priory of that name.

Theſe gates were within the liberties of the city, tho' without the walls.

Alvin-Gate, and the Lower North-Gate, are found in the Suburbs.

Within a little time after the reſtoration, it is reported, generally, that the doors belonging to the gates, by the king's order, were pulled down, and moſt of them given to the city of Worceſter, where they now are. A great many of the large iron hooks, which were part of the hinges thereof, ſtill remain here.

Forreign Bridge §, which was antiently accounted to be over the chief arm of the Severn, was of ſeven great arches.

Cole-Bridge, which is a little below the Bartholomew's Hoſpital, conſiſts of one arch, and ſerves to drain the meads. It is likely it received its name from its ſituation, as it is very convenient for conveying coals, fuel and other things, from Severn to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

The Weſt-gate Bridge was built by † Nicholas Walred, clerk, in the reign of king H. 2. William Coxnel ‡, miniſter of St. Nicholas, claimed, in right of his church, 5° H. 3. forty feet of paſture on each ſide, for the repair and ſuſtaining thereof. William Fitz Catherine gave lands to it, about that king's reign. In the time of king E. 3. the brethren of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital claimed St. Nicholas's church, with all its cuſtoms, eſpecially for the ſuſtentation of it. The priors and brethren thereof frequently repaired it, as appears by a proceſs in the King's Bench, 10° H. 7. And in divers records, that prior is called by the name of the keeper of the ſame. Dame Joan Cook, 31° H. 8. gave to the mayor and burgeſſes 5 *l. per ann.* towards the keeping of this bridge and the cauſeys in repair. Alſo Sir Thomas Bell, 34° H. 8. gave 10 *l. per ann.* for the ſame uſes. About the time of this reign, there were ſeveral ‖ benefactions to it. It is probable, that the acre of land in Winnals, in the pariſh of Haſfield, called formerly *Bridge-Acre*, was given for it. This bridge conſiſts of five great arches over Severn. In 1691, the water works on the ſouth ſide were begun, and here perhaps the two water-mills, erected 30° H. 6. might ſtand.

From the bridge there goes a great and lofty ** cauſey of ſtone, called, according to the name of the place at the other end of it, *Over's Cauſeway*, thrown up, thro' the low meadows, acroſs the iſle of Alney. In it are ſeveral arched bridges, ſome of one, ſome of two, and ſome of three arches, intended to draw the water off the meadows when they are overflowed. Part of it is within the liberties of the city, and is repaired by it to near the bridge. 'Twas made as it now is in the reign of king H. 8. and is about half a mile long, conſiſting of thirty-ſix arches.

PUBLIC STRUCTURES.

IN the midſt of the city ſtood the lofty and beautiful High Cross, which received its name from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other croſſes in various parts of the city. There were ſeveral elegant ſtatues at full length placed upon it, in diſtinct niches, facing the ſeveral ſtreets. Weſtward ſtood thoſe of king John, and king Edw. 3. Eaſtward, king H. 3. and queen Eleanor. Northward, queen Elizabeth, and king Charles the Firſt. And Southward, the kings Richard the Second, and Richard the Third.

Leland takes notice of this building, and ſays, *The beauty of the town lies in two croſſing ſtreets, and at the place of the middle meeting is an aqueduct incallated.* The Grey Fryers, in 1438, granted, that water might be brought hither from Matteſnoll, or Robin-Hood's hill, for the uſe of the city. *Civ.*

It was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and has been repaired ſeveral times ſince,

* Perhaps it was ſo called becauſe it was but as a poſtern, or little gate, out of the city, which had four others that were more conſpicuous; whereas *that* was reputed as a dark and blind paſſage thro' the walls, and no particular porter appointed to it. La Walchard, which was toward Brook-ſtreet, and is mentioned 1255 Barth. 'tis probable was this, and ſo called becauſe it is a ſhoard or break made in the wall to paſs thro'.

§ It was called Forreign Bridge from its being outward, near the weſt end of the town. Very antiently what was beyond it is ſaid to be *beyond the bridge*. And even in the reign of king H. 3. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital is mentioned as ſo ſtanding. See the word *Forinſecus*, in the *Gloſſary to Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.*

† Monaſt. Anglic. v. 2. p. 456, and an antient copy now in the cuſtody of the mayor and burgeſſes.

‡ MS. of abbat Frouceſter.

‖ Sir Thomas Hill gave certain houſes and lands to Dr. Greenwood and Mr. Woodwell, with an intent that the income thereof ſhould be expended for the public benefit of this place; and a certificate of his having given ſo much for the ſupportation or maintenance of the city and bridge, was ſigned by the mayor and nine aldermen, and ſealed with the ſeal of the mayoralty and their own ſeals on it, as in Madox's Forine Angl. p. 20.

** Lelands Itinerary, v. 4, and 8. Some MS. Coll. ſay, that the Weſt-Gate, and Over's Bridge of ſeven arches, were built in the reign of H. 8. That from Over's bridge, which leadeth over the rivulet Leddon, to the far end, or Foreign bridge, in the city, is half a mile at leaſt, under which continued cauſey there are thirty-ſix arches for the draining of the water.

particularly

particularly in 1550, 1635, and 1712. But by act of parliament, 23 G. 2. it was taken down, becauſe, being ſituated in the centre of the four principal ſtreets, it greatly interrupted the paſſage of carriages.

‡Several ſelds ſtood near the high croſs, and the burgeſſes, 6 Joh. paid the king 20 *ſol.* fine for amoving them §.

The TOLSEY, or TOLSEND, or TOLBOOTH,‖ ſo called, according to biſhop Kennet, becauſe it was the place where the lord of the manor received his dues, rents, and profits of the fair or market, called *Toll*. The Tolſey was antiently employ'd, as it is now, for the public affairs of the city.

By an act of parliament, 23 G. 2. the old Tolſey was taken down, and has been lately rebuilt from the ground, with a handſome front. Here the mayor, and juſtices for the city and in-county, hold the quarter-ſeſſions, and tranſact all public buſineſs. But the trial of criminals, and all civil cauſes of importance, are carried before the judges of aſſize at the Boothall.

The BOOTHALL, ſometimes called *Bohalle*, and *Guildhall*. Mr. Madox ſays, that the burgeſſes paid 2*s.* to the king, for a fine to buy and ſell therein for the improvement of the borough, 5 R. 1. It was rebuilt in the year 1606, and by the charter of the city is made ſubject to the juriſdiction both of the out-county and of the city; and here the aſſizes are held, and the quarter-ſeſſions for the out-county only.

The KING'S BOARD*, (formerly aſſigned for the ſelling of butter and cheeſe) was built or repaired by king Richard the Second, but it is now taken down†.

The KEY occurs by that name in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, as alſo *the lane leading to the key*, in that of king Henry the Seventh. In queen Elizabeth's time 'twas called the King's Key. In 1621, 1622, and 1713, 'twas greatly repaired and enlarged. In the preſent charter, expreſs mention is made of the Old and New Key; and there was lately a pillar of timber ſtanding on the great key*, and the following inſcription engraven on a braſs plate, at the top of it.

1650, QUI FELICITER OPTAT CIVITATI GLEVENSI, NON UT HERCULEAM COLUMNAM, SED PERPUSILLAM, HOC PIGNUS AMORIS ET GRATITUDINIS.

In the middle were theſe arms: *On a chevron three roſes; and on a canton a dexter hand gules*, to denote they belonged to a baronet.

The BARLEY-MARKET-HOUSE*, in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet, appointed for barley, beans, and oats, was built in 1655, or 1656. Margery Price gave 50*l.* towards it, and ſtones were taken from the churches of St. Katherine, and St. Mary de Grace, and uſed in this market-houſe. Before that time, there was one which ſtood nearer to the Eaſt-gate; many of the materials of which were alſo applied to the building of this.

The WHEAT-MARKET-HOUSE*, in the South-gate-ſtreet, was built in 1606. Being very much battered and weakened at the ſiege, another, with a poor ſtatue of king Charles the Second, in a nich at the north end of it, was erected in 1660 and 1661.——Near it, in the midſt of the ſtreet, on a pedeſtal incloſed with iron paliſades, is a ſtatue of queen Anne. And near to the ſouth end of this market-houſe, in the middle of the ſtreet alſo, is a Gothic building, of an octagonal form, incloſing a ciſtern for the water of an antient aqueduct from Robinhood's hill, which at ſtated hours is open for public uſe. On the ſouth ſide of it is an inſcription. This was erected at the charge of alderman John Scriven, in 1636.

The STATUE of king George the Firſt, upon an ornamented pedeſtal, incloſed with iron paliſades, ſtands in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet.

The CASTLE of Glouceſter. 'The caſtle of 'Eſtbrighoiel was built by earl William, and paid 'only 40 *ſol.* in his time for ſhips going to the 'foreſt.' *Domeſday*, p. 66. It is now the common jail for the out-county. Some part of the buildings is in private hands, held by leaſe from the crown; but the greater part belongs to the county, and is ſettled in the ſheriff, by a ſtatute 19 H. 7. It is extraparochial, and ſo is the hill adjoining, called the Barbican, which, according to Camden, is an Arabic word, ſignifying a watch-tower, or military defence.

There were many other places of note in the city, which are now either converted into pariſh dwellings, or totally deſtroy'd, as

St. MARTIN'S PLACE*, near the ſcite of the High Croſs, which king Edward the Third, in 1371, granted to the bailiffs, to erect a tower, and place a clock therein, for which the ſheriffs of the city paid 12*d.* yearly.

‡ Madox's *Hiſtory of the Exchequer*, p. 280.

§ R. Cole's Roll in Civ.

‖ It formerly conſiſted only of the council-chamber, and the room under it, (which were erected in 1602, upon the demoliſhing of the former edifice, made in 1565) 'till 1648, when the north wall of All Saints church was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the ſheriffs, and other public uſes. The chancel was turned into a ſtair caſe, leading to a room over it, and to the council-chamber. Some lands between that church and the ſtreet were afterwards purchaſed to enlarge the place. And, in 1685, the chamber over the ſheriff's court was made into a chapel, and king James the Second coming to Glouceſter, in his progreſs in 1686, was ſeated on a throne erected for him there, at the city charge; and from him it obtained the denomination of the King's Chapel. But ſoon after the revolution, in 1688, moſt of the coſtly furniture belonging to it was burnt and deſtroy'd.

* Civ.

† It was a magnificent market houſe, according to Dr. Stukeley, *of Gothic Architecture, uncommon and antient, but finely adorned.* Over the arches, and on the ſides and ends of it, were carvings of many hiſtorical parts of the Holy Scripture. At each corner was a large ſtatue, and on the upper part a croſs upon a pyramid, between four effigies, and it had battlements round it. In 1572, the upper part was repaired, and about 1691, was taken down, that a large ciſtern might be erected as a reſervoir for water, conveyed thither from near the Weſtgate.

The MEAL-MARKET, joining to the eaſt end of St. John's church. It was ordered to be repaired in 1619, and about 1657, was converted into a dwelling houſe. But upon rebuilding St. John's church, in 1733, or 1734, it was intirely demoliſhed, as being very incommodious.

Formerly there were ſeveral conduits and public wells in the city, which are now deſtroy'd, and there are no veſtiges of them remaining.

The lands extending along where the work-houſe now is, to a moat which led to the caſtle, and thence down to the key, were called Mary-Bone Park, and were incloſed in 1635, and afterwards built upon, in 1644.

By a voluntary ſubſcription of the inhabitants of this city and county, an act of parliament was obtained 23 G. 2. whereby certain commiſſioners were appointed, and impowered to purchaſe and pull down ſeveral buildings, both public and private; among others, the antient High Croſs, as before obſerved; the King's Board, or Butter-market-houſe, with the tower of the demoliſhed church of the Holy Trinity, which ſtood in the middle of the Weſt-gate-ſtreet, and were very incommodious to carriages. By this act, theſe buildings, with ſome dwelling houſes, were taken down; and lately, ſeveral public nuiſances and obſtructions have been removed, and the ſtreets new paved, greatly to the public conveniency, and beautifying of the city.

Of COINAGE, MINT, and MONEY.

THIS town, together with all other great places*, antiently enjoy'd the privilege of coining. King John's grant of a mint ſeems to be no more than a confirmation of a more antient grant, and 'tis very likely, that ſome of the Britiſh coins which have been found here in great plenty, were ſtruck in this place. There is a ſilver coin of king Harold, the ſon of king Canute, with this inſcription,—HAROLD REX ANGLOrum. The king had crown and ſceptre. The reverſe is, WVLFGEAT ON (de) GLEapecerc̃ne. With PAX in the middle.

In antient grants to this place, the *Monetarii* (moneyers, or coiners, who were miniſters of the mint, and made, coined, and delivered out the king's money) are expreſſly mentioned, and had particular privileges granted to them. It is probable that ſeveral of the coins, whereon are fleurs de lis, and this inſcription, AVE MARIA GRATIA PIA ET PLENA, were ſtruck in this place, ſince they are ſo frequently found here.

In 1657, a farthing was coined, with the city arms in the middle, and round them this inſcription: FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. On the reverſe, in the middle, C. G. round which LUKE NOURSE MAIOR, 1657.

On another farthing, in the middle, the arms of the city; round them THOMAS PRICE MAIOR. On the reverſe, in the middle, C. G. round which, A GLOCESTER FARTHING.

On another farthing, in the middle, the city arms; round them, THE ARMS OF GLOVCESTER. On the reverſe, in the middle,

* * *
C * G
1669.

Round it, A GLOVCESTER FARTHING.

Of COURTS.

THERE were courts held in this town very antiently, particularly before the reign of king John, who granted the burgeſſes a charter, by which they were impowered to hold all pleas in the town for their lands, tenures, wages, juſt debts, and whatſoever was due to them there. King Edward the Second, in the 6th year of his reign, granted them, that they might hold pleas of lands and tenures in the vill; and for the future, that they might hear complaints, and puniſh offences, ſo as not to be ſubject to communicate with, or impart to foreigners, but only with their fellow burgeſſes. King Richard the Second, by his charter, in the twenty-firſt year of his reign, gave them like authority to hear and determine all cauſes, and to puniſh offenders in the town; at which time the court was held in the Guildhall.

And ever ſince that king's reign, the burgeſſes of the vill have had authority to hold pleas, real and perſonal, within their liberties. And 'tis expreſſly granted, by former charters as well as the preſent §, That the mayor, &c. upon every Monday, may hold a court for this purpoſe, as the ſame uſed to be holden time out of mind. And that the ſheriffs, for all debts, &c. may hold the Tolſey-court, from hour to hour, and from day to day, as there is occaſion.

The ſheriffs ſhall, in every month, hold a county-court, and twice in the year a law-day.

The ſuitors of this hundred, or law-day court, were as follow†, 18 H. 7.

The earl of Glouceſter.
The archbiſhop of York.
The prior of Lanthony.

* As at the council, or ſynod of Grateley, held by king Athelſtan, in 928, and alſo by the king's own order, it was appointed, that there ſhould be one mint for coining of money in all *Burghs*, as 'tis in the Saxon, which is rendered by Mr. Lambard in Latin, *oppida*, or towns; caſtles, as 'tis in Cl. Wilkins's *Councils*, vol. 1, p. 206; great towns, as in Tindale's *Notes upon Rapin*, vol. 1, p. 114; it may thence be well concluded that there was a mint in Glouceſter long before the time of king John; and that *that* king only eſtabliſhed it by his charter.

Mr. Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 185, ſays, There was in every good town one coiner, called *Monetarius*, in the time of our antient Saxon kings. The mint, or place particularly appointed for coinage, was near Trinity church, in the reign of king Henry the Second. A. 5. A. 6. A. 9.

§ See Appendix, No. 6. † Civ.

The

The prior of St. Bartholomew's, Glouceſter.

The prior of the Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem.

The abbat of Wynchecombe.

The abbat of Eyneſham.

The abbat of Tewxbury.

The abbat of S. Aug. in Briſtol.

The abbat of Hayles.

The earl of Hereford.

The abbat of St. Peter's of Glouceſter.

The prior of St. Oſwald's of Glouceſter.

The prior of Derehurſt.

The abbeſs of Godeſtow.

The abbat of Keyneſham.

The proctors of the ſervice of St. Mary, in the Church of St. Michael, in Glouceſter.

The abbat of Flaxley.

The abbat of Kingſwood.

The heirs of Peter Flory.

§ All theſe are mentioned, 20° and 21° of H. 7. except the abbat of Hayles, and the heirs of Peter Flory, who are then omitted.

§ In 1657, the ſuitors of this court are mentioned thus:

The earl of Hereford and Glouceſter.

Henry lord Stafford, for his honours of Hereford and Glouceſter.

The ſeveral purchaſers of the lands of the late dean and chapter of Glouceſter.

Miles Clent, gentleman, for the lands of John Jennings, being St. Oſwald's priory.

The heir of John Chamberlayne, eſq; and the heir of Richard Pate, eſq; being Edward Willoughby, eſq; for the lands lately belonging to St. Mary, and St. Oſwald, in Glouceſter.

The heirs of Thomas Bell, for the lands lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony.

After the reſtoration, inſtead of the purchaſers of the Dean and Chapter's lands, *the Dean and Chapter*, are ſuitors to this court.

In 1660 and 1688, Henry Sutton, D. D. occurs in the place of Miles Clent. October 8, 1688, John Webb, A. M. occurs, in the place of Dr. Sutton, as he does alſo in 1700. Saunders Saunders, gent. occurs in the place of Mr. Webb, as he does alſo in 1717. Since that time Saunders Saunders, gent. ſold ſeveral poſſeſſions which he had in the city, to Mr. Bridges Pateſhall, after which, his widow was reckoned ſuitor to this court.

‡ An act of parliament was paſſed in the firſt year of king William the Third, for the erecting of a court of requeſts, or court of conſcience, for all debts under forty ſhillings, to be holden as often as the commiſſioners ſhall think fit, before three at leaſt of them. This court being deſigned for the benefit and relief of the burgeſſes and inhabitants, the expences of proceedings are ſo moderate as not to fruſtrate the intention of it.

Beſides this court of the town, there was alſo another court, which was commonly called the *Foreign court of the honour of Glouceſter*, and was holden within the juriſdiction of the honour, but not within the liberties of the governors of the town. Maud, the wife of the laſt Gilbert de Clare, who was earl of this place, had for her dowry an aſſignment, among other things, of the *Foreign court of the honour of Glouceſter*. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 217. And this foreign court is mentioned Clauſ. 8° E. 2. It was reſerved by earl Mylo, the founder of Lanthony priory, and his deſcendants enjoyed the ſame for many ages after him.

'Tis ſaid, that upon the death of Humphry de Bohun, Mary, his daughter, had aſſigned to her, amongſt other things, for the purparty of her father's part, the court of the honour of Hereford, holden at Glouceſter; which was worth ten ſhillings a year. And Henry of Lancaſter, her huſband, having ſworn fealty to the king, his majeſty commanded his eſcheater, by his charter, dated at Weſtminſter, the 22d day of December, 8° R. 2. to give the ſaid earl poſſeſſion thereof.

Of the HONOUR *of* GLOUCESTER.

ALTHOUGH in a great many writers the *Honour* and *Title* are confuſed, and frequently put one for the other, I rather chuſe to mention them diſtinctly and ſeparately.

The honour of Glouceſter was enjoy'd by ſeveral perſons who never had any title of dignity taken from this place; whilſt others took their titles hence, but were never poſſeſſors of the lands which belonged to this barony, which was very great.

What is affirmed of land baronies *, That they were divided and ſubdivided, 'till at length they were brought to little or nothing, may truely and properly be ſaid of the honour of Glouceſter, to which, being a noble ſeigneury or lordſhip, tho' ſeveral others did originally belong, yet was it afterwards greatly reduced, as will appear by the following ſhort account of it.

Brictrick † (called alſo Brithrick) obtained it from Hailward Snow, before the conqueſt; but having incurred the hatred of Maud, William the Conqueror's queen, whom, when he was a public ambaſſador abroad, he had refuſed to marry, ſoon after the entrance of the Normans ſhe revenged the inſult, by procuring his impriſonment, and the confiſcation of his eſtate.

The queen, after Brictric's death, enjoy'd it, and after her death king William the Firſt, to whom ſucceeded king William the Second, who held it for ſome time, and then granted it to

Robert Fitz Haman, or Hayman, lord of Corboil and Thorigny, in Normandy; kinſman

§ Civ. ‡ Which was then printed. * Madox's Bar. Ang. p. 59. † Dugdale's Bar. vol. 1. p. 466.

and

and aſſiſtant to the Conqueror, who had very large poſſeſſions in ſeveral places. This great perſon was the firſt, I ſuppoſe, who held the honour and the title together. He was the chief actor in the conqueſt ‖ of Glamorganſhire, in 1091, and ſeated himſelf for the moſt part at Cardiff, where, ſays Camden, (col. 733) he fortified the town with walls and a caſtle, and made it both a ſeat of war and a court of juſtice. In 1102, he new built the abbey of Tewkeſbury, with all its offices, and endow'd it with many lands, rents, and large poſſeſſions, and made Cranburne, in Dorſetſhire, a cell to it. In the retaking of Faleiſe, in Normandy, he was ſtruck on the temples, which deprived him of his ſenſes, but he lived a conſiderable time after; and dying, he was buried in the chapter-houſe of Tewkeſbury, in 1107; but was moved into the middle of the preſbytery in 1241. And in 1397, an admirable chapel was made by abbat Parker, on the north ſide of the chancel, and certain offices were daily celebrated for him. Round the top of the chapel was written, but now not legible, "*In iſta capella jacet D^nus^ Robertus Filius Hammonis, hujus loci Fundator.*" His bones now lie wrapt in fine diaper in a plain tomb above ground, in the middle of the chapel.

But 'tis probable that king Stephen ‡ took this honour away from Earl Robert, and gave it to Miles of Glouceſter, who, I think, had it but a little time before his revolt to the empreſs. Afterwards 'twas again ‖‖ in the king's hands; for Hugh Bardolf §§ 1° R. 1. was accountable for 42*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* of the antient farm of the honour of Glouceſter; and likewiſe for 370*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for the farm of the manors belonging to it, for three quarters of a year, before the king gave it to his brother John; and for 32*l.* for the third part of the profits ariſing from the pleas of the county for half a year. And by *Mag. Rot.* 9° R. 1. it appears, that William de Warrenna accounted for 340*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for the ſcutage of the honour of Glouceſter, aſſiſed for the king's redemption, after his return from Aleman; of the knights of the ſaid honour, which he can find, as he ſays, in the treaſury 196*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* and of Euſtace of Grainville of the fee of one knight, by the king's writ, which he holds *in capite* of the king, as the ſaid William ſays. And he owes 143*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* which ought to be required of the knights, whoſe names are noted in the roll which the ſaid William delivered in the treaſury, when he left off to have the cuſtody of the ſaid honour. The ſame accounts for the ſame debt nothing. Alſo of Thomas de Sandford, 25 *ſol.* who went to the ſervice of the king by the ſaid writ, and he owes 145*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* which ought to be required of the aforeſaid knights, as he ſays.

Robert Fitz-Haman left behind him † four daughters, *viz.* Mabel, by others called Sibil, or Maud, who afterwards married Robert Melhent; Cicily, afterwards abbeſs of Shafteſbury, in Dorſetſhire; Hawiſe, abbeſs of Wincheſter, or, as Dugdale ſays, of Wilton; and Amice, who married the earl of Britain. But among theſe four females king Henry the Firſt would not have the honour divided, and therefore gave this whole honour to his natural ſon Robert, concerning whom hereafter.

Earl Robert was ſucceeded in this honour by his ſon William, who dying, left three daughters.

John the fourth ſon of king H. 2. received this honour of his brother king Richard, as a portion with Iſabel, one of the daughters of earl William; and tho' he was afterwards divorced from her, yet he retained ** the honour to himſelf; for it is ſaid, *Mag. Rot.* 1° Joh. that William de Faleiſe and Maſter Swain, rendered an account of the honour of Glouceſter, namely, 223*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for the ferms and iſſues of the manor of this honour, which were in the king's hands for half a year; that is to ſay, 18*l.* 10*s.* for the ferm of Bradeſtede for half a year, it having been let to ferm at that rate by the ſaid William and Maſter Suein, 78 *ſol.* ariſing by the ſale of wood, five marks for the ** aſſiſed §§ aid in the ſaid vill, 46 *ſol.* and three halfpence of the ** aſſiſed §§ rent of Peteresfield, of the ſaid ferm; five marks in toll, and other perquiſites; four marks for the tallage of the ſame vill; 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* for the rent aſſiſed of Mapelderesham; 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the tallage of the ſame town, and in many other items.

* Guy de Chancels, 15° John, accounted for the ſcutage of the honour of Glouceſter, as well of the old feoffment as of the new, *viz.* for 327 knights fees and a tenth, and a twelfth part of a fee. Several of the knights fees belonging to this honour, about twenty in number, could not at preſent be found, or aſcertained.

‖ This conqueſt was made in the following manner: Jeſtyn, lord of Glamorganſhire, having been defeated in a rebellion againſt Rhees ap Tewdor, ſent Eneon, a Welch gentleman, to Robert Fitz-Haimon, who was a great baron and a gentleman of the king's privy chamber, to ſollicit him to come to his aſſiſtance, with promiſes of great rewards and emoluments; and Eneon, if he ſucceeded in his negotiation, was promiſed Jeſtyn's daughter in marriage. The propoſal was agreeable to the ſpirit of the times, and Fitz-Haimon, with twelve knights of conſiderable note and diſtinction, at the head of a large body of troops, joined thoſe of Glamorganſhire, and invaded the territories of Rhees ap Tewdor, who met them near Brecknock, and giving them battle was vanquiſhed by them, and ſlain in the action. Jeſtyn kept his engagements with the Normans very faithfully, but broke his word with Eneon, who burning with reſentment, followed the Normans who were already embarked for England, and complaining to them moſt bitterly of his maſter's perfidiouſneſs, incited them to turn their arms againſt him; upon which, partly out of regard to the man, and partly being alured by the bait he propoſed to them, of the conqueſt of the country, they all returned with him, attack'd the lord of Glamorganſhire, defeated, and ſlew him. This is the account given by Caradoc of Lancarvon; but another account ſays, that Jeſtyn refuſed to perform the covenants he had made with the Normans. However, Fitz-Haimon ſeized the country, and reſerving to himſelf ſome principal parts, and the ſeignory of the whole, gave all the reſt of that fertile province to be held as fiefs under him, by the twelve knights and ſome others who had aſſiſted him, particularly Eneon.

Lord Lyttelton's Life of H. 2. *vol.* 2. p. 47, 48.

† Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 407. ‡ Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 537. Madox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 134. ‖ Madox's Bar. Anglic. p. 77. §§ Selden's Tit. Hon. ** Madox's Bar. Angl. p. 76. * Madox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 445. Mad. Bar. Angl. p. 92. 123.

John,

§ John, earl of Moreton, afterwards king of England, by his charter, granted the land or manor of Briſtelton, belonging to the honour of Glouceſter, to John la Warre, to be holden by John la Warre and his heirs, of Earl John and his heirs, by the ſervice of half a knight; and the ſame grant was confirmed 8° John.

† In the ſecond year of king Henry the Third, Gilbert earl of Glouceſter was veſted with this honour, and paid 100*l.* for the relief of it.

‡ Gilbert de Rue held it 27° H. 3.

Robert Muſgroſe was ſeized of it 38° H. 3.

Nicholas Berkeley held it 47° H. 3. as did

Patronelle de La Mere in the ſame year.

‖ King Henry the Third, towards the latter end of his reign, granted ſeveral manors in the counties of Southampton and Kent, belonging to the honour of Glouceſter, to the then counteſs of Glouceſter, and her ſon Gilbert de Clare. I ſuppoſe this honour, at or before the time laſt mentioned, was continually decreaſing. In the ſecond year of the reign of queen Mary, 'twas given by the queen, with other things, to the lady Urſula Stafford. And 13° Eliz. it appears that this honour was then worth but 19*s.* 11*d.* 'Tis certain, 32° H. 3. earl Gilbert de Clare, who then had this, gave to William, his brother, the inheritance of the manors of Maplederham and Petersfield in the county of Southampton, which formerly belonged to it, and that other eſtates which were part thereof have been ſince parted with.

Of the EARLS *of* GLOUCESTER.

THERE is no earldom in the kingdom ſo antient as this of Glouceſter. Eldol, * or Edel, the Briton, by ſome called earl, by others duke and conſul, was earl of this place in the year 461; and attended king Vortigern at the treaty of peace at Ambreſbury, in Wiltſhire, to which they were invited by Hengiſt the Saxon, when it was agreed that neither party ſhould go thither armed; but the Saxons concealing long knives under their cloathes, murdered great numbers of the Britons. At this time Eldol is ſaid to have taken up a ſtake, which he found by chance, and to have laid about him with ſuch courage and effect, that he ſlew no leſs than ſeventy of them; and having broke the heads, arms, and limbs of many more, got from them into Glouceſter, his own city. Alſo, that in the bloody battle fought between Ambroſius, king of the Britons, and Hengiſt, in 489, earl Eldol charging thro' the midſt of the pagan army, took Hengiſt priſoner, and remembering his former treachery, cut off his head.

Swaine, ** or Suane, eldeſt ſon of Godwin, earl of Kent, was earl hereof in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and going to Jeruſalem barefooted, on penance, to expiate the murder of Beorne, his kinſman, took cold thereby, and died at Licia, in his return in the year 1053.

Some have obtruded §§ William Fitz Euſtace, in 1094; but it does not †† appear that there ever was ſuch a man.

Robert Melhent, or Fitz Roy, ſometimes called Robert Rufus, conſul of Glouceſter. He was natural ſon of king Henry the Firſt, born of Neſta, the beautiful daughter of Rhees ap Tudor, or Theodore, prince of South Wales, and was made firſt earl after the conqueſt. For as it was not eſteemed honourable to be enriched with great poſſeſſions, without ſome title or dignity, having married Sibil, the eldeſt of the daughters of Robert Fitz Haman, he was created, in 1109, earl of this place, which was the moſt eminent of her heritage. By the writers of that time, he is called the conſul, and alſo earl of Glouceſter, and was a perſon above all others, of a great and undaunted ſpirit, never dejected by misfortunes; and who being eſteemed a prudent, learned, brave, and valiant prince ‡‡, ſkilled in the arts of war and peace, performed many heroic and difficult exploits with great honour, in the cauſe of his ſiſter Matilda, againſt king Stephen. As his mother was daughter to Rhees ap Teudor, the laſt king of South Wales, he derived from the affection of the Welch to her family a great intereſt there,

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§ Madox's Bar. Angl. p. 59. † *Ibid.* p. 33. ‡ Sir R. Atkyns p. 84. ‖ In about the time of Henry the Third, amongſt the king's tenants *in capitie*, in the county of Glouceſter, 'tis ſaid, the honour of Glouceſter holds of the king, in Glouceſterſhire, twenty-ſeven knights and a half, and one fourth part of one knight.——The honour of Glouceſter. Nicholas Pointz ſeven knights and three parts. Geffry fil. Roberti ſix knights. Roger de Mayby eight knights. Roger Corbet one knight. William Camerarius one knight. Richard de Dickeſdon two knights and a half. William de Kirdif one knight. John de Sor fourteen knights. (In the roll of the charters 'tis ſaid fifteen knights) Robert de Fiſcham two knights. Robert Treham half a knight. Thomas de la Mare ten knights. Roger de Berkelegh two knights. Adam fil. Nigel the fifth part. Thomas Blundus half a knight. *Evidences extracted from the Red Book of the Exchequer*, *Roll* 156.

* Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 1.—Robert of Glouceſter ſays that earl Eldol was a ſtrong knight, and has many particulars relating to him, agreeable to Matthew Weſtminſter, p. 160.

** Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 18. §§ Lloyd, in his *Hiſtory of Wales*, p. 153, ſays, he was ſlain between Cardiff and Brecknock by the Welchmen. He alſo affirms, That William de Albermarle was earl of this place in 1216, but he does not mention any authority for theſe aſſertions.

†† Camden's *Britannia*, v. 1. col. 287.

‡‡ All writers concur in their teſtimony of the excellent character of this nobleman, "who had no inconſiderable tincture of learning, and was the patron of all who excelled in it; qualities rare at all times in a nobleman of his high rank, but particularly in an age when knowledge and valour were thought incompatible, and not to be able to read was a mark of nobility." *Lord Lyttelton's Life of H.* 2. *p.* 281. And in another place, "He was unqueſtionably the wiſeſt man of thoſe times; and his virtue was ſuch, that even thoſe times could not corrupt it. If when the nation was grown equally tired of Matilda and of Stephen, he had aſpired to obtain the crown for himſelf, he might very poſſibly have gained it from both; but he thought it leſs glorious to be a king, than to preſerve his fidelity and honour inviolate. He ſeems to have acted only from the pureſt and nobleſt principles of juſtice and duty, without pride, without paſſion, without any private views, or ſelfiſh ambition; and to this admirable temper of mind he joined all the addreſs and extenſive abilities, that are peculiarly neceſſary for *the head of a party*; who muſt connect and keep together great numbers of independent perſons, held by no regular bond of obedience; conciliate their different paſſions and intereſts, endure their abſurdities, ſooth their ill humour, manage their pride, and eſtabliſh an abſolute authority over them, without ſeeming to exerciſe any, but that of perſuaſion." *p.* 344.

which was ſtill increaſed by a cloſe union with two of the moſt powerful lords in thoſe parts, who were couſin-germans, and acted together in ſupport of Matilda, namely, Brian Fitz-comte and Milo Fitz-walter. The former of theſe poſſeſſed the lordſhips of Abergavenny and Overwent, in what is now the county of Monmouth; the latter enjoyed the beſt part of Brecknockſhire, in right of his wife, with ample poſſeſſions in Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, having alſo the government of the royal caſtle of Glouceſter, and being hereditary conſtable of England. When king Stephen was taken, in 1140, he would ſurrender to none but this earl. And when the earl of Glouceſter was taken priſoner, in 1141, and by William de Ypre ſent to Rocheſter caſtle; tho' an offer was ſoon made to releaſe him for the king, he would not hearken to it without the empreſs's conſent. And at length after ſix months impriſonment, the empreſs agreed that the king and he ſhould be ſet at liberty; and this exchange, one for the other, was deemed equal.

This earl * had with his wife, beſides this whole honour, a great inheritance in Normandy, and all the land of Hamo Dapifer, his wife's uncle. Mr. Tyrrel ſays, that his father, king Henry the Firſt, by his will, made him his executor, and is ſaid to have given him 60,000 *lib.* at his death. He died at Glouceſter of a fever, on October 31, 1147, and was buried under a great jaſper ſtone in the choir of St. James's priory, in Briſtol, which he had founded upon his own demeſne lands, and endowed with lands, ornaments, poſſeſſions and liberties, and made a cell to Tewkeſbury abbey, whereof he had the abbat and twelve monks to dine with him conſtantly every ſunday. He built the caſtles of Briſtol and Cardiff, and of that at Briſtol, which was made of ſtone, brought from Caen in Normandy, he gave every tenth ſtone towards the erecting of St. Mary's chapel §, in St. James's priory there. He alſo founded, in 1147†, the priory of Morgan, in Glamorganſhire, valued at its diſſolution at 181*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* or 188*l.* 14*s.* And is ſaid ‡ to have founded a priory at Cardiff, and was a great benefactor to the priories of Nethe and Great Malvern ‖, and to the abbies of Tewkeſbury and Glouceſter. After his death the empreſs's cauſe declined very much, and at length came to little, the chief ſupport being gone. This great ‖ and illuſtrious earl had the town of Briſtol, which Robert Fitz Haman, his father-in-law, held in fealty of king William the Conqueror. At his inſtance the prince, afterwards king Henry the Second, came into England, and ſtaying a conſiderable time here, the earl, his uncle, conducted him into Normandy, on his return. He left iſſue behind him, by the beforementioned Sibil, or Maud, his wife, four ſons, *viz.* William, his ſucceſſor in that honour; Roger, biſhop of Worceſter; Haman, and Phillip; and one daughter, named Maud.

§§ William, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in his earldom. In his father's time, he was made governor of the caſtle of Warham; and 12° H. 2. upon levying the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knight's fees in Kent to be twenty-two and an half and a third part, and elſewhere two hundred and ſixty and a half *de veteri Feoffamento*, and thirteen and a half *de novo*. Having, with other gentlemen, oppoſed the king in behalf of young Henry, 20° H. 2. he returned to his obedience. He had a great conteſt with one Yvor, or Ivor, ſurnamed *Bâch*, a little man of ſtature, but exceedingly reſolute and couragious, who kept himſelf chiefly in the woods and mountains, of which this earl endeavoured to bereave him, or at leaſt to ſtraiten his limits. Yvor being irritated thereat, came in the night to Cardiff caſtle, with his men, and tho' the walls were high, and there were no leſs than 120 ſoldiers, beſides a large number of archers therein; he ſcaled them, and took away this earl William, with his counteſs, and their young ſon, and carrying them to the woods, refuſed to releaſe them, until he had full reſtitution of what had been wrongfully taken from him. This earl obtained the lordſhip of Caerleon from Meredith ap Howell, who was lord thereof. He died †† November 23, 1173, or as others 1183, and was buried in the abbey of Keynſham, which he founded, and amply endow'd and adorn'd, next his wife Hawiſe, the daughter of Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, and a ſon called Robert, who is before mentioned. He alſo had three daughters, *viz.* Mabel, Amice, and Iſabel, or rather Aviſa. This earl was a great benefactor to the monaſteries of Bradenſtoke, Co. Wilts; Nuneaton, Co. Warwick; Tewkeſbury, Co. Glouceſter; Bermondſey, Co. Surrey; St. Auguſtine's and St. James's, Briſtol; Stanley, in Wilts; Neth, in Glamorganſhire; Lyra, in France; Dureford, in Suſſex; and the cell of Goldcliff, in Monmouthſhire. Being unwilling that his inheritance ſhould be divided amongſt females, for reaſons unknown, ſays *Rapin's Hiſtory*, being at Windeleſhore, or Windſor, on the 4th or 6th

* Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 534. § Annal. Teux. in Mon. Angl. † But Mr. Camden, *Britannia*, V. 2. col. 738, ſays, that Morgan was founded by his ſon William. And in the Note to Biſhop Tanner's *Notitia Monaſt.* p. 713, the editor ſeems for a reaſon there mentioned, to think, that this earl Robert only began this houſe a little before his death, and William, his ſon and ſucceſſor, finiſhed it ſome time after; tho' it the firſt edition of *Not. Monaſt.* 'tis ſaid, That Morgan was built by earl Robert, not William, as in Speed.

‡ Tanner's *Notitia Monaſt.* p. 715. ‖ Dug. Bar. V. 1. 535.

§§ Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 535, 536.

†† Annal Teux. in Mon. Ang. ſay, That this earl William died in 1173, and his body was honourably buried, as it ought to be, in the abbey of the canons of Keynſham, near by his ſon Robert, which abbey he had founded in memory of his ſon, and endowed it with lands, ornaments, and liberties. Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 536, ſays, That upon St. Clement's night, 1173, 20 H. 2. he departed this life. Sir R. Atkyns, p. 90, ſays, that he died in 1183. And Wilkins's Counſels, V. 1. p. 486, ſay, This earl William was one of the witneſſes at the council at Weſtminſter, holden by king Henry the Second, in 1177, *regni* 23° in the firſt week of lent.

of

of the kalends of October, in 1176, he conſtituted for his heir,

John, commonly called *Sans-Terre*, or Lackland, fourth ſon to king Henry the Second, and of all his children was the chiefeſt favourite. But that king retained this honour in his own hands for many years. And, as 'tis in *Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.* and ſome other authors, in the laſt year of his reign, gave one of earl William's three daughters in marriage to his ſon John; who * had with his wife this whole earldom. He was alſo earl Moreton in Normandy, and, during the reign of his brother king Richard the Firſt, built the long bridge at Tewkeſbury, and gave the toll of the market there for the repair thereof. But becauſe earl John and his lady were in the third degree of conſanguinity, (for king Henry the Firſt was great grandfather to them both) Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, put all the earl's lands under an interdict; but from that interdict he appealed to the ſee of Rome. His appeal was confirmed, and he was releaſed by the Pope's legate from it. This John was afterwards king of England, and having no child by his wife, after he had reigned one year, was divorced from her, whom, after he had retained in his hands part of her inheritance, 'tis ſaid §, he ſold, with all her lands and fees, except the caſtle of Briſtol, and chaces thereto belonging, for 20,000 marks, to

Geofry de Mandeville †, earl of Eſſex, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and created him earl of Glouceſter, and gave him the county of Glouceſter. This earl Geofry, the ſame year, delivered up the cuſtody of the tower of London, which he before had, 17° Joh. He had ſeiſin of all the liberties belonging to the honour of Glouceſter, of the inheritance of Iſabel his wife, as amply as William earl of Glouceſter, his father, had enjoyed them, having then the title of earl of Glouceſter. But ſoon after, ‡ adhering with the barons, who then were in arms againſt the king, he was excommunicated by the Pope, and was one of the chief of thoſe lords who would have aſſumed the whole ſway of the realm in their own power. And about that time he was killed by a Frenchman at a tournament holden at London, and left no iſſue. Iſabel, his wife, ſurvived him, and afterwards married to Hugh de Burgh, juſtice of England, who was a great benefactor to Dureford priory, Co. Suſſex. Iſabel died without iſſue by either of her huſbands, whereby the honour of Glouceſter came to her nephew,

Almerick ‖, ſon to the earl of Eureux, in Normandy, as being deſcended from Maud, another daughter of earl William, before mentioned. But he enjoy'd this earldom only for a ſhort time, and was buried at Keynſham, to which, and Dureford priory, he was a great benefactor. He died without children, whereby

Gilbert de Clare **, ſon of Richard de Clare earl of Hertford, who married Amice, another daughter of earl William, was the firſt earl of Glouceſter and Hertford jointly. The county §§ of Hertford had very antiently earls that were of the family of Clare, who therefore were more commonly called earls of Clare, from Clare, their principal ſeat in the county of Suffolk. But when this family, by right of inheritance as well as by their prince's favour, came to be alſo earls of Glouceſter, they bore the two titles jointly, and were ſummoned to parliament by the names of earl of Glouceſter †† and Hertford. Leland ſays, that he took thoſe two earldoms into his poſſeſſion, in 1216, and was one of the chief of thoſe barons who kept themſelves in arms againſt king John, in the ſeventeenth year of his reign, ſeizing the city of London totally in their own power, and appointing that all things ſhould be directed by twenty-five perſons, whereof he was one. He was excommunicated ‡‡ by Pope Innocent the Third, and adhering to Lewis the French king, was taken priſoner at the battle of Lincoln,

* But there is a great diſpute concerning the perſon who gave this earldom to John. The pipe roll, 1° R. 1. implies that king Richard the Firſt, had it in his hands for ſome time before he gave it his brother. Robert of Glouceſter ſays, that king Richard gave to his brother John this earldom, and many lands in England and beyong ſea. Hoveden, p. 655, ſays, that king Richard the Firſt, came into England, and gave to his brother John the earldom of Moreton, and thoſe of Cornwall, Dorſet, Somerſet, Nottingham, Derbyſhire, and Lancaſter, and the caſtles of Merleberg, and Lutegareſhale, with the foreſt and all their appurtenances; and the honours of Wallingford, Tikehill, and Hain; and the county of Glouceſter, with the daughter of the earl, whom he made immediately to be married to him; and alſo *Le Peel*, and Boleſovers; but the duke (meaning the king) retained ſome of the caſtles of the ſaid earldom. Probably king Henry the Second verbally gave this earldom, &c. to his ſon John; but the king died before earl John was legally poſſeſſed of it; for Brompton ſays, that the duke (meaning king Richard the Firſt) granted and gave to his brother John all the lands which his father gave him. He granted him alſo the daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, with that honour; and that this John married the ſaid daughter on the 4th of the kalends of September, at Marleberg. It is affirmed alſo by other hiſtorians, that at king Richard's coronation, which was on the 3d of the nones of September, John was then called the earl of Glouceſter and Moreton, and carried one of the royal ſwords before him.

§ Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Madox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 322. Dug. Bar. v. 1. 706.

† Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288. But Annal. Teux. in Mon. Angl. as tranſlated by Sir R. Atkyns, p. 728, miſtake in ſaying that after the divorce made by earl John, *Walter* (not Geofry) was married to her. 'Tis ſaid in Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 322. that he owed to the king 20,000 marks for marrying Iſabel, counteſs of Glouceſter, with all the lands, tenements, and fees which belonged to her, as is contained in the roll, 16° king John.

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 694, 705.

‖ Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, that this *Almaric* aſſumed the title of earl of Glouceſter, upon the divorce of king John from Iſabel. But Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. 1. p. 536, ſays, that upon the death of Elizabeth, Almaric had this earldom for a ſhort ſpace. Camden, in his Britannia, v. 1. col. 288, ſays, that this Almaric had this honour, or earldom, *conferred* upon him.

** Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 211.

§§ Camden's Britannia, vol. 1. col. 360, by miſtake the Clares are called earls of Glouceſter and Hereford, inſtead of Hertford.

†† If two or more baronies happened to be veſted in the ſame man, they did not conſolidate in his perſon, but he held them diſtinct, and was chargeable with a ſeparate relief for each barony; ſo it appears by the rolls, 20° H. 3. that this earl paid 100l. relief for the honour of Glouceſter; 100l. for the honour of Clare; 100l. for the honour of St. Hilary; and 50l. for the moiety of earl Giffard's honour. *Lord Lyttelton's H* 2. vol. 2. p. 214.

‡‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. 211. Annal. Teux. in Mon. Ang. Walſingham's *Ypodigma Neuſtra*, p. 57.

by

by William Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke, and carried to ſafe cuſtody at Glouceſter. But after the peace was ſettled, he married Iſabel, the third daughter, and at length coheir of that earl. He was in the expedition into Wales, 7° H. 3. and on that account had ſcutage of all his tenants by military ſervice. He was alſo one * of thoſe Engliſh noblemen who firſt invaded Ireland, and ſubdued it to the crown of England. He died at Penros, in Britanny, 14° H. 3. being then in his return from thoſe parts, leaving iſſue, by Iſabel his wife, three ſons and three daughters, Richard, William, and Gilbert; Amice, Agnes, and Iſabel; and was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkeſbury, to which abbey he was a conſiderable benefactor. At the S. W. end of that town, on an elevated ſituation, at a place called *Holmes*, he and his ſucceſſors had an eminent caſtle, which is now deſtroyed. Leland ſpeaking of it ſays, *In the time of mind*, i. e. in memory, *ſome ruins of bottoms of walls did then appear, and now it is called Holme Hill. The time of the building of it is uncertain. It is certain that the Clares, earls of Glouceſter, eſpecially the Redde earl, lay much at Holmes.* His coat armour is, *Topaz*, 3 *Chevrons Ruby*, which may be ſeen in Tewkeſbury church, and in the church windows; but on the covering of the tomb of this earl is the ſame coat, with the addition in the firſt quarter, of a *Label of three points Argent, each charged with a Canton Gules.*

Richard de Clare, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him; but in regard of his minority, the guardianſhip of him, with his lands and manors, was committed to Hubert de Burgh, then Juſticiary of England. In 1227, he took up arms with many other barons, and joined prince Richard, to compel king Henry the Third to reſtore the charters to the duke of Cornwall, which he had lately annulled. In 1240, ‡ he went to the Holy Land, notwithſtanding the pope's prohibition. Upon collecting the aid for marrying the king's daughter, 29° H. 3. he paid 261 *l.* 10*s.* for 261 knights fees and a half, as alſo 43 *l.* for 43 knights fees, for the moiety of the honour of Giffard. And 38° H. 3. double as much, upon collecting the aid for making the king's eldeſt ſon knight; the ſcutage then levied being according to that proportion. In that year, ‡ upon Whitſunday, the king celebrating that feſtival at London, made him a knight, together with forty more brave young ſoldiers, for the greater honour of that ſolemnity. In 30° H. 3. ‡ he was one of thoſe peers who ſubſcribed a letter then ſent to the pope, complaining of his oppreſſions, and threatening to do themſelves juſtice if they were not ſpeedily redreſſed. In 32° H. 3. ‡ this earl brought the Auguſtine friars firſt into England. In 34° H. 3. ‡ he travelled beyond ſea to the pope at Lyons, whence he returned about rogation week. In 39° H. 3. ‡ he was ſent by the king into Scotland, together with John Manſel, the king's ſecretary, on the behalf of the king of Scotland, and the queen, ſiſter to king Henry, then kept in reſtraint within the caſtle of Edenborough, where he behaved with great ſubtilty; for leaving his attendants at a diſtance, he got into the caſtle without any oppoſition, and ſurpriſing the guard, gave entrance to his followers, ſo that the king and queen were ſoon relieved and reſcued. In 40° H. 3. ‡ he was one of the chief perſons preſent in Weſtminſter hall with the king, when Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, with divers other biſhops, pronounced that ſolemn curſe, with candles lighted, againſt all thoſe who ſhould henceforth violate the Great Charter, and charter of the foreſts; and the ſame year paid a debt of 640 marks, due to the king for the dowry of Eleanor, the king's ſiſter, for the lands which belonged to the earl Marſhal, of Ireland. In 41° H. 3. ‡ upon an inſurrection of the Welch, the king preparing a great power, he was made commander in chief of all the forces in the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke, and other parts of South Wales. In 42° or 43° H. 3. § he and his brother William had poiſon given to them, from which he hardly eſcaped with his life, his hair, nails, and ſkin coming off, and his brother died of it. In 1258, † he was choſen by the barons, one of the twelve appointed by them for the reformation of the kingdom. In that year, ‖ he and ten more ſent to the pope concerning Sicily, and to recall Ethelmar, the biſhop elect of Wincheſter. The inſtrument for this purpoſe was ſealed with their own ſeals, inſtead of that of the whole commonalty of the kingdom. In or about this year, ** he, by the advice of the parliament then ſitting, was employ'd with ſome others of the nobility, by the appointment of the king, in the great convention of the eſtates of France met in the parliament of France, to carry king Henry the Third's reſignation of Normandy, and to compoſe all difficulties betwixt both crowns, and to treat of the moſt important affairs; and at his return, he acquainted the king in open parliament, with what he had in charge from the French. In 1260, ‡‡ being jealous of the earl of Leiceſter, who was alſo appointed one of the twelve to reform the kingdom, he endeavoured to form a party againſt him, and accuſed Edward, prince of Wales, of endeavouring to obtain the kingdom, during his father's life time. The prince was exceedingly incenſed at him, and the quarrel might have been attended

* Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 1321, 1322, 1388.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage.

§ Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 212. 676. By Walter de Scatenay, or Scoteney, who, ſays Wykes, p. 53, was one of his knights. But Dugdale calls him the principal perſon of council with the earl of Glouceſter, and likewiſe his ſteward, as p. 676, his chief counſellor, as p. 212, and as 'tis p. 676, 'twas believed he committed this act of villainy for a great ſum of money then given him by William de Valence; ſhortly after which, having his trial by the country, and being found guilty thereof, he was drawn thro' the city of Wincheſter, and there hanged. Vid. M. Paris. M. Weſtm.

† Additions to M. Paris's Hiſt. p. 215. Annales Burton, p. 415.

‖ Ibid. ** Dugdale's Baronage vol. 1. p. 213, 715.

‡‡ Rapin's Hiſt. v. 1. p. 334, 335, 336.

with

with fatal conſequences, had not the king of the Romans uſed his intereſt to end it, and appeaſe the prince his nephew. In 1261, he and the earl of Leiceſter were reconciled, and ſwearing once more to the Oxford proviſions, ſent a threatening meſſage to the king; but in the year 1262, the earl of Leiceſter retired into France, and the earl of Glouceſter died. It is reported of him §, that being in Tewkeſbury, 45° H. 3. and hearing that a Jew who had fallen into a jakes upon a Saturday, refuſed to be pulled out for the reverence he bore to that day, being his ſabbath, he prohibited any help to be afforded him on the Sunday, being the Lord's day, deluding by this means his Jewiſh niceneſs, but forgetting in the mean time Chriſtian charity and godlineſs; for the ſame day the poor wretch died for want of ſuccour. Keeping his Chriſtmas at Tewkeſbury he made a feaſt there, at which ſixty knights were preſent. He was a great benefactor to Thorney abbey †, and died July 14, or according to the *Monaſticon*, on the 14th of the kalends of July, 1262. His bowels were buried ‡ at Canterbury, his heart in the church at Tunbridge, in Kent, where he had a caſtle, near the walls whereof he founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Auguſtine; and his body on the right hand of his father in Tewkeſbury abbey, the biſhops of Worceſter ‖ and Landaff, twelve abbats, and a great number of barons, knights, and great men attending his funeral. His wife erected over him a very ſtately tomb, ornamented with gold and precious ſtones, the ſword and ſpurs which he wore when alive, and other valuable materials. Upon the tomb was a large image of the earl in ſilver, and the following epitaph:

* *Hic pudor Hippolyti, Paridis gena, ſenſus Ulyſſis,*
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira, jacet.

Which is thus tranſlated by Weaver, in his *Funeral Monuments*.

Chaſte Hippolite, and Paris faire; Ulyſſes wiſe and ſly;
Æneas kinde, fierce Hector, here jointly entombed lye.

By an inquiſition after his death it appears that he held the town and court of Glouceſter. It is ſeveral times mentioned in Dugdale's *Baronage*, that this earl was poiſoned at the table of Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, in July 1262, and with him Baldwin Redvin, earl of Devon, and ſeveral others who were of the king's houſhold.

Gilbert de Clare, ſon of the laſt earl, born the 2d of September, at Chriſt-Church, in Hants, ſucceeded his father, at the age of about ſeventeen, and was commonly called the Red, from the colour of his hair. Upon the death of his father, he repaired to the king, at Guienne, in France, to be inveſted with his father's inheritance, but the king having no friendſhip for him, was ſolicited ſome time before he would do him that juſtice; and it was not 'till after receiving a conſiderable preſent that he ſent him away ſatisfied in 1262. The next year he had livery of all his caſtles, manors, and lands in England and Ireland; but not long after, aſſociating himſelf with Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and the reſt of the mutinous barons, he was one of the framers of thoſe unreaſonable ordinances called *Proviſiones Oxonij*, whereby they did, in effect, wholly diveſt the king of his royal power, which occaſioned him ſoon after to arm. He was with the barons when the king and prince were taken priſoners at the battle of Lewes. The king of Almaine, or of the Romans, in 1264, ſurrendered to him, who then commanded one part of the army for the barons, and was ſent priſoner by him to the priory of Lewes, in Suſſex. The earl obtained §§ ſeveral lands and poſſeſſions for himſelf, and extorted a commiſſion from the king, authorizing himſelf, with the biſhop of Chicheſter, to nominate nine perſons for the adminiſtration of public affairs for ſome time. But after this victory ††, not thinking himſelf ſufficiently rewarded, and the profits and revenues, and half the money for the ranſom of priſoners taken at this battle, which by agreement he was to have had, being abſolutely refuſed him; and the earl of Leiceſter aſpiring to the crown, and the ſons of that earl growing inſolent, he quitted their party, with whom, above all the reſt of the barons, he was highly diſpleaſed; and, ‡‡ with ſeveral others, endeavoured to reſcue the king's perſon. He was very active in procuring liberty for prince Edward, but firſt told him plainly, that he could not promiſe his aſſiſtance unleſs he would oblige himſelf, by oath, to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to reſtore the antient laws, and to baniſh all foreigners from about the king's perſon. Prince Edward promiſed and ſwore to do it in the preſence of ſeveral barons, and then took the command of the troops raiſed by this earl, who afterwards aſſiſted the king in the great battle of Eveſham, 49° H. 3. wherein he commanded a ſecond brigade of the royal army; and, for his ſervice, obtained a full pardon for all his former offences, and ſoon after had the caſtle of Bergavenny for ſome time. In 1267, joining with ſome diſcontented lords ‖‖‖, probably of the Marches, who with their men had come to him

§ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213. Treviſa's Chron.
† Mon. Anglic.
‡ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 322.
‖ Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.
* Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213.
§§ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213.
†† Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213. Rapin's Hiſt. v. 1, p. 339, &c.
‡‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 748.
‖‖‖ Rapin, v. 1, p. 344, calls them diſinherited. Dugdale in his Baronage ſays, That he began to make head again in favour of thoſe who were diſherited. Walſingham Upod. Neuſt. p. 65, That an army being gathered by him in Wales, in favour of the Diſinherited, came to London, and John de Civele, with great force of his accomplices meeting him, he ſeized the city, the citizens favouring him. The earl by meſſengers commanded the legate, who had the tower to dwell in, without delay to deliver up the ſame. And that he might haſten to do it, the earl forbad all perſons to ſell any victuals to him.

for his protection, he ſeized the city of London, and formally beſieged the pope's legate, to whom it was committed, and took the tower at that time, with an army which he raiſed in his own lands, and in Wales; but the king forgave him and his accomplices, and by the mediation of the king of the Romans was reconciled to them in a few days, the earl having engaged under the penalty of 10000 marks not to make any diſturbance for the future. The next year, it is ſaid, the king, at the inſtance of the prince, received him into his full favour and grace; whereupon he was ſigned with the ſign of the croſs, at Northampton, for the expedition to the Holy Land. However, notwithſtanding all this, perhaps there was no perfect reconciliation betwixt him and the king 'till 1270, when demanding from prince Edward the expences and coſts which he had ſuſtained at the battle of Eveſham, wherein he had been inſtrumental in the king's reſtoration, with the livery of all his caſtles and lands which his anceſtors had enjoy'd, he obtained them about the feaſt of Pentecoſt next following; and from that time became ſo firm to the royal intereſt, that in 1272, the king, during his ſon's abſence *, appointed him governor of the realm after his death, and he faithfully executed the great truſt repoſed in him. When the king died, the earl of Glouceſter was the principal of thoſe noblemen who met at the New Temple, in London, and proclaimed prince Edward king, who was then in the Holy Land. At the king's funeral, the earls of Glouceſter and Warren, the clergy, and the people, went up to the altar, at Weſtminſter, and there ſwore fealty to the prince, as their king, by the name of Edward the Firſt. Moreover, upon his arrival in England, the earl of Glouceſter entertained him, with his whole retinue, moſt honourably for many days, in his caſtle at Tunbridge, in Kent. About the 10th of Edward the Firſt §, he had ſeveral encounters with the Welch, and near Lantilawir, or Lantilovawr, obtained a compleat victory over them; but five knights were killed on the earl's ſide, one of which was William de Valenſis, the younger, kinſman to the king. In 1285 †, ſoon after the birth of prince Edward, (afterwards king Edward the Second) the king went to Snowdon, by Weſt Wales, and came to Glamorgan, which belonged to this earl, and was received by him with the greateſt honour, at his own expence. About 13° E. 3. he was divorced from Alice de March, his wife, daughter of Guy earl of Angouleſme, to whom, being very young, he was married in his father's life time, and to whom king Henry the Third, whoſe niece ‖ ſhe was, gave 500 marks for her portion. But tho' the divorce was at her ſuit, he ſettled ſeveral poſſeſſions ‡ upon her. He gave up all his inheritance, 17° E. 1. ** to the king and Joan of Acres, or Acon, (ſo called from a place of that name in the Holy Land, where ſhe was born) the king's ſecond daughter, to whom he was preſently afterwards married. On the morrow preceding the kalends of May, the ſame year, the king reſtored to him all thoſe lands again, and they were then entailed. The next year, there were great diſputes between him and the earl of Hereford, concerning ſeveral of their poſſeſſions in Wales, and both earls were committed to priſon, each paying to the king a fine of 1000 marks, for an attonement. About 19° E. 1. there having been a ditch or trench caſt up by the appointment of this earl and his lady, over the creſt of Malvern hills, †† Godfrey Giffard, then biſhop of Worceſter, objected to it, as encroaching upon his territories. But by the mediation of Robert Burnel, biſhop of Bath and Wells, and others, this controverſy was ended, and the following agreement was made between them, That the earl and his counteſs ſhould pay yearly to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors, a brace of bucks and a brace of does, out of their chace at Malvern, at his palace at Kemſey; and in the vacancy of the ſee, the ſame to be paid to the prior and convent of Worceſter, demanding them by their attorney at the caſtle of Henley. He was a conſiderable benefactor §§ to Keynſham abbey, and Mr. Speed ſays he built a nunnery at Markyate, now Market-ſtreet, in Bedfordſhire, to the honour of St. Giles, 6° E. 1. Dying at his caſtle at Monmouth, on the 7th of the ides of December, 1295, he was buried in the church of Tewkeſbury next his father and grandfather, by Godefred biſhop of Worceſter, under a plain ſtone, with an inſcription on braſs round the edges, now defaced. He left iſſue by Joan of Acres, his wife, Gilbert his ſon and heir, and three daughters, Margaret, Iſabel, and Elizabeth.

Ralph de Monthermer, or Mortimer, a plain eſquire ‡‡, ſoon after earl Gilbert's death, clandeſtinely married Joan de Acres, and was ſent by her to her father to receive the honour of knight-

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1, p. 214.

§ Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 10. Ypod. Neuſt. p. 70. Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 214, 500.

† Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 12.

‖ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 213.

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 214. Prinne's Intolerable Uſurpations, v. 3, 344, where the poſſeſſions are mentioned, in the agreement then made between them

** Dugdale in his Baronage ſays, That he did it, becoming ambitious to marry in the royal line. But Dr. Holland, in his Inſertions in the text of Mr. Camden's Britannia, as mentioned by Dr. Gibſon, in his edition thereof, obſerving of this earl, that he powerfully and prudently ſway'd much in the baron's wars, as he inclined to the barons or the king, ſays, That being obnoxious to king Edward the Firſt, ſurrendered his lands unto him, and received them again by marrying of Joan of Acres, the king's daughter. And Sir Robert Atkyns, p. 92, ſays, That he was fallen under the king's diſpleaſure for not accompanying him in his arms in Flanders, and all his lands were ſeized to the king's uſe. He afterwards took the king's daughter for his ſecond wife, and upon this marriage all his lands were reſtored to him.

†† Thomas's Survey of Worceſter Cathedral.

§§ Annal. of Teux. in Mon. Anglic. Notes to biſhop Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 4.

‡‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 115. But in the notes to Rapin's Hiſt. v. 1. p. 386, 'tis ſaid, That he was ſervant of her firſt huſband, and that the marriage was done in 1296, with the knowledge of her father.

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hood. The earl, her huſband, being dead, ſhe in frank marriage was infeoffed of great part of his lands. This Ralph held them for ſome time; but the king thinking Joan had much debaſed herſelf by this match, was very much incenſed at it, and cauſed all her lands and caſtles to be ſeized, and her huſband to be cloſely impriſoned. But by the mediation of Anthony Beke, biſhop of Durham, he was reſtored, and afterwards beloved of the king, who, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign ‖, gave him livery of all the lands belonging to this great earldom, to hold by the ſervice of fifty knights fees, in the war of Flanders, and was ſummoned to parliament from the 28th to the 35th of E. 1. incluſive, by the title of earl of Glouceſter and Hertford; but after the death of his wife, which was 1° E. 2. he was never more ſummoned by theſe titles, but had ſubſequent ſummons, as a baron only, 'till the eighteenth year of that reign.

Gilbert de Clare, ſon of the laſt earl Gilbert and Joan of Acres, was the next who poſſeſſed this earldom, being, at his father's death, but about five years old. He, tho' in minority and in ward to the king, had his lands reſtored * him; and petitioning § to have all his ſocage rents and franchiſes in the town of Glouceſter, and elſewhere, when he was about eighteen years of age they were delivered to him. Notwithſtanding Ralph de Monthermer had been ſummoned to parliament, and acknowledged as earl of Glouceſter, yet when this Gilbert came of age, he claimed and obtained that title, the ſummons 2° E. 2. being directed to *the knight, nephew Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford.* In 1307, Robert Bruce †, who was crowned king of Scotland, marched againſt the earl of Glouceſter, who was at the head of another body for king Edward the Firſt, and obliged him to retreat to the caſtle of Aire, which Robert beſieged, tho' without ſucceſs. In 1311, the great men of the nation ‡ being aſſembled at Bedford, they made the earl of Glouceſter the keeper of England; and 4°E. 2. he was ‖‖ conſtituted guardian of the whole realm, during the king's abode in the wars with Scotland. In the diſpute between the king and the peers concerning ſome of their antient liberties and privileges, the earl of Glouceſter adhered to neither ſide, and therefore was appointed and acted as a mediator between them. He was alſo very inſtrumental in qualifying the great diſpleaſure which the king bore to divers of the nobles on the death of Piers de Gaveſton, and earneſtly endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between them, it was chiefly effected by his mediation, tho' ſeveral perſons of great dignity had before attempted it in vain. The king going to France in 1313, appointed him regent in his abſence. He was afterwards one of the ambaſſadors ſent into France, and was a great ſupporter of the Engliſh ſtate, and therefore much valued and eſteemed by the nobility. Ruſhing precipitately upon the Scotch army, at the battle of Bannockſburne, where he was captain of the king's vanguard, he was killed June 24, 1314, in the twenty third year of his age, being much lamented, becauſe, ſays Leland, he was a good man. The king of the Scots generouſly, and without any price or ranſom, ſent his body to king Edward, at Berwick **, which was buried on the left hand of his father, near his grandfather and great-grandfather, at Tewkeſbury, the place of his nativity, in the virgin Mary's chapel, which was near an hundred feet long, then ſtanding at the eaſt end behind the altar, but now demoliſhed, and the ſcite an orchard. It appears §§ that this earl was a promiſing young man, and beloved by the whole kingdom. After two years expectance of another ſon beſide John, (who died in his father's life time, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, at Tewkeſbury) to be born of Maud, his wife, daughter of John de Burgo, ſon to Richard earl of Ulſter, ſeveral manors and poſſeſſions were aſſigned to her. Thus the moſt noble earldom of Glouceſter, which was formerly called the ſecond pillar of the kingdom of England, was divided into three baronies ††, and parted between this earl's three ſiſters, of whom Eleanor, the eldeſt, was married to lord Hugh Deſpencer; the ſecond, named Margaret, to Hugh de Audley, and before that, to Peter, or Piers de Gaveſton, ſometime earl of Cornwall, king Edward the Second's great favourite, much to the earl's diſpleaſure, and the king's deſire; and the third, named Elizabeth, to lord Roger de Damori, or Tamori, and before that to John de Burgo, ſon and heir of the earl of Ulſter, in Ireland. The lady Maud died 1315, and was buried on the left hand of her huſband.

Hugh Deſpencer, or Spencer ‡‡, the younger ſon of the earl of Wincheſter, having married Eleanor before mentioned, doing his homage, had livery of her purparty of the lordſhips and lands which deſcended to her by the death of her brother; and obtained a confirmation of all thoſe royalties within the territories and lordſhips of Glamorgan and Morganog, as Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glou-

‖ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 215, Walſingh. Hiſt. p. 36, calls him Ralph de Moynhermer, and reckons this as done in the year 1298, 25 E. 1.

* Walſingham's Hiſtory, p. 98.

§ Dug. Bar. p. 217.

† Rapin's Hiſtory, vol. 1. p. 385.

‡ Stow's Chron. p. 215, 216.

‖‖ Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 216.

** Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.

§§ Leland's Itinerary. Walſingham's Hiſtory, p. 71. And Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, p. 99.

†† Mon. Malmeſbur. p. 191. Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 81. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 217.

‡‡ Mr. Tyrrel, in his Hiſtory, vol. 3. queſtions whether Hugh de Spencer was really earl of Glouceſter, or only called ſo by courteſy. Heylin, p. 329, and Sir R. Atkyns, p. 92, omit him among the earls hereof. But Sir Thomas de la Mare, and Dr. Brady affirm that he was earl hereof. And Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, not only reckons him among the earls of this place, but alſo ſays he is ſtiled by writers earl of Glouceſter. Sir Robert Atkyns, p. 722, ſtiles him earl hereof, and ſays, p. 93, that he was ſometimes called earl of Glouceſter in right of his wife.

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ceſter and Hertford, lately enjoy'd. But not content with the third part of this earldom ‖, tho' then worth 5000 marks, he endeavoured to wreſt the other two from his wife's ſiſters, whoſe property they were. He was lord Chamberlain * and chief favourite to king Edward the Second, after Gaveſton. And, together with his father, being accuſed § of ſeducing the king, and oppreſſing the ſtate, was, by the queen's particular orders, drawn on a hurdle thro' all the ſtreets of Hereford, on St. Andrew's eve, in 1326, hanged on a gallows fifty feet high, beheaded and quartered, and his four quarters were ſent to ſeveral places in the kingdom, but his head was fixed upon London bridge. At his death he was poſſeſſed † of no leſs than fifty nine lordſhips, in ſundry counties, 28000 ſheep, 1000 oxen and ſteers, 1200 kine with their calves, 40 mares with their colts of two years, 160 draught horſes, 2000 hogs, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, 8 carcaſes of Martinmas beef, 600 muttons in his larder, 10 tuns of cyder, armour, plate, jewels, and ready money better than 10000 pounds, 36 ſacks of wool, and a library of books. He left iſſue by his wife, three ſons, Hugh, Edward and Gilbert. The Deſpencers arms are, *Quarterly, argent and gules, a fret or, over all a bendlet ſable*, to be ſeen in the chancel windows at Tewkeſbury, and many places about the church.

Hugh de Audley, or Aldithley, the ſecond huſband of Margaret de Clare, as before obſerved, was ‡ by the favour of king Edward the Third, in the eleventh year of his reign, created earl in parliament, being in the wars againſt the Scots. Neglecting to ſerve king Edward the Second, and refuſing to come to ‖‖ Glouceſter, on the third day of April, in the fourteenth year of that reign, in purſuance of the ſummons requiring him ſo to do, his caſtle at Thornbury, in this county, and his other lands, were ſeized by the king's order; but for ſome errors in the proſecution againſt him, they were reſtored in the firſt year of the next reign. In the 13th of E. 3. he was, amongſt others, aſſigned to array all the able men of Eſſex, for the defence of the ſea coaſts there, againſt an invaſion then apprehended. The ſame year being with the king in France, and conſtituted one of the marſhals of the Engliſh army, he was in that part of it which was drawn up for battle at Vironfoſſe, and led by king Edward himſelf. The next year, being ſent into Flanders upon the king's ſervice, he was in the memorable ſea-fight before Sluyce, between the Engliſh and French. Being ambaſſador beyond ſea, 15° E. 3. he had 230 marks allowed him for his expences in that journey. The next year he was one of thoſe gentlemen who then went into Brittany upon the king's ſervice, his troops conſiſting of 100 men at arms, himſelf accounted for one, one banneret, twenty knights, ſeventy-eight eſquires, and alſo 100 archers on horſeback. And in the next year he was ſent with the earl of Lancaſter and divers other great lords into Scotland, to raiſe the ſiege of Loughmaban-Caſtle. He died 21° E. 3. leaving iſſue only one daughter, called Margaret, the wife of Ralph lord Stafford, and thus the honour of Glouceſter came to the lord Stafford's heirs ‡‡. 'Tis remarkable, that the firſt mention made in a charter of creation of an earl, of ſome revenue given to him out of the profits of the county, for the better ſupport of his dignity, is that expreſſly mentioned in the creation charter of this earl; by which he had yearly *viginti libratas reditûs de exitibus Com. Gloceſtr*, it being in lieu of the *tertium denarium de placitis Comitatûs*. Dr. Holland, in his Inſertions in the text of Mr. Camden, as publiſh'd in the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, ſays, That this earl built a houſe at Thornbury, which the duke of Buckingham took down when he built the caſtle there. This earl Hugh was buried at Tewkeſbury, on the north ſide of the high altar. He bore *Gules, a fret or, and a bordure argent*, to be ſeen about the church where he was buried.

Thomas of Woodſtock, ſo called by reaſon of his birth there, the ſixth, or according to ſome the ſeventh, and youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third, was conſtituted lieutenant by his father in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, during his abſence in France, upon the occaſion of an intended expedition into that kingdom. Being earl of Buckingham, he was advanced in the parliament by his nephew king Richard the Second, 9° *regni*, to the dignity of ** duke of Glouceſter, and with his title had a grant of 1000*l.* a year, to be paid out of the cuſtoms of ſeveral ports. Having married Eleanor, the daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Eſſex and Northampton, he became poſſeſſed of thoſe earldoms. And 'tis generally ſaid, that his father-in-law being conſtable of England, he alſo ſucceeded him in that title. But Dugdale, in his Baronage, affirms, that in the reign of king Edward the Third, he was made conſtable of England, and others

‖ Mon. Angl. v. 2. p. 223.

* Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 392.

§ Ibid. vol. 1. p. 394. Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.

† Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 396.

‡ Camden's Britannia, v. 1. col. 288. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751. But Leland's Collect. v. 1 p. 250, ſays, Audeley was made earl 10 E. 3. Mon. Malmeſb. p. 247, 1335, *Rex ordinavit Comitem ad Glouceſtriam.* Sir R. Atkyns ſays, That upon the death of earl Gilbert, this Hugh de Audley was created earl of Glouceſter in parliament, the ſecond year of king Edward the Third. But it may be what Sir R. Atkyns calls creating him earl, was only reſtoring to him in parliament thoſe poſſeſſions which had ſome time belonged to this earldom, and came to him by the death of his brother-in-law; but were taken away, or ſeized by king Edward the Second, as mentioned in Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 751. And earl Gilbert's three ſiſters were, as 'tis ſaid Mon. Malmeſb. p. 191, called *Comites*, becauſe *Comitatus Glouceſtriæ* was divided between them.

‖‖ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751.

‡‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751.

** Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 169. But the ceremony of his creation was performed at Hoſſelow Lodge, in Tividale, by girding with a ſword and putting a cap with a circle of gold upon his head. The parliament then ſitting at London, aſſenting thereto, at which time the king took his homage.

ſay,

ſay, that he was ſo to continue during the king's pleaſure. In all his employments, which were very great, he merited much. In king Richard the Second's reign, he was made knight of the Garter. Knighton ſays, that in 1394, he aſſembled a parliament at Weſtminſter, in the king's name. 18° R. 2. being by indenture retained to ſerve the king in his wars of France, with 100 men at arms, whereof three to be bannerets, and eight knights, he obtained a grant to himſelf and heirs male of his body, of the fee farm rent of the town of Glouceſter, and all fines, forfeitures, and amerciaments thereto belonging. Afterwards he was by the parliament, † and alſo by commiſſion from the king, appointed one of the fourteen perſons to inſpect the affairs of the realm, from the time of his father's death. Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, being made lord chancellor, is ſaid to have granted to this duke the government of the realm, by virtue of which he took upon him regal power. ‡ He was alſo aſſigned with other commiſſioners to depoſe the king. And being of a fierce ‖, head-ſtrong, ambitious and unquiet ſpirit, was * privately ſmothered between two feather beds, at Calais, by the privity and procurement of the king, who mortally hated him, upon Saturday next after the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, 1397. 'Tis ſaid that he made a confeſſion under his own hand, that he had arrogated too much. But perhaps this was only the ſchedule wrote by himſelf, in anſwer to his accuſation §; which ſchedule †† was ſeen, and diſapproved of by the king, who was determined to deſtroy him, and commanded the earl of Nottingham to do it, on pain of death. In the articles againſt the king for his depoſition, 'twas objected to him, That notwithſtanding he had pardoned this earl in full parliament, and by ſolemn oath, made of his own accord, in the preſence of the dukes of Lancaſter and York, and many other lords, at the duke of York's chapel, at Langley, where duke Thomas was alſo preſent; yet when he had him afterwards in his power, he cauſed him to be arreſted and impriſoned, and horribly and cruelly to be murdered; damnably incurring the guilt of perjury. This duke at his manor of Plecy ‡‡, or Pleſhy, in Eſſex, 17° R. 2. founded a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a maſter and eight ſecular prieſts, two clerks, and two choiriſters, which was valued at its diſſolution at 139*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* clear, and was buried at the church there, ||| or in the chapel at Weſtminſter abbey **. After his death, the king gave away a great part of his lands to the dukes and earls which he made. Stowe, p. 317, ſays, *That he was condemned to die after he was dead*; by which I ſuppoſe he means no more than what Dugdale and Camden have otherwiſe expreſſed, That he was attainted of high treaſon by act of parliament, after he was dead. Providence ſeems to have revenged this cruel murder, on the king and the duke of Aumerle; for it was not much more than two years after, that the king was depoſed from his government, and murdered in Pomfret caſtle. The duke of Aumerle, or earl of Rutland, did not die a natural death, but was afterwards ſlain in battle. Some of the perſons concerned in this fact were duly executed, and as for the reſt, ſays Dugdale, *I preſume they never returned into England, but if they did, they ſuffered accordingly* §§. Thomas Mowbray then earl of Nottingham, and earl marſhal of England, but afterwards duke of Norfolk, had a principal hand in the execrable murder of the duke, and was himſelf baniſhed for life, by the very king that had cauſed the duke to be murdered, on that day twelvemonth afterwards; which may ſerve as an example among others to deter all perſons from committing murder, however they may fancy themſelves covered and protected. The parliament prevailed with king Henry the Fourth to grant a general pardon in the firſt year of his reign, in which, however, the murderers of the duke of Glouceſter were excepted.

Thomas lord Deſpencer, commonly called Thomas Deſpencer of Glamorgan and Morganog, great grandſon to Hugh Deſpencer the younger, was created earl about the 4th of October, 21° R. 2. He was one of the perſecutors of duke Thomas of Woodſtock, and of the chief of thoſe peers who formally acted at the depoſition of king R. 2. Being attainted ||||| by act of parliament 1° H. 4. he was firſt ignominiouſly degraded from his title, and afterwards adjudged as a traytor, and beheaded at Briſtol. The lords in parliament, with the king's aſſent, adjudged and decreed, that he,

† Knighton's Chron. p. 2685, 2686. This earl was the patron of and a great benefactor to the priory of Lanthony St. Mary. For in Prior Chiriton's Regiſter, marked A. 7. is a grant made in the chapter-houſe of Lanthony, dated on the 28th of September, 1394, wherein 'tis ſaid, that conſidering the various excellent things done to them and to their priory in their difficult buſineſſes, the priory not being able to repay him in tranſitory things, leſt they ſhould afford a token of ingratitude, they purely, freely, voluntarily, and with their unanimous conſent, obliged themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to perform for all times the particulars following, *viz.* They aſſigned to him and Alinor his wife, one of their canons in prieſt orders, to celebrate the maſs of *Salus Populi*, in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in their priory; and after their death, the maſs of *Requiem*, with the prayers which are uſed in their choir for the dead, as ought to be done in anniverſaries. And the priory ſhall have the ſouls of him and of Alienor, his wife, in ſpecial memory recommended.

‡ Knighton's Chron. Tyrrel's Hiſt.

‖ Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288.

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 170, 171.

§ Peck's Antiquities of Stanford, B. 12. p. 36.

†† *Ibid. ibid.*

‡‡ Biſhop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 136.

||| Dug. Bar. vol. 2. p. 171, ſays, That his body being embalmed was buried in the church of Pleſhey, which he had founded in honour of the Holy Trinity.

** Stowe's Survey of London, B. 6. pp. 14, 24, 26. In the Notes to Rapin's Hiſt. v. 3. p. 469, 'tis ſaid, That his body was brought over to England ſoon after his death. But according to ſome, that it was firſt buried at his caſtle of Wadley, in Eſſex, and removed thence to the college, founded by him, at Pleſhy, and afterwards to Weſtminſter abbey, where his tomb is ſtill to be ſeen.

§§ Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 394. Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 129.

||||| Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 397.

who was then preſent, ſhould loſe his dignity for himſelf and heirs, and all his caſtles, lordſhips, manors and lands granted ſince the arreſting of duke Thomas beforementioned. That he ſhould thenceforth give no liveries or cognizances, nor have any retainers, except his domeſtic ſervants.

His body was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkeſbury, under a lamp that burned before the hoſt.

He married Conſtance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon to E. 3. by whom he left one ſon, Richard, who having married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Weſtmoreland, died October 7, 1414, without iſſue, and was alſo buried at Tewkeſbury. He had alſo two daughters, *viz.* Elizabeth and Iſabel. The firſt died an infant. Iſabel married Richard Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, and earl of Worceſter, and from her, the preſent lord Deſpencer is lineally deſcended. She afterwards married Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, by whom ſhe had iſſue alſo.

Humphry of Lancaſter, the fourth and youngeſt ſon of king Henry the Fourth, was created † duke of Glouceſter in the parliament held at Leiceſter by the king his brother, in the firſt year of his reign. And by that title, as alſo by the title of earl of Pembroke, had ſummons to the parliament held at Weſtminſter the following year. He behaved very valiantly in ſeveral encounters and battles, and was therefore, in recompence of his paſt ſervices, rewarded with large poſſeſſions. He uſed to ſtile ‡ himſelf ſon, brother, and uncle of kings, duke of Glouceſter, earl of Pembroke, and lord high chamberlain of England. He occurs as lieutenant of the kingdom, 5° and 10° H. 5, and was protector ‖ of his nephew king Henry the Sixth, in his minority, governing the kingdom with great prudence for twenty five years. But the king his nephew being very weak, and eaſy to be guided as thoſe about his perſon would have him, Margaret, queen to king Henry the Sixth, with his uncle the cardinal, who was alſo biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſeveral others, contrived and effected the duke's ruin. In February, 1447, he was ſummoned to parliament at St. Edmondſbury in Suffolk, and coming thither, was arreſted the firſt or ſecond day of the ſeſſions, by viſcount Beaumont, then high conſtable of England, accompanied by the duke of Buckingham and ſome others, and put into cloſe confinement, all his ſervants being taken from him, and thirty two of the chief of them ſent to divers priſons. In the night following he was found dead * in his bed, without any ſigns of violence on his body, which was ſoon after ſhewn to the lords and commons, as tho' he had died with ſome ſudden diſeaſe; but people were convinced that he ſuffered by violent hands.

For his eminent virtues, knowledge and literature, he was beloved by the commons, and greatly reſpected by all men, truely deſerving the name by which he was called, *the great duke of Glouceſter*. As he was a true friend and patron to his country, ſo he alſo was to learned men and learning §, whereof he himſelf had a great ſhare. Bale ſays of him, that he was *Nobilitatis omnis atque eruditionis, Phœnix ſane unicus*. And Camden in his Britannia, ſpeaking of St. Edmond's-bury, ſays, "If England ever ſuffered by the loſs of any man, it was in this place; for that true father of his country, Humphry duke of Glouceſter, (a ſtrict patron of juſtice, and one who had improved his own excellent natural endowments, by a courſe of ſevere ſtudies) after he had governed the kingdom under king Henry the Sixth, for twenty five years together, with ſo great applauſe and commendation, that neither the good could find reaſon for complaints, nor the bad for calumnies, was cut off in this place by the malice of Margaret of Lorain ‡‡, who obſerving her huſband king Henry the Sixth to be of a low and narrow ſpirit, ſet about this villainous contrivance, to get the management of the government into her own hands. But in the iſſue, it was the greateſt misfortune that could have befallen either her or the kingdom, for Normandy and Aquitain were preſently loſt upon it, and a moſt lamentable civil war raiſed in England." In the parliament at Weſtminſter, 33° H. 6. it was openly declared, that this duke was a true ſubject to the king. This great duke had his herald ‖‖, who was called *Pembroke*, whom, in 1436 he ſent to defy the duke of Burgundy. Duke Humphry was honourably buried in the choir of the abbey of St. Alban's, to which he was a great benefactor ††, and a

† Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 198.

‡ Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Doctor Holland, (in his inſertions in Camden's Britannia) ſays, that he had ſeen an inſtrument of his with theſe titles, Humphry, by the grace of God, ſon, brother, and uncle to kings, duke of Glouceſter, earl of Hainault, Holland, Zeeland, and Pembroke, lord of Freſland, great chamberlain of the kingdom of England, protector and defender of the ſame kingdom and church of England.

‖ Stowe's Chron. p. 200.

* Some ſay he was ſmothered between two feather beds; others, that he underwent the ſame fate with king Edward the Second. *Rapin's Hiſtory*. Bale affirms that he was *pulvinis ſuffocatus*. And Stowe ſays, that ſeveral ſuſpected him to be ſtrargled.

§ This good duke had his education at Baliol college in Oxford, and became a great proficient in learning, eſpecially in aſtronomy. He alſo began the foundation of the famous library in Oxford, over the Divinity-School there, by him alſo built, and gave to that library 129 books, procured by him at a great expence from Italy and France, valued at above 1000*l*. In 1440, he gave 126 volumes more, and in 1443 a much greater number, beſides conſiderable additions at his death. Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 311. Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 200.

‡‡ The outrage exerciſed on a prince of this character, ſo univerſally beloved and eſteemed by the people, drew upon the queen and the miniſters an almoſt univerſal hatred, which time could never efface. The queen eſpecially was publicly charged with the murder, and the reſpect due to her was not capable of bridling people's tongues. The queen's haughty carriage and partiality in diſpoſing of places, and above all, this duke's murder, had drawn upon her the hatred of the nation to ſuch a degree, that ſhe was every where talked of with very little reſpect. Rapin's Hiſtory, v. 1. pp. 570, 571, 573.

‖‖ Stowe's Survey of London, B. 1. p. 143.

†† Particularly, he gave them Monkton priory, in the ſuburbs of Pembroke, as a cell to their abbey, 21° H. 6. Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 719.

noble

noble monument was erected for him there, a draught of which may be ſeen in Sandford's *Genealogical Hiſtory*. At one time, Sir John Beauchamp's tomb in St. Paul's cathedral was commonly miſtaken for that of the duke of Glouceſter, out of reſpect to whom, numbers of people went to view it, and ſometimes ſtaying longer than they expected, loſt their dinner, which gave riſe to the ſaying of *dining with duke Humphry*.

Richard Plantagenet, younger brother to king Edward the Fourth, was, ſhortly after the coronation of the king, advanced to the title of duke * of Glouceſter, and for the better ſupport of his dignity, he obtained a grant of the fee farm rent of that town, and alſo ſeveral other great and rich offices, lordſhips, honours, towns, caſtles, and manors in the counties of Dorſet, York, Oxford, Cambridge, Cornwal, Suffolk, Eſſex, Middleſex, Bedford, Northampton, Rutland, Kent, Somerſet, Wilts, Glouceſter, and other parts of England and Wales. He was made conſtable of England, and juſtice of North Wales, 9° E. 4. and in the eleventh year of that reign was appointed lord chamberlain for life. But not being ſatisfied with theſe and other poſſeſſions which he then had, endeavoured to obtain the crown immediately after his brother's death; for notwithſtanding his oath and recognition of prince Edward, ſeveral perſons have judged, that before the death of his brother, he had a deſign of mounting the throne to the prejudice of his nephews. King Edward the Fourth died April the 9th, 1483, and left his brother, the duke of Glouceſter, protector and guardian over the young king and kingdom: And on the 19th of June, in a proclamation then made at York, Richard was ſtiled brother and uncle of kings, duke of Glouceſter, defender, protector, great chamberlain, and admiral of England. But on the 22d, the duke himſelf was proclaimed king of England, and crowned on the 6th of July following. After his coronation he went his progreſs; and before he proceeded to York, made ſome ſtay at the city of Glouceſter, becauſe he would not be too far from London, whilſt his orders concerning his nephews were executed. His intimate friend the duke of Buckingham attended him thither, and during the king's ſtay, ſent an expreſs order to the governor of the tower to murder the two nephews. 'Tis probable that 'twas about this time that the community of Glouceſter offered the king money, which he refuſed; and it ſeems to be about the month of Auguſt, in 1483, that king Edward the Fifth and the duke of York were barbarouſly murdered by the inhuman uncle's command. This mercileſs fact was committed by ſmothering them in bed about midnight. But in 1485, he was himſelf miſerably ſlain by Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the Seventh, in a pitch'd battle at Boſworth field, in Leiceſterſhire; finding, by ſad experience, ſays Camden, *That uſurped power is never laſting*. The ſame, however, cannot be ſaid of Richard as was of Galba, *That he had been thought fit for empire, had he not reigned*; for Galba, after he had ſettled in the empire, deceived all men's expectations; but Richard had been moſt worthy of a kingdom, had he not aſpired to it by wicked ways; ſo that in the opinion of the wiſe, he is to be reckoned in the number of *bad men*, but of *good princes*. *Britannia*, col. 290. When he was duke, he obtained two licences § from the king, in the 17th year of his reign, the one to found a college at Middleham in Yorkſhire, for one dean, ſix chaplains, four clerks, ſix choriſters, and a clergyman to officiate in the pariſh church; but he never finiſhed it. The other was, to found another college at Bernard's Caſtle in the county of Durham, for a dean, twelve ſecular prieſts, ten clerks, and ten choriſters, in the chapel there; but there is nothing more ſaid of it. After the battle, Richard was carried in a very ignominious manner to Leiceſter, and buried in St. Mary's chapel, belonging to the Grey Friars there.

Henry of Oatlands, the youngeſt ſon of king Charles the Firſt, was born on the 8th of July, 1640, and declared ‡ duke of Glouceſter by his royal father, and ſo always after entitled; but was not created 'till May 13, 1659, by his brother king Charles the Second, whom he accompanied into England at his reſtoration, and who alſo made him earl of Cambridge. Lord Clarendon and others, in the hiſtories of the great rebellion, have given us an account of the interview between his father and him, the day before the king was beheaded. The king then taking the duke of Glouceſter upon his knee, ſaid, *Sweetheart, now they will cut off thy father's head*; at which words, the child looked very wiſhfully upon him; *Mark, child, what I ſay; they will cut off my head, and perhaps make thee a king; but mark what I ſay, you muſt not be a king, ſo long as your brothers Charles and James are alive; for they will cut off your brothers heads as ſoon as they can catch them, and cut thy head off too at laſt; and therefore I charge you not to be made a king by them.* At which the child ſighing, ſaid, *I will be torn in pieces firſt*; which falling unexpectedly from a child ſo young, made the king rejoice exceedingly. After the king was beheaded, the duke of Glouceſter was ſent with two ſervants to Dunkirk, with a promiſe, it is ſaid, of a ſmall exhibition ‖ for his maintenance,

* Dug. Bar. v. 2. p. 165. —— Out of reſpect to the city of Glouceſter, from which he had his ducal title, after he was king, he erected a herald king at arms by the name of *Glouceſter*, and ſubmitted all Wales to his juriſdiction.

§ Biſhop Tanner's Notitia Monaſt. pp. 117, 697.

‡ In a ſecond petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter to king Charles the Second, concerning the uniting of the two hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton to the out county, 'tis ſaid, The third ſons of the royal family own the title, and are ſtiled dukes of Glouceſter. And in the end of it, Your petitioners and your whole kingdom are in ſo great hopes of ſeeing your majeſty and themſelves alſo happy in your royal iſſue, and your third ſon to be duke of Glouceſter.

‖ Hiſtory of England in 2 vol. 8vo, p. 325.

pro-

provided he would not come near his brother nor any of his relations. But as ſoon as he arrived on the other ſide of the water, he was received according to his birth and quality, and was attended to the princeſs of Orange at Breda, to the great joy of her and all the royal family. After he had been ſome time at Breda, he was conducted to Paris by the earl of Lauderdale, to the king his brother, and to his mother the queen, and to his other relations, to whom he was as welcome as one riſen from the dead; and was very civilly treated by the king and queen-mother of France. In 1653, when the form of government was to be ſettled, it is ſaid by Mr. Whitlock, that the ſoldiers were then for a republic, the lawyers for a mixt monarchy, and many for this duke to be made king. He died of the ſmall pox, September 30, 1660, in the twentieth year of his age, being one of the king's privy council, and a knight of the garter, much lamented by his royal relations and all that knew him, as he is repreſented to have been wiſe and accompliſhed above his years, and a prince of great expectation. As to his religion, he was an invincible aſſerter of the proteſtant faith againſt all the errors of popery; to preſerve him from the temptations of which, his ſiſter had for ſome years parted with one half of her annual income that was left to her own diſpoſal. His body was buried in the royal chapel of king Henry the Seventh, at Weſtminſter, under the tomb of Mary queen of Scotland, his great grandmother, and on his coffin, of black velvet, was this inſcription, on a ſilver plate.

Depoſitum illuſtriſſimi Principis HENRICI Ducis Gloceſtriæ,
Comitis Cantabrigiæ, Filij quarto geniti
Sereniſſimi Regis Caroli (piæ ſemper memoriæ) defuncti;
Et fratris ſereniſſimi Regis Caroli ejus nominis Secundi.
Qui in Aulâ Regia apud Whitehall, die Jovis,
Decimo tertio die Septembris, Anno a Chriſto nato 1660,
In Domino abdormivit, Ætatis ſuæ viceſimo.

William Henry, only ſon of George prince of Denmark and the princeſs Ann his wife, afterwards queen of England, was born at Hampton Court, July 24, 1689, and on the 27th following was chriſtened by Henry biſhop of London; king William the Third, and the king of Denmark, by his proxy the earl of Dorſet, being godfathers; and the marchioneſs of Halifax, godmother. As ſoon as he was chriſtened, he was immediately declared * duke of Glouceſter by his uncle king William the Third, who was extremely fond of him. And, at a chapter of the garter, held at Kenſington January 6, 1695, was elected member thereof, having been firſt knighted by the king with a ſword of ſtate, and was inſtalled on the 24th of July following. He was a prince of a tender conſtitution, but of incomparable parts, promiſing whatever a nation could wiſh or deſire. He died in the twelfth year of his age, in the year 1700, being then the only remaining iſſue of the prince and princeſs above mentioned. His death in a great meaſure was occaſioned by over heating himſelf in the obſervation of his birth-day, (being Wedneſday) July 24th, which cauſed a fever, and ſoon after a dilirium, which laſted with his life.

Frederick Lewis, father to his preſent majeſty king George the Third, was created duke of Glouceſter by his royal grandfather, January the 10th, 1718, N. S.

His royal highneſs William-Henry, third ſon of his late royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, was born November 25, 1743, N. S. and on the 17th of November, 1764, his preſent majeſty was pleaſed to grant to him and to his heirs male, the dignities of a duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught, in Ireland.

Of COUNCILS, SYNODS, ROYAL and GRAND ASSEMBLIES, and PARLIAMENTS, at GLOUCESTER.

WHEN Aurelius Ambroſius, king of the Britons, in 489, had oppoſed himſelf in a great battle againſt Hengiſt, at Maſebell, beyond Humber in Yorkſhire; the king and his nobility aſſembled together at Glouceſter †, to conſult what was to be done with their priſoner. Among others of the nobility, there were at that time of Glouceſter, three noble and renowned perſonages preſent; Edel, the earl; Eldad, the biſhop; and Eldo, the mayor or chief governor; and when the greateſt part of the company ſeemed to favour the life of Hengiſt, Eldad the biſhop ſpoke with ſuch eloquence and power, that he moved all the company to be of his opinion; and by the common conſent of all preſent, the priſoner was delivered to Eldo § the mayor, who leading him out of the city, put him to death.

In 804, Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, at the requeſt of a ſynod held here, to which he was invited, was himſelf a great benefactor to the church of St. Peter.

In 896, here was a great meeting of the Mercnamen, when Werefrid, biſhop of Worceſter, recovered ſeveral laws.

It appears from the Saxon Chronicle, that Lanfrank, archbiſhop of Canterbury, held two of his councils or ſynods here, and by his conſent, and at the king's command, at one of them, Thomas archbiſhop of York conſecrated William de S. Carilefo to the biſhoprick of Durham, in the preſence of the king; archbiſhop Lanfrank, and

* Hiſt. of England v. 2. 8vo pp. 501, 550. In Heylyn's Help to Hiſtory, p. 331, 'tis ſaid, That this duke William was nominated in 1689, but died before his creation, July 30, 1700.

† Dr. Hutton's Antiq. Oxford, in Mr. Hearne's Textus Roff. p. 352. M. Weſtm.

§ In ſome places 'tis ſaid Eldol the earl killed him, See p. 93.

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Wolſtan, Oſbern, Giſo, and Rotbertus, at that time biſhops, aſſiſted.

King Edgar, upon innocents-day 964, * in this royal city, as then expreſſly called, gave to the monks of Worceſter certain lands and liberties. This grant was confirmed by the king with the conſent of his princeſſes and archbiſhops; and ſigned by the king, the queen, the two archbiſhops, ſix biſhops, ſix abbats, ſix dukes, and twelve miniſters.

In 1051, earl Euſtace, king Edward the Confeſſor's brother-in-law, fled for ſhelter to Glouceſter, which is called the court, where the king had abode ſome conſiderable time. Leofwine, or Leofric, earl of Mercia, and earl Styward of Northumberland, came to him hither with great forces, where he continued a good while §. And a little after the feaſt of St. Mary, in September, the king appointed a general aſſembly for all the nobility to meet here, which was very full. The ſame king in 1063, kept his court here, and ſent hence a body of horſe againſt Griffin prince of South-Wales; and he is frequently mentioned as being at this place.

King William the Conqueror, every year when his affairs would permit him, kept his chriſtmas here; and to render this aſſembly the more grand, magnificent and ſumptuous, and that the ambaſſadors of foreign nations might admire the appearance of the company; he, by his royal edicts, was attended by all the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbats, earls, thanes, and knights. He wore his crown, and made a grand and delicate fare. The great men appeared in golden, or very ſplendid robes, which were called *feſtiva indumenta*, and the town found much of his entertainment and clothing, as it did for his ſucceſſors, when at this place. He was at no time more courteous, gentle and kind than at ſuch aſſemblies, ſo that thoſe who came might ſee that his bounty equalled his riches.

In 1076, Lanfrank held his council here, when Wulketul, abbat of Croyland was depoſed.

In 1085, at chriſtmas, the king with his nobles held his court here for five days; and afterwards, the archbiſhop and clergy held a ſynod for three days, and the king's three chaplains, Maurice of Lundene, [London] William of Northfolc, [Norwich] and Redbeard of Ceaſterſcire, [now Litchfield and Coventry] were then made biſhops. *Sax. Chron.* Archbiſhop Wake's *State of the Church*, &c. p. 160.

King William Rufus uſually kept his chriſtmas here, which Brompton calls the cuſtom of his father, and held it with great pomp. (p. 979.) Falling dangerouſly ſick at Alveſtan, in this county, which Dunelm calls the royal vill, in 1093, he removed in great haſte to this town, where he continued in a very weak condition during lent; and here he granted the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury to Anſelm, and the biſhoprick of Lincoln to Robert Bloet, his chancellor, and lands to ſeveral monaſteries, and reſtored many rights and revenues which he had before detained. Notwithſtanding articles of peace had been concluded between this king and Malcolm king of Scotland, ſome things ſtill remained to be ſettled between them, wherefore Malcolm came to the Engliſh court in this city, and was received in a very imperious manner by Rufus. At his court held here the next year, great complaints and menaces were ſent to the king by his brother Robert's ambaſſadors, concerning the king's miſbehavour towards him. At another of his great councils held here at chriſtmas, he granted ſome poſſeſſions to the archbiſhop of York, the two archbiſhops, twelve biſhops, eight abbats, eight lords, and others being preſent.

King Henry the Firſt held his court here at candlemas 1123, and ſent his letters all over England, commanding all his biſhops, abbats and thanes to come to it for the chooſing of an archbiſhop of Canterbury: William Corbeil was then nominated, and the king confirmed the election.

In 1175, on the feaſt of St. Peter and Paul, the king ſummoned hither another great council of his earls and barons, and Reſe, and other princes of Wales; when the king iſſued orders to all his ſubjects, that if any of the Welch made inſurrections in their countries, they ſhould unanimouſly fall upon them; and the earl of Glouceſter and the nobility were ſworn to the obſervance thereof.

In 1190, William Longchamp, the pope's legate, protector of the kingdom in king Richard the Second's abſence, and biſhop of Ely, held a ſynod here.

On the eve of St. Simon and Jude 1216, there came to Glouceſter, which was then thought the ſafeſt place in the realm, in the preſence of Walo the pope's legate, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Bath, Litchfield, and Worceſter, the earls of Cheſter, Pembroke, Ferrars, William the marſhal, John his brother, Philip of Albani, with abbats, priors, and a great company. On the morrow, the legate, with the biſhops, earls, and lords before mentioned, led prince Henry to the abbey-church with ſolemn proceſſion, where he publickly ſwore before the great altar, that he would pay due honour and reverence to God and his holy church all his life; adminiſter juſtice, obſerve good laws and cuſtoms, and aboliſh all evil ones; and that he would pay one thouſand marks yearly to the pope for his kingdoms, according to his father's grant. Theſe things being done, the biſhops of Wincheſter and Bath anointed and ſolemnly crowned him with the uſual ceremonies; after which, the biſhops, earls and lords led him, clad in royal veſtments, to the table, where all things being ſet in order, they dined in joyful ex-

* Mon. Angl. v. 1. p. 141. Homingi Cartil. v. 2. p. 521.

§ Dunelm p. 184. Flor. Wigorn. pp. 117, 627.

ultation. On the morrow, the king took the homage and fealty of all preſent; and continued in this town a conſiderable time afterwards.

In 1233 or 1234, on Saturday the morrow after St. Catharine's day, being November 26, there was a provincial council holden here before the archbiſhops and biſhops; and the king ſent a writ dated at Hereford, Nov. 23, prohibiting them to treat of any thing prejudicial to his crown, ſtate and dignity.

In 1233, 17° H. 3. the king kept the feaſt of whitſuntide here, and girt with the ſword of knighthood Thomas earl of Warwick, Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford; and alſo iſſued out his writs to all who held any lands of him by knight-ſervice, commanding them to repair to him at this town, on the morrow after all-ſaints day, then next enſuing.

In 1234, on the Sunday after aſcenſion-day, a colloquium was held at this place, when the diſinherited barons were reſtored to the king's favour. [*Hody.*] The ſame year the king held his court here at chriſtmas. *M. Weſtm.*

In 1241 the court was here, when David ap Llewelyn prince of North-Wales came and did the king homage for the principality of Wales. Dr. Fuller has obſerved that this place was more beloved by king Henry than London itſelf, becauſe it was ſtrong and loyal, and where he was crowned, and did afterwards often reſide.

In 1278 or 1279 king Edward the Firſt, in the octaves of St. John Baptiſt, held a parliament in the long work-houſe of the abbey, on which ſpot is built the houſe now extending from that belonging to the deanery, on the eaſt, to the gate leading to the miller's green on the weſt; and ſummoned to it all perſons, to ſhew by what authority and titles they held their lands or claimed their privileges, according to the ſtatute of *Quo Warranto*; and to prevent the great miſchiefs, damages and diſheriſons which the people had before ſuffered thro' the default of the laws, ſeveral laws were then enacted, which ever ſince have gone by the name of the ſtatutes of Glouceſter.

In 1301 there was another ſtatute of *Quo Warranto* dated from this place.

Wedneſday, October the 20th, 1378, Richard the Second held a parliament here, in which were great bickerings between the temporal lords and the biſhops, each complaining of the others incroachments. It continued twenty eight days, and much buſineſs was diſpatched therein. On the day of the riſing of this parliament, November 16, Simon de Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a provincial council in a chamber within the abbey, and made a decree concerning the ſtipends of prieſts.

On October 20, 1407, king Henry the Fourth held a parliament here, wherein ſeveral laws were made: it continued forty four or fifty four days, and Mr. Prynne affirms, that the members of it huſbanded well their time for the king and kingdom's advantage.

In 1420, February 15, king Henry the Fifth held a parliament here, which was adjourned to Weſtminſter in about a fortnight's time.

R. Cole affirms in his roll, now in the cuſtody of the city, "That kyng Harry iiij held a p'liament at Glouc. the ix yere of his regne, begynnyng the ſayde p'leament at alhalontyd and ſo contynued til midwynt' next ſuyng.

Of BATTLES and SIEGES.

ONE of king Edgar's battles againſt the Danes was fought here. After the king's death, Ethelwulph † his ſon ſucceeding in 836, the Danes returning to the kingdom with greater rage and cruelty than they had in the former reign, poſſeſſed themſelves of this place, and pitching their tents here, lorded it over this part of the country, and made themſelves maſters not only of the foreſt of Dean, but likewiſe of great part of Herefordſhire.

In 978 Ethelred was crowned king, and not long after the beginning of his reign, the Danes again entered the kingdom, and began afreſh their intermixt cruelties, burning and deſtroying moſt of the eminent cities and places in the kingdom. Amongſt the reſt, this city was the third time ravaged by them, and almoſt conſumed by fire, for they had no reſpect to places or perſons, ſacred or civil; but like a tempeſtuous hurricane, drove the whole kingdom before them, and in the end brought the country into ſervitude and ſlavery.

In 1172 ‡, Jorwerth lord of Caerleon upon Uſke gathered all his friends and forces together, and without mercy deſtroyed all the country with fire and ſword, even to the gates of Hereford and Glouceſter.

In 1263 ‖, Sir Maci de Beſile, (called alſo Matthias de Beſille) a French knight, was made ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, and conſtable of Glouceſter-caſtle by the king. But the barons being greatly diſpleaſed at it, ſet up Sir William Tracy, a knight of this country, in oppoſition to him. Sir William, as he was holding a county court, was aſſaulted by a large body of the king's forces, with Maci at their head, who took him, and after uſing him with great barbarity, led him through the town to the caſtle, and there caſt him into priſon. When the barons heard of it, Sir Roger de Clifford and Sir John Giffard came to reſcue Sir William, and beſieged the caſtle for four days. Sir Maci, who is characteriſed to be a ſtout and bold knight, refuſed to yield it to them, and continued

† Manuſcript Coll.
‡ Lloyd's Welch Hiſtory, p. 233.
‖ R. Glouc. Chron. pp. 535, 536, 537. Cont. M. Paris. Triveti Chron. M. Weſtm. Walſingham's Upod. Neuſt. Daniel's, and ſeveral other Hiſtories of England.

to

to defend it and the town, 'till the firſt gate leading to it was burnt, as was afterwards the wooden bridge belonging to the caſtle. Some priſoners were releaſed by the governor in expectation of their aſſiſtance, but they treacherouſly made another entrance or poſtern for the beſiegers, and thereupon Sir Maci and his men flying to the high and ſtrongeſt tower, defended themſelves as well as they could, 'till the three iron gates and locks were broken down, and he himſelf was taken; and even then with invincible courage he refuſed to ſurrender. Sir Roger de Clifford having taken the caſtle, ſent Sir Maci to the marches of Wales, where he was kept priſoner at Erdeſley-Caſtle.

Sir Roger de Clifford afterwards returned to his allegiance, and delivered the town and caſtle of Glouceſter into the king's hands; but Sir John Giffard retired to Brimpsfield, and having aſſembled many of the moſt valiant of his neighbours, there were frequent ſkirmiſhes between the garriſon of that caſtle and this of Glouceſter. The next year the town was taken* by ſome of the barons, and the following ſtratagem was uſed to accompliſh it: Sir John Giffard, who is called a knight of wonderful probity and courage, and Sir John de Balun, being cloathed with Welch cloaks, and riding upon two woolpacks, after the manner of chapmen or woolmongers, were let into the town at the weſt-gate. When it was unlock'd, they both leaped off their horſes, and caſting away their cloaks, appeared armed from head to foot. At this ſight the porters were ſo terrified as to deliver up the keys; and thereupon, the gates were thrown open to the forces which the two knights had procured, and were ready at hand. Prince Edward followed the barons cloſe at their heels, and having ſpeedily repaired the bridge over Severn, which they had burnt, came hither on Aſhwedneſday, and aſſaulted the town at the weſt-gate. But the barons within defended themſelves ſo well that he could not conquer them. Forces were ſent from the caſtle, which was ſtill in the king's hands, to aſſiſt the prince; but Grimbald Pauncefoot attacking them, turned them back with the loſs of ſome wounded. The prince ſeeing his condition, turned into the meadows, and was brought by a boat to the caſtle, where he ſet up his banner upon the high tower, which, when the barons ſaw, they were a little ſurprized. However on the town ſide they preſently beſieged the caſtle, which was ſtoutly defended by the garriſon. But Sir John Giffard coming from Brimpsfield, and burning the caſtle-bridge which cut off the communication with the country; and the prince ſeeing Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, coming againſt him with a great reinforcement, went unarmed and very privately to the barons, and upon oath granted them what they deſired, upon which they left the town. But the prince revenged himſelf on the burgeſſes, whom he put in priſon 'till they had paid 1000*l.* for their ranſom, and then, after very ill treatment, they were ſet at liberty; but the town was miſerably deſtroyed. A little after this, the prince fortified the town, and about 1264, the earl of Leiceſter got poſſeſſion of it; when the prince, the earl of Glouceſter, and others beſieged it on the north ſide, and entering at a breach which they had made in the wall leading to St. Oſwald's gate, took it from Leiceſter.

In 1265, Robert de Ros, William de Veſti, and other knights and gentlemen, to the number of three hundred, entered the town to defend themſelves in it againſt the prince, but they were obliged to ſurrender it, and were ſuffered to depart, ſwearing not to bear arms againſt him for a month.

As ſoon as the civil war broke out in 1641, this city joined in the parliament intereſt, and to put themſelves in a poſture of defence, added one company of voluntiers to the trained bands which aſſiſted them; procured ſome pieces of ordnance from London and Briſtol; provided materials, and at a great expence raiſed its fortifications. Thereupon, the king, by a letter from Oxford, dated February 12, 1642, ſent to the ſheriff and juſtices of Glouceſterſhire, prohibiting his ſubjects in that county from having any traffic or commerce with the city, 'till it ſhould return to its obedience; which letter was publickly read in the churches and chapels in the city, that all perſons might know his majeſty's pleaſure, and do their duty accordingly. Prince Rupert on the 3d of the ſame month, demanded the city for the king. Lieutenant colonel Maſſie and the principal officers returned him for anſwer, That they were reſolved with their lives and fortunes to defend the city for the uſe of the king and parliament, and would by no means ſurrender at the demand of a foreign prince: The mayor alſo ſent another meſſage, That according to his oath and allegiance, he was reſolved to keep the city on his majeſty's behalf, and would not deliver it up. Thereupon another ſummons to the ſame purpoſe was ſent by the prince, and it had a like effect.

About the middle of this month, lord Herbert, ſon of the marquis of Worceſter, general of South-Wales, with a body of about 1500 foot and 500 horſe, well armed, which he had raiſed with more expedition than was expected, came to reduce the garriſon. The horſe were put under the command of his brother lord John Somerſet, and the foot under Sir Jeremiah Bret, their major general. The laſt of theſe ſoon after demanded the city for the king's ſervice, but the ſummons from a Welch brigade was received with ſcorn; whereupon the Welch began to encamp at Highnam, within a mile and a half of the city. The garriſon deſerting Sudely-Caſtle

* R. Glouc. p. 537 et ſequentes.

and

and other out garriſons, made good the guard of the biſhop's palace on the Vineyard hill, and ſometimes made ſlender ſallies; for the governor had not 100 horſe, and the Welch forces were double the number of the garriſon, 'till 200 foot and dragoons from Briſtol, commanded by captain John Fiennes, came to their ſupply. However the Welch lay ſtill in their camp, and for five weeks together did not ſo much as attempt the out guards, or any conſiderable action, but expected that prince Maurice from Cirenceſter ſhould take equal care to diſtreſs the city on the other ſide, which he did to a great degree; and 'twas thought that prince Rupert would ſpeedily come to their aſſiſtance, which, on account of Briſtol, he could not poſſibly do. Mean time, colonel Maſſie (by order of Sir William Waller) immediately after the taking of Malmeſbury, drew out the garriſon forces to Highnam, and kept them to very cloſe play. But Sir William Waller, by the help of ſome flat bottom boats, croſſing the river at Frampton paſſage, and advancing towards the Welch with a light body of about 2000; the Welch, tho' their works were too ſtrong to be entered by horſe and dragoons; their avenues narrow, with cannon planted in all of them; and though their number was near, if not equal to their enemy; without ſtriking a ſtroke, ſounded a parley, and ſurrendered on condition that they might receive quarter, and that the officers might have reſpect according to their quality, which was granted: So on the 24th or 25th of March, near 1300 foot and three troops of horſe were led priſoners into the city, and ſeveral of them for ſome time, were kept under ſtrict confinement in the churches of St. Mary de Load and the Holy Trinity. But many of the parliament garriſons being before filled with ſuch perſons, moſt of the common ſoldiers were, within ten days, ſent back into their own country, having taken an oath never to ſerve againſt the parliament; others that offered themſelves were entertained in the parliament's ſervice: Several of the gentlemen and officers paid a ranſom, and took the ſame oath with the ſoldiers; and the reſt were ſent to Briſtol, but delivered at the taking of that city by prince Rupert.

This defeat, tho' it ſeem'd ſo inconſiderable, with the other preparations that were rendered uſeleſs by it, lord Herbert himſelf affirmed to coſt 60,000 *l.* tho' 'tis called a muſhroom army that had not courage to defend itſelf. About this time a great deal of proviſion was laid in, and a conſiderable quantity of money provided by the city, and the king's forces frequently hovered over the hills, and now and then ſkirted upon the town; but no cloſe ſiege was laid to it 'till the 10th of Auguſt following. This was then ſaid to be the only garriſon the parliament had between Briſtol and Lancaſter on the north of England, which, if the king could have taken, he would have been maſter of the Severn, and would have needed no forces in Wales.

The king did not himſelf approve the undertaking of the ſiege, but as it was a meaſure ſtrongly recommended by his friends, he came in perſon againſt the city, and about two in the afternoon ſent the following ſummons by two heralds, who would have read it openly in the ſtreet; but the mayor would not permit them to do it, ſo it was read in the Tolſey only, by Somerſet herald.

Charles Rex.

Out of our tender compaſſion to our city of Glouceſter, and that it may not receive prejudice by our army, which we cannot prevent if we be compelled to aſſault it; we are perſonally come before it to require the ſame, and are graciouſly pleaſed to let all the inhabitants of and all other perſons within that city, as well ſoldiers as others, know, that if they ſhall immediately ſubmit themſelves, and deliver this city to us, we are contented freely and abſolutely to pardon every one of them without exception; and do aſſure them in the word of a king, that they nor any of them ſhall receive the leaſt damage or prejudice by our army in their perſons or eſtates: But that we will appoint ſuch a governor and a moderate garriſon to abide there as ſhall be both for the eaſe and ſecurity of the city and the whole county. But if they ſhall neglect this offer of grace and favour, and compel us by the power of our army to reduce that place (which by the help of God we ſhall eaſily and ſhortly be able to doe) they muſt thank themſelves for all the calamities and miſeries that ſhall befall them. To this meſſage we expect a clear and poſitive anſwer within two hours after the publiſhing hereof. And by theſe preſents do give leave to any perſons eaſily to repair to and return from us whom that city ſhall deſire to employ unto us in that buſineſſe, and we do require all the officers and ſouldiers of our army quietly to ſuffer them to paſs accordingly.

The king immediately drew a part of his troops into Tredworth field, before the town, and being attended by prince Charles, the duke of York, prince Rupert, and general Ruthen, faced the city with about 6000 horſe and foot, not above a quarter of a mile from it, and 2000 horſe on the other ſide within cannon ſhot, the main of the army being not yet come up. The Governor, with the conſent of ſeveral others, within leſs than the time preſcribed, ſent the following anſwer to the king by ſerjeant major Pudſey and Mr. Tobias Jordan; who, it is ſaid, without any circumſtance of duty or good manners, told his majeſty, That they brought an anſwer from the godly city of Glouceſter, the mayor being firſt ſatisfied in ſome ſcruples touching the oath of his mayoralty.

The ANSWER.

Auguſt 10, 1643.

We the inhabitants, magiſtrates, officers and ſoldiers within the garriſon of Glouceſter, unto his majeſty's gracious meſſage return this humble anſwer; that we do keep this city, according to our oaths and allegiance, to and for the uſe of his majeſty and his royal

royal poſterity; and do accordingly conceive ourſelves wholly bound to obey the commands of his majeſty, ſigned by both houſes of parliament; and are reſolved, by God's help, to keep this city accordingly.

De Wise, mayor §,	John Brewſter,	G. Davidſon,
Robert Maxwell,	Edw. Maſſie,	Con. Ferrer,
William Lugge,	My. Singleton,	Thomas Hill,
Thomas Pury,	John Scriven,	Nich. Webb,
Jo. Dorney,	Anth. Edwards,	John Halford,
Toby Jordan,	Hum. Mathews,	Iſaac Dobſon,
Edward Gray,	Charles Blount,	Peter Criſpe,
Rob. Backhouſe,	Ja. Harcus,	Tho. Pury, Jun.
Robert Stevenſon,	Thomas Blayney.	

His majeſty received this anſwer with great temper and mildneſs, only expreſſing a kind of wonder at their confidence, ſaying in the hearing of the meſſengers, *Waller is extinct, and Eſſex cannot come.* And indeed their reſolution was wonderful, for at that time there were not in the city more than fourteen or fifteen hundred ſoldiers, and forty or fifty barrels of powder; they had a ſlender artillery, and their works were low and unfiniſhed.

Upon the return of the meſſengers, the governor and council of war judged it abſolutely neceſſary to pull down a few houſes, and to ſet on fire all the reſt of the ſuburbs, in which were many large, handſome houſes, well inhabited. *By burning of the ſuburbs*, (ſays Mr. Dorney in his fourth ſpeech, made October 8, 1646) *the city is a garment without ſkirts, which we were willing to part withall, leſt our enemies ſhould ſit upon them.*

The earl of Brentford, the king's general, brought all the battering cannon that could be ſpared from Oxford; and all things were made ready for the ſiege. The Rev. Mr. Chillingworth had invented, after the manner of the Romans, *teſtudines cum pluteis*, which ran upon cart-wheels, with a blind of planks, muſket proof, (each having four holes for muſketteers to fire through) placed upon the axle tree, to defend the muſketteers and thoſe that thruſt forward the engine, the fore-part of which was to ſerve for a bridge. In uſing theſe engines the wheels were to fall into the ditch, and the bridge to reſt upon the town breaſt-works, and ſo each would become a compleat bridge by which to enter the city.

Sir William Vavaſor drew all his forces to the weſt ſide, broke down all bridges, and after leaving a ſtrong guard at the Vineyard, joined the Welch at Longford and Kingſholm, on the north-weſt ſide of the city, to the forces lately come from Worceſter. General Ruthen had placed his men in ſome grounds behind Lanthony, about a quarter of a mile from the town. And Sir Jacob Aſhley was quartered with a ſtrong body in ſome part of the ſuburbs on the eaſt ſide.

Many of the king's commanders were officers of the greateſt ſkill and experience, and his army was increaſed by the arrival of two regiments out of Ireland, commanded by colonel Myn and Sir William St. Leger.

The king, almoſt all the time of the ſiege, quartered at Matſon-houſe, on the eaſt.

The ſouth and ſouth-eaſt ſides of the city, tho' really they were the ſtrongeſt and beſt fortified, were repreſented to his majeſty as moſt proper to be attacked, becauſe there only the ſprings would not annoy the works of the beſiegers, and if his majeſty's troops could enter at a breach in theſe parts they would be inſtantly poſſeſſed of the higheſt ground in the city. Theſe things the garriſon were aware of, and to defend themſelves raiſed a ſconce, and ſtrengthened all their inward works with earth.

During the ſiege there were frequent aſſaults on both ſides. The king's troops endeavoured to fill up ſome part of the moat between the ſouth and weſt gates; and ſunk a mine under the eaſt-gate, but it was countermined. In ſhort, their efforts ſeem to have been very feeble and altogether unſucceſsful. They made about 150 great ſhot againſt the wall, which ſhattered the ſtone-work conſiderably; but the garriſon drew an inward work from the ſouth ſide all along the friers orchard, ſouthward, and ſtopt all the paſſages between that and the eaſt port. They alſo threw up a ſtrong work acroſs the eaſt-gate-ſtreet, which had a large trench before it filled with water. This work they intended to have raiſed to the height of the eaves of the houſes, and to have planted cannon thereon if the ſiege had continued. And ſo indefatigable were the citizens, that the very women and children were daily employed in fetching of turf, and placing of cannon-baſkets and earth, for repairing of the fortifications during the whole ſiege, which laſted twenty ſix days.

On Monday, the 4th of September, at night, the garriſon diſcovered two fires on Wainload-hill, which was the ſignal for approaching relief, and anſwered them by lights from the college-tower. On the 5th, which was appointed for a public faſt to be kept within the city, the ſiege was raiſed.

This great event was brought about by the earl of Eſſex, who determining to relieve Glouceſter, had obtained from the committee for the militia in the city of London, two regiments of trained bands, three regiments of auxiliaries, and a regiment of horſe, with eleven pieces of cannon and three drakes, by way of reinforcement to his army. On the 24th of Auguſt, the earl muſtered his forces upon Hounſlow-heath, when they were 10,000 compleat; after which he took up his quarters at Colebrook, and on the 26th marched to Beconsfield, and ſo forward to Beerton, where he cloathed his army. Upon intelligence of this advance, prince Rupert, with the greateſt part of the king's horſe, drew off from before Glouceſter

§ Reliq. Carolinæ, p. 212; but in Ruſhworth's Collections Conſtance Ferrer is ſaid to be mayor. Lord Clarendon ſays that the king ſent the ſummons on Auguſt 10, 1643, which was Wedneſday, but Dorney ſays the ſiege was laid on Thurſday, Auguſt 10, 1643, and raiſed Tueſday, September 5.

to oppoſe their march, whilſt the king carried on the ſiege. About Biceſter 400 of the king's troops ſkirmiſhed with a part of the parliament-army, but were forced by numbers to retire; and ſcarce a day paſſed in the whole march without ſome ſmall engagement, which obliged Eſſex's army to proceed with the greateſt order and caution. The reinforcement from London, under colonel Manwaring, joined the earl of Eſſex on the firſt of September at the general randezvous on Brackley-heath; after which the whole proceeded on their route for Glouceſter, but were attacked on the 4th, at Stow on the Would, by the prince, with about 4000 horſe, in which action the loſs on either ſide was nearly equal. On the 5th, Eſſex advancing to Preſbury-hill, drew up his army in view of the city, and diſcovered the huts in the royal camp on fire, and the ſiege raiſed as already related. The general himſelf marched to Cheltenham, but the king's troops often ſkirmiſhed with him and beat up his quarters. On the 8th the whole army entered Glouceſter, and were joyfully received; and having furniſhed the city with ſome neceſſaries during their ſtay of two nights, moved to Tewkeſbury, and lay there five days, that in the mean time Glouceſter might take in more proviſions.

When the ſiege was raiſed, the city was reduced to two or three barrels of powder, and other proviſions were ſhort in proportion.

The king's army, which is ſaid to have been near 30,000, retreated in the night up Painſwick-hill. Their loſs before Glouceſter is computed to have been upwards of 1000 men, whilſt that of the garriſon did not amount to 50, of which two only were officers.

The raiſing of this ſiege gave a greater turn to the king's affairs than his enemies expected, who were then in the loweſt condition they had experienced during the war.

In an original letter wrote by biſhop Goodman, dated Chedſey, November 23, 1649, directed to the mayor and aldermen of Glouceſter, and now in the cuſtody of the corporation, 'tis ſaid, *You have better deſerved of the parliament than any city of England, not only for the enduring of a great ſiege, but indeed the turning * of the wheel, for ever after the parliament-forces prevailed, which before they did not.* And 'tis ſaid in Mr. Dorney's fourth ſpeech, *That the ſtanding out of this place in the late ſiege, made it the vertical point in this civil war; for from that time the enemies* [i. e. the king's forces] *more and more declined; inſomuch as it pleaſed that reverend judge ſerjeant Wilde, in his late charge, ſitting upon the commiſſion of oyer and terminer here, to ſtile us of this place the conſervators of the parliament of England.*

A letter of thanks, accompanied with a preſent of 1000*l.* was ſent to colonel Maſſie as a reward for his ſervices; proper largeſſes were alſo ſent to the inferior officers, and the private men of the garriſon had a month's pay over and above their arrears, by an order of both houſes of parliament made on the 15th of September, ten days after the raiſing of the ſiege. The 5th of September was ordered by the mayor and common council to be annually obſerved as a day of thankſgiving for raiſing the ſiege. It was called *Glouceſter-holiday*, and kept accordingly 'till the reſtoration.

Many attempts were afterwards made to recover the city, but none ſucceeded. After Newbury fight, Sir William Vavaſor was ſent to Hereford with a ſtrong party, to raiſe forces in thoſe parts, and was ordered by the king to diſtreſs Glouceſter on the Welch ſide. Sir John Wintour, at his entering upon his government of Newnham, plundered the villages near the city; and about the latter end of 1643, upon intelligence of the governor's abſence, advanced with a conſiderable body of men to ſurprize it; but the governor returning, he defeated and drove them back in great confuſion.

After this, a project was formed to get the city by corrupting captain Backhouſe, one of the officers of the garriſon, in order to which lieutenant-colonel Stanford wrote him a letter §, which was carried by one of Backhouſe's particular friends, who told him, that if he would undertake the buſineſs he might have 5000*l.* reward. Backhouſe ſhewed a ſeeming readineſs to engage in the affair, but imparted it to the governor, and by his advice returned a complying anſwer, deſiring that a cor-

* The unfortunate ſiege of this city, ſays Sir Robert Atkyns, gave a ſtand to the king's victorious army; which being raiſed as has been related, it turned the ſtate of the war, and the king could never after obtain ſucceſs; which confirms, that the greateſt of kings, and the beſt of men are not ſecured from the violence of the wicked. This royal family will always be honoured in the memory of good men, and muſt have been ſo throughout the Chriſtian world, had it been as proſperous as it was deſerving. King James the Firſt was the moſt learned king: King Charles the Firſt was the moſt religious king: King Charles the Second was the beſt natured king; and king James the Second was the beſt friend; which virtue was moſt eminent in his tender love to his children, and in his ſteady kindneſs to his ſervants. This ſucceſſion of kings has been oppoſed by their virtues; for peace, religion, good nature, and friendſhip ruined them. It is remarkable of this royal family, that the *witty* king was over reached by the Spaniſh ambaſſador: That the *religious* king was murdered by rebellious ſaints: The *voluptuary* was conſpired againſt by men of no religion; and the *beſt friend* was betrayed and forſaken by them whom he moſt intirely loved. It does not hence follow that this family will always be unfortunate. *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire.* pp. 88, 89. —— The paſſages in this note being *remarkable* will ſerve as an apology for inſerting them, to thoſe who differ in ſentiment from the learned hiſtorian; to ſuch as agree with him, I am ſatisfied none will be thought neceſſary.

§ The letter is as follows: Good Robin, It is not unknown to you that once I loved you, and therefore I ſend this to adviſe you, whilſt it is in your power, to make uſe of it, and take my word I am confident as yet you may not only have your pardon, but raiſe yourſelf a greater fortune than the condition of thoſe you ſerve *are* able to afford you. This you may gain by the delivery—you may gueſs my meaning of what place, which is not hard for you to do. You know the old ſaying, *fallere fallentem non eſt fraus.* This is the advice of him that, when you ſhall deſiſt the cauſe, will ever be

Your loving friend

Edward Stanford.

reſpondence

reſpondence might be ſettled, which was done, and many letters paſſed between them.

The deſign being thus far advanced, it was thought neceſſary that lord Digby ſhould write to captain Backhouſe †, to give him a ſtronger aſſurance of what had been promiſed him, and to name ſeveral of the king's officers, that Backhouſe might approve of one who ſhould aſſiſt in the execution of their project. Backhouſe choſe Sir William Vavaſor: Afterwards meeting lieutenant colonel Stanford on Corſe-lawn, he received 200*l.* of him, when it was agreed between them, that on the 15th of January the king's troops ſhould advance to the weſt-gate, and Backhouſe ſhould let them in, provided they came by nine o'clock or half an hour after; and early that evening he ſent them the word, which was *Briſtol*.

As ſoon as this meſſage was diſpatched, the governor called a council of war, acquainted them with the whole plot, and ordered both the ſoldiers and citizens under arms. Four men were placed under Over-bridge, which the king's troops were to paſs, with orders upon firing the firſt gun to cut a large cable, which done, the bridge would have fallen in, and cut off the retreat of the royaliſts, who, if they could not have conquered, muſt all have been cut to pieces or made priſoners. But the troops intended for this expedition moved ſo ſlowly, that when they came to Laſſington-hill, within a mile of the town, it was almoſt day break, whereupon they retreated to Newent, and Glouceſter expected them in vain.

Backhouſe endeavoured to draw them on again, but in a few days they had notice of his having diſcovered the plot, and ſo deſiſted from any further correſpondence with him.

This city was thought to be a place of ſuch conſequence to the king, that Sir William Vavaſor was afterwards reinforced to reduce it, who advanced to Painſwick with a very ſtrong brigade, which upon lord Hoptoun's defeat by Sir William Waller, was inſtantly ordered to march to Oxford; otherwiſe, it is probable that Glouceſter might have been blocked up and beſieged a ſecond time.

The city ſuffered greatly by the ſiege, as appears by the following petition:

To the ſupreme Authority, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and divers Hundreds of Inhabitants of the City of Glouceſter, ſheweth,

THAT the city of Glouceſter *being a garriſon for the parliament's ſervice, in* 1643, *and of vaſt importance to the commonwealth, upon the approach of the late king's army, to beſiege the ſaid city, it was reſolved by the governour and council of war there, That the ſaid city and garriſon could not be preſerved againſt the enemy, unleſs the whole ſuburbs of the ſaid city (which was a full third part thereof) were pulled down and demoliſhed.*

That in purſuance of the ſaid reſolve, two hundred forty and one houſes (beſides barns, ſtables, outhouſes, gardens, orchards and goods) of the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, wherein ſo many families lived, were burned, pulled down, and utterly deſtroyed, the night before the leaguer was laid to the ſaid city, by the late king's forces; whereby moſt of your petitioners were reduced to moſt miſerable poverty, and the eſtates of moſt of them much impaired, and the ſaid city, in general, very much impoveriſhed.

That it was proved upon oath, to the grand inqueſt, at an aſſizes held for the county of the ſaid city, that your petitioners loſſes, by the burning and deſtroying their ſaid houſes, amounted to the ſum of twenty ſix thouſand pounds and upwards; as by the certificate of the grand inqueſt to the lord chief baron, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, may appear.

That your petitioners willingly ſuffered the loſs of their houſes and goods, for their affections to the parliament ſervice; and it was a great means, under God, to preſerve the ſaid city and garriſon, and by conſequence the whole country, from the power of the enemy: And your petitioners have ever ſince continued conſtantly faithful to the commonwealth, and the preſent government thereof, in the times of greateſt danger and tryal unto this day; and have always hoped, that according to the parliament's declarations, their loſſes and ruins for the commonwealth's ſervice, ſhould be repaired out of the eſtates of the commonwealth's enemies, who occaſioned the ſame.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, That their loſſes and ruins may be re-

† His lordſhip's letter runs thus: Sir, You have ſo far declared your deſires to ſerve his majeſty, unto my very good friend Mr Stanford, that I think it fit you ſhould now receive ſome more authentic aſſurances of his majeſty's gracious acceptance thereof, than perhaps you will think his bare engagement to be; therefore I do hereby ſolemnly engage my word unto you, both as a miniſter of ſtate and as a gentleman, that if you ſhall perform faithfully what you promiſe there, you ſhall punctually receive, immediately after, ſuch a pardon as yourſelf ſhall deſire, and the ſum of 2000*l.* As for the 300*l.* which you deſire in preſent, ſuch a confidence I will have in your word, that as ſoon as ever I ſhall have received your anſwer to this, under your hand, it ſhall be forthwith paid into what place ſoever you ſhall appoint, and to what perſon. As for the particular way of effecting our deſign, thoſe you propoſe are very rational, but the choiſe and diſpoſition of that muſt be between you and thoſe who are to execute it; with whom, if it were poſſible, you ſhould procure a meeting at ſome unſuſpected place. I do propoſe to you your choiſe of ſeveral men, and whom of them you ſhall like beſt and think fitteſt, by reaſon of the place where his command is, to him alone and no other the buſineſs ſhall be imparted; and whether Sir William Vavaſour, commander in chief of the forces now in Glouceſterſhire; or colonel Mynne, commander of a brigade of Engliſh come out of Ireland; or colonel Waſhington, who is at Eveſham; or laſtly, whether the governor of Berkeley caſtle. As ſoon as you ſhall ſend me an anſwer, you ſhall receive ſatisfaction from him, who hopes you will ſo behave yourſelf as to make me

Oxford, this 14th of December, 1643. Your friend George Digby.

paired,

paired, and their diſtreſſed families relieved, out of the eſtates of ſuch delinquents as ſhall be appointed to be ſold; or in ſuch other way as ſhall ſeem beſt to your wiſdom, Juſtice, and charity.

And they ſhall be bound to pray, &c.

In 1644, ſeveral ordinances were made for recruiting and paying the garriſon, by which the county of Glouceſter was rated to pay 1000*l.* and the city 100*l.* weekly; beſides, the third part of the cuſtoms payable upon currants was appropriated to that purpoſe *. Another ordinance was made about June, that colonel Maſſie ſhould have an eſtate of inheritance of 1000*l.* a year at leaſt, ſettled upon him by the committee of Glouceſter, out of ſome eſtates then eſteemed to be forfeited §.

Colonel Maſſie was appointed deputy-governor by the earl of Stanford, to whom the government of this garriſon was committed about 1641; but in 1643, Maſſie was made governor himſelf, and continued ſo 'till 1645, when the parliament appointed him lieutenant general of the weſt, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the place; the whole garriſon, city and county unanimouſly petitioning for his continuance among them.

On the 3d of June, the mayor, alderman Singleton, and colonel Blount had the command given to them, 'till another governor ſhould come down, or the parliament give further orders. Colonel Thomas Morgan occurs governor Auguſt 13, 1645, and December 28, 1647. As does Sir William Conſtable December 7, 1648, and December 27, 1650.

Major general Maſſie had ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral remarkable actions, and was therefore highly eſteemed by the parliament, the army, and the city of London; but things having been carried to greater extremities than he expected, or could approve of, he withdrew himſelf from their party, and went out of the kingdom in the year 1647; but returning, was made priſoner at St. James's, (being one of the ſecluded members) whence he eſcaped January 18, 1648, and went to the prince in Holland. He afterwards formed a deſign of ſurprizing Glouceſter, which was not then a garriſon, and conferred *incog.* with his friends in that city; but the deſign took air, and was fruſtrated. This was probably in 1659, when the keys of the city were ordered to be delivered out of the poſſeſſion of captain Hill, to the mayor, on account of ſome matters imparted to the corporation.

The general lay concealed ſome time in a little houſe near Simonſhall, belonging to Mr. Veal of that place, who was a friend to the royal cauſe, and Maſſie's relation; but at length he was diſcovered, and taken there by ſome troopers, who were made drunk before they left the place. However, they put him upon a horſe before one of the men, and carried him off; but going down Nimpsfield-hill, which is very ſteep and woody, Maſſie threw himſelf from the horſe, and being a ſtout man, and his guards a little intoxicated, he made his eſcape in a dark tempeſtuous night.

Of the *GOVERNMENT* and *OFFICERS* of the *CITY*.

WHO were the governors in the time of the Britons I cannot tell, nor can I learn who they were when the Romans divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* and *Britannia Secunda*, and made the town ſubject to a preſident reſiding at London: But I conjecture that in this and all other changes which they made, the town was always under the dominion of a conſul; for 'tis ſaid ‖, that in the time of the Romans, and ſome time after, it was governed by perſons who had that title: And in the time of the Saxons, and ſince, it was governed by a portgreve, præfect, or provoſt ‡.

Morvid was conſul in king Arthur's reign, and Wulpin le Rue 5° *regis Canuti*. Wihiſide is called præfect in 1022, and Oſmund was provoſt 16° and 22° H. 2: In the reign of king John, who made it a borough to be governed by two bailiffs, and in that of king H. 3. who made it a corporation, the head officers of the town who were afterwards termed bailiffs, were generally called *præpoſiti* or *provoſti*: And though the king appointed another perſon to be provoſt of Glouceſter, yet it is probable this perſon did nothing more than receive the king's rents, and other payments due to him; and that 'till Henry the Third's time, there was not a regular ſucceſſion of provoſts or bailiffs here. The firſt in king Henry the Third's reign, were Thomas Felde, and John Blound or Blounte. Thoſe which occur afterwards, in the writings which I have ſeen, will be found in a liſt at the end of this chapter.

The following perſons are by charter or preſcription officers in the city.

The mayor, who is alſo the clerk of the market, and the marſhal and ſteward of the king's houſhold when his majeſty is in the city.

The high ſteward.

The recorder.

The two members of parliament.

The twelve aldermen, out of whom the mayor is choſen. That alderman which was laſt mayor is generally the coroner, and the preſident of the hoſpitals.

* Civ.

§ Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, that 1000*l.* a year was voted to him out of Sir John Wintour's eſtate; and in the mean time, 200*l.* were paid him, and a penſion of 1000*l.* a year ſettled on him for life.

‖ MS. Collections.—Mag. Brit. Ant. et Nov.—Sir R. Atkyns.

‡ G. Monmouth.——Mon. Angl.——Queen Mary's *Quo Warranto*.

The

The town clerk.
The ſheriffs.
The common council.
The treaſurer.
The chamberlain.
The ſword-bearer.
The twelve conſtables to the four wards; *viz.* for the weſt-ward four, north-ward four, eaſt-ward two, ſouth-ward two.
The four ſerjeants at mace.
A cryer, or day-bellman.
A water bailiff.
Four porters.
A night-bellman.
A goaler.
A beadle and provoſt-marſhal.

This city has the higheſt marks of honour generally granted to magiſtracy, *viz.* ſcarlet gowns, a ſword, and cap of maintenance, and four ſerjeants at mace; but the ordinary robes are a black cloth gown, edged with velvet, and lined with velvet or fur.

The new mayor, when he is elected, wears upon his ſcarlet gown, a ſcarlet cloak or mantle, which was given by alderman Thomas Semys, in 1602; and ſerved for this purpoſe, 'till about 1738, when another was uſed in its ſtead.

The mayor hath in his cuſtody three ſwords, *viz.* one with the figure of queen Elizabeth, and E. R. 1574, and the arms of the city, as they were then, on it; another, which is covered with black velvet, and has the preſent arms of the city on it; and laſtly, that which is now uſually carried before him, and has the city-arms, and *Toby Jordan mayor*, thereon. He hath alſo the cap of maintenance, two large ſilver maces gilt, and ſeveral pieces of plate in his poſſeſſion.

The mayor hath for his hoſpitality, and for his keeping the ſword-bearer, two ſerjeants, and two porters, 80 *l.* a year, beſide wheat, capons, two ſalmons, and other perquiſites.

Each of the ſheriffs hath in his cuſtody a large ſilver mace gilt; and maintains a ſerjeant at mace, and one of the porters.

A Liſt of Provoſts, Bailiffs, Mayors and Sheriffs down to the preſent Time.

1241, William le, or de, Somery or Sumery, Egeas Fiſher, or Peſſoner.
1245, William or Walter le Sumery. Roger Lenveiſe, or Danveiſe.
1248, William de Chiltenham, Herbert le Mercer.
1249, William Somery, or de Sumery. Richard Francis, or Franceys.
1252, John Simon, or Fitz Simon. Roger Lenveiſe.
1254, Luke Cornubienſis. Ege Piſcator.
1255, John Fitz Simon. William de Chiltenham.
1261, Robert Potel, or Putteley. Robert Sely, or Cely.
1262, The ſame.
1263, William de Chiltenham. Philip Speciare.
1269, John Payn. Robert le Wiſe, or Lenweyſy, or Lenveiſe.
1270, William de Chiltenham. John Cornubienſis.

Several other perſons were ſo called and enjoyed the office in or about the reign of king Henry the Third; but as the writings wherein they are mentioned are without date, the preciſe time when any of them were in this office does not appear; but they were

Helias Godman,	William Burgens.
Richard Fitz William,	Maurice Paumer, or Palmer.
Maurice Fitz Durand, or Durant,	John Tixtor.
The ſame,	Gilbert Seiſor, or le Taillor.
Walter Scriptor,	Thomas Oye.
The ſame,	Richard Burgens.
* Richard Burgenſis, or Burgeys,	Thomas Oye.
The ſame,	Maurice Fitz Durand.
The ſame,	Adam Croc, or Crok.
The ſame,	Thomas Ovenat.
The ſame,	David Dunning.
The ſame,	Walter Payn.
David Dunning,	Thomas Oye.
The ſame,	Walter Hoch, or Hoich.
The ſame,	Walter Pain,
John Draper,	William de Sandford, or Stanford
The ſame,	Thomas Oye.
The ſame,	Maurice Durant.
The ſame,	David Dunning.
Hugh Sciſſor, or Tailer,	Walter Kentwin.
Walter Hoy, or Hoich,	Jeffery or Walter Cutteſtich.
The ſame,	Walter Pain.
Walter Pain,	Hugh de Aula Regis, or Kingſhall, or Kingſham.
The ſame,	Richard de Cellario.
Henry Dais, (or William Dais, jun. or Thomas Die,)	Stephen Cornubienſis.
Henry Burgens,	John de Goſeditch.
John de Goſeditch, or Goſdig §,	Richard Fitz Walter Fitz Peter.
Richard de Cellario,	Egeas Fiſher.
Walter Cadomor,	Robert Calvus, or Bald.
Adam Wahile or Walenſis	John Rufus, or Red.
Elias Palmer,	William Ruſſel.
The ſame,	Ralph de Tudenham.
Hugh le Ceinter, or Seirvant,	Alexander de la Broke.
Hernaldus,	Henry Calvus, or Bald.
William de Somery,	Stephen Cornubienſis.
The ſame,	Roger Lacrue.
The ſame,	John Innoud.
The ſame,	John Simund, or Fitz Roger or Fitz Simund.
The ſame,	Thomas de Eveſham.
William de Chiltenham,	Roger Lenveiſe.
The ſame,	Philip Apothecary.
William, or Robert, de Chiltenham,	John Payn.
Roger Lenveiſe, or le Wiſe,	William de Chiltenham.
Richard le Blund,	Robert de Putteley.
Ralph de Andovere,	Peter Flory.
John Payn,	Robert de Honſum.
Philip Speciarius, or Leſpicer,	Robert Honſum.
The ſame,	John Pain.
Walter de Saundon,	William Choſe.
Richard Rufus,	John Ruffus.

The head officers of the town were called Bailiffs during the reign of king Edward the Firſt, and down to the firſt of king Richard the

* This Robert Burgenſis is often called by the title of Mayor, and particularly when William Pain and Richard de Cellario were in the office of provoſt. He has alſo this name when Walter Scriptor and Thomas Oye, Walter Pain and Hugh de Kingeſhall, and David Dunning had that office. But perhaps ſome of theſe were in the reign of king John; and that then it was when Hernaldus was Prætor or Mayor here, and Henry Calvus, his fellow. This Richard Burgeys was High Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter twice in the reign of king John. But perhaps by this mayor is meant no more than ſenior; for Richard Burgeys of Glouceſter, the ſon of Richard Burgeys, is mentioned in two charters in A. 5, fol. 108. And Richard Burgeys of Glouceſter is called Antiqui, or Old, A. 5, fol. 256.

§ This ditch extending from the South-gate to the Eaſt-gate of the town, was antiently called Goſeditch.

Third, and they were, as they occur in antient records, as follow:

1273,	Alexander de Bikenore,	Robert Clerk.
1274,	Robert Clark,	William Choſe.
1277,	John le Draper,	Walter Sevare.
1283,	John de Wigornia,	Ralph Putteley.
1284,	John le Draper,	Richard de Puƈteler.
1287,	Walter Sevare,	William Staward.
1288,	The ſame,	James de Langeney.
1289,	Robert de Stanediſh,	
1290,	John de Gardino,	Robert de Stanediſh.
1291,	Alexander de Bikenore§,	Hugh le Clerk.
2,	John le Draper,	Walter Sevare.
3,	Hugh le Clerk,	Robert de Standiſh.
4,	Henry de, or del Oka, or Oke,	Stephen Brown.
5,	John Lucas,	William Croc.
6,	Hugh le Clerk,	Henry le Draper.
7,	Walter Sevare,	William de Wytfield.
8,	Walter de Bikenore,	Roger le Heiberare.
9,	The ſame,	The ſame.
1300,	Roger le Heiberare,	Roger, or Robert Leſpicer.
1,	Robert de Stanediſh,	Robert Leſpicer.
2,	The ſame,	The ſame, or Apothecary.
3,	Alexander de Bikenor,	William de Riouns.
4,	William de Wythfield,	William de Hertford.
5,	John Lucas,	The ſame.
6,	John de la Cumbe, or Combe,	John Northwyche.
7,	The ſame,	The ſame.

Bailiffs in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, of whom the firſt in the liſt are without date.

Henry Draper,	John Choſe.
John Pamiar,	Alexander de Bikenore.
John Chedworth,	William de Hertford.
John Draper,	Alexander de Bikenore.
John Payn,	John le Draper.
The ſame,	John de Wigornia.
The ſame,	Alexander de Bikenore.
Alexander de Bikenore,	Germanus de Tunebrugg.
The ſame,	Robert Hauel.
Alexander de Bikenore,	Ralph de Potel, or Putteley.
The ſame,	Walter Sefare.
Ralph de Potel,	John le Draper.
John le Draper,	William, or Gylemin Choſe.
The ſame,	Randal, or Ralf de Hamdene.
The ſame,	Alexander de Bikenore.
Philip Apothecary,	John de Wigornia.
John de Wigornia,	Robert de Sondhurſt.
John, or Walter de Wigornia,	Walter Sevar.
Robert Apothecary,	Roger de Heyberer.
1308, Walter le Spicer,	Thomas de Bernewode.
1309, The ſame,	Peter de la Hulle.
1310, Peter de la Hulle,	Walter Leſpicer, or Apothecary.
1, Walter Leſpicer,	Nicholas de Honſum.
2, Robert de Goldhull,	Robert Pope.
3, William de Marcle,	William de Aſtone.
4, Robert de Goldhull,	John de Northwich.
5, Andrew de Pendock,	Owen de Wyndeſore.
6, Andrew, or Alexander, de Pendock,	Richard de Aſtone.
7, Stephen Brown,	John le Tanner.
8, Andrew de Pendock,	John le Tanner.
9, The ſame,	The ſame.
1320, John le Tanner,	Randulph le Wheolare.
1, Adam de la Hulle,	Walter Leſpicer.
2, Alexander, or Andrew Pendock,	Walter le Southern.
3, John de Boyfield,	Roger Hewed, or Hewet.
4, John de Chedworth,	Thomas Foxcote.
5, John de Chedworth,	William Leſpicer.

Bailiffs from the firſt of Edward the Second, to the firſt of Richard the Third.

	Walter, or William Sevare,	John Sage.
	Alſo	
1 E. 2.	Robert Pope, and	Robert de Goldhull, Friday after Epiphany.
9 E. 2.	Andrew de Pendock, and	Tweyn de la Bothalle, occur on St. Andrew's Day; and on the Tueſday next after, this Tweyn is called Audoen de la Bohalle.
6 E. 2.	William de Aſton, and	Edmund de Baverton, or Barton, ſometime in January.
1327, (1 & 2 E. 3.)	Edward de Leye,	Richard de Bromſhulf*.
8,	Thomas Sevare, or de Severne,	William Criſp.
9,	John de Boyfield,	Richard le Recevour.
1330,	Andrew de Pendock,	Randulph le Wheolare.
1,	Richard le Recevour,	John de Boyfield.
2,	Roger Heued,	Stephen Broun.
3,	Richard le Recevour,	Edward le Taverner.
4,	The ſame,	John le Deyer.
5,	Richard Shot,	William Bruyn, or le Gruyin.
6,	Roger Heued,	John le Walſhe.
7,	Roger de Kingſleone,	John Cluet §.
8,	William Criſp,	Robert Hendy.
9,	William Ragoun,	Henry le Draper.
1340,	Henry le Draper,	Hugh de Chew.
1,	Adam de Hope,	Nicholas Attedoure.
2,	William de Bruyn, or Gruyn,	William de Kingeſhaw.
3,	Henry le Draper,	Hugh de Chyw, or Chew.
4,	Roger de Kingſleon,	William de Kingeſhagh.
5,	The ſame,	The ſame.
6,	William de Kingeſhagh, or Kingeſhaw,	Robert le Walour.
7,	Richard Schot,	Henry le Draper.
8,	Thomas Clech,	Edmund de Chedworth.
9,	Henry le Draper,	Walter de Elmore.
1350,	William de Ledene, or Loudene,	Thomas de Monynton.
2,	William de Ledene,	Edmund de Chedworth.
3,	The ſame,	Thomas Monynton.
4,	Roger le Heiberare,	Robert Leſpicer.
1355,	Edmund de Chedworth,	Robert de Aſton.
6,	William de Kingeſhaw,	John Cluet.
7,	Robert le Walour,	Hugh le Parker.
8.	William de Kingeſhawe,	The ſame.
9,	Thomas de Ledebiry,	Thomas de Stoke.
1360,	Hugh le Parkere,	William de Troneſbury, or Troſebury.
1,	William Crocks,	William le Heyberare.
2,	William Heyberare,	Roger Crocks.
3,	William, or Walter le Heyberare,	William Crook.
7,	Thomas de Byſeley,	John de Aulep.
8,	Thomas de Byſeley,	William Crook.
9,	Thomas Styward,	John de Elmore
1370,	The ſame,	John de Monemouth.
1,	William Heyberare,	Thomas de Byſeley.
2,	The ſame,	John Pope.
4,	Thomas Byſeley,	William Foliot.
5,	Edward le Taverner,	Nicholas, or Richard Bridlep.
7,	William Heyberare,	Thomas Byſeley.
	John Cheverel,	Robert le Walour.
1378,	John Compton,	Robert Pope.
9,	William Crok,	John Ruſſeby.
1310,	Roger Receyvour,	Richard Aſhewell.
1,	Richard Barret,	Richard Aſhwell.
2,	Richard Barret,	William Wightfield.
3,	John Ruſby,	John Pope.
4,	William Heyberare,	William Crook.
5,	William Crok,	Roger Receyvour.
7,	John Hened,	The ſame.
9,	Robert Pope,	William Crook.
1390,	The ſame,	John Pope.
1,	John Bannebury,	Robert Pope.
2,	John Roſeby, or Riſſeby,	Thomas Pope.

§ The following were choſen to ſupply vacancies for part of a year.
10 E. 1. Alexander Bikenore, Peter Flory at Michaelmas.
18 E. 1. Hugh, called Clark, and Henry a Deane, Sunday next after Michaelmas.
1294, William Croc, John Bell occur ſometimes in this year.
1297, Walter de Bikenore occurs with Sevare October 27.
31 E. 1. Robert Apothecary, Robert de Stanediſh occur.
1306, Robert de Goldhull, William de Hartford occur in July and Auguſt.
31 E. 1. William de Withfield, Roger le Heyberare on Sunday next after St. Kenelm's.

* Alſo, 2 E. 3. John King, and William de Lyndeſeye, Monday next after St. Barnabas.
6, 7 E. 3. Edward le Taverner ſometimes occurs in Broun's place, and
8, 9 E. 3. Richard de Bromſhulf occurs with Deyer.
§ Alſo, 12 E. 3. 'Tis ſaid John Cluet, and Roger de Kingſlone, were bailiffs on the Thurſday next after St. Scholaſtica's day.
16 E. 3. Walter Leſpicer, and Adam Attehull, Monday next after St. Lawrence.
30, 31 E. 3. Thomas de Monynton, and John de Haſulton, occur at the latter end of the year.

1393, John

1393,	John Ruſby, or Biſley,	The ſame.
5,	Richard Aſhwele,	William Crook.
6,	John Need,	Robert Reſcevour.
7,	Roger Balle,	Robert Swayneſey.
8,	William Crook,	Roger Balle.
9,	Robert But,	Simon Brok.
1400,	Richard Barret,	John, or Roger Balle.
1,	John Byeley	Roger Balle.
2,	Robert But,	Thomas Compton.
3,	Robert Butt,	William Brydlep.
4,	Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
5,	Simon Brocke,	Thomas Compton.
7,	John Pope,	Simon Brocke.
8,	Thomas Compton,	Thomas Saliſbury.
9,	Robert But,	William Brydlep.
1411,	Roger Balle,	Richard Chamberlayn.
12,	Roger Balle,	William Bridlep.
13,	John, or Robert Butte, or Balle,	Thomas More.
14,	John Spencer,	Thomas Friville.
16,	John Biſeley, ſen.	Roger Balle.
17,	Robert Gilberd,	John Derhurſt.
18,	John Streynſham,	Michael Saliſbury.
19,	Richard Chamberleyn,	Thomas Hewes.
1422,	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
23,	John Biſley,	Richard Dalby.
24,	Robert Gilbert,	John Hamelyn.
25,	John Byſſeley, ſen.	Richard Dalby.
26,	Thomas Guldeford,	Henry Saliſbury.
27,	William Butteler, or Botiler,	Thomas Hewis, or Hewes.
28,	John Streynſham,	Richard Dalby.
29,	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
1430,	Robert Gilbert,	Truſtan Power.
31,	John Rede,	William Olyver.
32,	Robert Gilbert,	John Steynſham.
33,	John Hamelin,	John Luke.
34,	John Streynſham,	Thomas Hughes.
36,	William Olyver,	Philip Monger.
40,	Thurſton Southern,	Walter Bauknot.
41,	William Eldesfeld,	Walter Chauntrel or Chaunterell
42,	William Oliver,	Walter Bauknot.
44,	John Luke,	John Heydon.
45,	Walter Chauntrell,	William Saunders.
46,	William Oliver,	Henry Dood.
48,	Thomas Hilley,	William Newman.
49,	William Nottingham,	Henry Dood.
1453,	William Eldersfield,	Thomas Bye.
55,	The ſame,	Richard Skyamore.
56,	Maurice Andrew,	John Kylray.
57,	Thomas Bokeland,	John Hylley.
58,	Maurice Andrew,	John Jeolyf.
1461,	John Grove,	William Francomb.
62,	Richard Barret,	Roger Balle.
63,	William Brokewood,	William Gran, or Gean.
64,	John Chauntrell,	John Pole.
65,	Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
66,	Nicholas Hill,	William Perkyns.
74,	John Hartland,	John Farley.
75,	John Barton,	John Caple.
76,	John Farley,	William Poole.
1477,	John Fry.	

Since the firſt of Richard the Third, the title of Bailiff hath ceaſed, and inſtead thereof were Mayors and Sheriffs, and they are as follow.

Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1483, John Trye.	William Francomb, John Poole.
4, John Caple, eſq;	Robert Cuffe, or Coofe, Thomas Hart.
5, William Framcomb.	Robert Rawlins, Philip Pridith.
6, John Poole.	William Cole, Thomas Franeford, or Fairford.
7, John Hilley.	James Ivie, John Elliott.
1488, William Cole, mercer	Walter Rowden, William Cooke.
9, Robert Poole.	Thomas Aſpline, Thomas Collins.
1490, Thomas Hart.	Ralph Graſton, John Natton.
1, Walter Rowden, gent	Robert Rawlins, William Graſewell.
2, William Cooke.	Philip Pridith, William Marmion.
3, John Caple.	John Cole, Garret, or Gerard Vanecke.
4, William Cole.	John Cooke, Philip Greenowe.
5, Robert Rawlins.	Thomas Studley, William Goldſmith. *
6, Walter Rowden.	James Ivie, William Hanſhaw.
7, Philip Pridith.	Garret, or Gerard Vanecke, Thomas Tayloe, or Teylowe.
8, William Cooke ‖.	John Cooke, David Vaughan.
9, Garret, or Gerard Vaneck.	Thomas Aſpline, Thomas Lane.
1500, John Caple.	Nicholas Elliotts, Richard Rowden
1, John Cooke, ‡ brewer	William Hanſhaw, John Hawkins.
2, Walter Rowden.	Thomas Teylowe, David Vaughan
3, William Hanſhaw, bell-founder.	John Allen, jun. Thomas Hertland
4, William Cole.	John Natton, Walter Beeche.
5, Garret, or Gerard Vanecke §.	Nicholas Elliots, Robert Plavys.
6, Thomas Telowe, or Taylowe.	John Norwood, or Morewood, William Byford.
7, John Cooke.	William Smyth, Ralph Sankey.
8, William Hanſhaw.	Richard Rowden, Robert Hawerdine.
9, William Hanſhaw.	Thomas Hertland William Jordan†
1510, John Natton.	John Hawkins, Ralph Halſey.
1, Thomas Porter **.	Ralph Sankey, William Greenow.
2, John Cook.	John Allen, jun. Thomas Oſborne
3, Thomas Teylowe.	Robert Plavys, William Haſſard.
4, Richard Rowden.	William Jordan, John Rowlins.
5, William Hanſhaw.	Ralph Halſey, John Fawkener.
6, Ralph Sankey.	William Marmion, William Matthews.
7, Thomas Hartland.	Walter Beeche, John Baſtel.
8, Robert Plavys ‖‖.	Robert Hawerdine, Adam Apowel
9, John Cook.	John Rawlins, Thomas Meſſenger
1520, William Hanſhaw.	John Fawkener, John Semys.
1, William Jordan.	William Haſſard, Henry Marmion.
2, Thomas Teylowe.	Thomas Oſborne, Jeffry Todde.
3, William Haſſard.	John Raſtel, Thomas Bell.
4, John Rawlyns.	William Matthews, Henry French.
5, John Fawkener, Capper.	John Chapman, John Semys.
6, Thomas Oſborne.	Adam Apowel, Robert Pool.
7, John Raſtell.	Thomas Maſſinger, Thomas Bell.
8, John Semys.	Henry Marmion, Philip Redvyn, or Redvern.
9, William Jordan.	Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Payne.
1530, William Haſſard.	Robert Poole, Thomas Bell.
1, Thomas Maſſinger.	Maurice Vaughan, John Uggons.
2, William Matthews.	Philip Redyn, or Redvern, Ralph or Raphael Rawlyns.
3, Henry Marmion.	Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Browne‡‡
4, John Fawkener.	Thomas Payne, Richard Edwards.
5, John Semys.	Thomas Bell, jun. Leonard Oſborne.
6, Thomas Bell, ſen.	Raphael Rawlyns, Thomas Clowterbuck.
7, William Haſſard.	Thomas Browne Thomas Loveday
8, William Matthews.	John Uggons, John Raſtel.
9, Robert Poole.	Maurice Vaughan, William Trahern.
1540, Thomas Payne.	Richard Edwards, William Michel
1, Henry Marmion §§.	John Todd, Thomas Pury.
2, John Fawkener.	Thomas Loveday, Philip Barker.
3, Thomas Bell, jun.	John Raſtel, William Haſſard.
4, Thomas Bell ††, ſen.	Thomas Clowterbuck, John Sandford.
5, Thomas Clowterbuck	Edmund Allen, William Jenkins.
6, Thomas Loveday.	William Trahern, Robert Moreton

* Thomas Cook occurs ſheriff with Goldſmith 20th of April, 1495.

‖ 1498, William Cole occurs mayor the 7th and 14th of Nov. *Old Book in Cuſtody of the City.*

‡ This John Cooke and William Cooke, John Trye, John Caple, John Poole, and other Gentlemen of Glouceſter, are ſaid to be made the firſt aldermen, juſtices of the peace, and chief burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter, and county thereof, by king Richard the Third, in the firſt year of his reign. And beſide his founding Crypt ſchool, gave large poſſeſſions for other pious and charitable uſes.

§ Vanecke, mayor, *ob.* and was ſucceeded by Richard Rowden in 1505.

† Thomas Porter occurs ſheriff 21ſt December, 1509.

** Thomas Hartland occurs mayor the 21ſt of December, 1511.

‖‖ William Haſſard was elected mayor in 1518, Robert Plavys dying the 24th of Auguſt.

‡‡ 21ſt of December, 1533, Brown occurs as eldeſt ſheriff; the other was Edmund Allen, jun.

§§ Philip Redvyn, or Redvern, ſucceeded Marmion mayor, who died the 7th of March, 1541,

†† This Thomas Bell, in 1544, occurs as one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber.

1547, Raphael

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1547, Raphael Rawlyns‡.	William Mitchel, William Bonde
8, John Raſtel.	Thomas Pury, Thomas Maſſinger.
9, William Michel, draper.	John Sandford, Lewis Lyſons.
1550, Thomas Pury, mercer	William Haſſard, Henry Machen.
1, John Sandford†, draper.	Edmund Aphowel, John Aptichard
2, Thomas Payne.	Robert Morton, Robert Adams.
3, Thomas Bell, knight.	Thomas Hide, Thomas Heathe.
4, Thomas Bell, jun.	William Jenkins, William Bonde.
5, Thomas Loveday.	Henry Machen, Thomas Machen.
6, William Bonde.	Lawrence Singleton Richard Cooke
7, Robert Moreton.	John Aprichard, John Woodward‖
8, Henry Machen.	Thomas Semys, Henry King.
9, Thomas Hide, tanner	John Kerbie, Humphrey Atkins.
1560, Thomas Pury.	Thomas Maſſinger, Thomas Weekes, or Wyks.
1, William Bonde.	Lawrence Singleton, William Wyman.
2, Thomas Maſſinger.	John Woodward, William Maſſinger.
3, Lawrence Singleton, draper.	Thomas Semys, John Webly.
4, Thomas Hide.	Thomas Weekes, or Wykes, Hugh Hide.
5, Thomas Semys, clothier.	Luke Garnons, Richard Cugley.
6, John Woodward, mercer.	William Maſſinger, John Kerby.
7, Henry King, mercer.	John Webly, William Weale.
8, John Kerby, clothier.	William Sandford, Peter Rumney.
9, William Maſſinger, gent.	Luke Garnons Thomas Francombe
1570, Luke Garnons, draper	Thomas Lane, James Morſe.
1, Thomas Weekes, or Wykes *.	Richard Cugley, Guy Symmons.
2, Peter Rumney, clothier.	Thomas Machen, John Moor §.
3, Richard Cugley baker	John Smith, Henry Horne.
4, Thomas Francomb, merchant.	James Morſe, John Raſtal.
5, James Morſe, tanner.	John Cowdal, Richard Coxe.
6, John Kerby.	Thomas Machen, Thomas Lane.
7, Lawrence Singleton.	Guy Symmons, Lawrence Holliday
8, Thomas Semys.	John Browne, Robert Walkley.
9, Thomas Machen, mercer.	Thomas Beſt, Maurice Apowel.
1580, Thomas Lane malſter	John Cowdale, Richard Webb.
1, John Smith, brewer.	Richard Cox, Walter Merry.
2, Lawrence Holliday, mercer.	John Browne, Robert Walkley.
3, John Webley, dyer.	Robert Hobbs, Richard Ward.
4, Thomas Beſt, gent.	Richard Webb, John Taylor.
5, William Maſſinger ſen	John Ciely, Grumbald Hutchins.
6, Luke Garnons.	Walter Nurſe, Henry Haſſard.
7, John Cowdale, tanner	John Jones, John White.
8, Thomas Machen.	Richard Hands, John Newman.
9, John Browne, mercer	John Dorney, John Walkley.
1590, Richard Webb, baker afterwards brewer.	John Taylor, *alias* Cook, Grumbald Hutchins,
1, Richard Cox, malſter.	Henry Haſſard, Thomas Rich.
2. Robert Walkley, mercer.	Walter Nurſe, John Jones.
3, John Taylor.	Rowland Atkinſon, John Loathingham, or Luffingham.
4, Henry Haſſard malſter	Chriſtopher Caple, John Brewſter.
5, Richard Webb.	Thomas Rich, John Payne.
6, Grumbald Hutchins, draper.	John Baugh, Nicholas Langford.
7, John Jones, gent.	Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilſhire
8, Chriſtopher Caple, mercer.	John Brewſter, John Little.
9, Thomas Semys.	Thomas Barnes, John Maddock.
1600, Luke Garnons.	John Thorne, William Hill.
1, Thomas Machen.	Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilſhire
2, Richard Cox.	Nicholas Langford Thomas Adams

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1603, Thomas Rich, mercer	John Browne, Thomas Kerbye.
4, Henry Haſſard.	Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer
5, Henry Darby, baker.	Matthew Price, Nathaniel Biſhop.
6, Lawrence Wilſhire, clothier.	Richard Smith, Jeffry Beale.
7, John Baugh, mercer.	Thomas Adams, William Lock.
8, John Brewſter, furrier	Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer
9, John Thorne, brewer	Toby Bullock, Humphry Holman.
1610, John Browne, brewer	Richard Smith, Henry Browne.
1, William Hill, mercer	Thomas Field, William Price.
2, Thomas Adams, clothier.	John Webb, John Brewſter.
3, John Taylor.	John Walton, Richard Beard.
4, Edmund Clements, mercer.	Thomas Ruſſel, Richard Hoar.
5, Richard Smith, tanner	Thomas Field, John Reynolds.
6, Matthew Price tanner	Toby Bullock, Anthony Robinſon
7, Jeffry Beale, mercer.	John Brewſter, William Lugg.
8, John Jones.	Robert Biſhop, William Singleton
9, Chriſtopher Caple.	William Bubb, William Caple.
1620, John Baugh††.	John Deighton, John Gwilliam.
1, John Browne.	John Hayward, James Powel.
2, William Hill.	Thomas Morſe, John Scriven.
3, Edmund Clements.	Henry Redvyn, or Redverne, Peter Lugg.
4, Richard Smith.	John Deighton, Edward Michel.
5, John Jones.	John Gwilliam, John Read.
6, Matthew Price.	Thomas Hill, Thomas Pury.
7, Richard Beard mercer	Richard Keylock, Dennis Wiſe.
8, Henry Browne.	Abel Angel, John Price.
9, Anthony Robinſon eſq	Richard Green, Nicholas Webb.
1630, William Price.	Luke Nurſe, Leonard Tarn.
1, Toby Bullock.	Richard Window, Jaſper Clutterbuck.
2, John Brewſter.	John Woodward, Henry Price.
3, John Webb.	Nathaniel Hodges, Richard Hayward, or Harwood.
4, John Browne.	Charles Hoar, Lawrence Singleton.
5, William Hill‡‡.	Nicholas Webb, John Nelme.
6, William Lugg.	Edward Wagſtaffe, James Wood.
7, William Singleton.	Anthony Edwards, Richard Grimes‖‖.
8, William Caple.	John Maddock, Henry Cugley.
9, James Powel.	Richard Cugley, James Stephens.
1640, Thomas Hill.	Anthony Hathway Edmund Palmer
1, John Scriven, ironmonger.	Edmund Collet, John Wood.
2, Dennis Wiſe.	Edward Wagſtaffe, James Wood.
3, Nicholas Webb.	James Stephens, Robert Tyther.
4, Luke Nurſe.	Toby Jordan, John Edwards.
5, Lawrence Singleton.	Anthony Edwards, Walter Lane.
6, Jaſper Clutterbuck.	Thomas Prichard, Henry Ellis**.
7, John Maddock.	Thomas Pearſe, Thomas Lugg.
8, Henry Cugley.	William Clark, Richard Tayler.
9, James Stephens.	Robert Tyther, William Fowler.
1650, Anthony Edwards.	Henry Robins, Daniel Lyſons.
1, William Singleton.	John Purlewent, Thomas Witcomb.
2, William Caple.	William Ruſſel, John Singleton.
3, Thomas Pury.	Robert Hill, William Bubb.
4, Edmund Collett.	Thomas Cooke, James Comeline.
5, Dennis Wiſe.	John Purlewent, Nicholas Webb.
6, Luke Nurſe.	Jeffry Beale, John Toms.
7, Lawrence Singleton.	Thomas Witcomb, William Ruſſel
8, Robert Tyther.	John Singleton, Richard Maſſinger
9, Toby Jordan, bookſeller.	William Scudamore, Nicholas Snell
1660, Robert Payne.	John Powel, Samuel Brewſter.
1, Thomas Peirce.	Thomas Yate, Thomas Price.
2, William Ruſſel furrier	Edward Tyther, Toby Longford.
3, John Powel.	Walter Harris, Clement Dowle.
4, Robert Fielding M.D.	Robert Longden, William Hodges
5, Thomas Yate.	Iſaac Williams, John Gythens.
6, Thomas Price.	Thomas Aram, Richard Stephens
7, John Woodward §§.	John Rogers, John Marſton.

‡ Raphael Rawlyns mayor, *ob.* 27 July, and was ſucceeded by Philip Redvin, or Redvern, and this Redvyn, *alias* Clerk, mercer, made his Laſt Will the 7th of June, 1547, and thereby ordained that a yearly *obit* ſhould be kept for him, and that he ſhould be buried without the choir in St. John's Church, (Regiſt.) but died the 15th of September, 3 Edw. 6. *Cirvit.*

† A licence under the king's ſeal, dated February 4, 1551, was granted to John Sandford of the city of Glouceſter, draper, that he, with two of his gueſts at his table, might eat fleſh and white meats during all the Lent, and all other faſting days in the year; and this licence was during his life. *Strype's Memor.* Vol. 2, p. 32. And I ſuppoſe, being an active man in the former reign, was, the 16th of January, 1 Mary, amoved from being alderman; the reaſon of his amoval is ſaid to be for certain cauſes (then) moving.

‖ John Aprichard, and Chriſtopher Moore were ſheriffs, 17th of March, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. (Regiſt.)

* 1571, Weekes, mayor, *ob.* Aug. 15, and was ſucceeded by Thomas Hide.

§ 1572, Moore, ſheriff, *ob.* July 29, and was ſucceeded by William Waite, who alſo dying September the 19th, following, Walter Knight ſucceeded him.

†† 1620, Baugh, mayor, *ob.* Chriſtopher Caple elected January the 9th.

‡‡ 1635, Hill, mayor, *ob.* Auguſt the 29th, John Browne elected Aug. 30.

‖‖ 1637, Grimes, ſheriff, *ob.* July the 7th, John Woodward ſucceeded him July the 10th.

** 1646, Ellis, ſheriff, *ob.* and Robert Payne elected July the 6th.

§§ 1667, Woodward, mayor, *ob.* October the 30th. Anthony Arnold elected November the 4th.

1668, Henry

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1668, Henry Ockold †, attorney at law.	John Ewins, George Taylor.
9, John Wagſtaff.	Richard Broad, William Maſſinger
1670, Henry Fowler.	Edward Tyther, Nicholas Phelps.
1, Henry Fowler.	William Lambe, Samuel Roſe.
2, Henry Norwood, eſq;	William Jordan, John Price.
3, William Cook, eſq;	Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps
4, Sir Duncomb Colcheſter, knight.	John Campion, Walter Veiſey.
5, William Selwyn, eſq;	William Carſley, Nicholas Lane.
6, William Ruſſel.	John Biſhop, Richard Boſley ‡.
7, Thomas Price.	John Marſton, Samuel Roſe.
8, John Wagſtaff,	Benjamin Hyett, Thomas Mills.
9, Henry Fowler.	John Smallwood, John Rodway.
1680, John Gythens, draper	Iſaac Williams, William Phelps.
1, John Rogers, brewer and inn-holder.	John Hill, John Wilcox.
2, John Webb.	George Broad, Richard Chandler.
3, John Price.	Gyles Rodway, Joſias Randle.
4, William Lamb.	Thomas Wilcox, James Price.
5, William Jordan, apothecary.	John Chapman, Ntahaniel Cooke, *alias* Caſtle.
6, John Hill ‖.	Joſeph Phelph, Robert Punter.
7, John Hill.	William Reeves, Iſaac Lambard.
8, Anſelm Fowler *.	William Reeves, Thomas Longden
9, William Hodges.	Samuel Palmer, Benjamin Roſe.
1690, Sir John Guiſe baronet	Peter Haines, Thomas Webb.
1, Thomas Browne.	Samuel Lye, John Bell.
2, Robert Payne, mercer	Caple Payne, William Nicholls.
3, John Ewins.	Samuel Hayward Samuel Burroughs
4, William Taylor, ironmonger.	Thomas Edwards, William Edwards.
5, Thomas Longden, ironmonger.	Thomas Veiſey, Richard Corſnett.
6, John Hyett, mercer.	John Guillim, Edmund Gregory.
7, Gyles Rodway mercer	William Randle, Thomas Farley.
8, Thomas Wilcox.	James Furney, Thomas Field.
9, Thomas Snell.	Henry Plat, Samuel Beale.
1700, Nicholas Webb.	Richard Maſſinger, John Cowdale.
1, Thomas Webb, mercer.	Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Lewis.
2, Sir Samuel Eckley, kt.	Richard Partridge, Samuel Browne
3, Robert Payne.	Edmund Gregory, Nicholas Lane.
4, John Hyett.	Richard Coſsley, Thomas Ludlow
5, Samuel Lye, grocer.	Gabriel Harris, John White.
6, John Bell, mercer.	William Branch, John Gammond.
7, Caple Payne, mercer.	Edward Nicholls, Daniel Collerick
8, Gyles Rodway.	John King, Daniel Waſhborne.
9, Edmund Gregory, furrier.	John Rodway, Joſhua Worrel.
1710, Caple Payne.	William Haynes, Thomas Carill.
1, Samuel Hayward, grocer.	Thomas Hill, Thomas Cole §.
2, James Furney, ironmonger.	John Watſon, Iſaac Wood,
3, Richard Green, malſter.	John Green, John Bonner.
4, Samuel Brown, malſter.	Daniel Waſhborne, John Rodway.
5, Thomas Ludlow, draper.	James Gregory, John Hayward.
6, Thomas Nicholls, plumber.	Richard Lewis, William Nicholls.
7, John Bell.	Joſhua Worrel, William Ireland †.
8, James Furney.	William Haynes, Edward Machen
9, Richard Coſsley, goldſmith.	Thomas Carill, John Motlow.
1720, John King, dyer.	Edward Stephens, Richard Coſſley, jun.
1, Gabriel Harris, bookſeller.	Iſaac Wood, John Green.
2, Daniel Waſhborne, malſter.	John Hayward, Richard Lewis.
3, John Rodway, mercer	Samuel Worrel, Thomas Rogers.
4, Richard Green.	Thomas Smyth, Richard Finch.
5, Samuel Browne.	Thomas Hill, John Bonner.
6, Thomas Ludlow,	Thomas Payne, Lawrence Crump.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1727, John Selwyn, eſq;	John Small, William Bell.
8, John King.	Richard Finch, John Blackwell.
9, Thomas Carill, hoſier	William Nicholls, Thomas Bower
1730, John Small, eſq;	Richard Coſſley, Samuel Worrel.
1, William Bell.	Edward Machen, Benjamin Saunders.
2, Gabriel Harris, ſen.	Thomas Steel, Gabriel Harris, jun.
3, John Selwyn.	Edward Stephens, Michael Bailey.
4, John Hayward mercer	Thomas Smyth, Samuel Farmer.
5, Richard Lewis, goldſmith.	Lawrence Crump, John Blackwell
6, Charles Selwyn, eſq;	Benjamin Saunders, James Herbert.
7, Thomas Hill, apothecary.	Thomas Steel, John Knight.
8, William Nicholls, tanner.	James Elly, William Robins.
9, Edward Machen ‡.	Thomas Ratcliff, Miles Bell.
1740, Samuel Worrel.	Michael Bailey, William Bell, jun.
1, Thomas Hayward, eſq	Gabriel Harris, jun. Richard Webb.
2, Richard Finch.	Samuel Farmer, Thomas Branch,
3, Lawrence Crump, upholder.	John Heath, Joſeph Cheſton.
4, John Blackwell.	John Carrell, George Worrell.
5, Benjamin Saunders.	Jaſper Herbert, John Baylis.
6, Gabriel Harris.	John Knight, Edward Baylis.
7, Michael Baily.	William Robbins, William Aſhmeade.
8, William Bell.	William Bell, jun. Martin Lloyd.
9, Samuel Farmer.	Richard Webb, John Jefferis.
1750, Lawrence Crump.	Thomas Branch, Thomas Price.
1, Richard Roberts.	William Dimmock William Crump
2, James Herbert.	Joſeph Cheſton, Cornelius Gardiner
3, Thomas Hill.	Edward Baylis, James Wintle.
4, John Blackwell.	George Worrall, John Baylis
5, Thomas Hayward.	Martin Lloyd, Thomas Vernon.
6, Benjamin Saunders.	John Jefferis, John Webb.
7, Gabriel Harris.	Thomas Price, Daniel Quarrington
8, George Auguſtus Selwyn.	William Crump, Benjamin Baylis.
9, Joſeph Cheſton.	James Wintle, Abraham Saunders
1760, Richard Webb.	John Box, James Sadler.
1, John Baylis.	John Webb, William Lane.
2, Edward Baylis.	Daniel Quarrington, Benjamin Baylis.
3, Samuel Farmer.	Abraham Saunders, Moſes Randall
4, Thomas Branch.	Richard Crump, William Cowcher
5, George Auguſtus Selwyn.	Ralph Fletcher, Richard Webb.
6, Joſeph Cheſton.	John Box, Henry Wintle.
7, Richard Webb.	James Sadler, John Buſh.
1768, Edward Baylis.	William Lane, Thomas Weaver.

HIGH STEWARDS.

The Marquis of Wincheſter occurs 5° *Mariæ* 1.

William Compton, earl of Northampton, occurs in the reign of king James the Firſt.

Sir Edward Cooke, knight, lord chief juſtice of England, and one of the king's privy council, was elected the 26th of Auguſt, 1615.

Oliver Cromwell, then lord protector, was elected on the 30th of September, 1651.

Henry Lord Cromwell, elected February 16, 1653; and according to ſome accounts,

Richard Cromwell was elected, and occurs in 1656.

Henry Duke of Glouceſter elected June 13, 1660.

Henry Lord Herbert, upon the duke of Glou-

† 1668, Ockold, mayor, *ob.* Robert Fielding M. D. elected Aug. the 26th.

‡ 1676, Boſley, ſheriff, *ob.* May 30. Daniel Lyſons elected June 7th.

‖ In 1686, 1687, ſeveral memorandums and diſpenſations were ſent by king James the Second to the corporation, That Hill ſhould be obliged to take no oath, but that of mayoralty, at his admiſſion into that office; That Anſelm Fowler ſhould be made a burgeſs, and elected an alderman. The mayor and aldermen ſhould not proceed to the election of officers in the city for the year enſuing 'till his farther pleaſure ſhould be known. John Hill ſhould be mayor for 1687; William Reeves and Iſaac Lambard then ſheriffs, and no oaths ſhould be tendered to them, except thoſe of mayoralty and ſhrievalty, reſpectively. The recorder, three of the aldermen, and ten of the common council ſhould be turned out, and others admitted in their ſtead without having any oaths adminiſtered to them, except that appointed for the recorder, aldermen and common council.

* 1688, Fowler, mayor, reſigned November the 29th, William Cook ſucceeded him in the ſame year. Reeves, ſheriff, reſigned, Robert Longden ſucceeded him then as eldeſt ſheriff, and William Scudamore was then made youngeſt.

§ 1711, Cole, ſheriff, *ob.* John King elected April the 8th.

† 1717, Ireland, ſheriff, *ob.* Daniel Collerick elected July 4th.

‡ 1739, Machen, mayor, *ob.* 20 September, John Hayward elected.

ceſter's death, elected January 14, 1660-1. He was afterwards duke of Beaufort, and being amoved, was ſucceeded by

Charles earl of Macclesfield, who was elected Auguſt 6, 1690, and upon his death

Charles Lord Durſley, afterwards earl of Berkeley, was elected February 11, 1694-5.

James Earl of Berkeley, upon his father's death, was elected September 28, 1710, and was alſo viſcount Durſley and baron Berkeley of Berkeley caſtle; and ſome years before, and 'till his death, ranger of Dean foreſt, lord lieutenant, and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter.

Auguſtus earl of Berkeley, upon his father's death, was elected September 16, 1737, ſucceeding him in moſt of his titles, and upon his deceaſe in 1755,

Matthew lord Ducie was elected high ſteward in his ſtead, but his lordſhip reſigned this office in favour of

Frederick-Auguſtus earl of Berkeley, who was elected in the year 1766, and is now the high ſteward.

The High-Steward, at preſent, receiveth no ſalary; but in old papers concerning the city, it is ſaid, he receiveth for the acknowledgment of his office, five guineas yearly.

RECORDERS.

Thomas Lane, gent. was recorder in the reign of king H. 8. He was ſteward of the priory of Stanley, and manor of Standiſh, belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter; and after the diſſolution thereof, was made ſteward to the dean and chapter. He died in the reign of king H. 8. and was buried in the north-croſs-iſle of the cathedral.

Richard Morgan, ſerjeant at law, occurs 1° E. 6. and 1552, and afterwards being a judge, uttered ſeveral opprobious words againſt biſhop Hooper.

John Pollard, eſq; occurs 1553, and 1555.

Richard Pate, eſq; occurs in 1556, and was confirmed by queen Elizabeth's charter, 1561. He was a commiſſioner to king H. 8. and E. 6. for taking a ſurvey of all religious foundations in Glouceſter, Briſtol, &c. then ſuppreſſed, and the lands belonging to them given to the crown; and he, with Thomas Chamberlayn, eſq; purchaſed of king E. 6. many of thoſe lands in Glouceſter and elſewhere. He is frequently termed of Minſterworth, where 'tis probable he ſometimes reſided; and was a good benefactor to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and this city. He was buried in 1588, near the ſouth wall of the ſouth-croſs-iſle of the cathedral, where there is a monument erected for him, which has been of late years repaired by Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford; to which he gave the nomination of a ſchool-maſter and uſher at Cheltenham, in this county; the hoſpital there, and ſome other benefactions. Upon the monument is the effigies of an old man in a lawyer's gown, and a boy kneeling behind him; and of a woman, with three girls behind her. Over them is this inſcription:

Richardus Pates, Arm. huic nuper Civitati a memoria, qui vixit Annos 73, et ob. 29 Oct. 1588, ſibi et conjugi, et natis ſuis, poſuit.

Quid ſtulti vitæ mortales ſtamina duci
Longa volunt miſeræ, non minus atq; malæ.
Dic quotus eſt, cujus non ſiccat cura medullas,
Cui mens non ſceleris conſcia, dic quotus eſt.
In cœlis expers curarum et criminis inſons
Vita eſt, hæc vera eſt, cætera vita necat.

Over the monument is a board or wainſcot to keep off the duſt, and upon it are theſe arms; *Argent, a cheveron ſable, between three pellets: In chief, three croſſes patee fitchy of the firſt.* Creſt, *a lion vaire crowned, ſable and argent*; and theſe words at top: *Mihi vita Chriſtus, Chriſtus mea ſpes unica.*

William Oldiſworth, eſq; was elected 29° Eliz.

Nicholas Overbury, eſq; afterwards knight, was elected April 15, 1° Jac. 1. upon Oldiſworth's death, and confirmed in the charters of king James 1. and king Charles 1.

Sir John Bridgman, knight, chief juſtice of Cheſter, was elected March 21, 1626, upon Overbury's reſignation.

William Lenthal, eſq; maſter of the benchers of Lincoln's-inn, and reader there, was elected January 23, 13° C. 1. He was afterwards ſpeaker and one of the principal agents of the long parliament, and maſter of the rolls; and being amoved November 23, 1660, from this office,

Evan Selis, ſerjeant at law, was elected on the ſame day.

Sir William Morton, knight, ſerjeant at law, upon Selis's reſignation, was elected April 1, 1662; and died one of the juſtices of the common pleas, in 1672, and was buried in the Temple church in London.

William Gregory, eſq; elected October 3, 1672, was afterwards knighted, and made one of the barons of the exchequer; but by a mandate from the king he was amoved, and by another royal mandate dated November 21, 1687,

Charles Trinder, eſq; was appointed to ſucceed him; and by virtue of this nomination was elected December 8, 1687; but he reſigned, and thereupon

Sir John Somers, knight, was elected, Aug. 29, 1690, and was afterwards lord high chancellor of England, and baron of Eveſham.

Nicholas Lechmere, eſq; upon lord Somers's death, was elected, May 18, 1716. He was afterwards chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and baron of Eveſham; and upon his death

Thomas Windham, eſq; was elected, July 1, 1727.

Philip lord Hardwick, upon Mr. Windham's reſignation, was elected December 9, 1734. On February 21, 1736-7, his lordſhip was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and on April 2, 1754, his majeſty was pleaſed to advance him

him to the titles of viſcount Royſton, and earl of Hardwick, in the county of Glouceſter *.

On his lordſhip's death, his ſecond ſon, the honourable Charles York, eſq; was elected to this office in the year 1764, and ſince his deceaſe, lord North has been choſen, who is the preſent recorder.

The recorder's ſalary is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

Altho' the title of recorder is not in any charter of the city before that of queen Elizabeth, yet it is certain that ſeveral perſons were ſo called, long before that charter, particularly Thomas Lane, in the time of king Henry the Eighth; Richard Morgan, 1 E. 6. and 6 E. 6. John Pollard, eſq; 1553; John Pollard, knight, 1555; Richard Pate, eſq; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. and 1 Eliz.

TOWN or *COMMON CLERKS.*

Chriſtopher White occurs 28 H. 8. and 1557.

Humphry Ulton, 1558, 1562.

Thomas Atkins, eſq; the queen's attorney in the marches of Wales, 1563.

Richard Bird, eſq; upon Atkins's reſignation, was elected July 13, 21 Eliz.

Richard Baker, eſq; upon Bird's reſignation, elected June 20, 37 Eliz. and dying at Abergavenny, October 7, 1598, was there buried.

Thomas Atkins, eſq; upon Baker's death, elected October 17, 40 Eliz. He was probably the ſame with the before-mentioned Thomas Atkins.

Henry Robins, eſq; upon the reſignation of Atkins, who is ſaid to be then very old and weak, was elected January 18, 45 Eliz. This Robins was buried near alderman Machen's monument in the cathedral, and upon the grave ſtone was this inſcription:

Here lyeth the body
of Henry Ro-
bins, eſq; who departed this life the 11 day
of Nov. 1613.

And on a braſs plate on the ſame ſtone,

Cauſidicus fueram, dum me mea fata finebant;
Nunc mea ſtellifero cauſa peracta foro eſt.
Triſtis et indignor tu, (cui licet) argue cauſas:
O quanto mitior ſors mea, ſorte tua eſt.

William Lockſmith, eſq; upon Robins's death, was elected January 13, 1613.

William Guys, or Guiſe, eſq; upon Lockſmith's death, was elected Auguſt 26, 1615; and the ſame year gave to the corporation a great ſilver cup, or bowl, and cover, double gilt, to remain with the mayor for the time being, for ever; but they were ſold to contribute to the fortifications of the city, 18 C. 1.

John Dorney, eſq; upon Guiſe's death, elected January 11, 1640; but being amoved by the commiſſioners appointed for the regulation of corporations, he was ſucceeded by

Thomas Williams, eſq; elected Auguſt 15, 1662. He has the following memorial on a monument erected for him againſt the wall of the middle chancel of St. Mary de Crypt:

Memoriæ
Thomæ Williams, Armigeri,
Legum Anglicarum peritiſſimi, Medii Templi apud Londinates
Bancarii, Comitatui Glevenſi Irenarchæ regii,
Hujus Civitatis Communis Clerici, ſimul
ac Ornamenti;
Viri
Clara ſtirpe, (Williamſorum, ſc. de Guerne Knevot, in agro
Brecon) probis moribus, candido ingenio, pietate ſummâ,
Quem omnes amarunt,
adhuc deflent,
In poſterum deſiderabunt.
Crochthruppiæ, in agro Oxon nati, Gloceſtriæ denati, juxta ſepulti,
ad tubæ ſonitum reſurrecturi.
Monumentum hoc, mœrens extruxit Elizabetha Williams,
delectiſſima conjux.
Obiit Nov. 27, Anno { Ætatis 50.
Salutis 1667.

In a ſhield are theſe arms: *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks gules, on a chief ſable, three ſpears heads of the firſt*; impaling, *Argent, a chevron between three ſquirrels ſeiant gules.* The creſt, *A cock gules, armed Or.*—There are memorials for ſeveral of this family in Winchcombe church.

John Dorney, eſq; upon Williams's death, was re-elected December 23, 1667.

John Powell, eſq; upon Dorney's death, elected March 8, 1674; but being amoved, was ſucceeded by

Robert Price, eſq; who was elected September 22, 1685; but ſoon reſigned. He was afterwards baron of the exchequer, and thence removed to be juſtice of the common pleas.

John Powell, eſq; was, upon Price's reſignation, re-elected July 5, 1687. Againſt the north wall in the lady's chapel, is a magnificent monument of white marble, with his effigies at length, in a judge's habit, and this inſcription for him underneath it:

H. S. E.

IOHANNES POWELL Eq; Aurat. Generoſâ & Antiquâ Gente oriundus, cum Sedem apud Herefordienſes per plurimos Anos fixiſſet, inde ad Gloceſtrienſes jam olim Comigravit. Nobilitatem quam à Majoribus accepit, ipſe vitâ Summâ cum Laude tranſactâ, egregie honeſtavit.

Legum Patriarum conſultiſſimus Patronus diu, poſtea per XXII Anos continuos Collegij Iudicum in Foro Londinenſi triplicis Sodalis, Integritatis illibatæ, Induſtriæ indefeſſæ, Probitatis Fortitudiniſq; et in protegendis Inocentibus, et in puniendis Reis Semper Conſpicuæ, nec promiſſis nec minis unquam dimovendæ Famam meruit.

IV. Vir Stlitibus Fiſci judicandis nominatus Sub Gul: III° Cal. Nov. MDCXCI.

IV. Vir Stlit. Banc. Comun. judicand. Sub Gul. III° VII Cal. Nov. MDCXCV.

IV. Vir Stlit. Banc. Reg. judicand. Sub. Reg. ANNA IX Cal. Iulij MDCCII.

VIX. ANN. LXVIII. DIES XIX OBIIT XVII Cal. Jul. MDCCXIII.

Iohannes Snell Arm.
Teſtamento ex Aſſe Hæres, Gratitudinis Amoris et Officij ſui Monumentum hoc, Avunculo Optimo, opitimeq; de ſe merito P. C.

Niſi utile eſt quod facimus, Stulta eſt Gloria.

Over his head are theſe arms, *Party per pale azure and gules, three lioncels rampant argent.*——On a black marble grave-ſtone underneath, is

* For a further account of his lordſhip, ſee the pariſh of Hardwick.

H. S. I.

H. S. I.
Johannes Powell, miles, qui obiit 14 Junii, An. Dom. 1713,
Annoque Ætatis 69.
In cujus Memoriam, Monumentum prope ædificatum eſt.

Thomas Powell, eſq; on the reſignation of his brother John Powell, was elected September 1, 1692. He was buried in the lady's chapel, but has no memorial.

John Cocks, eſq; upon Powell's death, was elected April 22, 1700.

Thomas Stephens, eſq; upon Cocks's reſignation, was elected January 19, 1719. When he died, he was principal regiſter to the biſhop of Glouceſter, and clerk of the peace for the county of Glouceſter; and dying at Briſtol, was buried there, under the communion table of Little St. Auguſtine's.

Caple Payne, eſq; ſucceeded Mr. Stephens, and died in 1764, to whom

William Selwyn, eſq; ſucceeded, and is the preſent town-clerk.

The yearly ſalary is 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and ſeveral other particulars of conſiderable value.

A LIST of the REPRESENTATIVES of the City in Parliament.

N.B. The Parliaments mark'd thus (*) were held at London.
(§) —— at York.
(†) —— at Carliſle.
(‡) —— at Lincoln.
(‖) —— at Nottingham.
(**) —— at Northampton
(§§) —— at Wincheſter.
(††) —— at Cambridge.
(‡‡) —— at New Sarum.
(‖‖) —— at Glouceſter.
(§§§) —— at Oxford.
(†††) —— at Leiceſter.
(‖‖‖) —— at Reading.
And thoſe which have no mark after the date were holden —— —— at Weſtminſter.

Anno Regni			
Edw. I.	23	HEnry de Chounger,	Roger de Heyberard.
	26 §	Richard de Bryt-hampton,	Robert le Eſpicer.
	30 *	Robert le Eſpicer,	John le Bale.
	33	William de Hartford,	John de Comb.
	34	Richard le Clerk,	Richard le Blehſton.
	35 †	Andrew de Prvedock,	Thomas de Hannely.
Edw. II.	2	William Hertford,	John de Norwich.
	4	Walter le Spicer,	John Lucas.
	5 *	Walter le Spicer,	John King.
	6	William Tidderington,	William de Hertford.
	6	Walter de Hertford,	John le King.
	7	Walter Leſpicer,	John King.
	8	John Bury,	Thomas Copperich.
	12 §	John de Hertford,	Andrew de Pentoker.
	12 §	Walter Leſpicer,	Stephen de Maiſmor.
	15	Walter Leſpicer,	John King.
	15	Andrew Pendock,	Walter le Spicer.
	16 §	John Hertford,	Richard Kiſt.
	19	Andrew de Pendock,	John de Coveley.
	20	Andrew Pendock,	John de Coveley.
Edw. III.	1	Elias Ailbirton,	John Coggeſhall.
	1 ‡	John Brayton,	John Nichfield.
	2	Thomas Copperych,	Walter le Spicer.
	4	Walter le Spicer,	Richard Fiſher.
	4	The ſame,	Edmund Beverton.
	6 §	The ſame,	Richard Coumbe.
	6	The ſame,	William Hertford.
	7 §	Robert de Goldhull,	Walter Norfolke.
	8 §	Robert de Goldhull,	Walter de Wawepoll.
	9	William Tidderington,	John Walſhe.
	9 §	Thomas Glouceſter,	Walter le Spicer.

Anno Regni			
Edw. III.	10 ‖	Walter de Spicer,	William Cowbrigge.
	12	The ſame,	Stephen Merciber.
	12	John de Coveleye,	Hugh de Albrighton.
	12 **	Andrew Pendock,	John de Glouceſter.
	14	William Kingſhagh,	Roger Kingſlove.
	14	Andrew Pendock,	John de Brugge.
	15	William Ringſhagh,	Robert le Valour.
	17	Andrew Pendock,	Richard Gradenſtok.
	20	Adam le Hope,	Hugh de Aylbrighton.
	21	John Duyerſay,	John Wynſton.
	22	William Bruyn,	John Wynſton.
	24	John Coles,	The ſame.
	27	Robert Broun,	Richard North.
	29	Thomas Okynton,	Nicholas Cricklade.
	31	Robert Waley,	Robert Broun.
	33	William Hertford,	John Comb.
	34	Thomas Stoke,	Thomas Stiwarde.
	34	John Haleſton,	William Hibberere.
	36	William Hibberere,	Hugh Parkere.
	38	William Hibberere,	John de Monmouth.
	39	John Butte,	John Elianore.
	42	Thomas Stiward,	William de Veſtare.
	43	The ſame,	William Crooke.
	45 §§	John Heyberere,	
	46	William Heyberere,	Thomas Styward.
	47	The ſame,	John Stiward.
	50	John Auleper,	Richard Barret.
Ric. II.	1	William de Heyberere,	John Dowlop.
	2 ‖	John Dulep,	Richard Barret.
	3	William Heyberere,	William Nightfield.
	6	John Haſelton,	John Biſeley.
	7	William Baret,	The ſame.
	7 ‡‡	John Hed,	Robert Pope.
	8	John Compton,	John Pope.
	10	William Crook,	The ſame.
	12 ††	Stephen Pope,	The ſame.
	13	William Heyberere,	John Bannbery.
	15	Richard Aſhewell,	John Biſeley.
	16 §§	Thomas Pope,	Simon Brock.
	18	Roger Ball,	William Scevok.
	20	Thomas Pope,	Richard Barret.
	21	John Pope,	The ſame.
Hen. IV.	1	Richard Barret,	Simon Brook.
	3	William Bridley,	The ſame.
	4 ‖	John Biſley,	Roger Balle.
	8 ‖	The ſame,	The ſame.
	12	The ſame,	William Bridelep.
Hen. V.	1	John Streynſham,	John Clipſton.
	2	John Biſley,	Thomas Moore.
	3	No Return.	
	5	William Bridlep,	John Boiſley.
	6	The ſame	John Biſley.
	7	Robert Gilbert,	The ſame.
	8	Thomas Moor,	Thomas Stevens.
	9	Robert Gilbert,	Richard Dalby.
Hen. VI.	1	The ſame,	Thomas Stevens.
	2	John Streynſham,	The ſame.
	3	Robert Gilbert,	Richard Dalby.
	4 †††	Thomas Hewes,	John Beiſley, jun.
	8	Thomas Biſeley,	John Edwards.
	9	John Hamelyn,	Thomas Stevens.
	11	The ſame,	Thomas Derehurſt.
	13	Thomas Hewes,	Richard Dalby.
	15	Thomas Derehurſt,	John Andrew.
	20	Thomas Stephens,	William Oliver.
	25 ††	Thomas Derehurſt,	Walter Chaunterell.
	27	The ſame,	John Andreaux.
	28	William Nottingham,	Henry Dod.
	29	John Andreaux,	Thomas Bokeland.
	31 ‖‖	Robert Bentham,	William Eldelsfeld.
	33	John Andreaux,	John Dodding.
	38	Nicholas Hert,	William Brokwood.
Edw. IV.	7	John Hilley,	John Try.
	12	Alexander Colly,	The ſame.
	17	Alexander Cely,	John Farley.
		N. B. All the Returns are left out of the Tower from 17 Edw. 4. to 1 Edw. 6.	
Edw. VI.	1	Thomas Bell, knight,	Rich. Morgan, recorder.
	6	The ſame,	The ſame.
Mariæ I.	1	Thomas Payne,	Thomas Loveday.
	1 §§§	The ſame,	The ſame.
P.&M.	1. & 2	Thomas Bell, knight,	William Maſſinger.
	2 & 3	Arthur Porter, eſq;	The ſame.
	4 & 5	Richard Pate, eſq;	Thomas Paine, gent.
Eliz.	1	The ſame,	Nicholas Arnold, kt.
	5	The ſame,	The ſame.
	13	William Maſſinger gent.	Thomas Atkins, gent.

Anno Regni.			
	14	Tho. Semys, alderman,	Thomas Atkins, the queen's attorney in her council, in the marches of Wales.
	27	Luke Garnons, eſq;	Thomas Atkins, gent.
	28	Richard Pate, recorder,	Thomas Atkins, eſq;
	31	Luke Garnons, alderm.	Thomas Atkins, eſq;
	35	Richard Birde, eſq;	The ſame.
	39	William Oldiſworth eſq;	Luke Garnons, eſq;
	43	The ſame,	The ſame.
Jac. I.	1	Nich. Overbury recorder	John Jones, eſq; alderm.
	12	The ſame,	Chriſtopher Caple, ald.
	18	John Browne, eſq; ald.	Anthony Robinſon, gent
	21	John Browne, eſq; ald.	The ſame.
Car. I.	1	Chriſt. Caple, eſq; ald.	John Browne, eſq;
	1	The ſame,	The ſame.
	3	John Browne, eſq;	John Hanbury, eſq;
Car. I.	15	William Singleton,	Henry Brett, eſq;
	16	Thomas Pury, alderman	Henry Brett, eſq; is mentioned as member of the city, who went to Oxford; and John Lenthall, in 1640, is ſaid to be in his ſtead probably on the parliament ſide.
Commonwealth Parliaments.	1654	William Lenthall, eſq; maſter of the rolls,	Thomas Pury, ſen. alderman.
	1656	General John Deſborough,	Thomas Pury, jun.
	1659	James Stephens,	Lawrence Singleton, ald.
	1660	Edward Maſſey,	James Stephens.
Car. II.	12	Edward Maſſey, eſq;	James Stephens, eſq:
	13	Edward Maſſey, kt.	Evan Seys, ſerjeant at law
	31	William Cook, eſq;	The ſame.
	31	Charles Barkley, kt.	The ſame.
	32§§§	Charles lord Durſley,	Charles Somerſet, lord Herbert.
Jac. II.	1	John Wagſtaffe, eſq;	John Powell, eſq;
Will. III. M. II.	1	Duncomb Colcheſter kt.	William Cook, eſq;
	2	William Trye, eſq;	The ſame.
Will. III.	7	The ſame,	Robert Payne, gent.
	10	William Rich, baronet,	William Selwyn, eſq;
	12	John Bridgman, eſq;	The ſame.
	13	James lord Durſley,	John Hanbury, eſq;
Anæn	1	Right Honourable John Howe, eſq; *	William Trye, eſq;
	4	John Hanbury, eſq;	William Cook, eſq;
Annæ	7	Thomas Webb, eſq;	William Cook, eſq; §
	9	Thomas Webb, eſq;	John Blanch, eſq;
	12	John Snell, eſq;	Charles Cox, eſq;
Geo. I.	1	The ſame,	The ſame.
Geo. I.	9	Charles Hyett, eſq;	John Snell, eſq; and upon his death, John Howe, eſq; was elected. He was afterwards created baron of Chedworth, in this county, by king G. 2.
Geo. II.	1	Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq;	John Selwyn, eſq;
	8	John Selwyn, eſq;	Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq;
	15	The ſame,	The ſame.
	21	The ſame,	The ſame.
	28	Charles Barrow,	Geo. Auguſtus Selwyn.
Geo. III.	1	The ſame,	The ſame.
	8	The ſame,	The ſame.

It was uſually to aſſeſs the burgeſſes of the city for the wages of the burgeſſes in parliament, who were allowed two *ſol. per diem* each for every day that he ſat. Six days were appointed for their going to and returning from parliament every ſeſſions; and ſix ſhillings were then paid to the ſerjeant for his fee.

The election of members of parliament for this city is now very popular and tumultuous; but formerly it ſeems to have been otherwiſe, for in the indenture ‡ for this borough, fixed to the writ of 28° H. 6. and ſealed with the ſeals of the bailiffs, and of the high ſheriff of this county, 'tis ſaid as follows:

Burgeſſes elected, { William Nottingham, Henry Dodd.

The electors of the ſaid burgeſſes.

Thomas Hulley,	Walter Bauknot,	Thomas Barbour,
William Newman,	William Benſon,	William Shepiſtouk,
Thomas Biſley,	Thomas Heſt,	Richard Bunbury,
William Eldresfeld,	Thomas Bye,	John Coteler.

The number of burgeſſes, or freemen, that might vote in 1741, living

Within the city, about	950,
Out of the city, about	950,
In all —	1900,

In 1623 the inhabitants of the county of the city endeavoured in parliament to have a knight for their in-ſhire, which the city oppoſed, and occaſioned a proper clauſe to be inſerted in the city charter.

Of the LIBERTIES, PRIVILEGES, *and* CUSTOMS *of the* CITY; *of the* TWELVE COMPANIES *in the* CORPORATION, *the* CITY ARMS, *its* TRADES, MANUFACTURES, *&c.*

IN the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, this place was an antient borough, whoſe inhabitants were ſtiled the burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter, and ſo they continued to be, 'till king John, by his letters patents, incorporated them; and indeed they were ſo called in the charters of king Henry the Second and Richard the Firſt.

King Henry the Second granted to his burgeſſes of Glouceſter the ſame cuſtoms and liberties, through his whole land, of toll and all other things, as the better citizens of London, and they of Weſtminſter enjoyed, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt.

King Richard the Firſt, on the 5th of May, in the 5th year of his reign, granted them the borough with its appurtenances, already mentioned page 84.

And king John granted them, *inter alia*, That they ſhould be quit of toll, laſtage, pontage and ſtallage, in and out of fair, and thro' all the ſea-ports belonging to the king on this ſide and beyond the ſeas, the liberties of the city of London reſerved.—That the burgeſſes may elect two diſcreet burgeſſes to be bailiffs, who may not be amoved from their bailiwick, called alſo *præpoſitura*, as long as they behave well, but by the common council of the borough; and four coroners, to keep the pleas of the crown there.

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* In the Honourable John Howe's place, John Hanbury, eſq; was elected.

§ In the place of William Cook, eſq; deceaſed, Francis Wyndham, eſq; was elected.

‡ Prine's Brev. Parl. page 662.

King Henry the Third confirms his father's grants, [p. 84] and granted to them further, that they ſhould have for ever all their preſcribed liberties, and that if there were any particulars formerly granted to them which they did not then fully exerciſe, they might fully uſe the ſame.

The kings Edward the * Second and Third confirmed the former grants, and the latter added, That they ſhould be quit of murage, keyage, paviage, gildage, &c. thro' the kingdom.

King Richard the Second alſo confirmed them, and further granted them the chattels of outlaws, felons and fugitives, and deodands; all iſſues, fines, redemptions and amerciaments of all the burgeſſes; and all pleas real and perſonal within the vill, to be held in Gild-hall, with power and authority, as juſtices, to hear and determine all offences committed in the vill, except felony, which they were not to determine without ſpecial licence from the king,: That they might take recognizances according to the ſtatute of Acton Burnel, and attach the body and goods of all perſons within the vill, except thoſe of the abbat of St. Peter, his ſucceſſors, tenants and ſervants.

King Henry the Fourth, Dec. 4, *regni* 1°; king Henry the Fifth, Feb. 5, *regni* 2°; king Henry the Sixth, Oct. 26. *regni* 2°; and king Edward the Fourth, May 5, *regni* 2°, confirmed all former grants to them; as did alſo

King Richard the Third, Sept. 2, *regni* 1°; and added, That 45*l.* of the fee-farm rent ſhould be abated; that on Monday next after Michaelmas then enſuing, a mayor ſhould be elected, and that they be henceforth incorporated by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter, and by that name to plead or be impleaded; that they of the corporation might chooſe twelve aldermen to act as the aldermen of London do; that the hundreds of Dudſton and King's-Barton ſhould be diſtinct and ſeparate from the county of Glouceſter, and from the Monday aforeſaid to be called the county of the town of Glouceſter; and that from and after that time the bailiffs of the town ſhould alſo execute the office of ſheriffs, and be ſworn as ſuch before the mayor, who ſhould, under the ſeal of his office, certify their names in chancery when ſworn; that the ſheriffs ſhould hold a county-court, and all precepts within the town and hundreds aforeſaid ſhould be executed by them; and that the mayor ſhould be elected by the twelve aldermen, and twelve of the moſt diſcreet burgeſſes. That there ſhould be four ſerjeants at mace, two whereof to wait upon the mayor, and two upon the ſheriffs. The mayor to be clerk of the market, and ſteward and marſhal of the king's houſhold, and the king's eſcheator. But that the town of Tewkeſbury ſhould be exempted from tolls in Glouceſter.

King Henry the Seventh confirmed all former grants and privileges, except the abatement of 45*l.* out of the fee-farm rent; and the mayor and burgeſſes petitioning for the ſaid abatement, on account of 300 houſes being decayed and other great charges, he granted them an abatement of 5*l.* for ever.

King Henry the Eighth alſo confirmed them, and September 3, *regni* 33° erecting a biſhoprick here, by a particular clauſe in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city, to be called the § city of Glouceſter.

King Edward the Sixth, March 1, *regni* 5° confirmed the former grants as his father had done.

Queen Elizabeth, February 21, *regni* 3°, alſo confirmed them, and added, that Richard Pates, eſq; ſhould be recorder of the city during the pleaſure of the mayor and burgeſſes, to execute his office by himſelf, or by his deputy, to be called the town-clerk. That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen be juſtices of the peace within the city, and no other juſtice of the peace to intermeddle therein. That the mayor and burgeſſes, or the majority of them, might chooſe a recorder, and tax the inhabitants for the ſafety, neceſſity, or profit of the city; with ſeveral other particulars.

King James the Firſt granted, that they ſhould have a common ſeal; that the mayor and burgeſſes might elect ſheriffs, eſcheators, coroners, bailiffs, chamberlains, conſtables, ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers, as have been accuſtomed, with many other particulars.

King Charles the Firſt granted, among other things, that they might elect and increaſe the number of the common council as they thought proper; that on the Monday next after Michaelmas the twenty-four electors ſhall chooſe an alderman to be mayor, another to be coroner, two of the common council to be ſheriffs, and four of the common council to be ſtewards, all which ſhould take their perſonal oaths. The mayor and burgeſſes to elect a town-clerk, and other officers as formerly.

By an ordinance of parliament, which was made April 3, 1648, all former letters patents, and charters of liberties, tolls, &c. granted to the city, were confirmed under the great ſeal of England.

On Monday after Michaelmas 1671, in the morning, eight of the aldermen, the oldeſt ſheriffs, and others of the common council to make up the number twenty-four, aſſembled at Gild-hall, and there elected officers for the year enſuing. In the afternoon of the ſame day, the mayor, who was not at the election, came to the Gild-hall to elect, and being told that the election was made in the morning, he, one of the aldermen, and ſixteen of the council, proteſted againſt it, as being contrary to the charter of the city, upon which the charter was thought to be forfeited, and was ſurrendered.

It has been remarked, that of all the charters of corporations which the king took into his

* The original charter of king Edward the Second, is not now in the cuſtody of the city, but is confirmed by *Inſpeximus*.

§ See the ſaid Charter in Appendix, No. 7.

hands,

hands, that of this city, upon the pretence beforementioned, was the firſt.

Upon proper application, however, king Charles the Second, April 18, 24° *regni*, granted them another, dated at Weſtminſter, which is the preſent * one, wherein their former privileges are confirmed; but it coſt the corporation 679*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* to procure it.

By this charter the corporation muſt conſiſt of thirty members at leaſt, but cannot exceed forty; of which the mayor and aldermen are twelve, and the reſt are the common council.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the mayor, with their ſtreamers, upon ſolemn occaſions, *viz.*

1. Mercers, under which are alſo included apothecaries, grocers, and chandlers.

2. Weavers, who, 24° H. 7. were ſtiled the warden and ſtewards of the fraternity of St. Anne, and continued proctors of St. Anne's ſervice in St. Michael's church 'till its diſſolution; and were afterwards ſo very conſiderable, that when Thomas Machen was mayor, 44° Eliz. a writing or agreement, in behalf of their journeymen was then made, and approved by two juſtices of aſſize, at their being in this city.

3. Tanners.

4. Butchers.

5. Bakers.

6. Smiths and hammer-men, among which are alſo ironmongers, cutlers, ſadlers and glaziers.

7. Joiners and coopers.

8. Shoemakers.

9. Metalmen; to which belong goldſmiths, braziers, pewterers, and pin-makers.

10. Taylors.

11. Barbers.

12. Glovers.

Beſides theſe there were formerly the companies of cappers and furriers, ſhearmen and dyers, which became united 21° Eliz. and were quite decayed in 1634; of cooks and innholders, which became united 24° Eliz. and with their companies attended the mayor upon ſolemn occaſions in 1629; of clothiers, of haberdaſhers, and of brewers.

Borough Engliſh, whereby lands and eſtates deſcend to the youngeſt ſon, and are forfeited to the king for felony but for a year and a day, was an antient cuſtom and privilege, enjoyed by the town and ſome part of the county of Glouceſter, and confirmed by a ſtatute made 17° E. 2. And tho' 'tis now loſt through diſuſe, and not claimed, in any part of the county; the uſage, was preſerved in the city, as appears by an inquiſition taken before the mayor as eſcheator, and affirmed upon oath 28° Eliz.

Every ſon of a burgeſs is free-born, and as ſuch is intituled to his freedom.

Each burgeſs has free common all the year in the Town-ham, and in Portham after the hay is moved and carried away, which were purchaſed of the abbey of St Peter's 21° H. 3. Alſo in Oxleaſe, Meanham, and Little-meadow, after the firſt veſture is taken off. And about June or July yearly, ſome of the corporation are choſen to be officers of the commons.

On the 14th of February. 43° E. 3. the abbey of St. Peter's § granted, that the bailiffs and better ſort of the burgeſſes of Glouceſter, might fiſh in their ſmall fiſhery in the Severn at and near to Glouceſter, at all times at their pleaſure; but the common fiſhers, who catch fiſh to ſell, ſhould pay one penny a year to the kitchener of the abbey. The mayor has now this fiſhery, and a ſmall acknowledgement is paid for it.

A writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the city 1ſt and 2d Ph. and M. to prove their right to their ſeveral liberties; and upon their anſwer, all the former grants were confirmed. Another *Quo Warranto* was alſo brought againſt it 15° Jac. 1. and thereupon a *Non Pros.* was obtained.

The town had a kind of market as long ſince as the reign of king John, who commanded that all perſons coming hither with their wares might peaceably, and without moleſtation, come, ſtay, or depart hence. But the markets, as they now are, were granted by king Henry the Third, weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, of which the mayor is clerk.

King Edward the Third, in 1356, granted a fair, yearly to be holden on the eve and feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, with five days immediately ſucceeding. King James the Firſt granted one upon the 25th of March, with two days ſucceeding; and another on the 17th of November, and two days after. Barton fair, which is on September 17, was obtained in or about 5° Edw. 4. by St. Peter's abbey, to whom the manor and farm of that name did formerly belong; but after the diſſolution, king Henry the Eighth, September 11, 34° *regni*, in conſideration of 493*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* granted to the corporation ſome part of the lands of the manor, which they now enjoy, and ſeveral other particulars which were ſoon granted away.

The matters relating to tolls may be learnt from the various charters and other records ſtill remaining in the city treaſury, particularly that in the 32d year of Edward the Firſt, the bailiffs of the town paid to the king 100*l.* for the tolls of the borough. And that, 35° Edw. 1. an agreement was made between Worceſter and Glouceſter, that the burgeſſes ſhould each be toll-free to the other. And in the reigns of king Rich. 2. H. 4. H. 5. H. 6: Edw. 4. H. 8: and Edw. 6. certain fines were paid to the bailiffs in the earlier times, and afterwards to the ſheriffs of the town, by ſuch as

* See Appendix No. 6.

§ The original grant in the cuſtody of the city.

were

were not free of it. In 1629, fines were paid for the ſame; and by a decree made in the ſtar-chamber, in the reign of Charles the Second, they were ratified and confirmed. In 1589, Mr. Pain and others had ſeveral diſputes with the corporation of the city, concerning the market-overt here, and the right of ſelling and taking toll at any time was determined in the queen's court of the marches, in behalf of the corporation of the city.

The chief employment of the town in and before the reign of king William the Conqueror, was making and forging of iron; and in the times of king Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth, 'twas eminent for its iron manufacture. The ore was brought from Robin-Hood's hill, at the diſtance of about two miles from the city, where it is ſaid to have been found in great abundance.

Here was a ſtreet antiently called Smith-ſtreet *, moſtly inhabited by perſons employ'd in the iron-works, on which account I preſume it had its name; but there were many furnaces and forges in other parts of the city. Theſe engines were then worked by hand, which, ſince the buſineſs has been carried on in a larger way, are moved by water; and the town then loſt that manufacture which could no longer be carried on there but under great diſadvantages.

Some have been of opinion that this city had formerly a greater ſhare of the foreign trade of the nation than it now enjoys, and urge, that ſeveral benefactions have been expreſſly given to the merchant inhabitants; but probably, at that time, every conſiderable ſhopkeeper was called merchant, as is the caſe at preſent in Scotland, and ſome other parts of the kingdom. However, without determining this matter, it is certain, that ſoon after the conqueſt many of the Jews, who ſubſiſted intirely on trade and uſury, and were a ſort of wandering merchants, reſided here; but what was the nature of their trade in this place I have not been able to diſcover any further with certainty. At preſent the foreign imports of the city are confined to the ſole article of wines, which are in good repute.

The cloathing buſineſs, was formerly very eminent here, and Brook-ſtreet, ſituate upon Full-brook, was the place of habitation for ſuch as were concerned in that manufacture. As lately as the year 1629, here was a company of clothiers, who with the other companies attended the mayor on ſolemn occaſions.

Cap-making was alſo a very conſiderable trade here, and employ'd a great many hands, but that, as well as the clothing, has long ſince deſerted the city.

In the year 1626, at the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be deſtitute of employment, John Tilſley, to his great honour, brought hither the art of pinmaking §, which was ſo properly encouraged and promoted, that it ſoon grew to be conſiderable, and has been gradually increaſing ever ſince. In 1712, this trade is ſaid to have returned 80*l.* a week; but in 1744 the wages in this branch amounted to about the ſame ſum, excluſive of materials, and together made a return of about 300*l.* a week. At preſent the manufacture returns about 20,000 *l. per ann.* from London, beſides a very extenſive trade with the country.

This place had very antiently its proper ſignature. On an old ſeal in the time of king Edward the Third, which is ſtill uſed for recognizances, on each ſide of that king's head is a horſe-ſhoe, one horſe-nail near it, and three below it, two and one; with the like number above it, placed in the ſame order. And it is affirmed, that king Richard the Third, when he made this a mayor town, gave it his ſword and cap of maintenance; accordingly we find the following arms on the ſouth ſide of the gate leading into Crypt-ſchool, which was built by alderman Cooke, who died 1529, viz. *A ſword erect, with a cap of maintenance on the point, on each ſide an horſe-ſhoe and three horſe-nails at length in the baſe.*

On another old ſeal, uſed in the reign of king Henry the Third, and in the 38th year of Edward the Third, is *a caſtle*, which appears to have had battlements from the turrets at each corner. And on another antient one in the middle is *a caſtle, with a turret on each ſide*, and round it this inſcription, SIGILLUM BURGENSIUM DE GILDA MERCATORUM GLOUC.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the city uſed a ſeal which had, in the middle, *a ſword in bend, the pomel in baſe, between ſix horſeſhoes, and ten horſe-nails*; and round it, SIGILLUM MAJORALITATIS GLOUC.

Chriſtopher Barker, eſq; garter principal king at arms, October 18, 1538, granted ‡ to the city of Glouceſter the following arms, viz. *Vert, a pale or, a ſword azure beſanted, the hilt and pomel gules; upon the point a cap of maintenance purple, lined ermine; upon the field two horſe-ſhoes argent, pierced ſable, between ſix horſe-nails in triangle. On a chief, party per pale, or and purple, a boar's head coupee argent; in his mouth a quince apple gules between two roſes.* Theſe arms were uſed on the city ſeal from the time they were granted 'till 1652; but part of the time, with this addition, *viz.* Over the arms, 1564, and on each ſide, *two maces, the one ſurmounted of the other*; which arms are upon ſeveral grave-ſtones, &c. in the churches within

* In king Henry the Third's time there was a place in ſmith-ſtreet called Colſtall, M. S. *Frouc.* Perhaps the ſmiths put their coles here. It was generally afterwards called the Bareland; becauſe it was bare or waſte ground, not built upon, next to the bridge, and the way into the caſtle.

§ Pins were firſt made in England in the year 1543, before which the ladies uſed ſkewers, or rather, I ſuppoſe, the prickles of thorns, curiouſly ſcraped, trimmed and dried; which the poor women in Wales call *pin draen*, and have ſerved with them for the purpoſe of pins 'till lately, if they do not even at this time.

‡ Mr. Chancellor Furney, in his papers, whence this account is taken, ſays, the original grant is in my cuſtody.

the

the city, over thoſe who had ſerved the office of mayor.

The preſent arms of the city aſſigned by Sir Edward Biſh, garter principal king at arms, Auguſt 14, 1652, are, *Or, three cheverons gules, between ten torteauxes* 3, 3, 3, *and* 1; which are now uſed upon the city-ſeal, and the ſeal of mayoralty. At the ſame time he adorned the coat with two ſupporters, viz. *On both the dexter and ſiniſter ſides, A lion rampant gules, each holding in his dexter gamb a broad-ſword erect proper*; and added this creſt, viz. *Out of a mural coronet iſſuant a lion gardant gules, holding in his dexter gamb a broad-ſword erect proper; in the ſiniſter gamb a trowel, and ſtanding upon a ſcrole, with this motto,* FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT. Three cheveronels, were the arms of the Clares, earls of Glouceſter, and 'tis ſaid that Gilbert, one of thoſe earls, gave them to the town. The torteauxes are part of the arms of the ſee of Worceſter, out of which this dioceſe was taken.

Of the BIRTHS, DEATHS, *and* BURIALS *of eminent* PERSONS.

BENEDICT, who wrote the life of St. Dubricius, archbiſhop of Caerleon, printed by Mr. Wharton, was a monk of St. Peter's abbey, and lived about the year 1120.

Oſbern, commonly called Oſbernus Claudianus, Oſbern of Glouceſter, flouriſhed about the year 1140, and was alſo a monk of that abbey. He is ſaid to have been inſtructed, from his tender years, by the beſt maſters in eloquence, and in good arts; to have been a man more pure and elegant in the latin tongue than any perſon of his time. He was alſo ſkilled in philoſophy, and ſo excellent a divine, that he was worthy to be compared with the antients. The abbey obtained great honour on account of him, who was truly great and illuſtrious, and he inſtructed the monks in learning. He ſpent a great deal of time in writing books, which were eſteemed the chief ornament to the abbey; and 'twas apparent from his productions, that he uſed the moſt excellent philoſophers and divines, both greek and latin. He was very much eſteemed by abbat Hameline on account of his great learning, and was intimate with one Nicholas, who ſeems to have been afterwards abbat of St. Albans, whom he calls a man of ſound doctrine and excellent knowledge. Some of his works were wrote by way of dialogue, and ſome of them in a continued ſtile: of theſe he dedicated ſome to Gilbert, biſhop of Hereford, who was his laſt abbat; others to Hameline, who ſucceeded him. King Henry the Eighth took all his writings from the abbey library, and placed them in the royal one at London; among which was one dedicated to Hameline, called *Panormia*, being a kind of vocabulary or dictionary.

Robert of Glouceſter, who received his name from being a monk of this place, flouriſhed about 1263, and wrote a hiſtory of Britain from Brutus to ſome time in the reign of king Henry the Third, in the beſt verſe his times would afford. It is printed in black letter by Mr. Hearne, in two volumes octavo, 1724; and as his language, on account of the great diſtance between the time when he wrote and the preſent, is unintelligible to the readers of this age, without an interpreter; therefore the editor publiſhed a gloſſary to it.

John Raſtel, D.D. who died about 1600; Richard Caple, M.A. who was buried September 21, 1646; and John Corbet, B.D. who died 26th of December, 1680, were natives of this city, and very remarkable in the times in which they lived.

King Arviragus, (mentioned p. 82,) died about the year of Chriſt 74, in the 31ſt year of his reign, and was buried in a temple here, which he had dedicated in honour of the emperor Claudius, and wherein he ſacrificed every month.

Gildas Cambrius, in the ſame age with Martial, Horace, Silius, Statius, Stella, Juvenal, and ſeveral others, and but little inferior to any of them, ſeems to have been the ſon of ſome nobleman. Having been inſtructed in greek and latin by the beſt maſters, he became a great proficient in thoſe languages, and was the moſt excellent mathematician, rhetorician, hiſtorian, and poet of the age. He flouriſhed in the year 60, and died here with king Arviragus, to whom he was dear, and at whoſe intreaty he wrote ſeveral books.

King Lucius, who was truely a good man, and commended by his people, died and was buried here, on the 3d day of December, about the 12th year of his government. A monk of the abbey beſtowed theſe verſes on him inſtead of an epitaph:

Lucius in tenebris prius indola qui coluiſti,
Es merito celebris, ex quo baptiſma ſubiſti.
Cæleſtis medici merito curam meruiſti,
Omine fælici lotus baptiſmate Chriſti,

Prinne's Uſurp. v. 1. p. 38.

Concerning king Oſric, queen Kyneburg, queen Eadburg, and queen Eva, ſee an account of the abbey of St Peter's.

Prince Ethelred and his princeſs Alfled, ſometimes called Æthelfleda, and Elfleda, the founders of St. Oſwald's priory, are reported to have been buried in the eaſt porch of St. Peter's church; and afterwards, when the foundations were dug up, to make room for a new one, their bodies were found intire; and 'tis ſaid their looks were then as graceful as when alive. He died in 908; ſhe in 920. Huntingdon made the following verſes in praiſe of this warlike lady:

O Elfleda potens, ô terror virgo virorum,
Victrix naturæ, nomine digna viri.
Tu quoque ſplendidior fieres, natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri,

Te mutare decet, ſed ſolam, nomina ſexus,
Tu regina potens, rexq; trophæa parans,
Jam nec Cæſarei tantum meruere triumphi.
Cæſare ſplendidior, virgo, virago, vale.

Which Peck *, in his *Antiquities of Stanford*, thus tranſlates:

O potent Elfleda! maid! men's terror!
You who did conquer nature's ſelf, worthy
The name of man! more beauteous nature form'd
A woman: But your valour ſhall ſecure
Man's higher name. For name you only need,
Not ſex, to change; unconquerable queen,
King rather, who ſuch trophies have obtain'd!
O virgin, and virago both, farewel!
No Cæſar yet ſuch triumphs hath deſerv'd
As you, than any of the Cæſars more renown'd.

King Athelſtan died here 6° Kal. Nov. 940 or 941; but was buried at Malmeſbury, Co. Wilts.

Matthias, brother of Jeffry Ridel, the king's chief juſtice, who was abbat of Peterborough, died and was buried here about the year 1104 or 1105. Perhaps the ſtone at the north-eaſt end of the body of the cathedral church, lying upon the ground, on the ſouth of Mr. Blackleech's monument, whereon was carved an abbat with his paſtoral ſtaff, and which was lately taken away, was deſigned for his memorial.

Duke Robert Curtois, or Shorthoſe, eldeſt ſon of king William the Firſt, after a long impriſonment of twenty ſeven years, at Cardiff caſtle, was honourably buried by the king's order, in the middle of the choir of the conventual church here, in the year 1134, and had a grave-ſtone over him, upon which was a croſs, now lately taken away. Over the grave-ſtone was his image in armour, carved in Iriſh oak, lying at length, croſs legged, to denote his having been in the holy war, with a ducal coronet on him, and a wire-latticé over the whole to preſerve it. This monument was made long ſince he was buried, and continued intire 'till 1641, when the ſoldiers broke it in pieces; but Sir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, in this county, bought the pieces, and laid them up 'till the reſtoration, and then at his own charge cauſed the tomb to be repaired and beautified; a noble repreſentation of which is publiſhed in *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory*. This duke was a conſiderable benefactor to the abbey, and his brother king Henry the Firſt gave large poſſeſſions to it on his account.

Richard Fitz Giſlebert, a noble and amiable perſon, being killed by the Welch, was brought hither and buried 17° Kal. Maij, 1136.

Pain, a noble knight of great valour, being earneſtly in purſuit of the Welch, was mortally wounded, and brought hither to be buried.

Geofry Falebote, a ſtout and courageous knight, was killed by thoſe who lay in ambuſcade for the earl of Glouceſter, in his journey to Bath from this place; and being conveyed hither in September 1140, was here buried.

Aldred archbiſhop of York, concerning whom ſee St. Peter's abbey, is thought to have been buried in the cathedral, and the ſhelf-monument on the ſouth ſide of the choir, is generally ſuppoſed to have been erected for him.

Ralph de Maydeſton, biſhop of Hereford, reſigned that ſee in the year 1239, and retiring to St. Peter's abbey, took upon him the monaſtic habit, and was buried in the abbey church. *Willis.*

On the north ſide of the choir lies the unhappy king Edward the Second, who was very barbarouſly murdered at Berkeley caſtle, September 22, 1327, and brought hither by the abbat of St. Peter's. The common tradition is, that he was drawn by ſtags; for which reaſon there are ſeveral paintings of them round the pillars at each end of his tomb. After his body had been viewed by ſeveral perſons who were appointed for that purpoſe, tho' it was done by them only privately and ſuperficially, he was ſolemnly received by the town and monaſteries, and was decently, but privately, and without any funeral pomp **, buried by the abbey, to which he had been a great benefactor §. His ſon king Edward the Third † erected a fine monument of alabaſter with his portraiture on it, a crown on his head, a ſceptre in his right hand, and a globe or mound in his left; and founded a chantry in the place where he was buried. There is a noble repreſentation of this monument in *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory*. 'Tis ſaid that miracles ‡ were wrought for him; and that therefore king Richard the Second propoſed to tranſlate him to ſome more honourable place: But of this ſtory every one may believe his proportion. Wolſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, kept the anniverſary || of this king's death, perſonally at Glouceſter, at the deſire of king Edward the Third.

The monument erected for the king was repaired in 1737 by Oriel college, who cauſed this inſcription [E. II. 1327] to be painted on the pillar at the eaſt end, ſeven ſtags on the eaſt pillar, and ſix ſtags on the pillar at the weſt end; incloſed it with iron rails, and put three plates on them. On that at the eaſt end is, *Hoc fundatoris ſui monumentum, ſitu vetuſtatis deformatum, inſtaurari curaverunt Præpoſ. et Soc. Coll. Oriel, Oxon.* A. D. 1737. On the next, The arms of king Edward the Second, with a crown over them.

* There are ſome variations in theſe verſes publiſhed by Peck, and alſo by Lloyd, in his *Hiſtory of Wales*. In the third line, inſtead of *fieret*, they have it *fecit*. For *ſolam* in the fifth line, they have *ſolum*; and in the ſeventh line, Lloyd has *mirere triumphas*, inſtead of *meruere triumphi*.

** It is affirmed in a MS. now in my cuſtody, that the expences of this king's funeral amounted to no more than nineteen ſhillings and ſome odd pence.

§ MS. Chron.

† Barnes's life of this king.

‡ Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. l. 4, p. 110.

|| MS. Frauc. Appendix to Thomas's Survey of Worceſter Cathedral, pp. 112, 113.

On

On the third, The arms of Oriel college. This repair coſt the college forty pounds.

The following perſons, according to Leland, were buried in the abbey chapter houſe, and moſt of them had inſcriptions for them written on the walls.

Roger de Lacy, earl of Hereford.

Walter de Lacy *.

Roger, earl of Hereford.

Roger the ſon of Milo, earl of Hereford, took upon him a religious habit in this abbey, and died in 1154.

Richard Strongbow, ſon of Gilbert earl of Pembroke, who was inſtrumental in ſubduing Ireland, died upon the nones of April, in 1176.

Paganus de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, in the reign of king Henry the Third, who married Gundred, the daughter of William Brewere, a great baron of that time.

Adam de Cadurcis, or Chaworth.

Bernard of New Market, or Newmarch.

Philip de Foye, knight.

Hugh de Portu.

Elias Giffard.

The lady Strongbow, counteſs of Pembroke, was buried in abbat Parker's chapel, where, in making a tomb for him, they found a croſs wrapped in a bull's hide.

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Warwick, and Arundel, and one of the twelve who governed the realm in the time of king Henry the Third, lies on the ſouth-ſide of the cathedral, behind the choir, with his wife. Over them is now to be ſeen an antient ſtone mural monument, with their particulars on it.

As to what is ſaid of king Edmund Ironſide's dying and being buried here, by Knighton; of Richard, the youngeſt ſon of king William the Firſt, being buried here in 1080, by the *Memorial of Glouceſter*; of a tomb near the altar erected for Iſabel, queen to king Edward the Second, by Sir Robert Atkyns; much credit cannot be given to any of theſe relations.

Further accounts of burials and monumental inſcriptions may be ſeen under the following heads, *Government and Officers*, *St. Peter's Abbey*, *Biſhops*, *Deans*, *&c.* and in the hiſtory of the ſeveral pariſh-churches within the city, to which the reader is referred.

Of the *PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, WORKHOUSE, &c.*

THERE was a grammar-ſchool in old Smith-ſtreet, on this account called the School-houſe-lane, given, as appears by the *Monaſticon*, by king Henry the Second to the priory of Lanthony; the maſters whereof antiently received 40 *den. per* quarter, or 2 *ſol.* for each child. But 11° H. 4. only 12 *den.* In 1535, this houſe lay void. The priory had let it for 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and it is ſaid in *R. Cole's Roll* to have been ſometime in the holding of Sir William Chaplain, the ſchoolmaſter, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. 'Tis very probable that one Haymo, a ſecular prieſt, whom Bale calls Haymo Gloceſtrius, was maſter of this ſchool about 1160, for he was a native of, and chief ſchoolmaſter at Glouceſter, and accounted the moſt learned man of his time. Roger occurs rector of the ſchools in Glouceſter, September 29, 1209. Andrew Horne, who was very ſtudious in the antiquities of this place, and compiled an excellent work intituled, *The Chronicle of Gloſter*, flouriſhed in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, and Bale expreſſly ſays he was a ſcholar of this place.

The free grammar-ſchool of St. Mary de Crypt, ſtanding upon the weſt part of St. Mary's churchyard, was, in purſuance of the laſt will of alderman John Cook, dated May 11, 1528, erected by his widow Joan Cook, who is ſaid in an old book in the cuſtody of the city, to have taken the ring and mantle after her huſband's death, and thereupon became a lady. She, on the 11th of January, 31° H. 8. by indenture of three parts, between herſelf, the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, and the bailiffs and citizens of Worceſter, veſted in the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, her manor, meſſuages and lands, &c. in Poddeſmede, Hempſtead, Elmore, Bageworth and Bentley, with the county of the ſaid town of Glouceſter; lands and tenements in Brockworth, Stonehouſe, Ebley, Oxlinch, Standyſh, Weſtbury, and Claxhill, *Com. Glouc.* to provide, with the rents of Poddeſmede, Hempſtede, and Elmore, an honeſt and well learned ſchoolmaſter, for this ſchool, to be choſen by the mayor, recorder, and two ſenior aldermen; the maſter to receive a yearly ſtipend of ten pounds, if a prieſt, and nine pounds, if a layman. The mayor, recorder, the two ſenior aldermen, the two ſheriffs, the town-clerk, the four ſtewards, the ſword-bearer, the four ſerjeants at mace, and the five porters of the gates, covenant herein to ſurvey the ſchool once every year between Eaſter and Whitſuntide, and cauſe the neceſſary reparations to be made. For the trouble of doing which, the mayor is to have 4*s.* the recorder 3*s.* 4*d.* each alderman 2*s.* each ſheriff 20*d.* the town-clerk 16*d.* each of the ſtewards and the ſword-bearer 12*d.* every ſerjeant 8*d.* and each porter 4*d.*

The rents of the lands and tenements in Glouceſter, Badgeworth, Bentham, and Brockworth are to pay to the poor people of the hoſpital of

* He gave his lands at Dean to the monks of this abbey, and being founder of the church of St. Peter in Hereford, when that work was almoſt finiſhed, climbing up a ladder there, he fell down, and being killed by the fall, 6 Kal. Apr. 1084, was buried in the chapter-houſe at Glouceſter. And Emeline his wife gave to the church of Glouceſter for the health of his ſoul, five hides of land at Dunteſbourne. His ſon Walter was a monk of the abbey Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 95.

St.

St. Bartholomew 3*s.* 4*d.* weekly in money, and the overplus to repair this ſchool-houſe. The rents of the lands and tenements in Stonehouſe, Ebley, Oxlinch, Standiſh, Weſtbury, and Claxhill, to the yearly value of 5*l.* are to be laid out on the Weſt-bridge and cauſey, between Glouceſter and Over.

Alderman Lawrence Wilſhire, in 1611, gave 100*l.* for the eſtabliſhment of an uſher in the ſchool; and George Townſend, eſq; in 1683, gave two perpetual exhibitions for the maintenance of two ſcholars at Pembroke college, in Oxford, for eight years, to be elected by the mayor, ſix ſenior aldermen, and the chief ſchoolmaſter.

The rents of the eſtate given by lady Cook being greatly advanced, the maſter of the ſchool now receives 30*l.* a year, and the uſher 16*l.* The bailiff, aldermen, and chamberlain of the city of Worceſter are appointed by the founder as truſtees, to ſee that the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter ſurvey the ſchool, for which they have a ſmall annuity; and if the latter at any time neneglect to perform the duties of their truſt, they forfeit 10*l.* to the corporation of Worceſter for every default.

The corporation of Worceſter have viſited the ſchool ſeveral times, particularly on the 12th of September, 1728, Mr. Weſton, (the mayor) with four aldermen, &c. after twenty years abſence, made their viſitation, and inſpected the accounts of what was given to this ſchool, and St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, by lady Cook.

Mr. William Maſſinger, to whom with ſeveral other perſons many feoffments had been made by alderman John Cook, for the purpoſes beforementioned, endeavoured to get all the lands and premiſſes for his own uſe; but by a decree in chancery, made February 12, 5° E. 6. and exemplified the 7th of May following, Maſſinger was obliged to deliver up to the corporation all the evidences, &c. belonging thereto.

MASTERS of CRYPT-SCHOOL.

John Diſtele occurs Nov. 4, 1547, as do

Thomas Bowland 4° Ed. 6.

Nicholas Oldiſworth, rector of St. Michael's, 6° E. 6.

Richard Hewis, 1° Mar. 1.

After this there was a vacancy for a conſiderable time, ſeveral perſons aſſiſting in this office.

Hugh Walker occurs 5° Mar. 1. and 17° Eliz.

Gregory Downehall, or Downer, 20° Eliz. 1576.

Edmund Cugley, 21° Eliz.

Alexander Belſhire, 23° Eliz.

Henry Aiſgill, afterwards prebendary, (*See prebendaries*) occurs 25° and 27° Eliz.

William Grove, 31, 40° Eliz. I believe he reſigned in 1598, when he made the city lecture. (*See St. Mary de Crypt.*)

—— Floyde, amoved Aug. 20, 9° Jac. 1.

John Bird occurs 4° Car. 1. amoved May 18, 1641, and thereupon

John Beedle, M. A. was elected the 25th of May following. See his character in A. Wood's *Hiſt. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* l. 2. Upon his removal

James Allen, M. A. uſher of the ſchool, was elected in October, 1645.

John Cooper, confirmed in July, 1647.

Thomas Bevan, ſaid to be elected 1652, upon Cooper's reſignation; but

Nicholas Tailer occurs May 18, in the ſame year.

William Rawlins, B. A. elected July, 1653.

Francis Stedman, B. A. elected Aug. 1654.

Abraham Heague, uſher, elected October 1658, upon whoſe death

John Grubb, M. A. was elected October, 1696, and lies buried in the middle chancel of St. Mary de Crypt, under a ſtone with an * inſcription upon it.

William King, elected May, 1697, and upon his death

Philip Collier, B. A. elected June 16, 1711; licenſed June 25, 1711, amoved May 12, 1719, and thereupon

Richard Furney, M. A. was elected, and upon his reſignation

Daniel Bond, B. A. the uſher hereof, was elected March 25, 1724, and was alſo vicar of Leigh.

USHERS.

Edward Barwell, elected September 22, 1613, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the pariſh-church adjoining.

Jonathan Bullocke, elected July 15, 1628, upon Barwell's reſignation, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the pariſh-church adjoining. He reſigned September 18, 1633, whereupon

Robert Bird at the ſame time became elected, and was amoved September 19, 1629.

A vacancy for ſome time, 'till

John Corbet, B. A. was elected Feb. 8, 1640, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the pariſh-church adjoining, and one of the city lecturers. See his character in A. Wood's *Hiſt. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*

John Allen, M. A. elected July 8, 1643.

Thomas Smith, elected June 8, 1648, and upon his reſignation

Abraham Heague, elected March 24, 1652, and upon his being made maſter,

Iſaac Heague was elected October 10, 1656; afterwards rector of Huntley. He reſigned, and

William Wood became elected Nov. 16, 1668.

Oliver Gregory, B. A. was elected March 26. 1670,

* H. S. I. Johannes Grubb, A. M. natus apud Acton Burnell, in agro Salopienſi, Anno Domini 1645. Cujus variam in linguis notitiam, et fœlicem in erudiendis pueris induſtriam, grata adhuc memoriâ, teſtatur Oxonium. Ibi enim, Ædi Chriſti initiatus, artes excoluit; pueroſq; ad eaſdem mox excolendas accurate formavit. Huc demum unanimi omnium conſenſu accitus, eandem ſuſcepit provinciam; quam fœliciter adeo abſolvit, ut mihi optandum ſit, niſi ut diutius nobis interfuiſſet: Fuit enim propter feſtivam ingenii ſuavitatem, ſimplicem morum candorem, præcipuam erga cognatos, benevolentiam omnibus, deſideratiſſimus. Obiit 2° die Aprilis, A. D. 1697, Ætatis ſuæ 51.

1670, and being removed to be maſter of the college-ſchool,

Thomas Tippett, October 3, 1673, was elected; afterwards rector of Knoll-Parva, co. Wilts, and prebendary of Sarum. He reſigned to become uſher of the college-ſchool, and thereupon

Thomas Merret was elected January 14, 26° Car. 2. He was likewiſe perpetual curate of Barnwood, and dying, was ſucceeded by

Daniel Bond, B. A. elected March 3, 1708.

John Gegg was elected March 25, 1724, upon Bond's reſignation.

Henry Church, upon Gegg's reſignation, was elected June 19, 1727, and being inſtituted rector of St. Michael's in this city, left this place.

James Comeline, upon Church's reſignation, was elected March 25, 1733; and being inſtituted vicar of Haresfield left this place.

Thomas Gardiner, upon Comeline's reſignation, was elected June 24, 1737.

Charity-ſchool and *Work-houſe*.

Timothy Nourſe, eſq; was the founder of this charity, towards which he gave 100*l. per ann.* for ever, which has been applied to the ſupport of it. In the firſt ſeſſion of parliament 1° *Annæ*, 1702, an act was paſſed for incorporating the mayor, three aldermen, and twenty-four others, to be called the governors, deputy-governors, and guardians of the poor of the city of Glouceſter, for the better providing for, and ſetting to work the poor of the ſaid city; which act was to take effect from the 7th day of April then next following.

Sometime after this, the corporation of the city granted to Mr. Francis Yate a leaſe of part of the eaſt-gate for the poor-ſchool, and alſo the old horſe-pool there, at a ſmall rent.

In the *Account of Charity-ſchools in England*, in the years 1707, and 1709, particular mention is made of this having been opened at Glouceſter, with ſubſcriptions ſufficient for the ſupport of ſixty children, with a fair allowance for the maſter and miſtreſs. And in that of 1711, 'tis ſaid, that eighty-five children were taught in this ſchool, and that ſeventy boys were cloathed the laſt chriſtmas.

Alderman John Hyett died Feb. 27, 1711, and gave 100*l.* to this ſchool, and ordered by his will, if his ſon Joſeph ſhould die before the age of twenty-one years, 1000*l.* more for building a new charity-ſchool and work-houſe, and 400*l.* for a ſtipend for the maſter. This Joſeph Hyett died in 1713, in the twenty-firſt year of his age, and left a further ſum of 1500*l.* for the ſupport and maintenance of this charity.

Sir John Powell alſo gave 20*l.* Mr. William Allen 20*l.* and Mrs. Dorothy Cocks 20*l. per ann.* which are all applied to this uſe. And the corporation of the city, deſirous of promoting a charity which promiſed ſo fair for the general good, granted a leaſe of the New-Bear Inn, which was large and commodious, for forty-one years, to the governor and guardians, reſerving a chief-rent of 40*s. per ann.* renewable every fourteen years at a fine certain of 37*l.* 10*s.* for the erecting of a work-houſe for all the pariſhes belonging to the city, the fitting up of which coſt about 600*l.*

In the year 1727, an act was obtained for repealing part of the former act, and appointing a governor, a deputy-governor, a treaſurer, and ſix ſpecial aſſiſtants, who were to continue in their office for two years. The mayor, five ſenior aldermen, the biſhop, the dean, the chancellor, the arch-deacon, the ſub-dean, and the treaſurer, all reſpectively for the time being; and thirty-one perſons to be choſen out of the ſeveral pariſhes in the city, and the precincts of the college, were to be, and to continue in their office for ſix years, and with thoſe before-mentioned, and ſome few others ſince dead, to be incorporated by the name of the *Governor and Guardians of the poor of the city of Glouceſter*.

But the powers of the governors and guardians were ſo circumſcribed by the fore-mentioned acts, that, together with the intereſt of the ſeveral ſums that had been given to the charity, they could not raiſe money ſufficient for the maintenance of the poor, on account of their great increaſe, and the dearneſs of proviſions; ſo that they not only ſpent ſome of the principal money, but contracted a debt of 830*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and were obliged, about May, 1757, to ſhut up the work-houſe, and ſend the poor to their reſpective pariſhes. But in the year 1764, another act of parliament was procured, by which the mayor, the five ſenior aldermen, the right reverend the biſhop, the reverend the dean, the worſhipful the chancellor, the reverend the archdeacon, and the reverend the ſub-dean and treaſurer of the cathedral church of Glouceſter for the time being; the ſurviving truſtees of Mr. Nourſe's will; and ſuch as have been, and ſhall be elected to ſucceed them; thirty-one perſons to be choſen out of the pariſhes in the city, and precincts of the cathedral, together with ſuch as ſhall be elected guardians on account of their donations to the poor, ſhall be one body politick and corporate, by the name aforeſaid, with power to make bye-laws. The laſt mentioned thirty one perſons to continue in their office only one year, unleſs re-elected.

Theſe guardians, or any nine or more of this corporation, ſhall meet annually on the ſecond Thurſday in June, or within ſeven days afterwards, and elect by vote out of themſelves, one governor, one deputy governor, one receiver or treaſurer, and ſix ſpecial aſſiſtants, who ſhall continue in their office for one whole year, and until ſuch time as others ſhall be choſen to ſucceed them.

The guardians are to aſcertain what money will be neceſſary for the maintenance of the poor, which muſt be certified to the mayor, and levied by the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the reſpective pariſhes, &c. which ſums may exceed by one third part what the reſpective pariſhes paid in any one year of the five laſt preceeding

the paſſing of this act. They are alſo empowered to aſcertain what further ſums of money are neceſſary to be raiſed by each pariſh, to diſcharge the expences of this act, and to pay the ſaid debt of 830*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and for replacing the principal money ſpent as aforeſaid, and alſo for erecting of lamps to inlighten the city from the 29th of September to the 21ſt of March annually.

Benefactors and *Benefactions.*

John Fawkener, alderman, and thrice mayor of this city, by his will, dated September 18, 1545, beſides 50*l.* bequeathed by him for the repairing the highways and bridges near this city, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes all his lands and tenements, which were very conſiderable here, and at Wotton and other places in this neighbourhood.

Sir Thomas Bell, beſides the 10*l. per ann.* and other charities and gifts, (ſee bridges) gave to the poor and priſons about the city, 6*l.* 10*s. per ann.*

Rowland Atkinſon, ſometime ſheriff of this city, by his will dated November 20, 1600, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes all his poſſeſſions in the city, which were eight houſes.

William Holliday, a native of this city, and afterwards an alderman of London, by his will, dated December 16, 1623, gave 500*l.* wherewith, by the direction of his relict, afterwards counteſs of Warwick, lands were purchaſed of the clear yearly value of 30*l*; which money is now expended in apprenticing out ſix boys yearly, according to the direction of the lord keeper in 1628.

Leonard Tarne, alderman of this city, by his will, dated November 3, 1632, gave 4*l.* a year iſſuing out of Monk-leighton, near this city, to be diſtributed to 40 poor people, half yearly.

Sarah Browne, by her will dated October 8, 1643, gave ſeveral houſes in this city, worth 20*l.* a year, for apprenticing out three boys, who are to have 4*l.* a piece.

John Powel, alderman of this city, December 13, 1649, gave 100*l.* with the intereſt of which one boy is annually placed out apprentice.

John Morris gave 10*l.* that 13*s.* 4*d.* as the intereſt of it, ſhould be yearly beſtowed on the poor.

Joan Goldſtone, by her will, dated September 8, 1578, gave 20*l.* to remain as a perpetual ſtock for the proviſion of fewel for the poor.

Dame Eleanor Fettiplace, in 1625, gave 40*l.* for a ſtock for them; and now 70*l.* is allowed for a ſtock to provide them with coal, at 10*s.* a ton.

The following ſums of money were given to the city, to be diſpoſed of as the wills and deeds of the donors direct, *viz.*

Thomas Glouceſter, eſq; in 1446, gave 500 marks.

Sir Thomas White, Lord mayor of London, in 1554, gave to twenty three places *, whereof Glouceſter is one, 100*l. per ann.* clear, to be lent for ten years to poor clothiers, and to continue in the ſame order of ſucceſſion for ever. Glouceſter began to receive it in 1581, ſo that 900*l.* has already been paid to this city at nine payments.

John Haydon, *alias* Holden, alderman, and one of the ſheriffs of London, deceaſing in the year of his office, 1583, gave to this city 100*l.* to be lent to poor young tradeſmen, at the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per ann.* which was to be diſpoſed of for the relief of priſoners and poor people. *Stow.*

Gregory Wilſhire, 27° Eliz. gave 100*l.*

Thomas Poulton, in the year 1608, gave 60*l.*

Alderman Thomas Machen, in the year 1614, gave 100*l.*

Alderman Fettiplace gave 100*l.*

Mr. Giles Cox, in 1620, gave 100*l.*

Henry Ellis, in 1647, gave 50*l.*

John Langley, 1657, gave 20*l.*

Mr. Willis gave 10*l.*

Sarah Wright, in 1669, gave 10*l.*

Biſhop Frampton gave 20*l.*

Several donations were but for terms, and upon conditions, which have long ſince expired; particularly thoſe of Mr. Richard Pates, the recorder, Mr. Robert Pettifer, alderman Jaſper Clutterbuck, and alderman Thomas Pury.

Some are quite loſt, as Iſabel Wytherington's 2*l. per ann.* notwithſtanding ſeveral of the poſſeſſions did, for many generations before, belong to this corporation.

'Tis very probable that the city derived many of the poſſeſſions it now enjoys from the gifts of Robert Banks, and alderman William Jordan, in 1545; of Alice Barker, in 1562; of William Golſton, in 1569; of William Saunders, in 1570; of Agnes Nevowe, 37° Eliz. and ſome others. Theſe poſſeſſions, together with the rents of aſſize, langable or ground rents for purpreſtures or incroachments; what the corporation have purchaſed, and what have been granted to, and given them by the crown and other perſons, from time to time, with other accidental advantages and acquiſitions, have rendered them a very wealthy body; inſomuch that the revenues which are in the diſpoſal of the magiſtracy, including thoſe which ſupport the government of the city, and the charitable uſes, were eſtimated to be worth 60000*l.* more than half a century ago, and have, ſince that time, been very conſiderably improved.

* This donation of 100*l.* clear, and 4*l.* more to be paid on St. Bartholomew's day yearly, at Merchant-taylors hall in London, by the corporation of Briſtol, is to be diſpoſed of to the undermentioned places as they ſucceed each other in the following table:

1577	York	1579	Reading	1581	Glouceſter
1578	Canterbury	1580	Merchant Tayl.	1582	Worceſter
1583	Exeter	1589	Wincheſter	1595	Bath
1584	Saliſbury	1590	Oxenford	1596	Derby
1585	Weſt Cheſter	1591	Hereford Eaſt	1597	Ipſwich
1586	Norwich	1592	Cambridge	1598	Colcheſter
1587	Southampton	1593	Shrewſbury	1599	New Caſtle.
1588	Lincoln	1594	Lynn		

Of

Of Saint PETER's ABBEY, and the ABBATS, &c. of that MONASTERY.

WULPHERE, the firſt chriſtian king of Mercia, is ſaid to have begun, and Ethelred his brother and ſucceſſor, who was afterwards monk and abbat of Bardney, to have carried on, and finiſhed, a monaſtery here, to the honour of St. Peter, about the year of Chriſt 680[a], 681[b], or 682[c], chiefly by the care of Oſric, ſometimes called[d] Oſhere, Oſtric, or Hoſtric, his nephew, and at that time his viceroy of the Wiccij, but afterwards king of Northumberland. Oſric having received from the king[e] the vill of Glouceſter, with ſeveral lands, and a large ſum of money, to [f]found and endow this monaſtery, faithfully diſcharged the truſt repoſed in him, and by the advice of Boſil, firſt biſhop of Worceſter, taking in nuns[g], made his own ſiſter Kyneburg, or Kenburg, the wife[h] of Alred, king of Northumberland, the firſt abbeſs. Juſt after her conſecration, he veſted all the lands which he had received, with very great addition to them, in the monaſtery, to which he alſo granted many conſiderable privileges. Kyneburg continued in her office twenty-nine years; and dying, was buried in St. Petronille's chapel, where her brother Oſric, who died 729, was firſt interred, but he was afterwards removed into that of Our Lady; and in abbat Parker's time, was laid under a fair monument of free-ſtone, upon which were his arms, on the north ſide of the high altar; at the foot of which againſt the wall the following inſcription is now remaining: *Oſricus Rex, primus fundator hujus Monaſterii*, 681.

Eadburg[i], or Eilburg, who had been wife of Wolphere, king of Mercia, was conſecrated to ſucceed Kyneburg; and governing the nunnery prudently and religiouſly for twenty-five years, was buried by Wilfrid, biſhop of Worceſter, next to her predeceſſor. After her came

Eva, ſometime wife of Ethelred, king of the Mercians; or of Wolphere, ſon of king Penda; who, after ſhe had increaſed the income of the monaſtery, and procured the confirmation of former donations in many ſynods, died in the thirty-third[k] year of her government, *anno* 768[l]; and was buried next her predeceſſor.. With her died the office of abbeſs; for afterwards, in the wars between king Egbert and the king of Mercia, the nuns were raviſhed and forced to depart, and the monaſtery became deſolate, and continued ſo 'till[m] 821; when Beornulph, or Bernulph, king of Mercia, repaired it, and beſtowed part of the poſſeſſions towards the maintenance of ſecular prieſts, whom he had here inſtituted.

King Burgred, in the year[n] 862, confirmed to theſe the lands which the kings Ethelred, Ethelbald, Offa, and Kenwolf, and other perſons had given: and by the conſent of his great council exempted the monaſtery, with its appurtenances and dependents, from all ſecular ſervice. But in the year[o] 1022, king Canute, at the inſtigation of Wolſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, having turned out the ſeculars, made them give place to monks of the order of Saint Benedict.

The governor and inhabitants of Glouceſter were ſo averſe to monks at firſt, that Wolphin or Ulfine le Rue[p], or Lehue, who was then conſul, or chief governor, and a lord of great puiſſance, ſlew ſeven of them, not far from the town, in 1033; but the pope ſoon afterwards obliged him to attone for his offence by giving Churcham and Highnam for the maintenance of ſeven monks in Saint Peter's abbey. The eſtabliſhment of the

[a] Tanner's Not. Monaſt. p. 137. [b] M. S. Chron. Rot. Cap. Collect. Cl. Wharton in Bibl. Lambeth. Leland Itin. V. 4. &c. [c] 681, 682, Cl. Willis Hiſt. of Mit. Parl. Abbeys, p. 110. [d] Dug. Bar. V. 1, p. 3. Leland's Collect. V. 1, p. 240.

[e] In MS. Frouc. V. 1, is king Æthelred's gift to Oſric in 671. In MS. 'tis ſaid king Ulpher or Wolpher, in 672, laid the foundation of the monaſtery, and dying, left the finiſhing thereof to his brother Æthelred, his ſucceſſor in the kingdom of Mercia, having appointed him to take care of that work. Leland in his Itinerary, V. 4, ſays, that Oſric built it with licence. And he is ever reputed to be the founder of this great nunnery, and was eſteemed as ſuch, as appears by the inſcription for him mentioned in this account. According to ſome, there was a monaſtery here before the nunnery erected by Oſric; for ſeveral ſcholars upon the interdict made againſt the Pelagians for their hereſy, fled to the monaſtery here; but 'tis likely the firſt that was endowed here was founded by him.

[f] Rot. Cap. King Burgred's Charter in MS. Frouc. 1. Mon. Anglic. p. 108, 993.

[g] Dr. Tanner thinks it probable, that this monaſtery at firſt received religious of both ſexes, under the government of an abbeſs.

[h] And doubtleſs wife before that to one of the king's of Mercia; for abbat Malvern, in his account of the abbey, and Willis in Hiſt. Mit. Abb. p. 112, ſay expreſsly, that the three queens which preſided over this nunnery, were queens of Mercia. Mon. Anglic. p. 108, 109, 933. Collect. Cl. Wharton.

[i] Mon. Angl. p. 109, 993.

[k] The *Memor of Glouc.* ſays, ſhe died in the 30th year of her government, which is agreeable to abbat Malvern's account.

[l] After the ſhort continuance of 87 years, or of 88, according to Leland, V. 4, p. 6.

[m] Mon. Angl. V. 1, p. 993. Willis, p. 110. Biſhop Tanner ſays it continued ſo 50 years.

[n] MS. Frouc. Part 1. Autograph. in my cuſtody, not 852 as is miſtaken in Rot. Cap.

[o] Mon. Anglic. p. 992. Collect. Wharton. Willis, p. 110. Biſhop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 537.

[p] Leland's Itin. Le Ride. Rot. Cap.

monks

monks was not fully compleated 'till [q] Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, afterwards archbiſhop of York, in 1058, pulling down the decayed old church, which ſtood near the infirmary, built a fine new one at ſome diſtance from it, nearer the walls of the town, dedicated it to St. Peter, and gave rules to the Benedictines. Aldred took from this church the manors of Lech, Odinton, Standiſh and Berton, and appropriated them to the church of York; but they were afterwards publickly reſtored to this monaſtery by archbiſhop Thomas, in the chapter-houſe at Glouceſter, in the year 1095, who then ſtriking his breaſt, blamed himſelf for having detained them ſo long.

ABBATS of SAINT PETER's.

Edric [r], who before was one of the ſecular prieſts, and upon the introduction of monks, took upon him their habit, was, by biſhop Wolſtan, appointed the firſt abbat in 1022. By his naming himſelf abbat in Eldenham, or Ealdanhame, which ſignifies old place, he ſeems to allude to that antient monaſtery pulled down by the biſhop; for the abbey was exceedingly decayed 'till Aldred erected a new one; and this of Aldred's was then expreſſly called Newminſter [or Monaſtery,] in order to diſtinguiſh it from the former building; or perhaps, when he ſo called himſelf, Aldred's foundation was not then fully eſtabliſhed. Edric preſiding over the abbey for thirty-ſeven years, died in 1058, when the church was endowed and fully eſtabliſhed by Aldred: and having [s] alienated ſeveral of the poſſeſſions of the abbey, and departing from it, was not buried [t] therein.

Wilſtan [u], a monk of Worceſter, kinſman [w] to biſhop Aldred, was the ſame year, by the king's leave, conſtituted abbat by biſhop [x] Aldred. He died in 1072, in his journey towards Jeruſalem, and was at length [y] buried under the yew-tree in the plot in the midſt of the cloiſters, becauſe he had waſted the goods and poſſeſſions of the monaſtery.

Serlo [z], or Serlus, a monk of Saint Michael's in Normandy, and chaplain to king William the Firſt, 4 kal. September, 1072, was, by the advice and mind of St. Oſmond, promoted by the king to the governance of this abbey, which at that time was in great decay, and was then reputed but of little eſteem. He was a perſon of a very eminent character, and by the indefatigable labours of himſelf and Odo, the cellarer, procured very great donations to the abbey. At his entrance into his office he found here not above three [a], ſome ſay two [b] monks of perfect age, and eight ſcholars, or youths; tho' at his death he left 100 monks in it. June 29, 1089, he began [c] the foundation of a new church, the firſt ſtone whereof was laid by Robert biſhop of Hereford; and being finiſhed, was dedicated with great ſolemnity on the ides of July, 1100, by Sampſon biſhop of Worceſter, Gundulf biſhop of Rocheſter, and Serenus, (called Henricus in the *Monaſticon*) biſhop of Bangor. In 1101 [d], or 1102 [e], the town with the abbey was burnt, and 'tis probable this church eſcaped better than that, which in 1088 [f], was burnt with the monaſtery. King William the Conqueror [g], in the twentieth year of his reign, keeping his chriſtmas at Glouceſter, royally repaired and increaſed this monaſtery, being very much decayed. And Serlo having obtained [h] from him and his two ſons, king William the Second, and Henry the Firſt, and other noblemen, freedoms, lands, liberties and confirmations of the grants to this abbey, made by their ſeveral patents, died [i] the 5th nones of March, 1104, in or about the 68th year of his age; and was buried under a fair marble tomb on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery. His intimate friend, Godfrey, prior of Wincheſter, made the following verſes for him.

Eccleſiæ murus cecidit, Serlone cadente,
Virtutis gladius, buccina juſtitiæ;
Vera loquens, en non vanis ſermonibus utens,
Et quos corripuit; principibus placuit,
Judicium præceps; contrarius ordinis, error,
Et levitas morum, non placuere ſibi.
Tertius a Jano menſis, lux tertia menſis,
Cum nece ſuppreſſum, vita levavit eum.

A great deal is ſaid in praiſe of him by Malmeſbury, from whom Bale has taken his character. Cent. 13, p. 136.

Saint Arild the virgin, martyr'd at Kington, near Thornbury, at whoſe tomb 'tis ſaid many miracles were wrought, was tranſlated hither in his time. In 1100, Haraldus, lord of Ewyas, gave the church of S. Michael, and other poſſeſſions at Ewyas, for the eſtabliſhment of a priory there; but as the income thereof was inſufficient, and this abbey had, for ſome years, to their great charge, maintained a prior and one or two monks;

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[q] Mon. Ang. V. 1, p. 993.
[r] Mon. Anglic. Wharton's Coll. Willis's Hiſt. of M. Abbies.
[s] MS. Chron. Glouc. in Bibl. Bodl.
[t] The following is a declaration under the hand-writing of "abbat Edric: "I Edric abbat of Ealdanhame do make known, "and declare by this writing under my hand, that I being compelled in my great neceſſity, did grant to a certain Starmacotto "the lands in Hatherly and Badgeworth, belonging to the church, "to hold for his life; which I did in conſideration of money lent "by him, amounting to 15*l.* with which I did redeem all the "other farms belonging to the monaſtery, from that great exaction throughout England, called Lord Gelt. Witneſſes here-"unto are Wolſtan, archbiſhop of York, Leſſey, biſhop of Wor-"ceſter, Aglaff Earl, and the whole ſociety of the antient mo-"naſtery, and Anna the abbeſs, and all the brethren of the mo-"naſtery of St. Oſwald; and Wihiſide the chief magiſtrate, and "all the citizens of Glouceſter, and many more both Engliſh "men and Danes: Wherefore, if he who holds the land ſhall "any ways be incumbred in the ſame, let him make amends out "of his own; but let the land be diſcharged, and return again to "the monaſtery after his death".
[u] Mon. Anglic. [w] MS. Frouc. 2d.
[x] Wharton. Willis. [y] MS. Chron. Glouc. in Bibl. Bodl. [z] Mon Anglic. Rot. Cap. Willis. Wharton.
[a] Leland's Collect. Malmeſbury. [b] Willis Mit. Abb. p. 113. [c] Ib. [d] Leland. Dunelm.
[e] A MS. Extract out of the book of Glouc. now in CCC. lib. Ox.
[f] Mon. Anglic. [g] Mon. Anglic. [h] MS. Frouc.
[i] Willis's Mitr. Abb.

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in 1358 [k], the biſhop of St. David's, with the conſent of his chapter, of Roger de la Warre, lord of Ewias, and of Walter de Monmouth, diſſolved that priory, and united it to the abbey of Glouceſter.

Peter [l], the prior of the abbey, became abbat in the nones of Auguſt, 1104. He encompaſſed the [m] abbey with an excellent ſtone-wall, by the aſſent and aſſiſtance of king Henry the Firſt, and greatly enriched the convent with a collection of valuable books. King Stephen [n] confirmed by his charter the donations made to the abbey; and this abbat, after ſeven years and a half's governance, died on the 16th of the kal. of July, or Auguſt, 1113. Upon his death

William Godemon [o], or Godemor, the prior, was promoted to the abbey; and having obtained great donations to it, and a licence to appoint his ſucceſſor, reſigned in 1130. Retiring to St. Paternum, in Wales, he died on the 3d nones of March, ſays Willis; but according to Mr. Wharton, 3d ides of July, the year after his reſignation. On the [p] 8th ides of March, or May 8, 1122 [q], when the monks were ſinging maſs, and the deacon began the goſpel, the tower was ſet on fire by lightning, and the whole monaſtery was burnt, ſo that all the valuable things therein were deſtroyed, except a few books, and three prieſts veſtments.

Walter de Lacy [r], brother to the founder, or according to ſome, the principal benefactor to Lanthony in Wales, being of the blood-royal of England, was promoted by abbat Godemor, whoſe chaplain he was, and received the benediction from Simon biſhop of Worceſter, on the 3d nones of Auguſt, 1130. At the petition of himſelf and ſome of the nobles, in 1138, king Stephen, by his charter, confirmed the donations made to this abbey. He died on the [s] 6th of the ides of February, 1139, and was buried by Reinaldus, abbat of Eveſham, and Roger, abbat of Tewkeſbury. Hugh Fitz-William [t], the Norman, whoſe family afterwards aſſumed the ſirname of Kilpeck, in 1134, gave to the abbey the priory of Kilpeck, in Herefordſhire, dedicated to St. David. It ſtood from the caſtle [u] above a quarter of a mile.

Gilbert Foliot [w], or Folieth, or Folioth, ſometime a Cluniac monk of Burgundy, being prebendary of Newington, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London, received the benediction [x] from Robert biſhop of Hereford, on Whitſunday the 3d of the ides of June, 1139, or, as 'tis ſaid, was inſtalled [y] on the 11th of the ides of June, 1139. Upon abbat Lacy's death, [z] two of the monks of this abbey were ſent to Gilbert, who was deſigned for abbat; and king Stephen having heard of his excellent probity, at the requeſt of Milo, earl of Hereford, whoſe kinſman Foliot was, granted the government of the abbey to Foliot. In 1148 [a], he was removed to the biſhoprick of Hereford; and thence he was tranſlated to that of London, being a very learned man and a great writer, as may be ſeen in Bale and Godwin [b]. Upon Foliot's removal to Hereford,

Hameline; the ſub-prior was elected the [c] 6th of the calends of October, 1148, and received the benediction from Simon biſhop of Worceſter, on the nones of December. This abbat went to Rome to defend the rights of his monaſtery againſt the archbiſhop of York, who claimed the manors of Leck, Oddington, Standiſh, and Barton, as pertaining to the archbiſhoprick, tho' his predeceſſor Thomas had reſtored them to the abbey, after the time was expired for which they were mortgaged; and obtained ſuch ſucceſs in the affair, that the biſhops of Chicheſter and Lincoln [d], to whom this diſpute was referred by pope Eugenius, adjudged it on the behalf of the abbey, and king Stephen confirmed it; but in 1157, this abbey, for preventing any future controverſy, gave to the archbiſhoprick of York, Oddington, Condicote, and Shurdington, with certain lands; and the archbiſhop, with the aſſent of his chapter, and a general ſynod, renounced all claim to the other particulars. Pope Alexander III, by his bull dated 4th ides of July, in or about the year 1164, confirmed [e] this agreement, and ſays, The controverſy about this matter was agitated before his predeceſſor Adrian, who appointed the biſhops of Saliſbury and Bath to act as his delegates in this matter. He died on the [f] 6th of the ides of March, 1179; in whoſe time very conſiderable donations were made [g] to the abbey. On the 5th of the ides of May [h] the abbey was again burnt.

Thomas Carbonel [i], or Carbonach, prior of St. Cuthlack's, or Guthlac's, near Hereford, was inſtalled the 15th of the cal. of October, 1179, and died the 21ſt of July, 1205. The abbey and great part of the town was burnt in 1204. After him,

Henry Blont, or Blond, the prior, [k] received the benediction from Maugre biſhop of Worceſter, September 29, 1205; and was inſtalled the 6th of the ides, or nones, of October. In 1222, he began to rebuild [l] the tower of the church, which fell down, and committed the management thereof to Helias the ſacriſt. And the ſame year, with the abbat of St. Albans, was [m] appointed a preſident of the chapter of the benedictines at

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[k] MS. Frouc. [l] Willis's Hiſt. M. Abbies. Wharton. [m] Rot. Cap. [n] MS. Frouc. Vid. Appendix, N°. 11. [o] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Hiſt. Mitr. Abb. [p] Ib. Saxon Chron. [q] Glouceſter Book in CCC. Library Oxon. [r] MS. Frouc. 1. [s] Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abb. [t] Mon. Anglic. V. 1. [u] Biſhop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 175. [w] Wharton's Collect. Willis's Mit. Abb. Newcourt's Repert. Eccles. [x] Wharton's Collect. [y] Willis's Mit Abb. [z] Cont. of Flor. Wigorn. [a] Wharton's Coll. Willis's Mitr. Abbies, p. 114, &c.

[b] It is ſaid that he was the firſt biſhop that was tranſlated from one biſhoprick to another in this kingdom.
[c] Wharton's Coll. Willis's M. A. p. 114, &c.
[d] MS. Frouc. 2d Rot. Cap. [e] Cl. Wilkins's Councils V. 2, p. 437. [f] Collect. Wharton. Cl. Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 114. [g] Mon. Anglic. [h] Collect. out of MS. book of Glouc. [i] Wharton's Collect. Willis's Mit. Abb. 114. [k] Collect. Wharton. [l] Willis's Mit. Abb. [m] Reinerus de Congreg. Nigror. Monachor. in Anglia.

Berrmondſey. The abbey was twice deſtroyed [a] by lightning during his government, viz. in 1214, and in 1223. He died the 10th of the kalends of September, 1224, and was ſucceeded by

Thomas de Bredone [o], or Breden, the prior, who received the benediction at Worceſter, October 7, 1224. This abbat [p] died in 1228.

Henry Foliot [q], or Foleth, or Folet, prior of the cell at Bromfield, ſucceeding, received the benediction from William de Blois, biſhop of Worceſter, in 1228. He was a great benefactor to the abbey, and built a handſome tower in 1237; two years after which he made an aqueduct to ſerve the convent with water; he likewiſe vaulted part of the church; and ſometime before his death began a new tower at the weſt end. In 1230 [r], or 1231 [s], he appointed twenty marks yearly out of the church of Newport, in Glamorganſhire, for the charity of the abbey, in French wine and waſtel. About 1236 [t], for 30 marks, he granted to the burgeſſes of the town, the free common for their cattle, between the bridge of Glouceſter and old Leden; and Common in Preſtham, and all the meadows of the abbat beyond Severn, on the weſt ſide, after the hay was carried off, except the meadows belonging to foreign manors. Ralph de Willington [u], and Olympias, his wife, having at their own charges built our lady's [v] chapel, in the church-yard of St. Peter's, for two foreign prieſts, and a clerk to attend them; and erected a houſe within the precincts of the abbey for their habitation, the abbey received lands to the yearly value of 8*l.* 7*s.* for their maintenance and ſupport, whereupon the abbat and convent, extolling their extraordinary liberality to the abbey, particularly in this gift, covenant with them to keep all the buildings in good repair, and allow the chaplains a ſufficient corrody; that every year on the day of Ralph's death this agreement ſhall be read before the brethren; and he, Olympias, and all their anceſtors and ſucceſſors, in a full chapter, ſhall be abſolved to be partakers of all the good works done in the abbey, and in the churches pertaining to them; that on the day of his death the ſervice ſhall be performed as fully as for a monk, and that yearly; and that this agreement might continue inviolable, the convent in full chapter pronounced the bleſſing of God to all thoſe that keep it; and his curſe, as far as they ſay lay in their power, to the violaters thereof. The abbey, under their common ſeal, confirmed and gave this agreement to Ralph; and Ralph ſealed and gave another part to the abbey, to be kept by them. Tho' this chapel [x], we are told, was finiſhed in 1227, yet the agreement concerning it was made by abbat Foliet and the convent. This abbat died on the ides of July, 1243, And

Walter de St. John [y], the prior, received the benediction at Baſinger, on the 4th of the nones of October, and dying the ſame year, upon the day whereon he was to have been inſtalled,

John de Felda [z], or De la Felde, the precentor, received the benediction Dec. 6, 1243, and was inſtalled on the 12th following. He finiſhed the weſt tower on the ſouth part of the front, and in 1246, pulled down the old refectory, and began a new one. In 1251 [a], the abbey became indebted to the value of 3000 marks. The biſhop of Worceſter, to whom they had applied for relief, excluded and forbade the reception of ſtrangers, and retrenched the hoſpitality of the abbey. The abbat died the 6th of the kalends of April, 1263, and was ſucceeded by his chaplain,

Reginald de Homme [b], or Hamme, who was inſtalled the ſame year on the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul. At his entrance he [c] found the abbey in debt 1500 marks, by loſſes and misfortunes, which he could not repay, tho' he was in ſome meaſure relieved by king Edward the Firſt [d], who, in 1272, took the abbey into his protection, and appointed a commiſſioner that might take care for the obſervance of his grant, and keep all perſons from damaging or moleſting the abbey. And afterwards, the ſame king rebuilt a gate on the ſouth ſide of the abbey, which is now called by his name, but before was ſtiled Lich-gate. In 1264 [e], this abbat, together with the biſhop of Worceſter, procured a truce to be made between the barons that were in the town of Glouceſter, and prince Edward, the king's ſon, who had taken the caſtle from the barons. And in 1274, being proctor of the whole dioceſe of Worceſter, by ſpecial order from the pope, the biſhop of Worceſter being by infirmity detained at home, he was at the council of Lyons, and died on the ides of Sept. 1284. In 1283 [f], John Giffard, baron of Brimsfield, built Glouceſter college in Oxford for thirteen monks, whom he choſe out of this convent, to be improved in learning; and on the feaſt of St. John the evangeliſt, in the preſence,

[a] Mon. Anglic. [o] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abbies, p. 114. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. [r] Collect. MS. Chron. [s] Annal. Wig. in Angl. Sacra.
[t] Orig. in Cuſt. City. [u] MS. Frouc. 2.
[v] In this century the appointment of particular prieſts to officiate at the Virgin's chapel began to take place in England.
[x] Annal. Wig. in Anglia Sacra. [y] Ib. Collect. Wharton. Willis's Account of Mit. Abb. 114. [z] Ib.
[a] MS. Frouc. 2d Part. Collect. Wharton. In the donation of the particulars given to Glouceſter abbey, in Manaſtic. Anglic. 'tis ſaid, That in 1260, John Deffeld purchaſed of Lawrence de Chandos, knight, 55 acres of arable land in Brockworth, and 40 acres of incloſure, and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained 300 acres; but probably he only contracted for theſe particulars, and did not pay for them, which made the abbey ſo much in debt at his death. For in MS. A. 5. is a deed of conveyance to abbat Reginald from the ſaid Sir Lawrence de Chandos, and moſt of the particulars of Brockworth and Bockholt, which he had granted to abbat John, and another deed to abbat Reginald, whereby he granted and confirmed all the lands, &c. which his predeceſſor had of the ſaid Sir Lawrence. In this MS. but before theſe two grants, are ſeveral deeds whereby the ſaid Sir Lawrence granted many particulars in Brockworth and Buckholt. And I ſuppoſe the ſeal and payment was not quite finiſhed before the grant and confirmation was made to this Reginald.
[b] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. [c] Sir R. A.
[d] Prinne's Intol. Uſurp. V. 3, p. 126. [e] R. of Glouc. p. 343. [f] Mon. Anglic. V. 1, p. 541. Stevens's Addit. V. 1. p. 337, &c. Annal. Wig. in Ang. Sac. MS. Chron. Dr. Hutton's Antiq. Oxf. &c. &c.

ſence, and agreeable to the will of Giffard, abbat Homme was introduced into it. Other monaſteries of Benedictines afterwards partook of the benefit of this houſe; and their lodgings were called agreeable to their names. That part called Glouceſter lodgings, as appears by the arms of the abbey at the entrance thereof, ſtill remains, and is the habitation of the provoſt of this houſe, which has lately changed its name of Glouceſter college, afterwards Glouceſter-hall, into Worceſter college. This abbey was obliged to maintain three or four of their monks here, and allowed each of them 15 marks *per ann.* The church of Chipping-Norton[g], co. Oxon, was appropriated for their ſuſtenance. This Reginald de Hamme appears to be the firſt abbat of this church, who was ſummoned to parliament, and that was, for the firſt time, according to Dugdale, 49° H. 3.

John Gamages[h], or de Gamages, or Gag, prior of St. Cuthlacks, a perſon very religious, and of an honourable family, upon de Homme's death, was inſtalled on St. Andrew's day, 1284, and confirmed Nov. the 20th following. In 1303[i], abbat Gamages pulled down the old dormitory, and began a new one, which was finiſhed by his ſucceſſor in 1313. On July 16, 34° Edw. 1.[k] in conſideration of a fine paid to the king, he obtained a charter for regulating the vacancies of the abbey, by which the abbey was granted to the prior and convent, to be the keepers of it 'till the abbat elected had received the temporalties. For every vacancy, whether it continued four months or not, they were to pay 200 marks; and if it continued longer than that time, to pay according to that rate. In 1298[l], on the morrow after St. Barnabas, William de Brok, a monk, afterwards prior of this abbey, was an inceptor in divinity, under the chancellor of Oxford, and was the firſt Benedictine monk in England who took the degree of doctor in it. At his veſpers Lawrence Honſum, S.T.B. a monk of this place, was reſpondent; and at his inception were the abbat, with his monks, priors, obedientiaries, clerks, eſquires, and ſeveral noblemen, to the number of 100 in all; the abbats of Weſtminſter, Redynge, Abendon, Eveſham, Malmeſbury, many priors and monks, with divers rewards and exerciſes. All other prelates almoſt of the whole province of Canterbury of this order, who were abſent, ſent exerciſes; and ſo this inception was finiſhed to the honour of this abbey, and of the whole order. About the feaſt of St. Hillary[m], 1305, this abbat made a ſumptuous feaſt in the great hall in the court of the abbey, when the king's juſtices ſat at Glouceſter upon the inquiſition of Traylbaſton. There were 30 knights, the priors of Lanthony and St. Oſwald, with other eccleſiaſticks, and many of the more honourable perſons of the whole county, at this entertainment, which was ſo well managed, that the juſtices and other barons preſent expreſſed their higheſt approbation of it. On Epiphany day[n], 1300, a ſudden fire ſurrounded the monaſtery, and conſumed the cloiſter, belfry, and the great chamber, with other buildings adjoining. This abbat having, by his frugal management[o], brought the abbey out of debt, and increaſed their ſtock of ſheep to 10,000, after he had lived[p] ſixty-two years a monk of the convent, over which he had preſided as abbat twenty-three, he died 15 kal. May, 1307, and was buried with great honour, by the biſhop of Worceſter, being attended by ſeveral abbats to his grave, without the choir near the door of the cloiſters, where his brother Sir Richard Gamages had been interred.

John Thokey[q], or Toky, or Chokey, the ſub-prior, was elected May 1, 1307, received the benediction at Hartlebury, 8 kal. July, ſays Willis, but ſome MS. papers in my cuſtody ſay June, and that he was inſtalled on the 29th of that month. In 1313[r], he was excommunicated for reſiſting the prior of Worceſter's viſitation in the vacancy of the ſee; but an award being made concerning it, the biſhop of Worceſter, September 2, 1314, abſolved the abbey, and required the official of the archdeacon of Worceſter to publiſh it. At or before 14° E. 2. as appears by the king's patent then granted, the abbey had licence to appropriate the church of Haitherope, to find chaplains in the charnel houſe built by Peter Fox, in the abbey church-yard. *(Biſhop Tanner's Not. Monaſt.)* During his government[s], king Edward the Second being barbarouſly murdered at Berkeley caſtle, this abbat fetched him in his chariot from the caſtle, the abbats of Kingſwood, Briſtol and Malmeſbury being afraid to do it, and with his convent, ſolemnly robed, accompanied with a proceſſion of the whole city, honourably received him; which afterwards proved ſo fortunate to Glouceſter, ſuch numbers flocking to ſee and pay their devotions to his relicks, that a great part of the church was built out of the offerings made on that occaſion. Our abbat, in 1318, rebuilt the ſouth aile, and did ſeveral other benefactions; but at length growing old and infirm, he reſigned in 1329, and died ſoon after. February 28, 2° E. 3.[t] the king, with the conſent of parliament, in conſideration of the expences which the abbey had been at in celebrating his father's funeral, granted, That upon every vacancy of the abbey, they ſhould compound with the king at the rate of 100 marks for the ſpace of a year; but that all knights fees holden of the abbey, eſcheats and preſentations to their churches, which ſhould fall in the time of the vacancy, ſhould belong to the king. The prior, as preſident, and the convent, ſhould keep

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[g] MS. Frouc. [h] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[i] Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. [k] MS. Frouc. 1.
[l] MS. Chron. Glouc. [m] Ib. [n] Antiq. Eccles. Brit. p. 291. [o] Sir R. A.
[p] Willis's Mit. Abb. Annal Wigorn. in Anglia Sacra, V. 1.
[q] Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. [r] MS. Frouc. 1
[s] Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. [t] MS. Frouc.

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the abbey in ſafe cuſtody, 'till another perſon was admitted thereto. The eſcheator, or the ſheriff, upon a vacancy, to make only ſimple ſeiſin within the abbey, and ſo to depart.

John Wigmore[u], or Wygmor, the prior, by the procurement of abbat Thokey, was promoted in 1329. He gave an exceeding rich, embroidered garment, to be worn on the feſtival of the pentecoſt. While he was prior, he rebuilt the great chamber of the abbat, near the garden of the infirmary. He alſo built [v] the great grange at Highnam from the foundation; the chamber of the abbat next the great hall, with a little hall adjoining to it, and a chapel. He was well ſkilled in mechanicks, and delighted in other arts. He began St. Andrew's aile, which in ſix years he finiſhed in a beautiful manner, out of the oblations made at the tomb of king Edward the Second, which was ſo frequented by perſons coming hither in devotion, that the city of Glouceſter was ſcarce ſufficient to receive them; and their offerings were ſo great, that 'tis thought they would have been enough to have built the whole church. This abbat obtained [x] of the king, Oct. 3, 10° E. 3. a grant to the abbey of the hundred of Dudſton, co. Glouceſter, with all its emoluments and appurtenances, at the fee farm rent of 12*l. per ann.* Dying, the 12th of the kalends of March, 1337, he was buried on the ſouth ſide, near the entrance of the choir, which he built, with a ſquare ſtone pulpit over the weſt door, and which in the year 1718, was demoliſhed to make room for the organ.

Adam de Staunton [y], the prior, ſucceeded the ſame year. He built the great vault of the choir, and the ſtalls on the prior's ſide of it, as alſo the vineyard-houſe, out of the oblations [z] made at the tomb of king Edward the Second, by his ſon king Edward the Third, queen Philippa, prince Edward, and ſeveral of the nobility and gentry. The king gave a ſhip of gold, and another ſhip, which, at the entreaty of the abbat and convent, was redeemed at the price of 100*l.* The prince offered a croſs of gold, having in its compoſition a part of the great croſs, and a ruby. Theſe oblations muſt have been of great value, for this abbat, notwithſtanding his great expences in building, left 1000 marks in the treaſury. In 1338 [a], he was one of the two preſidents of the chapter of the Benedictines at Northampton. June 25, 19° Edw. 3. by exchange, he [b] obtained for the abbey the manor of King's-Barton, adjoining to Glouceſter, with ſeveral other particulars. And dying, in 1351, was buried at the altar of St. Thomas, which his brother, John de Staunton, had [c] rebuilt. February 20, 17° Edw. 3. [d] the moveables and immoveables of the abbey were valued at 287*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* and the members of the convent, July 28, 1348, were thirty-ſix.

Thomas Horton, the ſacriſt, ſucceeded, being choſen by way of compromiſe. He received the benediction at Cheltenham, from the biſhop of Hereford, by leave of the biſhop of Worceſter, Dec. 4, 1351; and had the temporalties granted to him the 12th of the ſame month. He adorned his church with abundance of veſtments, and cauſed the great altar, and the preſbbytery, to be made, together with St. Paul's aile, and the great hall wherein the parliament was holden in the year 1378, during the ſeſſion of which, the king, and his whole court, were lodged in the abbey. In the refectory [e] there was treating concerning the laws of arms. The common hall was deſigned for the lords in parliament, and there was a chamber, which for its elegance was antiently called the king's, appointed for the ſecret council of the nobles: and in the chapter-houſe was the common council of parliament. After this abbat had governed twenty-ſix years, being very aged and infirm, he reſigned November 8, 1377; and dying ſeventeen weeks and three days afterwards, was buried under a flat ſtone in the north part of the tranſept, or great croſs aile. Nov. 20, 1° R. 2. the king confirmed ſeveral charters of his progenitors to the abbey; and among the reſt, that of king Edward the Third, concerning the vacancy of the abbey. 'Tis probable this was done to preſerve good order in the proceedings before the enſuing election of the abbat; for the king, under his great ſeal, ſent a writ to the barons of the exchequer, in the diſpute about the ſum of money due for the vacancy, prohibiting them to give any moleſtation to the abbey, in any thing contrary to his charter.

John Boyfield [f], or de Boyfeld, the præcentor, was elected 6 kal. Dec. 1377, and received the benediction from the biſhop of Hereford, at Whytebourn, on Sunday before Chriſtmas; was inſtalled December 24, and had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 31ſt of the ſame month. Mr. Wharton ſays, he obtained from the pope the uſe of the pontificals for himſelf and ſucceſſors; but probably this was done by his ſucceſſor, Walter Froucester. Dying on the 3d of the kalends of January, 1381, in the fourth year of his government, he was buried in St. Paul's aile, near abbat Horton. In 1380 [h], there were fifty-four monks in this convent, with an abbat, and 200 officers or ſervants; the yearly income was then 1700 marks. The revenue [i] of the abbey being much leſſened by extraordinary inundations, peſtilences, and other calamities, and being continually fre-

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[u] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abb.
[v] MS. Chron. [x] MS. Frouc.
[y] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. [z] Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Chron. Sir R. A. [a] Reinerus de Congreg. Nigror. Monachor.
[b] MS. Frouc.
[c] This altar is mentioned in MS. Frouc. 2, when David Dunning and Walter Heich were præpoſiti Glouc. alſo when William Sumery and John Fitz Roger Symon were præpoſiti thereof. So that this altar, in abbat Staunton's time, was but repaired.
[d] Orig. Papers. [e] MS. Chron. [f] MS. Frouc.
[g] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[h] Original Papers now remaining.
[i] MS. Frouc.

of

quented by gueſts, as well poor foreigners as thoſe of this kingdom, the expences were ſo very great as to require the appropriation of St. Mary de Lode to defray them.

Walter Frouceſter[k], or Frouceſtre, or Frouceſtor, or Fronceſter, the chamberlain, was elected in January, and inſtalled the 14th of February, 1381. The abbey was afterwards[l] ſued for not paying the 200 marks, according to the charter of king Edward the Firſt, but it was determined that they were no longer due on account of the vacancy. He procured from pope[m] Urban, by the intereſt of the duke of Glouceſter and others, a grant for himſelf and the abbats his ſucceſſors, of the mitre, ring, ſandals, and dalmatic: Alſo, that he might give the ſolemn benediction at veſpers, matins and at table, ſo that no biſhop or legate of the apoſtolic ſee were preſent. He alſo[n] obtained a diſpenſation for eating of fleſh in the abbey, from ſeptuageſima to quinquageſima Sunday inclusive. He made the[o] ſumptuous and beautiful great cloiſters, concerning which ſee the account of the cathedral church. He took great care and pains to collect and tranſcribe the records belonging to this abbey. And dying in 1412, was buried in a chapel at the ſouth-weſt part of the choir, under the arch of the tower, where his graveſtone now remains, which appears to have had his effigy, mitre, &c. on it in braſs, which are now torn off. There was an anniverſary kept[p] for him in the church of Chipping-Norton, co. Oxon, 'till the time of the diſſolution; and ſix cloth gowns were given to ſix poor men, and ſome other particulars were then yearly diſtributed there, as well as in the churches of St. Mary de Lode, and of the Holy Trinity in Glouceſter. In his time[q] the number of monks was forty-five, with an abbat and two hundred officers or ſervants, the income being the ſame as in the time of his predeceſſor.

Hugh de Morton[r], or Moreton, ſucceeding, had the temporalties reſtored to him May 27, 13° H. 4. on whoſe death, which happened *ann.* 1420,

John Morwent[s], Marewent, or Marlwent, called erroneouſly by Camden, in his *Britannia*, Nicholas Marwent, chamberlain of the abbey, had the temporalties reſtored to him July 14, 8° H. 5. He made the weſt front, and erected the ſtately porch and two pillars, one on each ſide of the body of the church at the weſt end; intending, if he had lived, to have made the whole body of like work.[t] Auguſt 2, 7° H. 6.[u] a compoſition was made between the abbey and the town, whereby the lane under the ſouth wall of the abbey was granted to the bailiffs and burgeſſes. Their ſerjeants were impowered to carry their maces before the bailiffs in the abbey; and the bailiffs or their ſerjeants might execute any of the king's writs, ſummonſes, &c. within the abbey, except upon the abbat, monks, their domeſtick ſervants, or counſellors. March 2, 9° H. 6.[w] the king, before he travelled beyond the ſeas, came to this abbey, and made an oblation. May 10, 1437[x], this abbat occurs as prolocutor for the religious, and exhibited for them a ſchedule with certain particulars at the convocation: And dying in 1437, had for his ſucceſſor

Richard Boulars[y], or Boulers, or Bolers, or Butler, who, November 12, 16° H. 6. had the temporalties reſtored to him. In 1440, he was offered the biſhoprick of Landaff, but refuſed it. In 1444[z], being appointed by the king to go to Rome, and other places, where his attendance might be required for a conſiderable time, the prior and convent granted him 400 *l. per ann.* out of the profits of the abbey, during his abſence. July 20, 25° H. 6, 1447[a], there was another compoſition made between the abbey and the bailiffs of the town, by which *int. al.* the bailiffs and burgeſſes were to have free common, and dig earth, in the Common Ham; and to have the uſe of the water of Fulbrook, at the upper north-gate; of the lane under the ſouth wall of the abbey, and of the two water-mills at the weſt-gate: And the abbey to enjoy the ſtone wall within fifteen foot of land in breadth within it, from St. John's Church-yard to the blind-gate. After Michaelmas[b], 1450, Richard duke of York, then at variance with king Henry the Sixth, took this abbat, and ſent him priſoner to the caſtle of Ludlow; but the ſame year[c] he was advanced to the ſee of Hereford, which he held 'till his removal to Litchfield. The motto which he uſed when abbat, was, MEMENTO, MEMENTO; by ſome thought prophetical, and interpreted, *Remember, remember, this abbey muſt be diſſolved*; but ſays Dr. Fuller[d], I like the text better than the comment, and there is more humility in the motto than ſolidity in the interpretation. Bowlers[e], when biſhop of Litchfield, by his laſt will, dated March 23, 1458, and proved on the 10th of April following, gave his books to the library of this abbey.

Thomas Sebroke[f], or Seabroke, being elected, after Boulars was advanced to the ſee of Hereford, had the temporalties reſtored to him February 16, 29° H. 6. 1450. He pulled down the old tower, and began the building of that ſtately one in the

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[k] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. [l] MS. Frouc.
[m] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Chron.
[n] MS. Chron. [o] Willis's Mit. Abb. Leland's Itin. In ſome MS. Collections now in my cuſtody, 'tis ſaid, abbat Frowceſter began the building of a neat cloiſter, whoſe cieling and ornamental workmanſhip are nowhere ſurpaſſed. All the windows along the ſouth cloiſter are contrived for writing places for the uſe of the monaſtery, and at the weſt end of the north cloiſter there are many neat waſhing places near the refectory, for the convenience of the monks before and after their repaſt.
[p] MS. Malv. 2. [q] Orig. Paper. Scac. Cap.
[r] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[s] Ib. MS. Chron.
[t] See Account of the Cathedral Church.
[u] An Antient Copy in the cuſtody of the abbey.
[w] Scac. Cap. [x] Synod. Anglic. p. 65.
[y] Collect Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. [z] Scac. Cap.
[a] An Old Book in the cuſtody of the city.
[b] Speed's Chron. in the year. [c] Willis's Mit. Abb.
[d] Ch. Hiſt. l. 6. p. 334.
[e] Willis's Survey of Litchfield, p. 390.
[f] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 117.

middle of the church; but he died before it was finiſhed, having firſt committed the care of it to Robert Tully, a monk of this abbey, who was afterwards biſhop of St. David's, as appears by the inſcription yet remaining at the bottom of the choir, over the arch of the tower;

Hoc quod digeſtum ſpecularis opuſque politum,
Tullij hæc ex onere Seabroke Abbate jubente.

which is thus rendered in the laſt edition of Camden's *Britannia*:

This fabric which you ſee, exact and neat,
The abbat charged the monk to make compleat.

On the ſouth wall under the tower are his arms, viz. *Ermine, a cinquefoil ſable.* His motto, FIAT VOLUNTAS DOMINI, ſome perſons have interpreted to denote, *If this abbey muſt be diſſolved, the will of the Lord be done.* But the ſame may be ſaid of this [h] as was of his predeceſſor's. His name, motto and arms, which now remain on many bricks beyond the biſhop's throne, ſhew that he paved the choir. He died in 1457, and was buried in a chapel at the ſouth-weſt end of the choir, where his effigy is placed at length, in white alabaſter, in his *pontificalibus*. In or about abbat Seabroke's time, John Twynning, a monk of this abbey, built from the foundation the great inn, called the New Inn, in the upper north-gate ſtreet, to the great profit and advantage of the abbey. This inn, according to tradition, was intended for the reception of pilgrims.

Richard Hanley [i], or Hauley, or Haulaces, received the temporalties March 11, 36° H. 6. He [k] began the rebuilding of our Lady's chapel at the eaſt end of the church, and died in 1472.

William Ferley [l], or Farley, a monk of the abbey, was confirmed April 22, 1472, received the benediction April 23, and had the temporalties reſtored to him the 1ſt of May following. He finiſhed the rebuilding of the chapel, which his predeceſſor had begun; and 18° Edw. 4. [m] with the abbats of Malmeſbury and Winchcombe, as deputies of the king, received the fealty of Thomas Compton, abbat of Cirenceſter.

John Malverne [n], or Mulverne, had the temporalties reſtored to him December 17, 14° H. 7. and died about Auguſt [o] 13, 15° H. 7. In the time of the vacancy [p] after his death, the monks were at ſuch variance, and committed ſuch enormities, in making intereſt for the abbacy, that the king, with his privy council, directed a mandate to the prior, as preſident of the abbey, commanding him to puniſh all the offenders, and to keep the abbey in due order during the vacancy. The election to be examined according to law by the king's council. At length

Thomas Branche [q], or Braunche, a monk of the abbey, was elected Auguſt 31, 1500; confirmed by Dr. Wodyngton [r], vicar-general of the biſhop of Worceſter; received the benediction September 15, and had the temporalties reſtored to him October 19, following. He died July 1, 1510. After his death [s], as after his predeceſſors, a like mandate was ſent to the prior for the government of the monks, who, on the vacancy, had committed many diſorders. July 9, the abbey obtained a *congé d' elire*, and thereupon

John Newton [t], alias Browne, D.D. the king's chaplain, (who, about the year 1478, took upon him the order of St. Benedict in this abbey, and was at the time of his election prior of St. Cuthlack's near Hereford) was elected on the 30th of July, 1510, confirmed the 22d of November, had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 28th, and was inſtalled December 6, following, notwithſtanding the violent oppoſition made againſt his election, when there were forty-eight monks in the abbey and ſixteen in the cell, by John Huntley, the cellarer, with ſixteen monks of his ſide, and their appeal againſt it to the biſhop of Worceſter. In the year [u] 1512 and 1513, 5° H. 8. there were ſuch great diviſions and animoſities between the town and abbey, on account of common, which was ſaid to be witholden from the town by the abbey and its tenants, that the townſmen, to near the number of two hundred, aſſembled themſelves, and wounded ſome of the ſervants of the abbey; therefore a letter was ſent from the king's privy council on the behalf of the abbey, commanding the mayor, under the penalty of appearing at the ſtar-chamber, of paying 100*l.* and of forfeiting the liberties of the town, to ſuppreſs theſe diſturbers, and keep the town and abbey in quiet, 'till the diſpute ſhould be determined. October 27, 5° H. 8. [w] an agreement between the town and abbey having been firſt made, and the mayor firſt having ſent a letter of complaint to the abbey, an award was made by the abbat of Winchcombe, the prior of Lanthony, and ſeveral others concerning the matter; but, it ſeems, this was inſufficient, for in the time of his ſucceſſor, Feb. 6, 9° H. 8. a compoſition was made between the abbey and the town about this affair; and the 20th of March, 10° H. 8. another award was made, relating to the tenants of the abbey at Maiſmore. This abbat died January 15, 5° H. 8.

William Malvern [x], alias Parker, B.D. maſter of the work, called at his predeceſſor's election [y], *Baccalaureus Opponens*, and alſo *Proponens*, was elected on the 4th of May, 1514; confirmed at Glouceſter on the 1ſt of June following, and had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 6th of Auguſt, 1515. Upon the requeſt of the univer-

[h] Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. l. 6, p. 334.
[i] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[k] Willis's Mit. Abb.
[l] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[m] MS.
[n] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[o] MS. Br. and N.
[p] Ib.
[q] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Survey, and his Mit. Abb.
[r] MS. Br. and N.
[s] Ibb.
[t] Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Br. and N. Willis's Survey.
[u] An old book in the cuſtody of the city.
[w] Ib.
[x] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Survey, and Hiſt. of Mit. Abb.
[y] MS. N.

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ſity of Oxford, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1524[z], he compiled a compendious hiſtory of this abbey, printed in the 2d volume of Robert of Glouceſter's *Chronicle*. In March, 1525, cardinal Wolſey, by his commiſſary Dr. Allen, exerciſed a legantine viſitation in the abbey, when their yearly revenues, according to common account, amounted to 1022*l.* 15*s.* 1*d. ob.* and the abbey acknowledged themſelves indebted to the cardinal in 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d. q.* The clergy of the kingdom having incurred a *premunire* for acknowledging and receiving the cardinal's authority from Rome, 22° H. 8. they compounded with the king for a fine of 200,000*l.* of which this abbey paid 500*l.* as its proportion. This abbat adorned the ſouth, or king Edward's gate, belonging to the abbey; enlarged the gate (demoliſhed ſince in the beginning of the year 1722) leading to the buildings which now conſtitute the epiſcopal palace; repaired, or rebuilt, great part of the palace, then the abbat's houſe; rebuilt, or repaired, the great houſe at Prinknerſh; built the tower at Barnwood, the neat veſtry at the north end of the croſs aile; and erected a handſome chapel on the north ſide of the choir, juſt below the tomb of king Edward the Second, wherein is a ſtately tomb erected for this abbat, and an altar monument, with his effigy in white marble, lying at full length on it, in his *pontificalibus*, with a mitre and paſtoral ſtaff, and his arms, which were, *Sable, a bordure engrailed or, charged with eight pellets, a buck paſſant between three pheons of the ſecond*; which arms were 'till lately remaining on the gates, &c. abovementioned. Some perſons have expounded this abbat's motto, MERSOS REATU SUSCITA, *Raiſe up thoſe that are drowned in guiltineſs*, as prophetical, in relation to king Henry the Eighth's raiſing the abbey into a biſhoprick; but Dr. Fuller gives the ſame anſwer to this, as he does to the mottos of his predeceſſors Boulars and Sebroke. In his time, [a] Oſberne, the cellarer, made a ſquare tower north-weſt of the churchyard, part of which is the gate leading to St. Mary de Lode's church; and repaired the old Ram oppoſite St. John's church, in the upper north-gate-ſtreet, over the door of which are the following lines, cut in wood, ſtill remaining:

En ruinoſa dom⁹ quōdā quā tūc renovavit
Monachus urban⁹ Oſburne John rite vocatus.

This abbat, Richard Skidmor, and other monks to the number of thirty-four, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and he continued abbat 'till the diſſolution, ſoon after which he died. I have been told that he was a younger brother of the family of the Parkers, of Hasfield, in the county of Glouceſter; and that after the diſſolution, he retired to them, and there continued for the remainder of his life.

The whole number of abbats was thirty-two, and not thirty-three, as Sir Robert Atkyns makes them, by reckoning Malvern and Parker as two diſtinct perſons, whereas, according to Cl. Wharton, and Anthony Wood, they are only different names for the ſame man.

The abbey was ſurrendered the 2d of January[b], 31° H. 8. by Gabriel Moreton, the prior, and the monks, under the conventual ſeal, when 'twas valued at 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d. per ann.* according to Dugdale, but 1550*l.* 4*s.* 5*d. ob.* according to Speed. In another account[c] is the ſame value which Speed mentions, and the clear yearly ſum 1430*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* excluſive of its cells, which are valued diſtinctly. Out of theſe revenues the king's commiſſioners aſſigned the following penſions: To *Gabriel Morton[d], the prior, 20*l.* which was alſo confirmed to him by patent, dated on the 10th of February following. To Edward Bennet, late receyvour, 20*l.* Thomas Kingſwood 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* William Morwent, Edmund Wotton, John Wigmore, chamberer, Walter Standley, 10*l.* each. *Thomas Hartland, hoſteler, *Humphry Barkeley, Richard Anſelm, kitchener, 8*l.* each. *William Newport, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *William Auguſteyn, 6*l.* Thomas Lee, profeſſed and no prieſt, *William Symes, alias Deane, 100 *ſol.* each. Thoſe before whoſe names the aſteriſm is prefixed, continued unpreferred, and received their penſions in 1553; and at the ſame time the following penſions were paid to others who were ſometime monks here. To Thomas Saybroke, 13*l.* 6*s* 8*d.* John Terris, alias Clyfford, 10*l.* William Burford, 8*l.* Chriſtopher Horton, 6*l.* There remained alſo 32*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in fees, and 69*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, charged on the revenues of the late abbey.

The arms of the Abbey were *Gules, two keys in ſaltire, ſurmounted by a ſword in pale argent.*

Of the monks were, the abbat; the chief prior; the ſecond, or ſub-prior; the third prior; the cellarer; the ſub-cellarer; the almoner, frequently called the almoner of Standiſh; the ſub-almoner; the præcentor; the ſacriſt; the keeper of the hoſtiliary; the chamberlain; the keeper of the infirmary; the keeper of the refectory; the maſter of the churches; the maſter or keeper of St. Mary's chapel; the monk of the vill or town; the kitchener; the maſter of the work; certain monks called *Scholares Oxon*, reſiding in Glouceſter college there. All theſe had particular lands, rents, or profits given to, or aſſigned for, their ſeveral offices.

Of the monks were alſo, the chaplain of the abbey; the ſuccentor; the ſub-ſacriſt; the third ſacriſt; the chaplain of the abbat; the ſub-chaplain; the batchelor opponent.

Other officers were, the chief ſteward; the under ſteward; the receiver general; the phyſician;

[z] M. S. Malvern, V. 1 and 2, wherein are contained ſeveral particulars following relating to him.
[a] Leland's Itin.
[b] Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation.
[c] Steven's Suppl. to Mon. Anglic. p. 33. Notes ro Tanner's Not. Monaſt. p. 137.
[d] Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abb. and Addenda thereto.

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the attorney of the abbey; the chief porter; the under porters; the ſteward of Stanley priory; the ſteward of Ewenny; the ſteward of the ſacriſt; the ſteward of the maſter of the work; the ſteward of the almoner; the ſteward of the chamberlain; the ſteward of the manor of Standiſh; the clerk of the exchequer, or treaſury, or of the cellarer, and regiſter of the abbey; the auditor of the accounts of the abbey; the ſerjeant at mace in Glouceſter; the maſter of the choiriſters, organ, and the grammar-ſchool; the plumber; the keeper of the pantry; the attorney for the buſineſs of the abbey in the king's exchequer; the taylor; the ſteward of Hinton, Buckland, and Clifford; the keeper of the ſealing-axe for marking their trees; the abbat's ſecretary; the bailiff of the following places, *viz.* Barton-Regis, Matſon, Kylpeck, Frouceſter, Brockthrop, Ampney, Barnwood, Wotton, Laberton, Upton, Eſtington, Longford; the barker; the principal or chief ſhepherd; ſeveral other ſhepherds; ſeveral clerks of the abbey and abbot; the bailiff of Dudſton and King's-Barton; the valet of the brewhouſe; the boy, or helper of the brewhouſe; the valet of the vineyard at Over; the auditor of the accounts of the farmers of the lands belonging to the cellarer; the ſerjeant, or valet, of the refectory; the valet of the horſes; the bailiff of Stanley St. Leonard's, Ruddle, Rudge, or Farley; the valet of the hoſtiliar; the keeper, or woodward of Buckholt wood; the keeper of Bird wood; the bailiff of Standiſh; the hayward of Portham, Poolmead, Oxeleſowe and archdeacon's mead, or of all the hay meadows near Glouceſter; the woodward of Woolridge; the woodward of Boldonne; the woodward of Standiſh; the collector of Wotton, Northlech, Churcham, Frouceſter, Newport, Barnwood, Kylpeck, Linkenholt, Maiſmore, Ampney, Ullenwike, Buckland, Highneham, Matſon, Brompton, Rudford, Duntſburne, Longford, Barton-Abbats.

Thus we ſee how many different offices there were in one of theſe great monaſteries, an account of whom and their reſpective duties may be ſeen in *Fuller's Church Hiſtory*.

Beſide the priory of Ewias, and the priory of Kilpeck, this abbey had four other cells, which were ſubordinate to it in ſeveral reſpects, *viz.*

1. The priory of St. Cuthlack[a], or Guthlac, formerly conſiſting of a provoſt and ſecular canons, without Biſhopgate-ſtreet, in the eaſt ſuburbs of the city of Hereford. It had a prior, præcentor[b], a ſub-prior, and three monks; the ordering, placing, or amoving of whom was at the will of the abbat of St. Peter's. In 1101, this priory, with all the revenues belonging to the collegiate church, was given to the abbey, by Hugh de Lacy. The priory, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Guthlac, valued, according to Speed and Dugdale, at 121*l.* 3*s.* 3*d. ob.* or as in another account, 169*l.* 19*s.* 6*d. ob.* was granted 34° H. 8. to John ap Rice.

2. The priory of Ewenny[c], or Gwenny, or Wenny, in Glamorganſhire. In 1141, Maurice of London gave lands and poſſeſſions to the abbey, for the eſtabliſhment of a priory there. It conſiſted of a prior and two monks, who were alſo at the diſpoſal of the abbat. The donations to it were confirmed by William archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his metropolitical viſitation, November 3, 1384; and by king Henry the Eighth, May 5, in the 8th year of his reign. The abbey, in conſequence of a letter from the king, on the 28th of Feb. 28° H. 8. granted this cell, with its appurtenances, except the advowſons and preſentations to churches, to Edward Carne, L. L. D. for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.* 10*s.* and to maintain three monks there, during the life of Edmund Wotton, the prior; afterwards only two monks, one of whom ſhould be prior. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and was valued at its diſſolution at 59*l.* 4*s. clare*, or according to other accounts, 71*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. ob.* or 78*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and granted, 37° H. 8. to Edward Carn.

3. Stanley St. Leonard's[d], in the county of Glouceſter, a ſmall monaſtery of prior and canons, founded in the church of St. Leonard, by Roger de Berkeley, who, with the conſent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, the prior, gave it to the abbey in 1146, as their cell for benedictines, wherein was a prior and two monks. king Henry the Eighth[e], in a letter to the abbey, dated on the 10th of June, in the 30th year of his reign, obſerving that the number of monks in the abbey was diminiſhed, deſired that ſuch as were in this cell might be recalled, and that the abbey would grant a leaſe of the cell, for ninety-nine years, to Sir William Kingſton, knight; which was accordingly done[f] the 18th of July, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with ſome few reſervations. 'Twas dedicated to St. Leonard; and at its diſſolution[g] was valued at 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* but clear of all deductions at 106*l.* 17*s.* The ſcite, as parcel of Glouceſter abbey, was granted to Sir Anthony Kingſton.

4. Bromfield[h], in Shropſhire. In 1155, the canons hereof gave it to this abbey by the hands of Gilbert biſhop of Hereford; which donation was confirmed by Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury. There was formerly a little college of prebendaries, or ſecular canons, in the church of St. Mary, who were turned into Black, or Benedictine monks. It conſiſted of a prior and two monks. 'Twas valued at its diſſolution at 78*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* but clear of deductions at 77*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* or as 'tis in[i] another account, but 67*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* It was granted to Charles Cox, 4° & 5° Ph. & M.

[a] Mon. Anglic. MS. Brown and Newton. MS. Malv. 2. Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 174. [b] MS. in the A. office.
[c] Mon. Ang. MS. Brown and Newton. MS. Malv. 1 and 2. Tanner's Not. Monaſt. p. 713.
[d] Mon. Anglic. [e] MS. Malv. 2d. [f] Ib.
[g] Stevens's Supplement. Tanner's Not. Monaſt.
[h] Mon. Anglic. Tanner's Not. Mon.
[i] MS. in the Augmentation Office.

The

The abbats of this place had alſo eight ſumptuous houſes, *viz.*

1. The Vineyard[k], near the town, at the end of the weſt cauſey. 'Twas a large houſe, built by abbat Staunton, and moated round. It ſtood pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, beyond Over's bridge, near the banks of the Severn, in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode. The vineyard and park were given to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter at it's foundation, and again confirmed 6° E. 6. The biſhops of this ſee frequently reſided there before the great rebellion, when 'twas demoliſhed. It was very much plundered in the Chriſtmas holidays, 1641, by lord Stamford, as were all the neighbouring places thereabout, and all the writings taken thence.

2. Hartpury[l], four miles north-weſt. This manor belonged to the monaſtery 'till its diſſolution, and was given to it by Offa, king of Mercia, in the time of Eva the abbeſs. Walter Compton, eſq;[m] died on the 26th of July, 7° Eliz. ſeized of the manor or demean of Hartpury, and of and in the capital meſſuage there, called the abbat's place, and fifty yard lands belonging to the manor; all which he obtained from William Harbert, knight of the garter, by his deed, dated on the 20th of February, 4° E. 6.

3. Prinknerſh[n], called alſo Prinkeneſſe, or Prinknaſh, or Prynkenaſsh, three miles eaſt of Glouceſter. The abbey had a park here, and free warren in all their demean lands in this place, granted by king Edward the Third, on the 3d of December, *regni* 28° and confirmed by king Richard the Second, the 20th of November, *regni primo*. 'Tis reputed extraparochial, and adjoins to the pariſh of Upton St. Leonard's. The manor, which belonged to St. Peter's abbey at its diſſolution, was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye, 36° H. 8. and the reverſion of the houſe and park, to Sir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer, 3° Jac. 1. It was ſoon after purchaſed by Sir John Bridgman, chief Juſtice of Cheſter, and was ſold out of that family, 1770.

4. Newnham[o], twelve miles ſouth-weſt. In this pariſh[p] is a hamlet called Ruddle, where the abbey had a manor, lands, tythes, meſſuages, a water-mill, a fiſhery, and a paſſage over Severn 'till its diſſolution. Ralph Bluet[q], ſoon after the conqueſt, gave Rodele to it. King William the Second,[r] at the petition of abbat Serlo, and of ſome of his nobles, confirmed this gift in 1096; and 'twas confirmed again by king Henry the Firſt, and others after him. That king expreſſly gave and confirmed to it the manor of Rudele, to find lights to burn continually before the high altar of St. Peter's, for the ſoul of duke Robert Curthoſe, his brother; and a fiſhery in Severn as far as their lands go; a grove or wood there, called Sudrug, to do as they pleaſe with it; and to the ſacriſt, common for all his cattle thro' the whole foreſt of Dean. Henry the Third, by his charter, dated at Newnham, confirmed this fiſhery to the abbey as fully as Henry the Firſt gave it.

5. Berkeley[s], about fifteen miles ſouth-weſt.

6. Thornbury[t], about twenty miles ſouth-weſt.

7. The Manor Place at Frouceſter[u], where the abbey then had a lordſhip of 100 marks a year, and where was once a college of prebendaries: And

8. Bromfield Manor Place[w], near Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

In a leaſe of the abbat's lands at Hyneham, is the following reſervation: 'And upon reaſonable ſummons[x] by the abbat made to the leſſee, when the plague ſhall be at Glouceſter or Over, the abbat reſerves a convenient part of the manſion-houſe at Hyneham, for the reſidence of himſelf and his men, during the continuance thereof, March 12, 7° H. 8.'

At Standiſh[y], five miles ſouth of this city, was a building called the Almery, erected for the uſe of the abbey, which continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution. This place gave denomination to the chief almoner of the abbey, who was generally called the almoner of Standiſh. Beornulph[z], king of the Mercians, in 821, gave this manor to the monaſtery, which archbiſhop Aldred, to whom it was mortgaged, took away, and the archbiſhops of York claimed it, as belonging to that ſee; but archbiſhop Thomas, in 1095, about thirty-nine years after it was taken away, in the monks chapter-houſe, in the preſence of abbat Serlo and many others, reſtored it to the abbey, much blaming himſelf for having detained it ſo long. And king William the Second[a], at the petition of abbat Serlo, and ſome of his great men, confirmed it by charter to the abbey in 1096. However there were frequent diſputes about this affair 'till it was finally concluded by abbat Hameline, who ended it in the manner already mentioned.

After it was in the entire poſſeſſion of the abbey, it ſoon became applied to charitable purpoſes, at the admonition of Mauger, biſhop of Worceſter. Thomas Carbonel, the abbat, reſtored to the uſe of the poor all this manor, with its appurtenances, except to the cellarer, the antient rent paid at the anniverſaries of the abbats, and a few other things; and to the abbat two marks yearly at Chriſtmas, and two marks yearly at Eaſter, for the abbat's private alms. The manor to be converted by no perſon to any other uſe, unleſs in great neceſſity, and by common counſel of the whole convent. This agreement was made in the chapter, on St. Mary Magdalen's day, 1202. Witneſſes were Mauger the ſaid biſhop, the abbat

[k] Leland's Itin. Willis Mit. Abb. 112. Old papers in the cuſtody of the city.
[l] Leland's Itin. Willis's Mit. Abbies.
[m] An old book in folio, of Eſcheator's accounts now in the Bodleian library, Oxon.
[n] Leland's Itin. Willis's Mitr. Abb.
[o] Leland's Itin.
[p] MS. Malv. 1 and 2.
[q] Mon. Anglic.
[r] Ib. and MS. Frouc.
[s] Leland's Itin. and Willis's Mit. Abb.
[t] Ib.
[u] Ib.
[w] Ib.
[x] MS. Malv. 1.
[y] Sir R. Atkyns. MS. Malv. 1 and 2.
[z] Mon. Anglic.
[a] MS. Frouc. 1.

of Winchcombe, William de Werdon, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and others. A decree [b] was made by the biſhop of Worceſter, 1346, that the almoner of the abbey, out of this manor, ſhould pay for the poor a certain proportion weekly for bread, and ninety yards of woollen cloth yearly, at Chriſtmas, for thirty poor people. And if it appears at the biſhop of Worceſter's viſitation, that the almoner has been negligent in delivering, or the ſub-almoner in diſpoſing thereof, the abbey ſhall forfeit 5 *lib.* A writ was directed to John de Hampton, the king's eſcheator, in the counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, &c. 17° Edw. commanding him to reſtore again to the abbey the manor of Standiſh, notwithſtanding it was ſeized into the king's hands, becauſe the abbey had appropriated it to a certain charitable uſe without the king's leave.

In the year 1516 [c], abbat Malvern, alias Parker, agreed with the members of his monaſtery, That whereas the manor of Standiſh, being of the value of 16*l. per ann.* at leaſt, with other ſmall alms, *viz.* thirteen frize coats to thirteen poor people, to be provided by the town monk; 2 *ſol.* which the abbey cellarer did yearly diſtribute to each of them; and a meſs called the abbat's diſh, worth 8*d.* every week, uſed heretofore to be paid at the manor of Standiſh in money, and ſince that in bread; and afterwards the ſame was diſtributed within the abbey in corn, which occaſioned great inconveniences, therefore there ſhould be thenceforth eſtabliſhed a fraternity of thirteen men, called Peter's men, to be appointed by the abbat, in honour of the Holy Croſs, one of which ſhould be prior, and wear a black mantle, for diſtinction. The town monk ſhould provide for them yearly thirteen black cloth gowns, which ſhould be made cloſe before, and with cloſe ſleeves, and a mantle, allowing three yards of cloth for each gown and hood, the cloth being not under 20 *den.* per yard, beſide what is for the mantle. And each of them ſhould have 8 *den.* a week, and the prior 9 *den.* They ſhould wear continually a large hood, a great pair of beads, the arms of the monaſtery embroidered on their right ſhoulders, and a croſs of red and blue on their breaſts; all to be provided by the town monk. They ſhould diligently attend divine ſervice, and perform the duties required of them devoutly and decently. The ſub-prior of the abbey ſhould have the overſight and government of them: and towards the charge of all this, the cellarer ſhould pay 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* for their bread, beer and money, to the almoner; and the almoner ſhould pay all other charges out of the manor of Standiſh. And all thoſe ſums ſhould be paid to the ſub-almoner, or pay-maſter, a month before hand.

The abbat was ſummoned [d] to ſeveral parliaments, or great councils, in the reigns of king Henry the Third, Edward the Firſt, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third. And [e] was appointed in this laſt king's reign to be one of the perſons who ſhall conſtantly attend at thoſe aſſemblies.

This was one of the twenty-ſeven mitred abbies which were in this kingdom. It was under the viſitation of the biſhop of Worceſter, until the time of its diſſolution, by the pope's grant, upon an unjuſt accuſation of abbat Boyfield, and his convent. The laſt [f] viſitation that occurs, was made in the chapter-houſe here, by Hugh Latimer, biſhop of Worceſter, the 28th of January, 1537.

The abbat [g] uſed to be ſummoned to the provincial chapters. He held ſome of his poſſeſſions by barony, and therefore attended at parliament as a peer of the realm.

This abbey, and ſome of their tenants enjoyed ſeveral particular privileges, beſides thoſe before-mentioned, among which were, 1. The tythe of all the hunting (*totius venationis*) in the foreſt of Dean, by the grants of king Henry the Firſt, and Henry the Second.—2. The having of all ſturgeons taken in their waters, by the grants of king William the Firſt, and Henry the Firſt.—3. That no perſon ſhall fiſh in their fiſheries, nor take any game in any of their manors without their leave, by the grants of king Henry the Firſt, king Steph. and king Henry the Second.—4. That whatſoever, or whereſoever, any thing neceſſary ſhould be bought, the monks might paſs free from toll, by the grants of the kings Henry the Firſt and Second.—5. The abbat had a power of making five publick notaries, and inveſting them in their office by a pen, pen or quill-caſe, and paper.—6. The free

[b] MS. Frouc. 1. [c] MS. Malv. 1.

[d] Particularly 49 H. 3. 3, 9, 12, 17, 18, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34 Edw. 1. 2 to 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 to 20 Edw. 2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 to 21, 22, 23 to 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 to 39, 40, 41, 42 to 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edw. 3. Theſe ſummons are alſo added to Mr. Stevens's Additions to Mon. Anglic. &c. 1 to 7, 8 to 11, 12 to 18, 20, 21, 23 Rich. 2. 1 to 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Hen. 4. 1 to 7, 8, 9 Hen. 5. 1 to 5, 7, 9 to 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27 to 29, 31, 33, 38 Hen. 6. 1, 2, 6, 12, 22, 23 Edw. 4. 19 Hen. 7. 1, 3, 6, 14, 23, 28 Hen. 8.

[e] Fuller ſaith, that 49 Hen. 3. ſixty-four abbats and thirty-ſix priors were called to parliament; but this number being too great, king Edward the Third reduced it to twenty-five abbats and two priors, to whom were afterwards added two abbats, ſo that there were twenty-nine in all, and no more, that ſtatedly and conſtantly enjoyed this privilege, *viz.* The abbat of Tewkeſbury, the prior of Coventry, the abbats of Waltham, Cirenceſter, St. John's at Colcheſter, Croiland, Shrewſbury, Selby, Bardney, St. Bennets of Hulme, Thorney, Hide, Winchelcomb, Battle, Reading, St. Mary's in York, Ramſey, Peterburg, St. Peter's in Glouceſter, Glaſtonbury, St. Edmund's-bury, St. Auſtin's in Canterbury, St. Albans, Weſtminſter, Abingdon, Eveſham, Malmeſbury, and Taviſtock, and the prior of St. John's of Jeruſalem, who was ſtiled *Primus Angilæ baro*, but it was with reſpect to the lay barons only, for he was the laſt of the ſpiritual ones. I have here ſet down the firſt twenty-four of theſe in the order they went to parliament 3 H. 8. Mr. Hearne thinks that they took place in the houſe of lords according to the ſeniority of their creation; but John Anſtis, eſq; Garter king of arms, is of opinion that ſome of the abbats, like the biſhops, had by virtue of their abbies a certain fixed precedency, and that others of them took place according to the priority of their creation. Many have aſſigned the firſt place to the abbat of St. Albans, becauſe Saint Alban was the firſt martyr in this kingdom. *Tanner's Not. Mon. fol. preface.*

[f] MS. Reg. Malvern. [g] Stevens's Add. p. 178.

cuſtoms,

cuſtoms, liberties, and quietances, which the abbey freely, honourably, in peace, fully and clearly enjoyed, were granted or confirmed to them by the kings Henry the Firſt, Stephen, and Henry the Second.—7. All their lands and poſſeſſions were quit of carriage, tallage, ſummage, paſſage, pontage, conduct, and king's works; with ſoca, or ſocne, and ſaca, and toll, and theam, and infangetheof, and all the free cuſtoms thereof, as formerly granted, by the kings Henry the Firſt, Stephen, and Henry the Second.—All the goods and chattles *(pecunia)* were quit of all toll and cuſtom by the grants of the kings Stephen, and Henry the Second.

Upon every new election of an abbat, the abbey was obliged to maintain one of the king's clerks whom he thought fit to name; and accordingly corrodies for their lives were granted to them. In the reigns of king Henry the Seventh, and king Henry the Eighth, the value of thoſe corrodies or grants was 5*l.* a year.

When the abbat was confirmed, and received his benediction, he generally made the ſacriſt of the priory of Worceſter ſome valuable preſent, uſually of coſtly robes, or veſtments, or of materials to make them. In the annals of Worceſter, in *Anglia Sacra*, 'tis ſaid, that in the year 1241, the ſacriſt of Worceſter received the *Alb* and *Cap*, as well for Walter, which was not inſtalled, as for John, which was.

Tho' the chief of the lands and poſſeſſions of this abbey were in the town and county of Glouceſter, yet there were ſeveral belonging to it in Buckinghamſhire, the city of London, Devonſhire, Glamorganſhire, Hampſhire, Herefordſhire, Middleſex, Oxfordſhire, Shropſhire, Warwickſhire, Wiltſhire, and Worceſterſhire.

'Tis ſaid in the notes to biſhop Tanner's *Not. Monaſt.* preface, p. 15, That all the parliamentary abbats and priors had houſes in Weſtminſter, London, or Southwark, to live in, whilſt the parliament ſat: And 'tis probable, that the abbat of this place then inhabited a houſe near Saint Martyn's Vintry, London; for Radulph Peverell gave to this abbey the church there, and all the lands which belonged to the prieſt. King William the Second confirmed this grant in the time of abbat Serlo, and 'twas alſo confirmed by king Henry the Firſt.

In the reign of king William the Conqueror, the poſſeſſions of the church of St. Peter, which lay in Glouceſterſhire, are ſet down under the tenth head of the General Survey of that county, as may be ſeen in the copy of *Domeſday*, printed in this book, p. 66.

At that time the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter held the manor of Bertune, with the adjacent members, Berneuude, Tuffelege, and Mereuuent, in Dudeſtanes hundred; Froweceſtre, in Blacelawes hundred; Boxewelle, in Grimboldeſtowes hundred; Culne [Coln Rogers] in Brictwoldeſberg hundred; Aldeforde, in Begebriges hundred; Bochelande, in Wideles hundred; Hinetune, in Tetboldeſtanes hundred; Hamme [Highnam] and Preſtetune, in Tolangebriges hundred; Ledene, in Botelewes hundred; Hamme and Mortune, [ſuppoſed to be Churcham and Linton] in Weſtberies hundred; Omenie, in Gerſdunes hundred; and Dunteſborne in Cireceſtre hundred.

Several particular benefactions to this abbey are publiſhed in Sir William Dugdale's *Monaſticon*, and have been tranſlated by Sir Robert Atkyns, and inſerted in his *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire*; whence, omitting ſome redundancies, and making a few neceſſary corrections, the following Account of Donations is taken. But there is a roll of Benefactions among the records of the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, placed in chronological order, down to the year 1263, in which many of the following particulars are omitted.

Donations to the Monaſtery of St. Peter at Glouceſter.

Alre.

Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns there, twenty hides of land in a village called Alre.

Aſpertone.

Robert Curtoiſe gave to God and St. Peter, and to the monks of that place, one hide of land in Herefordſhire, called Aſpertone, in the tenth year of the reign of king William Rufus, in the twenty-fifth year of the preſidency of abbat Serlo.

Alweſtone.

Walter the ſheriff, gave to God and St. Peter at Glouceſter, and to the monks of that place, the church of St. Helene of Alweſtone, with one yard land in the ſame pariſh, in the ſeventh year of king Henry the Firſt, the abbey being at that time vacant by the death of Serlo.

Ablode and Paygrave.

King Henry the Firſt gave to God and St. Peter at Glouceſter, and to the monks of the ſame place, Ablode and the grove of Barton called Paygrave, in exchange for the place where now the tower of Glouceſter ſtandeth, where was heretofore an orchard belonging to the monks. The ſame king Henry, in the ninth year of his reign, when Peter was abbat, gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablodes court. Alſo Radulph de Wylinton, and Olympias his wife, gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablodes court, when Thomas Bredone was abbat, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Henry the Second, after the conqueſt.

Amney.

In the year 1126. I Winebald of Balon, one of the greater barons of king Henry the Firſt, after the conqueſt, and Roger my ſon, have granted to St. Peter of Glouceſter half an hide in Amney, which Thomas, an Engliſhman, did hold, quit and diſcharged from every thing which belongs to

to the king, except the king's danegelt. And we likewiſe, I and my ſon Roger, have granted the ſaid land to God and St. Peter, and to the brothers of Glouceſter, free and diſcharged from any thing relating to us, except the king's danegelt. And I Winebald am a witneſs that this was done before the monks of Tewkeſbury had the manor of Aurenell.

Bache.

Bernard of Newmarket gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, one hide of land called the Bache, lying in the pariſh of Coverne. This was given in the time when Serlo was abbat.

Barton Abbats.

Aldred governor of Glouceſterſhire, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns there, an hundred hides of land, which are now called Barton Abbats. This was done when Eva was abbeſs.

Berton [King's.]

In the nineteenth year of king Edward the Third after the conqueſt, this king gave and granted to the monks of Glouceſter, the manor of King's Berton, with the fiſhery in the ſtanding pools within Minſterworth, and half the fiſhery in Duny, at a rent in fee-farm, in exchange for the church of Wyrardſbury, in the time of Adam of Staunton being abbat.

Bernewood.

William the Conqueror king of England, gave to the monks of Glouceſter the manor of Bernewood, with all its appurtenances, in the time of Serlo being abbat.

Bery.

William gave Bery: In lieu of which, his brother Gotelin gave to the monks Selden in Devonſhire, whilſt Serlo was abbat.

Beverſtone.

Anſelme de Gorney gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, five quarters of acres of land in Beverſtone, with the advowſon of the church of that place, in the time of John Gamage being abbat.

Bockholt.

In the year 1121, Helyas Giffard, and Ala his wife, and their ſon Elias, granted to the monks of Glouceſter, by deed which they laid upon the altar, their land in Bockholt, the woods and the plains eſtimated at half an hide and half a yard land, free from all ſervices to the king, and diſcharged of all other cuſtoms, except danegelt to the king. This was executed whilſt William was abbat.

In the year 1096, Helyas Giffard gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, a parcel of wood-ground with three cottages; which grant was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Bokeland.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bokeland, when Edburg was abbeſs.

Boytone. [Bitton.]

Helias Boy Giffard, for the ſoul's health of Berta his wife, and his anceſtors, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of St. Mary de Boyton, and the church of St. George de Orcheſton, with the chapel of St. Andrew of Winterborn, with the lands, tithes, meadows, paſtures, ways, paths, and whatſoever appertaineth to the ſaid churches, ſaving the tenure of the church of Finctenay. This was given in the time of abbat Hameline.

Walter Giffard, ſon of Helias, granted and confirmed the church of Boyton to the monks of Glouceſter, with all its appurtenances, with half an hide of land in the ſame vill, and the tithes of the whole vill, with a building for eight oxen, one beaſt, and 122 ſheep; and all the tithes of the vill, both of the demeane lands and of the tenant lands, and of all things of which good chriſtians ought to pay tithes. This was in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Helias Giffard laid claim to the church of Boytone. Abbat Thomas Carbonell, for peace ſake, granted him the church of Ortheſton, with the chapel of Winterborne reſerving the church of Barton. The lord Goſeline biſhop of Saliſbury, granted and confirmed to the convent of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the gift made by Helias Giffard and Walter his ſon. John biſhop of Saliſbury confirmed and ordered, by virtue of his epiſcopal authority, that the church of Barton ſhould pay 40*s.* a year to the monks of Glouceſter to keep hoſpitality.

Brankamfeld.

Earl Bodehard, the king's lieutenant, gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns there, four meſſuages in Brankamfeld, in the time when Kyneburg was abbeſs.

Brockrup.

Adeliza, the wife of Roger de Ivrie, gave Brockrup, with the church thereof, to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Roger the firſt, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, eight acres of land near to Brochthrop court, whilſt Hameline was abbat.

Gilbert de Myners confirms the grant of thoſe lands which Roger the firſt gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in Brockthrop, and in La Rugge, when Hameline was abbat.

Brockworth.

In the year 1260, John Deffeld, abbat, purchaſed of Lawrence de Chandos, knight, fifty-five acres of arable land in Brockworth, and forty acres of incloſure; and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained 300 acres.

Bromfeld.

Bromfeld.

In the year 1155, the canons of Bromfeld gave their church and themſelves to St. Peter of Glouceſter, by the hand of Gilbert biſhop of Hereford, and became monks there. This gift was confirmed by Theobald archbiſhop of York, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Bromptone.

William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the manor of Bromptone, with a fiſhery in Wye, and the land lying by the bank of Wye, whilſt Serlo was abbat.

Burneham.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Harald, and moreover gave the church of Burneham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be ſettled there, which was agreed to, but never performed. He farther gave unto them the tithes of all his manors, of all things of which chriſtians ought to pay tithes. Theobald, the archbiſhop, confirmed it; John, biſhop of Saliſbury, likewiſe confirmed it.

Caſtle Godric.

William the Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, gave to the monks of Glouceſter, in pure alms, one water-mill, with the toll, cuſtom, and grinding of the whole vill of Caſtle Godric, except the grinding of the caſtle itſelf, with the cuſtom of all the vill of Hunſton, and with all the appurtenances belonging to the ſaid mill. This was given when Henry Folet was abbat.

Cerney.

Walter, the ſheriff of Glouceſter, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of Cerney, with the tithes thereof, which was confirmed by king Henry when Peter was abbat.

Celeſworth.

William the Second, king of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, two brekes of wood within his fee of Celeſworth, with a grove, and ſome ſmall meads adjoining to them, in free alms. Witneſs William the chancellor, at Newnham, in the time of abbat Serlo.

King Henry his brother confirms to the monks Odo and Hugh, and to the whole convent of Glouceſter, two new plowed grounds, and the wood which grows in the midſt of them, with the adjoining little meads, lying in his manor of Celeſworth, in free alms, in fee, and as free and quit from all charges, as his brother William had given the ſame.

Cheſterton.

Roger de Oiley, ſon of Nigel de Oiley, gave the tithes of Ceſtretone to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat.

Churcham and Highnam.

A certain nobleman, by name Wulfin le Rue, at the time when the monks firſt inhabited Glouceſter, unhappily killed ſix preſbyters between Churcham and Glouceſter, who being confounded at that horrid crime, went to the pope to beg abſolution; his repentance was accepted, and he was abſolved, upon condition to maintain ſix prieſts, who ſhould ſing prayers for him. He returned home chearfully, and gave Chircham and Hynham, with the meadows, plains, woods and paſtures extending to the river Severn, unto the church of St. Peter, upon this condition, that ſeven monks, inſtead of ſeven prieſts, ſhould be for ever maintained, to pray to God on his behalf. This was when Edric was abbat.

King Edward the Third, after the conqueſt, granted licence to the monks of Glouceſter to make a park in Churcham and Uppledene, in the time of John Wigmore abbat.

Clifford.

In the year 1099, Roger de Bulley, knight, gave Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, which was confirmed by king William, when Serlo was abbat.

Coberly.

The manor of Cuburley was given to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Edith was abbeſs.

Coln Alwyns.

In the year 1217, Silveſter, biſhop of Worceſter, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of Culne St. Ælwin to their own uſe, for the increaſe of hoſpitality, when Henry Blond was abbat. Athelred, governor of Glouceſterſhire, gave his lands to the ſame church, that is, he gave ſixty meſſuages of his land lying in Culne St. Ælwins.

Colne Rogers.

In the year 1105, Roger of Glouceſter, knight, was grievouſly wounded at Waleyſon, and gave Colne on the hills to the monks of Glouceſter, for the good of his ſoul. It was called Culne Rogers, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry, when the abbey was vacant by the death of abbat Serlo.

Combe.

Bernard de Baſkervile, when he took upon him the habit of a monk, gave himſelf, and one hide of land in Cumbe, to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter; Walter and Robert de Baſkervile confirmed the ſame in the time of abbat Hameline.

Cranham.

Helias Giffard, ſon of Helias the elder, and Ala his wife, when he became monk, gave Cranham to St. Peter, and to the monks of Glouceſter ſerving God, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Dene.

In the year 1080, Walter de Lacy gave to St. Peter of Glouceſter his lands in Dene; to which king William the Firſt gave his conſent, and confirmed the ſame. It was done at Berkeley, firſt making an offering to the Lord and to St. Peter. Walter, his ſon, was then an infant, and Serlo was abbat.

Roger de Staunton gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, the water-courſe of Dene and of Clinch, to be brought to the mill pond, in the

ſeventh year of king Richard, and in the time when Thomas Breedone was abbat.

King Henry gave and confirmed to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter the tithe of all veniſon which ſhould be taken in the foreſt of Glouceſterſhire. King Stephen confirmed it in the time of abbat Peter.

Duni.

Roger, earl of Hereford, gave half of the fiſhery of Duny to God and the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter. King Henry the Second confirmed the grant, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Roger de Staunton gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one yard-land called Duni, and a huſbandman with his land. Cecilia Talbot confirmed this with her own grant, in the time of abbat Hameline.

Dunteſborn.

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eſkecot, with his wife, and ſon Robert, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, his lands which he had in Dunteſborn, for the good of the ſoul of Walter de Lacy, and of his own ſoul, when Serlo was abbat.

In the year 1085, Walter, the founder of St. Peter of Hereford, dying on the 27th day of March, his body was honourably interred in the chapterhouſe of Glouceſter. His wife Ermeline then gave to the church the village of Dunteſburn, conſiſting of five hides, for the redemption of the ſoul of her huſband: Serlo was then abbat.

Edmundeſton.

In the year 1095, Odo, the ſon of Gamaliel, gave to St. Peter of Glouceſter Plinctru in Devonſhire, for which Nicholas de la Parle gave Elmundeſton in Warwickſhire. King William the Second confirmed it in the time of abbat Serlo.

Eſtlech.

Eſtlech [Martin] was given to the abbey of St. Peter by Walter de Cliffort, in exchange for the manor of Glaſbury.

Ewenny.

In the year 1141, Maurice of London, the ſon of William of London, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of St. Michael of Ewenny, and the church of St. Bridgid, with the chapel of Ugmore of Lanſey, and the church of St. Michael of Colveſton, with the lands, meadows, and all other things belonging to the ſame, free and quit, in pure alms, on condition that there ſhall be a convent of monks in that place. He moreover gave the church of Oſtrenewe in Goer, and the church of Penbray, and the church of St. Iſmael, with the lands and tithes belonging to the ſame; which was confirmed by Theobald archbiſhop of Canterbury, when Gilbert was abbat.

Ewias.

In the year 1100, Herald, lord of Ewias, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Michael, with the chapel of St. Nicholas of the caſtle, and the chapel of St. James of Ewias, and the chapel of St. Kaene, with the chapel of Caneros, in pure and perpetual alms, on condition that there ſhall be always a convent at Ewias ſerving God. He further granted the tithes of all corn, of veniſon and honey, and of all things whereof good chriſtians ought to pay tithes. He alſo granted the church of Foy, with one plow's tillage, and the tithes of the fiſheries in Foy. He gave a water-mill, and the church of Hidred, with all its appurtenances, and the church of Alyngetone, and the church of Burnham. Moreover he gave the tithes of his demeans throughout all his lands, to their own uſe, and the tithes of all his mills, and of Eelles. Theobald, the archbiſhop, confirmed this grant, which was in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Herald, and moreover gave the church of Burnham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be ſettled in that place; this was agreed, but not performed. He further gave the tithes of all his manors as fully as any chriſtians ought to pay them. Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, confirmed this grant when Hameline was abbat.

Fairford.

Burgred, king of the Wixes, gave to God and to St Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns of that place, two hides of land in Fayreford, when Eva was abbeſs.

Forde [in Temple Guiting.]

Robert, conſul of Glouceſter, gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter a water-mill in Forde, when William was abbat.

Framelode.

In the year 1126, Winebald of Balon, with the conſent of Roger his ſon, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter a water-mill in Framelode, and half an hide of land in Amney, which Thomas, an Engliſhman, held free and quit from all charges except danegelt to the king.

Fronceſtre.

Raban, the Engliſhman, Revenſwert, and a famous brother of king Beornulph, gave Fronceſtre to God and the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in the time when the conons ſecular poſſeſſed the monaſtery.

In the year 1225, William de Bloys, biſhop of Worceſter, at the deſire of John de Columna, cardinal of the church of Rome, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Froncеſter, with the chapel of Nimpsfield, provided that a ſufficient vicar be there aſſigned. This was in the time of abbat Breden.

Frythmore.

Walter Giffard gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter his ſhare which he had in Frythmore. In the time when Thomas Carbonell was abbat, there was a treaty between the monks and the ſaid Walter Giffard, in which it was agreed, that two parts in three of all the land in Wylingwiche ſhould remain to the monaſtery, and that the third part,

part, and the advowſon of the church, and the manſion-houſe ſhould belong to the ſaid Walter.

Gare.

Alexander de Cormell gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one water-mill in Gare, with all its appurtenances. King Henry the Second confirmed it, when Thomas Carbonel was abbat.

Glaſebury.

In the year 1088, when Serlo was abbat, Bernard of Newmarket gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Glaſebury, with all its appurtenances, free and clear, and all the tithes of his demeans which he had in Brekeneyham, *viz.* of all corn, cattle, cheeſe, veniſon and honey; he alſo gave the church of great Covere, with all the tithes of that pariſh, and the lands belonging to that church, and one hide called Bache; king William the Second conſented to it, and confirmed it in the ſecond year of his reign. This year, by means of the wars between the great men in England, the city of Glouceſter, and the church of St. Peter, were deſtroyed.

Abbat Gilbert changed the manor of Glaſebury with the lord Walter de Cliffard for the manor of Eſtleche, whereby Walter had Glaſebury, excepting the advowſon of the church, which was reſerved to the monks of Glouceſter, and the monks of Glouceſter had Eſtleche, with its appurtenances, in the beſt manner that the ſaid Walter ever enjoy'd the ſame. This was confirmed by earl Roger, in the year 1144; it was in the ſame year confirmed by king Stephen.

Glouceſter.

In the year 1109, Robert de Baſkeville, after his return from Jeruſalem, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one hide of land, without the walls of the city, where now is the orchard belonging to the monks. King Henry confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

In the year 1125, Adeliza, the ſhreifeſſe, mother of Walter of Glouceſter, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter her houſes and rents which ſhe had in Glouceſter, to wit, fourteen tenements, as they are mentioned in a grant, made when William was abbat.

Guyting.

In the year 1090, Gunuld de Loges gave to the monks of Glouceſter, for the good of the ſoul of her huſband Jurie, two hides of land in Guiting; which was confirmed both by king William the Second, and by king Henry, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Hampton.

William Revel gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one hide of land in Hamptone, with the conſent of Bernard of Newmarket. King Henry the firſt confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

Hugh Talemach, when he took upon him the monks habit at Glouceſter, gave one moiety of the town of Hamptone, with the church thereof. His ſon Peter confirmed it: King Henry the Second alſo confirmed it when Hameline was abbat.

Harsfield.

Roger earl of Hereford, when he became monk of Glouceſter, gave to the church 100 ferdingals of land in Herefordſhire; for which his brother Walter, conſtable of Hereford, gave ſix yard-lands in the time of Hameline, free and diſcharged from all earthly ſervice: he alſo gave two yard-lands againſt Briſtol highway, near the park.

Hartpury.

Offa, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Hardpery to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Eva was abbeſs.

King Henry the Firſt gave to the monks of Glouceſter, the new plowed grounds in Hardpyrie, in the twenty-third year of his reign, when William was abbat.

Hereford.

King William the Firſt granted and confirmed to the church of St. Peter of Hereford, ſo many of the lands which Walter de Lacy had given to that church which he himſelf had built, as related to four plow's tillage, and ten vills with ten villaines, one villaine belonging to Stoke in Herefordſhire, one in Staunton in Shropſhire, one in Stoke in the ſame county, one in Webley in Herefordſhire, one in Brick Marisfrome in the ſame county; and five villaines and five villages in Glouceſterſhire, one in Guyting, one in Quennington, one in Stratone, one in Wyk in Dunteſborn, and one in Ham. Walter de Lacy gave two parts of the tithes of theſe ten vills to the ſaid church of Hereford. Hugh his ſon confirmed this grant; king Henry the Firſt alſo confirmed it. Walter de Lacy likewiſe granted the church of St. Owen in Hereford, to which one tything and an houſe did belong, and gave the whole manſion-houſe. He commanded that all theſe lands ſhould be made free for ever from all cuſtoms. This was performed when Serlo was abbat.

In the year 1101, Hugh de Lacy gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Peter of Hereford, which his father had built from the ground, with the prebends, and whatſoever belonged to that church. Serlo was abbat at this time.

Heycot.

Robert de Beckesford gave to the monks of Glouceſter certain tithes in Heycote, in the time of abbat Peter.

Heythrope.

Ernulph de Heſding gave the church of Heythrope, Linkholt, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the prieſt and the church of Kempſford, with the lands belonging to the prieſt; and alſo all other lands, paſture grounds, and privileges which the monks in Glouceſter have in that place. Patrick of Chaworth, and Maud his wife, teſtified and confirmed by their deed, all donations made by their children. Pagan, the ſon of Patrick, of his own gift, granted that he and his heirs after him, ſhall with his own workmen, and at his

his own charges, mow and make the tithes of his demeans at Kempsford. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this, and of his own gift, gave to the monks of Glouceſter four marks yearly out of the church of Kempsford, when Serlo was abbat.

Hide.

Helewiſe the widow of William de Ebroys, gave to God and the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter a piece of land called Hide, lying in Herefordſhire, which Walter de Lacy gave to her on marriage. King Henry the Firſt confirmed the grant, when William was abbat.

Hinton.

In the year 981, Elfred, ſiſter of king Ethelred, gave Hynetone to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, to pray for her ſoul. She was then barren, and in a low condition; and when five men were required for the king's wars out of this ſmall eſtate, they could not be had; then did the prieſts, who preſided in the church, go to her, and entreat her to ſpeak to the king on their behalf, which ſhe did on the nativity of our Lord, when the king was at a feaſt, ſhe fell down on her knees, and obtained that thoſe lands ſhould for ever after be quit and free from all charges.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county court of Glouceſterſhire, that the manor of Hynetone being, time out of mind, free from all charges, therefore it ought to be free from and quit from fines for murther. This was done when Hameline was abbat.

Hope Maleyſel.

In the year 1102, William de Pomerey gave to the monks at Glouceſter the village called Bery in Devonſhire, for which his brother Goſline gave Seldene, for which we now have Hopemaleyſel, King Henry the Firſt agreeing to it, and confirming it, when Serlo was abbat.

Horcot.

Patrick of Chaworth gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, a water-mill in Horcote, in the time of abbat William.

Hyneledene.

In the year 1239, Richard de Wigmore gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter his lands in Hyneledene, and one hide, with the groves, paſtures, meadows, and all appurtenances which Jeoffry de le Dene did enjoy. This was done when Henry Folet was abbat.

Janeſworth.

Earl Robert de Bertone gave twenty ſhillings yearly out of his rents in Glouceſterſhire, to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, to wit, ten ſhillings out of Janeſworth, and ten ſhillings out of Chedworth; in the time when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Radulph de Zouch gave Janeſworth to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, free and quit of all ſervices. King Henry confirmed it when Gilbert was abbat: king Stephen alſo confirmed it.

Reginald Thucks gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the monks ſerving God, in pure and perpetual alms, his village of Janeworth, free and quit from all ſervices and cuſtoms which did any ways belong to him or his heirs, to be enjoyed by them in perpetual right of inheritance. King Stephen confirmed this when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Kempsford.

Patrick of Chaworth, the ſon of Patrick, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in pure alms, one water-mill, called Horcot, in the village of Kynemaresford, with the lands adjoining and belonging to the ſaid mill, and the tithes of the meadows of the ſaid village; king Henry the Firſt confirming it in the time when William was abbat.

Patrick de Chaworth gave to the monks of Glouceſter three mills in Kynemeresford, which king William the Second confirmed in the time of abbat Serlo.

John biſhop of Worceſter decreed, and of his own free will confirmed unto abbat Breedone, and to the convent of St. Peter of Glouceſter, two ſheaves of tithes of the church of Kynemeresforde, with the lands and the other appurtenances which they did hitherto enjoy, to hold for ever to their own proper uſes. The ſame biſhop, John, did grant to the monks four marks of ſilver yearly, iſſuing out of four yard-lands in Kynemeresforde, to be received by the vicar.

Keteringham.

Radulph, the ſon of Walter, gave to the monks the tithes of Keteringham, and thirty acres of land. William de Curam gave the tithes of his demeans in the ſame village, in the time when Serlo was abbat.

Kylpec.

In the year 1134, Hugh, the ſon of William Norman, gave to God and to St. Peter, and to the monks of Glouceſter, the church of St. David of Kylpec, with the chapel of the bleſſed Mary of the caſtle, and all theſe churches and chapels, and the lands which did belong to them, and all tithes of all his lands, of corn, hay, flax, wool, cheeſe, colts, calves, lambs, pigs, and of all other things of which chriſtians ought to pay tithes. He granted alſo that the pigs of the prior might go intermixt with his, and eat the malt; moreover he granted the joint benefit of his woods for the uſe of the monaſtery. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Lancarvan.

Robert, the ſon of Hamon, gave the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, and gave Penham with fifteen hides of land. King William the Firſt confirmed it when Serlo was abbat.

Lech.

In the year 1094, on Palm Sunday, Thomas archbiſhop of York reſtored to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Lech, Odington, Standiſh and

and Barton, much blaming himſelf, and beating his breaſt that he had detained them ſo long. This was done when Serlo was abbat.

Littleton.

In the year 1096, Hugh of the Port was made monk at Wincheſter: he then gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Littleton in Hampſhire, which was confirmed by king William the Second. Henry, ſon of Hugh of the Port, confirmed his father's gift: Adam of the Port likewiſe confirmed it in the time of abbat Serlo.

Lynkeholt.

Ernulph de Heſding gave Lynkeholt to God and St. Peter, on the day of the purification of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1081, at Saliſbury. King William the Firſt gave his conſent, and confirmed it in the time when Serlo was abbat.

St. Martin's, in London.

Radulph Peverell gave the church of St. Martin to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter. Peverell alſo gave all the lands which belonged to the prieſt. King William the Second confirmed it when Serlo was abbat.

Mayſemore.

King Henry the Firſt, in the year 1101, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, the manor of Mayſemore, with all the woods and plains thereunto belonging, as fully as ever he held the ſame, with all things appertaining to the ſaid land. The king confirmed this when Serlo was abbat.

Newberg.

King William the Second being grievouſly ſick at Glouceſter, gave to God and to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Gundeley of Newberg, with fifteen hides.

Nimpsfield.

In the year 1093, Euſtace de Berkeley reſtored Nimpsfield to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat.

King William the Firſt gave lands in Nimdeſfield to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to abbat Wulſtan, to hold in as full and free manner as ever it had been formerly; and as in the reign of king Edward his kinſman, with the privilege of hearing judicial cauſes in all places, and forbade all invaſions on their rights.

Northlech.

In the year 1220, king Henry, the ſon of king John, granted to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter the market of Northlech, with ſuit of court. This was granted on the feſtival of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, when Henry Blont was abbat.

Northwich.

King William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Peter of Northwich, which ſtands in the market place there. Thomas the archbiſhop confirmed the ſame to their own uſes, and deſired William biſhop of Norwich to confirm it likewiſe. This was done when Serlo was abbat. Walo of St. Peter gave the church of St. Peter, which ſtands in the market place at Norwich, and himſelf, to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Norton.

In the year 1126, Robert, ſon of Walter, and Aveline his wife, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Norton, with the lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the ſaid church, as fully as Emeline, the mother of Aveline, ſome years ſince had given the ſame, to be free, peaceable and quiet from all charges. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this grant in the time of abbat William.

William Briton, in the time when William was abbat, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Norton, with the five yard lands. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it.

Oleney.

Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, gave to God and to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, forty ſhillings yearly rent of a water-mill in Oleney, which deſcended to him by right of inheritance. He alſo confirmed a former grant of a mill in Toddewell, which Alice, his ſiſter, had given for the good of the ſoul of her huſband, Richard, the ſon of Gilbert, when Hameline was abbat.

Oſelworth.

Roger de Berkeley gave the church of Oſelworth to the priory of Stanley; and the church of Cowelege, and the church of Erlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uleye, with the tithes and lands, and whatſoever did belong to it.

Over.

In the year 804, Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, with the conſent of a ſynod, upon an invitation to the ſynod, granted thirty meſſuages in Over to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and confirmed the grant of his father in the time when the canons ſecular reſided there.

Paterne, (St.) in Wales.

In the year 1111, Gilbert, the ſon of Richard, one of the chief noblemen of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the land and church of Paterne in Wales, and all its appurtenances, as it is bounded by the ſea and two rivers; and half of the great fiſhery which he had made, and the tithes of all things belonging to the demeanes of the caſtle of Penwedith.

Paſſage. (free)

John, earl of Moreton, confirms to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and the church of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, and St. Guthlac of Hereford, and to the monks there ſerving God, that they, their men and ſervants, ſhall be for ever free and quit from all toll, paſſage, loaden horſes, carriages, driving ſwine, money and bridge money, throughout all his lands, to wit, Briſtol, Keyrdiffe, Newburg, and all other his lands, for all manner of their own proper goods which they ſhall either ſell or buy.

Paygrave.

Robert the conſul of Glouceſter, confirmed the gift of Richard, the ſon of Nigelle, of land in Paygrave, and four farendells of land in the orchard of the almoner; and he gave the water-mill of Ford, and all his tithes in Wotton, and ſix acres of land by deed, when William was abbat.

Penycombe.

Agnes, the widow of Turſtin of Flanders, and his ſon Euſtace, a knight, lord of Witteney, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, one hide of land in Penycombe and Sudenehale, free and quit from all charges, when Reginald was abbat.

Petſwell.

In the year 1117, Wyſbert, of the king's houſhold, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, for the good of the ſoul of his wife Hawiſe, his lands in Petſwell, and laid the grant on the altar; and in the ſame chapter, Wybert reſtored the land which the abbat Serlo had conveyed to him, near to the king's houſe where the barton is. This was done when William was abbat.

Quenington.

Hugh de Lacy gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Quenington, and the church of Wyke, at the ſame time when he gave ten vills and ten villains. Thomas biſhop of Worceſter confirmed the grant in the time of abbat Serlo.

Rodesford.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat.

Ruddle.

Radulph Bluet gave Rodele [in Newnham] to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, in pure and perpetual alms, which was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbat Serlo.

King Henry the Firſt gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter his manor of Rodele, [in Weſtbury] with a wood and a fiſhery, to find a light at the high altar, which ſhould be continually burning for the good of the ſoul of Robert Curtoiſe, his brother, who was buried there in the time of abbat William.

Rugge.

In the year 1112, Thomas of St. Joanne gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter his lands in Rugge, which lye in Standiſh, in pure and perpetual alms, free and quit from gold, money, and all other ſervices and things which belonged to the king. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this grant when Peter was abbat.

Seldene.

Henry de Pomeray gave Seldene to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, reſerving to himſelf two ſhillings as an acknowledgement. His heirs confirmed this grant, and releaſed the two ſhillings.

Sexlinghvm.

John, ſon of Richard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the tithes of Sexlingham. Euſtace, the ſon of John, gave twenty ſhillings yearly rent out of the ſame vill, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Shoteſhore.

Roger de Berkeley the elder, on the feſtival of St. Sebaſtian, was made a monk under the lord abbat Serlo. He reſtored Shoteſhore to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, free and diſcharged, as he had unjuſtly witheld it. King William the Second confirmed it. This was done in the year 1091, 4° W. 2.

Slimbridge.

In the year 1224, there was a ſuit between Thomas of Berkeley and the lord abbat of Breedon, and the convent of Glouceſter, concerning the church of Slimburgge; it was ended by this means, Thomas Berkeley gave the place of Lorlynge, with all its appurtenances, to the church of Stanley, from him and his heirs, and the lord abbat Thomas releaſed to him the church of Slimbrugge.

Standiſh.

Beornulph, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter fifteen hides of land in Standiſh, under Ezimbury. He was ſlain in battle by king Egbrit, in the year 823, when the canons ſecular reſided there.

Stanley.

In the year 1146, Roger de Berkeley gave to God, and to the convent of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with all its appurtenances, with the conſent of Sabrithus the prior, and of the brethren of that place, by the hands of lord Symon, biſhop of Worceſter. The ſame Roger gave the church of Ozleworth to the priory of Stanley, and the church of Cowly, and the church of Arlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uley, with the tithes, lands, and all things belonging to the ſame. This was done when Gilbert was abbat.

Robert de Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, gave to the church of Stanley a mill in Cowly, and a meſſuage with lands belonging to the mill. The ſame Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1156, gave the church of Camme, with the appurtenances, to the church of St. Leonard Stanley. King Henry the Third confirmed it; it was alſo confirmed by John, biſhop of Worceſter. The ſame Roger gave to the ſaid priory a grove called Fiſacre, in the time of abbat Hameline.

Teynton.

Hugh, ſon of Norman, gave to the priory of Kylpec the church of Teyntone, and the chapel of Sylva, with a yard-land, when Walter de Lacy was abbat. Maud of Teyntone gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Teyntone, to find lights in the church, and Radulph Avenel confirmed it with an hermitage in that ſame place, and one villain with his family. Gilbert Foliot, biſhop of Hereford, confirmed it in the time of abbat Hameline.

Tolls.

Tolls.

The charter of William, earl of Glouceſter, whereby he exempted the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and their men, from payment of tolls in the vill of Briſtol; and another charter of his, whereby they are exempted from payment of tolls in Briſtol, Kardiff, Newburg, and all other his lands. He moreover exempted the church of St. Guthlac of Hereford from payment of any tolls throughout all his lands in Wales.

Treygoſſe.

Robert, earl of Glouceſter, gave Treygoſſe to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter. The ſame Robert, earl of Glouceſter, the king's ſon, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Treygos and Penhore, with other appurtenances. He moreover made them and their men, and alſo the priory of Ewenny, free from paying toll throughout his lands. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Tuffely.

Oſberne, biſhop of Exeter, gave Tuffely to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat. King Henry the Second confirmed it by his charter, and that the grove of Tuffely ſhould be free, and that nobody ſhould commit waſte there.

Tythes.

Wido of Flanders gave all his tithes, and the churches of all his lands, and the tithes of the fiſhing, and a place to land the fiſh, and to build an houſe for the fiſher-man, for the conveniency of the fiſhing, near to his caſtle of Elys. He alſo gave the land called Mount St. Mary, and the wood called Gengod.

Willingwyke.

In the year 1167, when Hameline was abbat, Helias Giffard, the younger, and Berta, his mother, gave to God and St. Peter, eight libratas of land in Willingwyke, and the abbat reſtored to them Cranham, which his father gave to them when he was made monk. Helias, their ſon, confirmed the ſame. Berta, the wife of Helias Giffard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, certain lands in Willingwyke, on which he had built at his own charges. This was done when Hameline was abbat.

Wynterburne.

In the year 1112, Robert Gernoun gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Wynterbourne, and the church of Laverſtoke, and half the water-mill, and half the land which did belong to it. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

Of the BISHOPRICK and BISHOPS.

GLOUCESTER was antiently the ſeat of a Britiſh biſhop, whoſe title ſometimes occurs in the ſynodal acts by the name of *Cluve*, or *Cluvienſis*, derived from *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, or perhaps from *Gloyw*, the Britiſh name of the city.

We read in the *Memorial of Glouceſter*, that a biſhop and preachers were ſettled here in the year of Chriſt 189, by king Lucius, concerning whom it is agreed, that he was called *Lever Mawr*, or Great Light, tho' the learned differ as to the preciſe time when he lived, and to ſome particulars attributed to him. However we have the teſtimony of the learned biſhop Uſher, that this king built here *eccleſiam primæ ſedis*, a church of the firſt ſeat. Some antient writers alſo affirm, that this was one of the archbiſhopricks erected by him in the place or ſeat of one of the arch-flamens, or heathen chief-prieſts; and that afterwards, on account of the extraordinary ſanctity of St. David, this archbiſhoprick was tranſlated to *Menevia*, which, in honour of that ſaint, was afterwards called St. David's.

Biſhop Uſher, Sir William Dugdale, and other laborious ſearchers into matters of antiquity, affirm, that Eldad, Eldadym, or Eldall, was biſhop here about the year 489. This is the ſame perſon whom Rous calls Sanctus Aldatus, a prelate of remarkable courage, wiſdom and virtue, whoſe name appears in an inſcription now over the biſhop's ſeat in the cathedral, thus written:

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EPS GLOVC:
ELDO MAJOR
A: 490.

It is ſaid that Theonus, called alſo Cernus, ſucceeded Eldad, and that he was tranſlated to London in the year 553.

There is no further account to be found of the antient biſhops and their ſucceſſion, becauſe the biſhoprick probably ended, according to the opinion of biſhop Tanner, when the heathen Saxons overran this country, about the year 570. In ſucceeding ages, when the Saxon kings were converted to chriſtianity, Oſwy, king of Northumberland, having ſubdued Mercia, erected the biſhoprick of Litchfield in the year 657, when Glouceſterſhire was made ſubject to Dwina, firſt biſhop of that dioceſe. But in the year 679, this vaſt biſhoprick was divided into five ſmaller ones, by the decree of Theodore, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and out of it ſprung the biſhopricks of Litchfield,

field, Dorcheſter, Leiceſter, Hereford, and Worceſter, of which laſt Boſil was the firſt biſhop, and then Glouceſterſhire was a part of his dioceſe.

A ſuffragan biſhop was fixed at Glouceſter by act of parliament, in the year 1534; but even as early as 1273, Reginald occurs by that name, who was ſubſtituted by the biſhop of Lincoln to viſit the churches in Oxfordſhire; and probably other appointments to that office may have taken place ſince that time.

After the diſſolution of St. Peter's abbey, king Henry the Eighth obtained an act of parliament, under which he erected the city of Glouceſter, and the county of that city, and all the county of Glouceſter into a biſhoprick[a], with a dean and chapter, by the name of the dioceſe of Glouceſter; and ordained that ſuch part of the then vill and county of Briſtol, as formerly was in the dioceſe of Worceſter, ſhould be from thenceforward in the dioceſe of Glouceſter for ever.

The king's letters patents, dated the 3d of September, 1541, are printed in the Appendix, No. 7; and thoſe for the endowment of the biſhoprick are alſo inſerted in the Appendix, No. 8, where the particulars may be ſeen at large, of which the following is a ſummary account.

In the letters of endowment it is ordered, that the abbat's lodgings, with the buildings, chapels, grounds and other premiſſes; his ſtable, and the garden at the end of the church-yard, all within the precincts of the abbey; the houſe called the wood-barton, two ſtables, two ſlaughter-houſes, and a dog-kennel, in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, are to be called the palace of the biſhop of Glouceſter.

The biſhoprick is endowed with the following manors, lands, rectories, tythes, advowſons, &c.

The manors of Maiſmore, Brokethorp, Harſcomb, Preſton, Longford, Droiſcourt, Rudge and Farley, and part of the manor of Laſſington, in the county of Glouceſter; and thoſe of Hope Maleſhal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford; and all the lands, profits, &c. in the fields of Brokethorp, Hareſcomb, Preſton, and Brockworth.—The vineyard-houſe and park, containing fifteen acres and three roods; Portham-meadow, containing ſixty-ſeven acres, and the firſt ſhoot of it; a moiety of the wood at Woolridge, and a moiety of the wood called Le Perch, containing ſixteen acres, all in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode.

The rectories of Hartpury, Maiſmore, Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Welford, South Cerney, and Standiſh, in Glouceſterſhire; and thoſe of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; and of Newport, in the county of Wenlock in Wales, [now Monmouthſhire.]

The tithes or portions of tithes in Standiſh, Caldrop, Hardwick, Over-Oxlinch, Nether-Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harſefield, Sall, Putley, Farley, Holyrood-Ampney, Aldeſworth, Linton, and Shipton-Solers, in Glouceſterſhire; and in Devennock, Wentworth, Talgarth, Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm or Venne, Barn or Verne, Bunches or Burch, Strood and Lake, in the county of Hereford.

The following penſions, *viz.* 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of Kempsford rectory; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Teynton; 9*s.* from Rendcombe; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Nympſfield; and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Newport.

The advowſon, preſentation, and right of patronage of the vicarages of Hartpury, Maiſemore, Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford or Welford, South Cerney, and Standiſh, in the county of Glouceſter; of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; of Newport, in the county of Wenlock [Monmouthſhire]; of the chapels of Maiſmore, Cam, and Stinchcomb, in Glouceſterſhire; and Piperton, in Herefordſhire. All which manors, lands, rectories, tithes, penſions, and right of preſentation belonged to the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter.

The biſhoprick is ſubject to the following payments, *viz.*

	£.	S.	D.
To the king at his court of Augmentation, — — —	33	16	4
Bailiff of Maiſmore, — — —	2	0	0
Woodward of Woolridge, — —	0	11	0
Woodward of the Perch, — —	0	6	8
Bailiff of Brookthrop and Haſcomb,	1	6	8
Bailiff of Preſton, — — —	0	11	8
Bailift of Longford, — — —	0	6	8
Bailiff of Rudge and Farley, —	0	8	4
Vicar of Cam, and to the chaplain of Stinchcombe, — —	13	6	8
Vicar of Standiſh, — — —	15	5	0
Collector of the penſions of Kempsford, Teynton, Rendecombe, and Nimpsfield, —	0	13	4
Bailiff of Hope Maleſhal, — —	0	14	1
Bailiff of Dewchurch, and Kilpeck,	1	6	8
Chancell[r] of Hereford, for procurations of Dewchurch & Kilpeck,	0	5	0
Archdeacon of Brecknock, for procurations and ſynodals, —	0	2	2
Glaſbury church, — — —	0	0	10
Devennock church, — — —	0	0	5
Farmer of the rectory of Devennock and Glaſbury, for his livery, —	0	13	4
Vicar of York, for a portion of tithes out of Cowern rectory,	0	2	0
Collector of portions in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Farm, Briches, Strode and Lake, — — —	0	3	4
Bailiff of Droiſcourt, — — —	0	6	8

[a] He had, ſays Sir Robert Atkyns, at the ſame time an intention of erecting eighteen biſhopricks, tho' he actually founded but five, beſides Weſtminſter, which laſt continued but few years. A greater number might very well have been expected, and the extent and populouſneſs of the nation requires it, and king Henry the Eighth might well have afforded it; for the conſtant yearly revenues of the diſſolved monaſteries which came to the crown, were 140,000l. and the true yearly value muſt be eſtimated at ten times as much. p. 43, 44.

The

The biſhoprick has not ſuffered much by alienations; but in the years 1647, 1648, and 1649, the following particulars were ſold, *viz.* the manor of Reculver, and other lands in Kent and elſewhere, belonging to the ſees of Canterbury, Norwich, and Glouceſter, to John Blackwell, for 3382*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Glouceſter palace and other lands, to Thomas Hodges, for 913*l.*—Meſſuages in the manor of Longford, to W. Mollins, for 24*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*—Maiſemore, Preſton, Longford and Aſhchurch, which laſt belonged to the ſee of Briſtol, to alderman Fowke, for 3819*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*—Droiſcourt, in the county of Glouceſter, and Macknage, in that of Northampton, belonging to the ſees of Winton and Glouceſter, to Robert Gale, for 176*l.* 10*s.*—The manor of Dewchurch, to Sylvanus Taylor, for 181*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—The manor of Hope Maleſhall, to Robert Thayer, for 130*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*—The manor of Rudge, to William Mollins, for 976*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The total of which ſales amount to 9917*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* but ſuch of thoſe lands as were granted to this biſhoprick at the foundation, reverted to the ſee at the reſtoration.

The value of the endowment, as it is now rated for firſt fruits, is 315*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* but the real value is eſtimated at about 900*l.* a year.

The arms of the ſee are, *Azure, two keys in ſaltire, or.*

There is only one archdeaconry in the dioceſe, which is divided into ten deaneries, with their proper rural deans, *viz.*

1. Campden Deanery,

Containing the following Pariſhes and Places.

Alderton,
Aſhton Uunderhill,
Aſton Somervile,
Aſton Subedge,
Batsford,
Beckford,
Bourton on the Hill,
Buckland,
Chipping Campden,
Clifford Chambers,
Cowhonibourn,
Didbrook,
Dorſington,
Dumbleton,
Ebberton,
Hailes, *a chapel.*
Hinton,
Kemerton,
Lemington,
Marſton Sicca,
Mickleton,
Moreton Henmarſh,
Pebworth,
Pinnock,
Preſton on Stour,
Queinton,
Saintbury,
Seiſencot,
Shenington,
Snowſhill,
Stanly Pont Larch *chapel.*
Stanway,
Staunton,
Toddenham,
Toddington,
Waſhbourn (Great)
Welford,
Weſton Subedge,
Weſton upon Avon,
Wickham (Child's)
Willerſey,
Wormington.

2. Cirencester Deanery.

Ampney Crucis,
Ampney Mary,
Ampney Peter,
Bagendon,
Baunton,
Chedworth,
Cirenceſter,
Coates,
Coln Deans, or Dennis,
Coln Rogers,
Compton Abdale,
Daglingworth,
Driffield,
Duntſborn Abbats,
Duntſborn Militis,
Farmington,
Hampnet,
Harnhill,
North Cerney,
Northleach,
Preſton,
Rendcomb,
South Cerney,
Stowel,
Stratton,
Siddington Mary,
Siddington Peter.

3. Dursley Deanery.

Berkeley,
Beverſtone,
Cam,
Cowley,
Durſley,
Falfield, *a chapel.*
Frampton on Severn,
Hill, *chapel.*
Kingſcot, *a chapel.*
Kingſwood,
Laſborough,
Newington Bagpath,
Oldbury, *a chapel.*
North Nibley,
Olpen, *a chapel.*
Ozleworth.
Rockhampton,
Slimbridge,
Stinchcomb, *a chapel.*
Stone, *a chapel.*
Thornbury,
Uley,
Wottonunderedge.

4. Fairford Deanery.

Aldeſworth,
Barnſley,
Bibury,
Coln Aldwins,
Down Ampney,
Eaſtlech Martin,
Eaſtlech Turville,
Fairford,
Hatherop,
Kempsford,
Leachlade,
Marſton, *a chapel.*
Meyſey Hampton,
Quenington,
Southrop.
Winſon, *chapel.*

5. Forest Deanery.

Abenhall,
Ailberton, *a chapel.*
Alvington,
Awre,
Bicknor (Engliſh)
Blackeney, *a chapel.*
Blaiſdon,
Breeme, *a chapel.*
Bromſborow,
Bully, *a chapel.*
Churcham, *a chapel.*
Colford, *a chapel.*
Dean Magna,
Dean Parva,
Dymock,
Flaxley,
Hewelsfield, *a chapel.*
Huntley,
Kempley,
Lancaut, *a chapel.*
Lea, *a chapel.*
Lidney,
Longhope,
Minſterworth,
Newent,
Newland, *a chapel.*
Newnham,
Oxenhall,
Pauntley,
Preſton,
Rudford,
Ruerdean, *a chapel.*
Staunton,
St. Briavel's, *a chapel.*
Tainton,
Tibberton,
Tidenham, *a chapel.*
Upleaden,
Weſtbury,
Woolaſton.

6. Gloucester Deanery.

Arlingham,
Aſhleworth,
Barnwood,
Brookthrop,

Churchdown,
Elmore,
Frethern,
Hardwick, *a chapel.*
Harſcombe,
Harsfield,
Hartpury,
Hempſtead,
Laſſington,
Longney,
Maiſemore,
Matſon,
Moreton Valence,
Norton,
Pitchcomb,
Quedgley,
Rundwick, *a chapel.*
Sandhurſt,
Saul, *a chapel.*
Standiſh,
Upton St. Leonard's
Whaddon,
Wheatenhurſt,
Witcomb Magna.

In the City and Liberties.

St. Aldate,
St. Bartholomew, *chapel.*
St. Catherine,
St. John Baptiſt,
St. Magdalen,
St. Mary de Cript,
St. Mary de Grace,
St. Mary de Lode,
St. Michael,
St. Nicholas,
St. Owen,
Trinity.

7. Hawkesbury Deanery.

Abſon, *a chapel.*
Acton Turville,
Alderley,
Badminton Great,
Badminton Little,
Bitton,
Boxwell,
Charfield,
Cold Aſhon,
Cromhall,
Deinton,
Didmarton,
Dodington,
Dyrham,
Frampton Cotterel,
Hanham, *a chapel.*
Hawkeſbury,
Horton,
Iron Acton,
Leiterton, *a chapel.*
Littleton, *a chapel.*
Marſhfield,
Oldbury on the Hill,
Oldland, *a chapel.*
Puclechurch,
Rangeworthy, *a chapel.*
Siſton,
Sodbury Chipping,
Sodbury Little,
Sodbury Old,
Titherington,
Tormarton,
Tortworth,
Treſham, *a chapel.*
Wapley,
Weſterleigh, *a chapel.*
Weſtonbirt,
Wickwar,
Yate.

8. Stonehouse Deanery.

Avening,
Biſley,
Brimpsfield,
Chalford, *a chapel.*
Cherington,
Coleſbourn,
Cowley,
Cranham,
Cubberley,
Eaſtington,
Edgworth,
Elkſtone,
Frowceſter,
Horſley,
Minchin Hampton,
Miſerden,
Nimpsfield,
Painſwick,
Radmarton,
Rodborow, *a chapel.*
Saperton,
Shipton Moign,
Stanley St. Leonard,
Stanley Regis,
Stonehouſe,
Stroud,
Syde,
Tetbury,
Winſton,
Woodcheſter.

9. Stow Deanery.

Addleſtrop,
Aſton Blank,
Barrington (Great)
Barrington (Little)
Bledington,
Bourton on the Water,
Broadwell,
Clapton, *a chapel.*
Compton (Little)
Condicot,
Farmcot, *a chapel.*
Guiting (Power)
Guiting (Temple)
Haſleton,
Hawling,
Longborow,
Naunton,
Notgrove,
Oddington,
Riſſington (Great)
Riſſington (Little)
Riſſington (Wick)
Seiſencot,
Salperton,
Sherbourn,
Shipton Oliffe,
Shipton Solers,
Slaughter (Upper)
Slaughter (Lower)
Sutton under Brayles,
Stow on the Would,
Swell (Upper)
Swell (Lower)
Turk Dean,
Weſtcote,
Widford,
Windruſh,
Yanworth, *a chapel.*

10. Winchcomb Deanery.

Aſhchurch,
Badgworth,
Biſhop's Cleeve,
Brokworth,
Charleton Abbat's,
Charleton King's,
Cheltenham,
Dowdſwell,
Down Hatherly,
Elmſton,
Gretton, *a chapel.*
Leckhampton,
Oxenton,
Preſbury,
Seven Hampton,
Shipton Olive,
Shurdington,
Stoke Archer, *a chapel.*
Sudely,
Swindon,
Tewkeſbury,
Tredington,
Twining,
Walton Cardiff, *a chapel.*
Whittington,
Winchcomb,
Withington.
Wolſton,

Peculiars *in this Dioceſe.*

The following churches are Peculiars, the juriſdiction of which is particularly laid down under the heads of the reſpective pariſhes, *viz.*

Bibury, with Aldeſworth, Barnſley and Winſon.

Cleeve, with Stoke-Archer.

Deerhurſt, with Boddington, Corſe, Forthampton, Hasfield, Leigh, Staverton and Tirley.

Wickham, or Wickwane, or Child's-Wickham.

Withington, with Dowdeſwell.

Before this biſhoprick was erected, the following places were in the dioceſe of York, *viz.* Churchdown, Laſſington, Norton, Compton-Abdale, Sainthurſt, Saint Catherine, in Glouceſter; and to theſe, perhaps, may be added Oddington and Witcombe-Magna.

The deanery of the Foreſt belonged to the biſhop of Hereford 'till this ſee was erected; but being part of the county of Glouceſter, the biſhop of Glouceſter, ſoon after the foundation, inſtituted, viſited, and performed many other epiſcopal functions therein; however the archdeacon of Hereford ſtill retains his juriſdiction in it, and under the biſhop of Glouceſter, viſits there in the ſummer every year, and receives the procurations; but the biſhop of Glouceſter's chancellor viſits the

the other half year. All the other deaneries in this dioceſe are under the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of Glouceſter, together with the deanery of Briſtol, and a few churches within the dioceſe of Worceſter.

BRISTOL DEANERY *contains*,

Almondeſbury,	Mangotsfield,
Clifton,	Olveſton, with Alveſton.
Compton Greenville,	Saint George,
Elberton,	Stapleton,
Filton,	Stoke Giffard,
Henbury, with Auſt.	Weſtbury,
Horfield,	Winterbourne.
Littleton,	

Biſhop Cheiney certified to queen Elizabeth, in 1562, 'That at the foundation of the biſhoprick of Briſtol, the city and deanery of Briſtol were appointed and limitted to the biſhop of Briſtol, and his ſucceſſors, as they heretofore have alledged.' But yet no mention is made, in the charter of erection of the ſee of Briſtol, that it ſhall have any part or parcel of the county of Glouceſter.

The following churches are within the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, tho' in the dioceſe of Worceſter, *viz.* Blockley vicarage, and the rectories of Dailsford, Ditchfield, Evenlode, Iccombe, and Stratton upon the Foſs.

This archdeaconry is valued at about 120*l. per annum.* In the twenty-ſixth year of Henry the Eighth, the full value of it, diſtinct from the rectory of Durſley, was 64*l.* 10*s.*

The account of the archdeacons follows that of the deans and chancellors.

BISHOPS of GLOUCESTER.

John Wakeman[a], (alias Wich) B.D. the laſt abbat of Tewkeſbury, being the king's chaplain, was appointed September 3, 1541, to be the firſt biſhop of this foundation, who accordingly was conſecrated September the 25th, or according to Le Neve, the 20th, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London and Weſtminſter; and thereupon the penſion of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed him at the diſſolution of his abbey, ceaſed. He was appointed to inſpect the Engliſh tranſlation of part of the New Teſtament; and dying at [b]Forthampton, in the co. of Glouceſter, where he had an houſe and little chapel, in the beginning of November, 1549, was there buried. There is an effigy in memory of him, lying on a tomb behind the high altar at Tewkeſbury, which he had provided while he was abbat. Upon biſhop Wakeman's death, archbiſhop Cranmer ſent a commiſſion to prebendary Williams to be his commiſſary, to viſit this church, and to be the keeper of the ſpiritualities of the city and dioceſe.

John Hooper, or Hoper, D.D.[c] an exemplary, zealous, pious and learned man, who in his younger years had been a monk of Cleeve, in Somerſetſhire, was nominated on the 15th of May, appointed biſhop on the 3d of July, 1550, conſecrated on the 8th of March following; and inſtalled by proxy by archbiſhop Cranmer, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, the 22d of the ſame month. He was very active in the viſitation of the dioceſe, then remarkably abounding with popery, and greatly promoted the reformation. With the conſent of the dean and chapter, he ſurrendered the biſhoprick of Glouceſter to the king, the 26th of April, 1552, and, on the 12th of May, made a deed of gift of all the lands and annuities which he enjoyed by means of his biſhoprick. Upon Dr. Heath's being deprived of the ſee of Worceſter, by virtue of an act of parliament, by the king's letters patents, dated May the 20th, in the ſame year, the biſhoprick of Glouceſter was diſſolved, and converted into an archdeaconry, dependent on Worceſter, as it had been formerly; but the dignities of the dean and chapter thereof continued. The king then gave Dr. Hooper the biſhoprick of Worceſter, with power and authority to appoint all the prebendaries of both cathedrals. In September, another patent was granted him for the diſcharge of his firſt fruits. This year a letter was ſent him for the ſurrender of the biſhoprick of Worceſter, in order that there might be a new collation, or preſentation thereto: and on the 8th of December following, the biſhopricks of Worceſter and Glouceſter were united into one, and thenceforth to be one dioceſe, as Bath and Wells, Litchfield and Coventry: the biſhop to be called the biſhop of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and was to live one year in Worceſterſhire, and the next in Glouceſterſhire; and to have the power of appointing archdeacons and prebendaries as before. To this biſhop and his ſucceſſors likewiſe were given a few manors, belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and all the lands, &c. granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter at its foundation, as fully as he had ſurrendered them to the king; which then extended to the clear yearly value of 100 marks, beſides tenths and yearly rents. The tenths of the biſhoprick formerly came to 136*l.* 10*s.* 5*d. ob.* but he was to pay only 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of them, and to be diſcharged of firſt fruits; and he and his ſucceſſors to be for ever diſcharged of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to Mr. John Taylor for keeping the regiſter of the biſhop of Glouceſter. Some time after he was diſcharged of all his firſt fruits, and all perſons were forbidden to demand a fee of him. But this union continued no longer

[a] Willis's Survey of Glo. Cathedral. Memoriale Glouc. being a MS. Muſæo Aſhmoleano Oxon.
[b] Willis's Hiſt. M. Abbies.
[c] Willis's Survey of Glouceſter Cathedral. Collier's Hiſt. Burnet's Ref. Fox's Martyrs. Strype's Cranmer. Thomas's Survey of Worc. Cath. Godwin de Præſul. and other Hiſtorians.

than

than the life of king Edward the Sixth, by whom it was granted. As biſhop Hooper had ſtrenuouſly oppoſed Gardiner and Bonner, they had a peculiar enmity againſt him, and when the king died, it was reſolved to make him the firſt ſacrifice. Accordingly, on the 1ſt of September, ſoon after queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown, he was ſent to priſon, by an order from the queen, [d] dated March 15, 1553-4, and on the 18th, his biſhoprick was declared void. January the 28th, 1554-5, [e] he was brought before Gardiner, biſhop of Winchester, and ſeveral others, at St. Mary Overy's church, in Southwark, and there condemned as an heretick. In February, he was degraded of his prieſthood [f] by biſhop Bonner, in Newgate, where he had been ſeverely uſed for ſeveral months; and afterwards ſent from London to Glouceſter, where he had been moſt active, to be burnt. After a journey of three days, attended by ſix of the queen's guards, he was brought to this city, and lodged in the houſe of Robert Ingram, oppoſite St. Nicholas church. Jenkins and Bond, the ſheriffs, would have put him into the north-gate priſon, but were diſſuaded from it by the queen's guards. He had one day's interval, and on Saturday, the 9th of February, being market-day, was led by the ſheriffs, attended by the mayor, lord Chandois, Sir Edmund Bridges, Sir Anthony Kingſton, and others, from Ingram's houſe, to a place near the elm tree, without the gate, on the north-weſt ſide of the lower church-yard; where, not being permitted to ſpeak to the people, who were about 7000, as he was going, nor at the place of execution; and refuſing all offers of pardon, they chained him to a ſtake, and burnt him with three ſucceſſive fires, made of green wood. The good man ſupported himſelf, it is ſaid, with all imaginable firmneſs for above three quarters of an hour, and then expired, about the 60th year of his age. The queen ſent an order, that perſons of reputation in the county ſhould be called to aſſiſt the mayor and ſheriffs on this occaſion; and after the execution, a dinner was provided [g], at the expence of the corporation, for thoſe who were ordered by the queen to attend at it.—Thus bigots in power have practiſed every ſpecies of cruelty, under pretence of ſerving that religion, the ſpirit of which is meekneſs and charity; and many men, otherwiſe thought of ſound judgment and integrity, have promoted thoſe perſecuting meaſures, which in ſucceeding times have been condemned by the concurrent judgments of all.

James Brookes [h], D.D. ſometime fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and afterwards maſter of Baliol College, in Oxford, upon biſhop Hooper's deprivation, was elected March 26, 1554; had reſtitution of the temporalties May the 8th; and was conſecrated in the church of Saint Saviour, Southwark, the 1ſt of April following. The commiſſions he exerciſed as delegate, or ſub-delegate, againſt archbiſhop Cranmer, biſhop Ridley, biſhop Latimer; and in viſiting the univerſity of Oxford, prove him to have been a very zealous man in thoſe times, who is obſerved by Dr. Fuller to have ſpent his fury moſtly out of his dioceſe. He died September the 7th, 1558, according to Le Neve, and was buried in a ſtrong coffin, under abbat Parker's monument, without any inſcription over him. It ſeems that he collated at firſt to the prebends of this church, a privilege granted to his predeceſſors. Upon his death, queen Mary iſſued out a writ [i], dated the 25th day of October, for the keeping of the temporalties, to John Bowrſher, B.D. who was nominated to the biſhoprick; but the queen's death prevented his having it.

A vacancy for above three years.

Richard Cheiney, B.D. ſometime of Pembroke-hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge; the archdeacon of Hereford, who oppoſed tranſubſtantiation in the year 1555, in convocation, and was deprived in the reign of queen Mary; but was afterwards rector of Maydeſnorton, in the dioceſe of Lincoln; of Biſhop's-Hampton, in that of Worceſter; prebendary of Weſtminſter, and alſo of this church; was elected biſhop, March the 9th, 1561; the temporalties were reſtored to him on the 15th of April, in the ſame year; he was conſecrated in the archbiſhop's chapel at Lambeth, on the 19th; and in ten days after, had the biſhoprick of Briſtol given to him to hold in *commendam* with it. He died April 25, 1579, according to Le Neve, and was buried near his predeceſſor, under abbat Parker's monument, without any inſcription.

A vacancy for above two years, the reaſon of which, according to Mr. Strype, was that the queen might ſatisfy her debt of 500*l.* owing to her for the tenths of the clergy out of the revenues of the ſee.

John Bullingham, D.D. prebendary of Worceſter and Lincoln; ſometime rector of Boxwell, and of Withington, in Glouceſterſhire, was elected on the 15th of Auguſt, confirmed the 1ſt of September, and conſecrated on the 3d, 1581, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, in the chapel of Croydon. April 21, 1585, he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Painſwick, in this county, which he held in *commendam* with his biſhoprick for ſome time; as he did the biſhoprick of Briſtol, from the time of his conſecration 'till 1589, when Dr.

[d] Strype's Memorial.
[e] Ibid. Fox's Mart. Burnet's Reform. Wood's Athen. Ox. &c.
[f] Biſhop Hooper was degraded only of prieſthood, and not of his epiſcopal office; for it ſeems that the biſhop of London, and others of his perſuaſion, did not think it neceſſary to degrade him of any higher order; for they reputed him, and the other biſhops made in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, as nothing more than prieſts.
[g] From an old book of orders and agreements belonging to the city.
[h] Willis's Survey of Glouc. Cath. Wood's Athen. Ox. &c.
[i] Rymer's Fœdera.

Fletcher

Fletcher was conſecrated thereto; and that biſhoprick being taken from him, the rectory of Kilmington, *aliàs* Culmington, in the deanery of Carey, and dioceſe of Wells, was conferred on him, in July, 1596. He died at Kenſington, May 20, 1598, and was buried in this cathedral, without any memorial; and, the ſame year, he was ſucceeded by

Godfrey Goldſborough, D.D. formerly fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, archdeacon of Worceſter, ſometime rector of Stockton, archdeacon of Salop, in the church of Litchfield, prebendary of London, Hereford, and Worceſter; who was elected the 2d of Auguſt, and conſecrated November the 12th, 1598, by the archbiſhop of Caterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Chicheſter, at the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth; inſtalled the 20th of December, and had licenſe to hold the prebend of Worceſter in *commendam* with it. He died on the 26th of May, 1604, at his palace at the Vineyard, and was buried in this cathedral, in a little chapel on the north ſide of the lady's. Over his grave, according to his deſire, there is an handſome altar monument erected for him by his executors, with his effigy in his epiſcopal habit, and at the head of it this inſcription in capitals:

IN OBITVM REVERENDI PRÆSVLIS GODFRIDI, QVONDAM GLOVCESTRIENSIS EPISCOPI, QVI XXVI MAII, MDCIV. EX HAC VITA MIGRAVIT.

Aureus, et fulvo nomen ſortitus ab auro,
Hic Goldiſburgus nunc requieſcit humo,
Scilicet orta ſolo pretioſa metalla parente,
In matrem redeunt inveterata ſuam.

SEDIT ANNOS SEX.

Over it are the arms intended for thoſe of the ſame ſee, *viz. Or, three cheverons gules*, the middle one charged with a mitre with labels *argent, impaled with his own arms*; *viz.* Quarterly, 1. *argent, a croſs flory ſable*; 2. *argent, three cheverons, ſable: in the middle a mullet, gules:* the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt; a mirte for the creſt.—After biſhop Goldſborough's death, William Tooker, or Tucker, D.D.[a] dean of Litchfield, was nominated by king James the Firſt, to that ſee; and the *congé d'elire*, or letter patent, iſſued out[b] for his election; but it was revoked, tho' 'tis not ſaid on what account.

Thomas Ravis, D.D. rector of Bredon in Worceſterſhire, dean of Chriſt-church in Oxford, a man of eminent learning, gravity, and approved prudence, was elected on the 17th of December, 1604, and conſecrated the 19th of March following, at Lambeth, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Durham and Chicheſter. Whilſt he was biſhop here[c] he was at a very conſiderable expence in repairing his palace at Glouceſter, made ſeveral water-courſes there, and repaired the vineyard houſe. In 1607, he was tranſlated to London, and ſucceeded by

Henry Parry, D.D. dean of Cheſter, who was conſecrated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Rocheſter, and Chicheſter, at Lambeth, July 12, 1607; and whilſt he preſided here, made the pulpit in the body of the cathedral, at his own charge, and gave very liberally to the poor of this city. He was tranſlated to Worceſter in the end of September, 1610.

Gyles Thompſon, D.D. ſometime rector of Pembridge, in the county of Hereford, dean of Windſor, and canon of Hereford, was elected on the 15th of March, 1611, confirmed on the 9th of June, had reſtitution of the temporalties on the 27th of the ſame month, and was conſecrated at Lambeth, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Oxford, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Litchfield and Coventry; having liberty to hold his deanery in *commendam* only for one year. He never came into his dioceſe, but died June 14, 1612, to the great grief of all that knew his piety or learning, after he had taken great pains, by the command of king James the Firſt, in tranſlating part of the New Teſtament; and lies buried in a chapel on the north ſide of Windſor collegiate church, where is on his monument the buſt of a biſhop, and this inſcription:

Individuæ Trinitati per omnia ſecula gloria, per quam fui, ero. Hic ſitus eſt Ægidius Tomſon, hujus capellæ quondam decanus, cujus mens ſincera, lingua docta, manus munda. Fuit Londini natus, educatus Oxoniæ, in collegio omnium bonorum indigentium eruditiſſimorum amantiſſimus ſemper vixit, cujus corpus quamvis mortalitas terræ ſubjecit, illius tamen animam pietas cœlis inſeruit. Hunc virum, moribus gravem, prudentiâ inſignem, pietate ſummum, hæc regia capella per annos 10 decanum habuit. Inde a ſereniſſimo rege Jacobo, in epiſcopatum Glouceſtr. commendatum, mors intempeſtiva, anno decurſo, præſulem rapuit. Obijt 14 Junij Ann. Domini 1612, Ætatis ſuæ 59.

On the right hand is the figure of time, over whoſe head is an angel, holding a ſcroll thus inſcribed;

In memoria æterna erit juſtus.

On the left hand, on a ſcroll held by another angel:

Juſtorum animæ in manu Dei ſunt.

His will was dated Feburary the 12th, 1605, and proved July the 7th, 1612.

Miles Smith, D.D. ſucceeded, being elected July 15, 1612, and conſecrated at Croydon, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Rocheſter, on the 19th or 20th of September following. He was rector of Hartlebury and Upton-upon-Severn, in the county of Worceſter, prebendary of Exeter, and canon reſidentiary of Hereford; was appointed by king James the Firſt, May the 8th, 1610, one of the firſt fellows of Chelſea-college, being a man of ſuch eminent learning, as to occaſion him to be called a walking library. He is ſaid to have diſliked the hot proceedings of ſome very zealous perſons, eſpecially

[a] Epiſt. Cl. Willis ad me.
[b] Willis, Le Neve, Wood, &c. &c.
[c] Epiſt. Cl. Willis's ad me.

after doctor Laud was made dean: and having compoſed the preface [d] that is now before our church bibles, and tranſlated the four major and the twelve minor prophets, he died at his palace at Glouceſter on the 19th of October, 1624, much lamented by the poor of the city, to whom he had been very charitable, and was buried November the 9th, in the lady's chapel. Over his grave was laid a white ſtone, without any inſcription, and only his arms impaled with thoſe of the ſee.—Upon his death, Dr. John Preſton was offered the biſhoprick, but waved it on account of his lecture, which he preferred to it.

Godfrey Goodman, D.D. prebendary of Weſtminſter, rector of Weſt-Ildeſley, in Berkſhire, and of Kemmerton in this dioceſe, (the advowſon of which he gave to the corporation of Glouceſter) and dean of Rocheſter, was elected on the 26th of November, confirmed March the 5th, conſecrated the next day at Lambeth, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Lincoln, London, Rocheſter, and Landaff, and inſtalled April the 4th following. He held in *commendam* with his biſhoprick his canonry of Windſor, and rectory of Weſt-Ildeſley. In 1640, he was ſequeſtrated [e] from the biſhoprick, firſt committed to a purſuivant, and afterwards to a gate-houſe, on account of ſome notions favouring the church of Rome, to which he was reconciled [f] before his death, which happened January the 19th, 1655, in St. Margaret's pariſh, Weſtminſter; in which pariſh church he was [g] buried, near the font in the weſt part, without any memorial.

A vacancy 'till after the reſtoration.—John Hacket, D.D. [h] in 1660, was offered this biſhoprick, but refuſed it, and the next year accepted that of Litchfield; whereupon

William Nicholſon, D.D. archdeacon of Brecknock, canon reſidentiary of St. David's, vicar of Llandilovawr, in the county of Carmarthen; and afterwards rector of Biſhop's-Cleeve, in the county of Glouceſter, was elected on the 26th of November, 1660; conſecrated in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Weſtminſter, by the archbiſhop of York, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Durham, Chicheſter, Lincoln, and Peterborough, by commiſſion from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, January 6, 1660; inſtalled the 11th of January, and had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 5th of Feburary following. He, ſays Mr. Wood, being a man of great erudition, prudent, modeſt, and of a moderate mind, died Feburary the 5th, 1671; and was buried in a little chapel on the ſouth ſide of the lady's, where is a monument againſt the eaſt wall erected for him, with this inſcription on it, compoſed by his great friend Mr. Bull, afterwards the very learned and pious biſhop of St. David's:

Æternitati S. in ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis, hic reverendas exuvias depoſuit Theologus inſignis, epiſcopus vere primitivus, Guliel-mus Nicholſon. In agro Suffolciano natus, apud Magdalenſes educatus, obſidem regi et eccleſiæ afflictæ præſtitam, ad ſedem Glouceſtrenſem merito promotus anno MDCLX. In concionibus frequens, in ſcriptis nervoſus, legenda ſcribens, et faciens ſcribenda, gravitas epiſcopalis in fronte emicuit; pauperibus quotidiana charitate beneficus; comitate erga clerum et literatos admirandus. Gloriæ ac dierum ſatur, in palatio ſuo, ut vixit, pie deceſſit, Feb. 5° anno Ætatis LXXXII. Dom. MDCLXXI.

Elizabetha conjux præivit in hoc ſacello, ſepulta Apr. xx. An: Dom: MDCLXIII. Owenus Brigſtock, de Lechdenny, in comitatu Caermarthen, armiger, prædictæ Elizabethæ nepos, hoc grati animi monumentum (executore recuſante) propriis ſumptibus erexit, ann. M.DC.LXXIX.

Over it his arms, impaled with thoſe deſigned for the ſee of Glouceſter, *viz. Azure, a key argent, ſurmounted of another key, Or, for the ſee. Azure, in chief three leopards heads caboſhed, gules; two bars ermin,* for his own arms. On the ſame monument are likewiſe, 1. *Parted per pale counterchanged, Or and ſable, three eſcallops counterchanged of the field.* 2. *Or, a cheveron ſable, between three ravens proper.*

John Prichard, or Prichet, D.D. vicar of St. Gyles's Cripplegate, London; rector of Harlington, in the county of Middleſex, and prebendary of Mora, in the church of St. Paul's; was elected on the 10th of October, 1672; conſecrated at Lambeth by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Ely, Rocheſter, and Cheſter, November the 3d; and had the temporalties reſtored to him the 29th of January following. He held the three preferments before-mentioned in *commendam* with his biſhoprick, and died January the 1ſt, 1680; and was buried at Harlington, with this inſcription on a copartment affixed to a pillar on the north ſide near his grave, which was under the pulpit:

In memoriam Johannis Domini epiſcopi Glouceſtr, filii Walteri Pricket de prædio Cowlenſi, vulgo Cowley-hall, in agro Middleſexiæ, armigeri, qui e Katherina uxore, caſtiſſima fæmina, ſex liberos progenuit, viz. Georgium, Wilhelmum, Walterum, Thomam, Johannem & Suſannam, quorum Johannes et Suſanna jam ſuperſunt. Hoc loco miniſterium ſacrum, et felici omine, exercuit, nec non Aliciæ Comitiſſiæ Derbiæ, viduæ, aliquando a ſacris domeſticis, dein in ædem ſancti Andreæ Underſhaff, apud Londinenſes promovebatur; ubi paſtoris boni fideliſque labores alacriter ſuſtinens, graſſante jam inteſtino & diro bello, regiſque partibus depreſſis, ipſe tum in regem, tum in eccleſiam pius, illinc depulſus eſt, perque totum id tempus, quo Carolus Secundus rex in exilio erat, fidelis; ergo graviora paſſus. Tandem reſtaurato fideliter principe, in res ſuas reſtituebatur, inque prædictum poſt epiſcopatum inauguratus, cui Sacro-Sancto muneri ubi quum novem annos invigilaverat, obijt cal. Januarii ann. Dom. 1680; annoque Ætatis 75. Hocce ſubtus roſtrum monumentum ſui quidem optimum, pro juſſu ſuo, corpus jacet ſepultum.

Robert Frampton, D.D. [i] dean of this church, rector of Fontmill, in Dorſetſhire, born at Pimpern, in that county, was elected on the 28th of January, 1680; and conſecrated [k] in the chapel of All-Souls college in Oxford, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Rocheſter, Ely, Exeter, and Lincoln, March the 27th, 1681; having licenſe to hold Fontmill in *commendam*. In 1684, he reſigned Fontmill for Avening, in the county of Glouceſter; in 1685, he reſigned Avening for Standiſh vicarage in the ſame county. And Feburary the 1ſt, 1690, was deprived,

[d] Le Neve's Lives of proteſtant archbiſhops. A. Wood, &c. &c.
[e] Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory.
[f] Walker's ſufferings. Wood's Athen. Ox.
[g] Strype's Edition of Stowe's Survey of London.
[h] Willis's Survey of Cov. and Litchf. p. 894.
[i] Cl. Willis's Survey of Glouceſter Cathedral.
[k] Le Neve's lives of proteſtant Archbiſhops.

deprived, for refuſing the oaths then appointed. After his deprivation, he continued at Standiſh, and, by connivance, had the profits thereof 'till he died; which was on the 25th of May, 1708. He is buried in the chancel of that church, within the communion rails, and had a black marble grave-ſtone laid over him with this inſcription on it:

Robertus Frampton Epiſcopus Glouceſtrenſis. Cætera quis neſcit. Obiit 8 Cal. Junii An. Ætatis ſuæ 86, Conſecrationis 28, Æræ Chriſtianæ 1708.

His will was dated in Feburary, 1702, and proved in November, 1708, by which he bequeathed, amongſt other things, 100*l.* for each of the following purpoſes, to promote the goſpel in foreign parts; to deprived miniſters; to poor ſervitors in CCC. Oxford.

Edward Fowler, D.D. born at Weſterleigh, in Glouceſterſhire, prebendary of this church, rector of Northill, in the county of Bedford, and All-hallows, Breadſtreet, London; upon biſhop Frampton's deprivation, was nominated, April the 23d, 1691; elected the 8th of June, confirmed the 2d, and conſecrated the 5th of July, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Wincheſter, Saliſbury, Worceſter, Briſtol and Ely, in the church of St. Mary le Bow, London; holding his vicarage in *commendam* with his biſhoprick. He died at Chelſea, Auguſt 26, 1714, and was buried in a vault, on the north ſide of Hendon church-yard, near Hampſtead, in Middleſex. Within the chancel is ſet up a handſome marble copartment, with colums and arms at top, which bears this inſcription:

To the pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, late Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter; to which ſtation he was advanced by king William, in the year 1691, for his known ſteadineſs to the true intereſt of the church of England, and of his country, in times of danger. He approved himſelf worthy of that dignity, by a faithful and diligent diſcharge of his paſtoral office; 'till diſabled by age and bodily infirmities, he reſted from his labours in the 82d year of his age, admitted to partake of his reward. He departed this life Auguſt 26, 1714, and was interred in the grave of his firſt wife, in this church; leaving behind him, in the excellent Treatiſes, publiſhed by himſelf, laſting monuments of learning, judgment, piety and chriſtian temper of mind. He was twice married, firſt to Ann, daughter of Arthur Bernardiſton, of the Inner Temple, eſq; one of the maſters of chancery. She departed this life December 19, 1696. He had by her three ſons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Suſannah, Elizabeth, and Mary, ſurvived him. His ſecond wife Elizabeth, who likewiſe ſurvived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the Reverend Dr. Ezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor, of London, merchant.

Underneath is as follows:

This monument was erected at the coſt of Richard Fowler, LLB. the younger ſon above-mentioned, who married Suſannah, daughter of John Pyke, of Downſey, in the Iſle of Purbeck, gent: by whom he had one daughter Anne, both which dying many years before him, were buried in this church, near his mother, and his father's youngeſt ſiſter Suſanna, the firſt wife of Meſhack Smith, A.M. then vicar of this church. The ſaid Richard Fowler died November 9, 1716, and did by his laſt will direct his executors, viz. his brother Edward, and his ſiſter Suſanna, to cauſe a vault to be made, which for want of rome in the church was made in the church-yard, at the weſt corner of this wall, wherein is depoſited his body, and into which are removed the remains of his wife and daughter, with thoſe of his father and mother; all reſt there together. An. Dom. 1717, in hope of a joyful reſurrection.

His ſucceſſor was

Richard Willis, D.D. born at Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, ſometime fellow of All-Souls college, the king's chaplain, chaplain-general of the army; ſub-preceptor to the duke of Glouceſter, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and dean of Lincoln. He was elected December the 10th, 1714, confirmed January the 15th, conſecrated January the 16th, in Lambeth chapel, by the biſhops of Saliſbury, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Bangor, by commiſſion from the archbiſhop of Caterbury, and inſtalled the 13th of April following; and had licence to hold his deanery in *commendam* with it: But was tranſlated to the ſee of Saliſbury in 1721, and thence, in 1725, to Wincheſter; where he was buried towards the ſouth ſide of the body of the church, and has a fine monument in marble erected for him againſt the ſouth wall, being at length, in a recumbent poſture, attired in his epiſcopal habit, with the George hanging on his breaſt, as prelate of the order of Saint George, and this inſcription and character, which he very juſtly deſerved:

In Memoriam Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris RICHARDI WILLIS, Epiſcopi Wintonienſis; viri ea morum ſimplicitate, ea animi integritate, et verborum fide, ut qui illum optimè noverint, ſi maximè æſtimaverint, propenſiſſimè dilexerint. Patriam, principem, et libertatem publicam, unicè amavit. Religionem interea vere chriſtianam ſanctiſſime coluit, acerrime vindicavit. Nulla temporum varietate debilitari, aut frangi, potuit. In republica, in eccleſia, fidelis; conſtans, et ſui ſimilis. Egregiis hiſce virtutibus inſtructus, in mediis, quos abundè meruit, honoribus feliciſſimè conſenuit; donec annorum plenus, obiit 10 die Auguſti, Anno Domini 1734, Ætatis 71. JOHANNES WILLIS, armiger, filius ejus et Heres, pie memor poſuit.

John Wilcocks, D.D. born at Briſtol, ſometime fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, upon biſhop Willis's tranſlation to Saliſbury, was elected November 25, 1721, conſecrated December the 2d, inſtalled the 22d of the ſame month, and held a prebend of Weſtminſter in *commendam* with his biſhoprick; but being tranſlated to the ſee of Rocheſter, and having the deanery of Weſtminſter along with it, he was ſucceeded by

Elias Sydall, D.D. ſometime fellow of Bennet, alias *Corpus Chriſti* college in Cambridge, and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, who was tranſlated hither from the biſhoprick of Saint David's November the 4th, 1731; being then alſo dean of Canterbury, which office, together with this biſhoprick, he held 'till his death, on December the 24th, 1737.

Martin Benſon, D.D, ſucceeded, whoſe character is admirably drawn in the following inſcription, on a fine marble monument, erected for him in the cathedral at Glouceſter:

Reader be admoniſhed by this marble, to imitate Martin Benſon, late biſhop of this dioceſe. A rational piety raiſed the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly chriſtian ſpirit of reſignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the buſineſs and pleaſure of his life to go about doing good, by inſtruction in righteouſneſs, and by works of charity. He watched the flock of Chriſt as a faithful ſhepherd, from a ſenſe of his own duty, and a diſintereſted concern for their common welfare: And he maintained the dignity of his authority, by the meekneſs with which he exerciſed it. He felt a deep compaſſion for the vicious; and ſhewed it, even whilſt he was expoſing the folly and wickedneſs of vice, with a ſtrength and turn of language peculiar to himſelf. His reproofs being dictated by friendſhip, qualified by candour, and delivered

delivered with a natural delicacy of manners, were ſincere without roughneſs, and endearing without diſſimulation. He was by conſtitution liable to a depreſſion of ſpirits, but innocence of heart enlivened his mind, and his converſation, with a chearfulneſs that created a more affectionate regard for his ſuperior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the moſt acute pains of his laſt illneſs he poſſeſſed his ſoul in patience, and with a firm truſt in his redeemer, calmnly reſigned his ſpirit to the father of mercies.

That ſuch an example might be perpetuated, Gabriel Hanger erected this monument in memory of his ever honoured friend.

Another decent monument is fixed by his executor againſt the weſt wall of the nave of this church, near the place of his interment; which, at the requeſt of this amiable and good prelate, is as near the door as conveniently might be.

William Johnſon, D.D. ſucceeded biſhop Benſon, and was tranſlated from this ſee to that of Worceſter, November the 9th, 1759, upon which William Warburton, D. D. was elected. His writings ſhew him to be a perſon of great learning, and he is the preſent biſhop of this dioceſe.

Of the DEANERY, DEANS, CHAPTER, &c.

IN the charter of foundation of the biſhoprick of Glouceſter, the king eſtabliſhed a dean and ſix prebendaries in the place of the abbats and monks, and endowed them by his letters patents, with

The Manors of Tuffley, Ablode, and Saint-hurſt, Barnwood and Croneham, Matſon, Wotton, Churcham, Rudford, Coln-Rogers, Ablington, Coln-Aldwyns, Eaſtlech-Martin, alias Burthroppe, Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in the county of Glouceſter; Willingiſwike and Monkhide, in the county of Hereford; Tregoſſe and Pennon, in the county of Glamorgan; Linkynholt, Littleton, and Wallop, in the county of Southampton.

The White Hart inn in Holborn, together with the rent of eight ſhillings, which uſed to be paid for the ſaid inn, or tenement, to the late monaſtery of Carthuſians, near the city of London.—The firſt herbage of Meneham meadow, containing thirty-nine acres, and of Archdeacon's meadow, containing eighteen acres, both in the county of Glouceſter.—A moiety of the wood called Wolridge, containing by eſtimation five hundred acres, and a moiety of the wood called Le Perch, containing by eſtimation ſixteen acres; both lying in the pariſh of Saint Mary de Lode; Barnwood grove, containing ten acres; the wood called Buckholt, containing two hundred acres; the wood called Byrd-wood, containing one hundred acres; all lying in the county of Glouceſter; the wood called Weſt-woods, in Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton, containing ſixty acres; the wood called Littleton-Coppice, in the ſaid county, containing forty-eight acres.

A fee-farm rent of 4*l.* a year out of the manor of Wallop, in the county of Southampton; and all the houſes, market, fairs, toll, and all profits whatſoever, lying or being in the city of Glouceſter, or ſuburbs thereof, which belonged to the late monaſtery of Saint Peter there.

The rectories of Barnwood, Brokethrop, Churcham, Colne-Alwyn, Fairford, and Eaſtlech-Martyn, in the county of Glouceſter; of Saint Mary de Lode, and the rectory and church, or chapel of Gracelane, in the city of Glouceſter; the rectories and churches of Sherſton and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; Great-Marlow, in the county of Bucks; Chippingnorton, in the county of Oxford; Lancarnan, Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſam, Senmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of Saint Donats, in the county of Glamorgan.

Portions of tithes in Barton-Abbats, in the pariſh of Saint Mary de Lode; and in Senebrug, both in the county of the city of Glouceſter; in Fairford, Upleaden, Hyneleaden, Ablode, Saint-hurſt, Wotton, Ewrendyefield, Kings-Furlong, and Innyſworth, in the county of Glouceſter; in Hilmerton, in the county of Wilts; and Okeborne, in the county of Bucks.

Penſions yearly to be taken out of the following rectories, &c. *viz.* 20*s.* out of St. John Baptiſt, and 13*s.* 4*d.* out of St. Nicholas, both in the city of Glouceſter; 10*s.* out of Mattiſden, in the county of Glouceſter; 53*s.* 4*d.* out of Alcannynge, and 20*s.* out of Lydyard Tregoz, both in the county of Wilts; 4*l.* out of St. Peter de Mancroft, in the city of Norwich; 40*s.* out of St. Martin in Vintry, in the city of London; and 10*s.* to be paid by the guardians of Braze-noſe college, Oxon.

Advowſons, and rights of patronage, to the rectories of Mattiſdon, Rudford, Coln-Rogers, Ablington and Taynton, in the county of Glouceſter; and Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton;—And to the vicarages of Fairford, Brookthrop, Churcham, Lyncham and Colne-Alwyns, in the county of Glouceſter; of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Glouceſter; of Sherſton, and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks: of Lantwitt, Lamblethian, Lantriſſam, Penmarke, and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, in the county of Glamorgan. The chapter preſent alſo to Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordſhire.

The dean and chapter are ſubject to a rent-charge, at firſt reſerved to the crown of 90*l.* 14*s.* *ob.* but which was granted away from it by king Charles the

the Second, and is now, or at leaſt was lately, paid to a perſon of the name of Da Coſta. They are alſo ſubject to other annual payments to the amount of 44*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* *q.* which may be ſeen more particularly in the Charter of Endowment printed in the Appendix No. 9.

The manors of Linkynholt and Littleton, were given by the dean and chapter, under their common ſeal, to king Henry the Eighth, the 20th of May, 37° *regni*; and probably Wallop was granted to him about the ſame time, ſince which there have been but few alienations from the firſt endowment.

It was affirmed in parliament, June the 15th, 1641, that upon a ſurvey of the lands, &c. of this deanery, 'it then appeared to have above twelve rectories of great value; about thirty vicarages; penſions, and portions of tythes; almoſt the third part of the houſes of the city of Glouceſter, of which the old rent was about 175*l.* beſides the yearly revenues of eighteen goodly manors, divers other lands, tenements and hereditaments, manor-houſes, and premiſſes; the old rent of aſſize of one of the eight manors, being 80*l.* a year.'

The dean's houſe ſeems to have belonged to the prior of the abbey; and it is ſaid in an old book in the cuſtody of the corporation, that on the 8th of July, 1648, a leaſe for ſeven years was granted of the deanery, by the mayor and burgeſſes, to Thomas Pury, jun. at 40*s.* *per ann.* in conſideration of his having laid out 80*l.* to repair it.

The letters patent for the foundation of the deanery are printed in the Appendix No. 7; and the ſtatutes of the cathedral, which are the ſame with thoſe of Briſtol, and other new foundations, are printed in the Appendix No. 28. They were compiled by Dr. Heath, then biſhop of Worceſter, in whoſe dioceſe Glouceſterſhire was, 'till erected into a diſtinct biſhoprick; he was afterwards archbiſhop of York and lord chancellor of England; by Dr. Day, then biſhop of Chicheſter; and archdeacon Cox, who was afterwards preceptor and almoner to king Edward the Sixth, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and dean of Chriſt-church, from whence he was removed to the deanery of Weſtminſter. He was a great maintainer of the Engliſh liturgy and rights, at Frankfort, againſt Knox and the Puritans, when he was exiled in the reign of queen Mary; and was preferr'd by queen Elizabeth to the biſhoprick of Ely.

The arms of the dean and chapter, appointed by Chriſtoper Barker, eſq; principal king at arms, March 28, 1542, are, *Azure, a feſs Or, charged with three croſſes formy, fitchy, of the firſt. In chief a canton gules charged with a demy roſe with beams of the third, between two demy fleurs de lis of the firſt.*

DEANS of GLOUCESTER.

William Jenings, B.D. (the laſt prior of St. Oſwald's, a monk of St. Peter's abbey) being the king's chaplain, was appointed the firſt dean by the charter of foundation, dated September 3, 1541. Whilſt he was dean, he was incumbent of St. John's, in Glouceſter, and of Swindon, Beverſtone, and Cromhall, in this dioceſe. He died November the 4th, 1565, and was buried in the middle of the choir, oppoſite the choriſters ſeat; and had a large ſtone laid over him, which was removed, in the year 1718, to the eaſt cloiſter, before the old chapter-houſe door; at each corner of which ſtone his arms are engraved on a braſs plate; *viz.* 1. *On a feſs three roundels.* 2. *A bull's head caboſhed.* 3. *On two bars ſix martlets.* 4. as the firſt. On another plate is the following inſcription:

Hic Gulielme jaces Jeninges, quem ſex quater annos
Edes decanum viderat iſta ſuum.
Milleni, a Chriſto, quinginti biſque triceni
Et quinti, quarta luce Novembris, obis.
Clarus avo fueras, clarus patre, clarus et ipſe;
Doctrina clarus, clarus et ingenio.
Non tam pane tuo, quam Chriſti pane repleſti
Chriſticolas, ergo vivis et aſtra tenes.

John Man, A.M. maſter, or keeper, of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in this city, warden of Merton college in Oxford, and prebendary of Bigleſwade in Lincoln cathedral, being preſented by queen Elizabeth on the 10th of December, was inſtituted by proxy, in the perſon of Mr. Walter Jones, February 2, 1565. It appears by the books in the cuſtody of the regiſter, that the queen granted him a diſpenſation that he might keep all his preferments, and receive all the profits of them, without being obliged to take any other degree, which is ſaid to have been done, to enable him to perform an embaſſy the more honourably, on which the queen intended to ſend him. He died March the 18th, 1568, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Alderſgate, London, without any memorial; and was ſucceeded by

Thomas Cooper, or Cowper, D.D. who was inſtituted on the 5th of July, 1569. He was removed to the biſhoprick of Lincoln in 1570, and thence to Wincheſter in 1584.

Lawrence Humfry, or Humphrey, D.D. *regius profeſſor* of divinity, and preſident of Magdalen college, in Oxford, was inſtituted on the 13th of March, 1570. In 1574, he occurs one of the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners for the queen; as he does in 1576, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for metropolitical viſitation. Being afterwards preferred to the deanery of Wincheſter, he was ſucceeded by

Anthony Rud, D.D. who was inſtituted the 10th of January, 1584; and on the 9th of June, 1594, was preferred to the biſhoprick of St. David.

Griffith, or Jeffry, or Griffin, Lewis, D.D. rector of Kingſland, was inſtalled the ſame year. In his will, dated February 5, 1606, and proved July the 16th, he deſires to be buried in one of the cathedrals of Glouceſter, Worceſter, or Hereford, or Weſtminſter abbey, in all which he was a dignitary;

and accordingly was interred in the cathedral church of Hereford, June the 6th, 1607; but there is no memorial of him.

Thomas Moreton, D. D. ſucceed him on the 22d of June, 1607. In 1609, he was removed hence to the deanery of Wincheſter; and thence, in 1616, to the biſhoprick of Cheſter; thence alſo, in 1618, to the biſhoprick of Litchfield and Coventry; and laſtly, was promoted to that of Durham in 1632.

Richard Field, D. D. chaplain to queen Elizabeth and king James the Firſt, canon of Windſor, rector of Burg (or Borough) Clere, in Hampſhire, was promoted to this deanery in 1609. In the year 1610, the king appointed him one of the fellows of Chelſea college, who were a body of very eminent divines. He died on the 21ſt of November, 1616, and was buried at Windſor, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Richardus Field hujus olim coll. canonicus, et eccleſiæ Glouceſt. Decanus, vere Doctor Theologiæ, et author librorum V. *De eccleſia*; una cum Elizabetha Hariſſia, ſanctiſſima et chariſſima conjuge, ex qua ſex reliquit filios, et filiam unicam; hic, ſub communi marmore, expectant Chriſti reditum, qui felicitatem quam ingreſſi ſunt adventu ſuo perficiat ac conſummet. Obierunt in Domino, hic, anno ſalutis 1616, Ætatis ſuæ 55: hæc, anno ſalutis 1614, Ætatis ſuæ 41.

Mr. A. Wood, in his *Athenæ*, tells us, that he was a principal maintainer of proteſtancy, a powerful preacher, a profound ſchool-man, and an exact diſputant.

William Laud, D. D. ſucceeded, and was inſtalled December the 20th, 1616; promoted to the ſee of St. David in 1621; thence removed to Bath and Wells, afterwards to London, thence to Canterbury, and was beheaded on the 10th of January, 1644.

Richard Senhouſe, D. D. fellow of St. John's college, in Cambridge, and chaplain to prince Charles, was inſtalled the 13th of December, 1621, and, in 1624, was made biſhop of Carliſle; whereupon

Thomas Winniff, D. D. chaplain to the king, and ſome time to prince Henry, and prince Charles, was inſtalled November the 10th, 1624, and afterwards made dean of St. Paul's; and thence removed to the ſee of London.

George Warburton, M. A. the king's chaplain, was inſtalled on the 11th of June, 1631; but in Auguſt following was removed to the deanery of Wells.

Accepted Frewen, D. D. the king's chaplain, preſident of Magdalen college, and vice-chancellor of Oxford, was inſtalled September the 13th, 1631. In 1644, he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Litchfield and Coventry; and in 1660, was tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of York.

William Brough, D. D. was nominated by the king Auguſt the 17th, 1643, and inſtalled the 20th of November, 1644. He died July the 5th, 1671, and was buried at Windſor, of which he had been one of the canons, with this ſhort inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Dr. William Brough, dean of Glouceſter, and prebendary of Windſor, was buried here.

Thomas Viner, D. D. prebendary of this cathedral, and canon of Windſor, was inſtalled the 23d of July, 1671. He died April 11, 1673, and was buried in the lady's chapel in this cathedral, on the 18th, with the following inſcription on his graveſtone:

Thomas Viner, D. D. hujus eccleſiæ decanus, et Winſorianæ prebendarius; illuſtris genere, pietate in Deum, venuſtate, ingenio, comitate, morum integritate vitæ illibatæ longe illuſtrior, qui ſummo amicorum luctu & mœrore deceſſit, April. 11, A. D. 1673, Ætatis 44.

Robert Frampton, M. A. prebendary of this cathedral, was inſtalled on the 6th of May, 1673, and promoted to the biſhoprick in 1680-1.

Thomas Marſhal, D. D. rector of Lincoln college in Oxford, a noted critic, and, according to Mr. Wood, every way worthy of his ſtation in the church, was inſtalled April the 30th, 1681; and dying, April 19, 1685, was buried in All-Saints church, in Oxford, with this epitaph:

P. M. S. Tho. Marſhal, S. T. D. quem in agro Leiceſt. Barkbega genuit; Oxonium educavit; ex paſtore mercator, Dordrect. Lincoln Collegium primo ſocium, deinde rectorem, fecit. Glouceſtriæ decanus impiger, concionibus potens, & creber pietate, inſignis doctrina linguarum orientalium & occidentalium, aquila perſpicax, Ægyptiæ phœnix unicus. Ex muſæo inſtructiſſimo academiæ libros in B. P. deſideratos, collegio reliquos, et pecunias amplas, legavit: ſui depoſitum heic reliquit 18 Aprilis, 1685.

William Jane, D. D. *regius profeſſor* of divinity in Oxford, prebendary of Exeter, was inſtalled June the 6th, 1685; and dying at Chriſt's-church college, in Oxford, where he was one of the canons, was buried in the cathedral there, without any memorial.

Knightley Chetwood, or Chetwode, D. D. archdeacon of York, rector of Riſington Magna, and Riſington Parva, in this dioceſe, was inſtalled the 6th of April, 1707. And dying about March, 1719, was buried at Tempsford, co. Bedford, (where he had an eſtate) with this inſcription:

Knightly Chetwoode, egregius ſane et ſingularis vir, ingenio adeò ſublimi et venuſto, adeo divinis et humanis literis exculto, ut nihil ſupra. Eccleſiæ et patriæ amiciſſimus, catholicæ fidei rigidus ſervator. Immortalitatem adivit, annum exigens ſexageſimum octavum, tertio nonas Aprilis, MDCCXX.

Τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσονται ἀθανασίαν.

John Waugh, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and prebendary of Lincoln, was inſtituted Auguſt the 4th, 1720, and inſtalled on the morrow. In Auguſt, 1723, he was made biſhop of Carliſle, and had his deanery in *commendam* 'till chriſtmas following. In his time the common ſeal of the dean and chapter, which had been uſed all along from the foundation thereof, was altered, being the old picture of the Trinity, and a new one appointed to be uſed inſtead of it. On the old one was repreſented an old man ſitting under an arch, with a long beard and a great beam of light over his head, intended for God the Father: he had between his knees a croſs, with our Saviour on it, held by his hands at each of the croſs ends, deſigned for God the Son; and a dove at the upper end of the croſs, intended for God the Holy Ghoſt. Below were the arms of dean Jeninges, and on the ſides the initial letters of his

his name, W. J.—Round it was SIGILLV̄ COMVNE DECANI ET CAPITVLI ECCLESIÆ CATHEDRAL. SCTE ET INDIVIDVÆ TRINITAT. GLOU. The ſeal now made uſe of by the dean and chapter has the arms of the dean and chapter, and under them the arms of dean Waugh, *viz. On a chevron three roundlets*; and on the ſides of his arms the initial letters of his name, I. W.

John Frankland, D.D. rector of St. Stephen's, Briſtol, upon dean Waugh's promotion, was appointed to ſucceed him; and left this deanery for that of Ely, and the maſterſhip of Sidney college, in Cambridge.

Peter Alix, D.D. rector of Caſtle-Camps, in the county of Cambridge, upon Dr. Frankland's exchange, was promoted in the year 1729, and exchanged it for the deanery of Ely.

Daniel Newcombe, D.D. rector of Whimple in the county of Devon, upon Dr. Alix's exchange, was admitted in 1730.

Joſiah Tucker, D.D. ſucceeded July 13, 1758, who was one of the prebendaries of Briſtol, and rector of St. Stephen's in that city. He reſigned his prebend, but holds the rectory, and is the preſent dean. Beſide the great learning and abilities which diſtinguiſh him in his profeſſion, he is eminent for his extenſive charity, and for his great knowledge in the true principles of trade and commerce, and other matters reſpecting the police of a country.

CHANCELLORS, or VICARS GENERAL.

John Williams, LL.B. (afterwards LL.D.) and Richard Brown, LL.B. took upon them jointly the office of chancellor, on the 28th of November, 1541. How long they enjoyed it together does not appear; but probably it might be 'till about the year 1545, when a commiſſion was granted to Hugh Whittington, LL.B. for exerciſing a part of the vicar-general's office in ſome deaneries of this dioceſe, only during the biſhop's pleaſure. This Williams, in king Henry the Eighth's reign, appears very zealous in the execution of the ſix articles. In the next reign, he was a ſudden convert to proteſtantiſm; and he began queen Mary's with depriving ſeveral clergymen of their livings for their marriage. In 1555, he condemned Henry Hicks, a carpenter or joiner of this city, to carry a faggot in Berkeley church, and in this cathedral; and delivered over to the ſecular power Thomas Croker, a bricklayer, and Thomas Drowry, a blind boy, who were both burnt in May, 1556. It is affirmed, that in 1558, when the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners appointed by queen Elizabeth were coming to Glouceſter, and dean Jeninges (with whom he dined that day) intreating him to meet the commiſſioners, he declared he never would ſee them, and was as good as his word, for he died on the ſame day. He was ſometime incumbent of the Holy Trinity in Glouceſter, of Rockhampton, Beverſtone, Painſwick, Siddington St. Mary, Coln St. Dennis, and Welford, in this county; and a prebendary in Glouceſter cathedral.

After Dr. Williams's death, during the vacancy of this ſee, Dr. Powel is mentioned as dean, who was then vicar-general to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for this dioceſe, and keeper of its ſpiritualties, and was afterwards chancellor.

John Louth, LL.B. was advanced on the 4th of November, 1562, to continue during the biſhop's pleaſure. And, November the 26th, 1565, was removed to give place to

Thomas Powel, LL.D. who was ſoon after promoted; but, January the 12th, 1570, the biſhop recalling his letters commiſſional for this office, granted them to

Richard Green, LL.B. auditor, or commiſſioner, to the biſhop in his court. He occurs a commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1574, 1575, and 1577. But about the beginning of the year 1576, was amoved in order to reſtore

Dr. Powel, who occurs in this office April the 10th, 1576, as alſo a commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes, appointed by the queen. He ſeems to have been ſometime vicar of Barrington Magna, and rector of Kemmerton. In 1579, he was ſuſpended by the queen's commiſſioners from this office during his life, and excommunicated.

William Blackleach, LL.B. was promoted in 1581. In 1588, the biſhop recalled his commiſſion; and on the 13th of March, in the ſame year, granted it to Gilbert Borne, LL.B. yet Blackleach notwithſtanding continued by force the exerciſe of this office. And refuſing to withdraw from the conſiſtory court, the biſhop excommunicated him on the 8th of July. From this ſentence he appealed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and at length, by an injunction from the lord high chancellor, was reſtored to his office by the biſhop on the 6th of October, 1590. After this, great animoſities and contradictions continued between the biſhop and Blackleach, concerning their ſeveral juriſdictions, but nothing more material enſued.

John Seaman, LL.D. was promoted about the 2d of October, 1600; and Thomas Edwards, LL.D. occurs with him in this office Auguſt the 10th, 1608; but upon what account it does not appear. He died in 1623, and was buried in the chancel of Painſwick, where there was a handſome monument of alabaſter and black marble erected for him, with the following inſcription:

Hic iacent Cineres Domini (ſumme venerabilis) Johannis Seaman LL Do^ris Dioceſeos Glouc^r Cancell: tum Virtutis, tum Fortunæ dotibus ſpectatiſſimi.

Ingenio, ratione vigens, pietate, fideq;
Vixit: at effractus corp're mille malis.
Hæc patet ad cœlos via conſopita fatigat
Corda ſtupor: ſapiunt ſaucia corda Deum.
Ille bonis merito charus, charum caput: acer
Ille malis cenſor: iuſtitiæq; tenax.

Poſuit chariſſimæ olim nutricis: fidiſſimæq; ſemper coniugis cura piiſſima. Labores clauſit annis Salutis, 1623, Ætatis 59.

William

William Sutton, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) was confirmed by the chapter July the 16th, 1623. In 1627, this office was granted by patent to him and Dr. Baber jointly and ſeverally; but ſoon after, articles were exhibited againſt Sutton in the high commiſſion court, and tho' he moved for a prohibition to ſtop the proceedings, it was not granted, and he was deprived. *See Godolphin's Repert. Eccleſ.*

Francis Baber, LL. D. was chancellor in the year 1631, as appears by the books in the office of the regiſter. He died in 1669, and was buried in abbat Seabroke's chapel, at the weſt end of which, againſt a pillar, is a monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Hic ſitus eſt Vir dum Vixit Venerabilis, Franciſcus Baber, Armiger, natus ex Antiqua Familia Baberienſi in Comitatu Somerſet, vtriuſque Juris Dr. Cancellarius Dioceſeôs Glouceſtrienſis per triginta novem annos, quod munus integre executus mira cum omniu Laude Probabtus fuit tum litteris tum moribus. Vixit ſuis Charus obijt omnibus deſideratus Junij 17.

Anno { Domini 1669 / Ætatis ſuæ 69.

Elizabetha Conjux filia Jo: Adderley in Com. Midleſex Arm: Obijt 14 Jan:

Anno { Ætatis 63 / Dom: 1673.

Over it were his arms, *Gules, a lion couchant in feſſe, between ſix croſs croſſets, three in chief, and as many in baſe, Or.*

John Nicholſon, LL. D. (the biſhop's brother) was advanced in the beginning of July, 1669, and upon his death

Richard Parſons, LL. B. (afterwards LL. D.) was preſented on the 4th, confirmed on the 7th, and admitted on the 24th of April, 1677. He died in 1711, and was buried in the lady's chapel, and on the grave-ſtone is the following inſcription:

Rich. Parſons, DLL. fellow of the new college in Oxon, vicar of Dryfield, and chancellor of this dioceſe, in which ſtation he lived thirty-four years, diligent in the execution of his office, and eminent as well for hoſpitality to ſtrangers, as charity to the poor. He died June 12, 1711, aged 68.

Henry Penrice, LL. D. ſucceeded him on the 18th of June, 1711. And in the year 1715, was advanced to be judge of the high court of admiralty, and to the honour of knighthood.

James Benſon, M. A. now LL. D. was appointed in the year 1752, and is the preſent chancellor of the dioceſe.

Of the Archdeaconry and Archdeacons.

Archdeacons were antiently inferior to rural deans, and were originally appointed to inſpect the diligence of deacons in the collecting and diſtributing of alms; but by their perſonal attendance on biſhops, engroſſed their favour, and gradually grew to be more conſiderable than rural deans.

The places ſubject to the archdeacon of this dioceſe, are ſet down in pp. 153, 154, 155. It remains only to obſerve, that John Carpenter, biſhop of Worceſter, appropriated the rectory of Durſley to the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, in the year 1475, which rectory belonged to St. Peter's abbey, and was given in exchange for the archdeacon's houſe in Glouceſter.

Nicholas Wotton, LL. D. the king's chaplain, who was the laſt archdeacon of Glouceſter in the church of Worceſter, was appointed archdeacon by the charter of foundation, September the 3d, 1541. About the ſame time he was made dean of Canterbury, and in the year 1544, was alſo made dean of York, and then he reſigned this archdeaconry.

Guy Eaton, B. D. was poſſeſſed of it about 1545; and in the year 1553, he left it, with his other preferments, and quitted the kingdom.

John Williams, LL. D. chancellor of the dioceſe, and one of the prebendaries of this church, in queen Mary's reign, concerning whom ſee chancellors, occurs September the 15th, 1554; but upon queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown

Guy Eaton was again made one of the prebendaries of this church, in the year 1559; but afterwards reſigning,

George Savage, LL. B. rector of Saintbury in this county, was inſtituted February the 1ſt, 1574, by the chancellor, in the chapel of the church of Stow; having firſt ſworn, as appears by the book in the biſhop's regiſter, to pay a yearly penſion of 25*l.* to Guy Eaton, for his life. In 1575, he occurs commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes; and in the year 1580, the archbiſhop of Canterbury made him his commiſſioner for a metropolitical viſitation.

Robert Hill, B. D. was collated September the 1ſt, 1602, who, it is ſuppoſed, either died about the year 1604, being rector of Tredington, in Warwickſhire, or quitted this office, for

Samuel Burton, M. A. rector of Long Marſton, or Marſton Sicca, in this county, occurs in 1606; and dying on the 14th of June, 1634, was buried at Long Marſton before-mentioned, and has this inſcription on a braſs plate on his tomb, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel:

Cineres reverendi viri magiſtri Sam. Burton ſub hoc lapide quieſcunt, quem Staffordienſis ager eduxit, Ædes Chriſti, Oxon, in re literaria educavit, et academia novit theologum eruditum, quem incolæ hujus loci per 36 plus minus annos habuerunt doctum perſpicuum et aſſiduum præconem, pium etiam et pacificum rectorem; quem quinque Glouceſtrienſes epiſcopi probarunt occulum vigilantem; dioceſis expertus fuit prudentem archidiaconum, comitatus peritum juſtitiarium. Hic poſt laborum 66 annos in ergaſtulo humanæ carnis fortiter exantlatos et emenſos, terrena reliquit, et in Domino placidè obdormivit 14 Junii ann. poſt Chriſtum natum 1634.

Hugh Robinſon, D. D. canon of Wells, ſucceeded him, who died April the 6th, 1755.

John Middleton was inſtalled Auguſt the 7th, 1660, having been preſented July the 19th to this dignity by the crown, to which it was lapſed after Dr. Robinſon's death. He was rector of Hanwell in Middleſex, where probably he was buried.

Edward Pope, M. A. was collated November the 2d, 1662, and was buried at Walton on the Hill, in the county of Surry, within the communion rails, with this epitaph on his grave-ſtone:

Here is interred the body of Edward Pope, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and rector of this pariſh; honoured for piety and pains in preaching and catechiſing; learned in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the arts; beloved for his courteous demeanour to all perſons; charitable to blind and lame, to ſick, to ſore, to poor. Now rewarded piety, charity, and works of hoſpitality, reſteth here. Quod claudi potuit hic jacet. To eternize his memory this is here erected. He died the 26th of December, 1671.

John

John Gregory, M.A. was collated December the 31ſt, 1671, and dying December the 10th, 1678, was buried in the chancel of Hempſted church, near Glouceſter, with this inſcription upon him.

John Gregory ſecond rector of this church, and archdeacon of Glouceſter, died December 10, 1678, in the 50th year of his age.

Αμαρτωλῶν πρῶτος, ἁγιῶν ἐλαχιστότερος.

Thomas Hyde, M.A. was collated the 10th of December, and inſtalled the 12th of January, 1678. He died February the 12th, 1702, and was buried at Hanborough, near Oxford.

Robert Parſons, M.A. was inſtalled March the 10th, 1702, and dying July the 18th, 1714, was buried at Oddington, in this county, whereof he was rector.

Nathaniel Lye, D.D. prebendary of Briſtol, and rector of Kemmerton, in this county, was collated on the 29th of July, and inſtalled the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1714; being alſo one of the prebendaries of this cathedral. He died on the 31ſt of October, 1737, and was buried in St. Michael's church in this city, under the ſeats over againſt the pulpit, and has a ſmall monument againſt the north wall, with this inſcription:

Near this place is interred the body of NATHANIEL LYE, D.D. archdeacon and prebendary of GLOUCESTER, and rector of the pariſhes of KEMERTON, and DURSLEY, in this county. He married BRIDGET, the daughter of RICHARD GODDARD, of SWINDON, in the county of WILTS, Eſq; who alſo lyes buried here, by whom he left iſſue one daughter, now the wife of RICHARD SOUTHBY, of CARSWELL, in BERKSHIRE, Eſq; He died 31ſt of October, 1737, aged 89.

William Geekie, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury and of Allhallows, Barking, London, upon Dr. Lye's death, was admitted (by an option granted to the late archbiſhop of Canterbury upon biſhop Benſon's conſecration) on the 4th of November, 1737. Upon whoſe death,

Richard Hurd, B.D. now D.D. was collated Auguſt the 27th, 1767; and is the preſent archdeacon. He is the author of *Moral and Political Dialogues*, 8vo. and of ſeveral other writings which have been well received by the public.

Prebends and Prebendaries.

When the Norman monarchy was firſt ſettled, prebendaries and prieſts in England were not obliged to celebacy; and it was grown into a cuſtom, for eccleſiaſtical benefices to deſcend hereditarily to the next of blood, which occaſioned a great conteſt between the heirs of the prebends of the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewſbury, and the monks of the ſame place, who claimed the prebends after the death of the firſt prebendaries. *Camden, col.* 656.

Formerly lay-men might have been prebendaries of our cathedrals, except of thoſe erected by king Henry the Eighth. It is ſaid, that the duke of Somerſet, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, had engroſſed to himſelf fifty prebends. But the laity are now excluded by the *act of uniformity*, made after the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, which requires the reading of the whole divine ſervice within two months after being admitted.

There are ſix prebends in this church, five of which are in the gift of the king, and one is annexed to the maſterſhip of Pembroke college in Oxford, by 12° *Annæ*, ſt. 2. c. 6. ſ. 7. None of the prebends are charged with the payment of firſt fruits or tenths. Though there are no fixed ſtalls kept here ſince the reſtoration, and the cuſtom is to inſtall the junior prebendary always in the ſixth, or loweſt ſtall, the ſeries ſeems to ſtand in the following order.

Firſt Stall.

Richard Browne, LL.B. the king's chaplain, was appointed at the foundation, September the 3d, 1541; and on the 2d of April, 1554, was deprived of his prebend, and the rectory of Great Riſington, in this county, becauſe he was married.

Robert Morwent, M.A. was thereupon collated by biſhop Brookes, on the 11th of June following; and dying Auguſt the 26th, 1558, was buried at Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, where he was preſident.

John Woodward, M.A. was preſented on the 2d of September, inſtalled on the 10th, 1558, and reſigned in 1571.

Thomas Perry, or Pury, M.A. who afterwards took the degree of B.D. was inſtalled January the 30th, 1571, upon Woodward's reſignation. He was rector of Beverſtone, in this county, and reſigned his prebend about the year 1610.

Thomas Prior, M.A. afterwards B.D. and lecturer to the corporation of this city, was inſtalled the 21ſt of September, 1612. He was alſo curate of St. Nicholas, in this city, and rector of Cowley, and of Seiſincote, in the county of Glouceſter; and dying about Auguſt, 1632, was ſucceeded by

George Palmer, B.D. who was inſtalled on the 25th of October, 1632. He was ſequeſter'd from this dignity, and from his vicarage of Northall, in the county of Middleſex, in the year 1642, and was buried at Hays, near Uxbridge, September the 28th, 1658.

Walter Blandford, D.D. was preſented Auguſt the 6th, and inſtalled the 22d, 1660. In the year 1665, he was made biſhop of Oxford, and was ſucceeded by

Henry Savage, D.D. maſter of Baliol college in Oxford, who was inſtalled on the 12th of January, 1665. He died in January 1672, and was buried in Baliol college chapel, without any memorial.

Robert Frampton, M.A. was inſtalled on the 23d of July, 1672, who being made dean,

Nathaniel Hodges, M.A. was inſtalled on the 20th of May, 1673. He died the 28th of Auguſt, in the year 1700, and was buried in Norwich cathedral, where he was alſo a prebendary, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Reliquiæ Nath. Hodges, A.M. viri doctrina & ſapientia ornatiſſimi; probi & bene moralis, qui Ædis primum Chriſti apud

Oxonienſes ſocius, in eadem academia procuratoris, & moralis philoſophiæ prælectoris, officium ſumma cum laude præſtitit. Eccleſiæ tandem Norwicenſis, & Glouceſtrenſis, canonicus, cujus omnis religio quum vere cœleſtis fuit (virtus ſcilicet omnimodum animi Deo conjunxit) juſtitiam bonitatemque divinam imitando coluit pietatem non cavendo pius. Annos natus LXVI, denatus eſt Aug. XXVIII, anno Domini MDCC.

Benjamin King, M.A. afterwards D.D. ſucceeded, and was inſtalled on the 26th of September, 1700. He was ſometime vicar of All-Saints, in the town of Northampton, and of St. Mary de Lode in this city, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel of which church he was buried, but has no memorial.

Henry Galley, D.D. was inſtalled in 1728, and again, upon his being made prebendary of Norwich, alſo in 1731; to whom,

Edward Wilſon, A.M. ſucceeded September the 1ſt, 1769.

Second Stall.

Henry Willis, B.D. vicar of Toddington, in this county, was appointed at the foundation on the 3d of September, 1541, and was deprived of his prebend, of the rectory of Uly, and of the vicarage of Sherburn, in this county, the 2d of April, 1544, upon account of his marriage.

William Collynge, B.D. was thereupon preſented the ſame day; and collated by biſhop Brookes, June the 11th, 1554. Upon his death,

John Tomſon, B.D. was collated, October the 3d, 1556.

John Smith, LL.D. upon Tomſon's removal, was preſented by queen Elizabeth, 1559, and was alſo archdeacon of Landaff. Dying about February, or March, 1563-4, he was ſucceeded by

Robert Jones, in the year 1564, who reſigning in 1573, was alſo ſucceeded by

Richard Shippar, or Sheppard, M.A. inſtituted November the 26th, 1573. Probably, he was buried at Wantage, in Berkſhire, where he was vicar.

Elias Wrench, M.A. was inſtituted on the 22d of March, 1598, and afterwards rector of Laſſington, and of Rudford, both in Glouceſterſhire, which he held to the time of his death; which happening in 1633, he was buried in the cathedral, near the entrance into the choir, and had this inſcription on braſs over him; but the ſtone to which the braſs was fixed is now taken away. The ſtone ('tis probable) was removed ſome years paſt to the weſt cloiſter.

Hic quod reliquum eſt de corpore Eliæ Wrench hujus eccleſiæ per annos 34 prebendarii, Chriſtum morte ſuſcitaturum expectat.

Nuntius æterni verbi ſincerus Elias,
Æquo ſervavit tramite pacis iter.
Cœleſtem conſtante viam pietate ſecutus,
Speq; fideq; ratis, amplior ardet amor.

Obiit ætatis 71, Octo: 4^to^, anno ſalutis 1633.

John Engliſh, D.D. ſucceeded him here and in the rectory of Rudford. He was preſented the 4th of November, 1633, inſtalled the 22d of April following, and died before the reſtoration. At the eaſt end of the chancel of the church of Chel-tenham, in this county, is the following epitaph, on a table of free-ſtone, for his wife and daughter:

The ſad memorial of John Engliſh, D^r^. in divinitie, to Jane, his moſt deare wife, daughter to the H^le^. Eliz^th^. Lady Sandys, baroneſſe de la Vine, comit. Southton, from whom he was divorced by eighteen months cloſe impriſonm^t^. which ſoon after cauſed her death, on Aug^ſt^. 8th, 1643: and to Marie, his 2^d^ daughter, who deceaſed Oct^r^. 25 following.

John Engliſh S { acri / anctæ / empiternæ } V { erbi / eritatis / itæ } ſtudioſus.

J. E.

Thomas Warmſtry, D.D. rector of Minchin-Hampton, in this county, was preſented July the 27th, and inſtalled Auguſt the 19th, 1660; and dying October the 30th, 1665, being about ſixty years old, was buried in the cathedral of Worceſter, of which he was dean.

Memoriæ dicatum, Thomæ Warmſtrey, S. S. Theol. Dr. decani olim Wigorn. Strenuus hic eccleſ. Anglic. hyperaſpiſtes, pietatis æmulandæ, fidelitatis indelibatæ, Deo ſuum Cæſariquæ donavit. Cujus hoſpitalitatem ad majorum munificentiam compoſitam ſenſerunt pauperes, coluerunt peregrini, humanitatem ſtupuit quicquid humanum eſt, charitatem quicquid in homine divinum eſt Paulinum illum etiam etiamnum inculcat, Imitatores mei eſtote. 1 Cor. xi. 1.

Hujus poſthumæ concionis vixit ad exemplar, et ſublimato poſt ſæcula pulvere, redintegratum corporis ſumet amictum, iterum concionaturus vel in obſequium tui, vel in judicium viator. 30^mo^ 8^bris^ die deceſſit, anno ſalutis noſtræ 1665. Ætatis ſuæ circa ſexageſſimum.

Thomas Vyner, B.D. rector of Staunton, in this county, was inſtalled November the 20th, 1665, and being promoted to the deanery of this church,

Abraham Gregory, M.A. afterwards D.D. one of the king's chaplains, rector of Cowley, and vicar of Churcham, both in the county of Glouceſter, and præcentor of Landaff, was inſtalled July the 31ſt, 1671; and dying, was buried in the eaſt cloiſter of this cathedral, near the old chapter-houſe door, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Hic ad terram reverſum eſt quicquid Terreſtre fuit ABRAHAMI GREGORY, S.T.P. qui cathedralem hanc eccleſiam per 19 annos canonicus digniſſimus, eruditione ſumma ac moribus ſpectatiſſimis ornavit. Vir eximia ac minime fucata in Deum pietate, et invicta erga eccleſiam anglicanam (hinc illæ lacrymæ) conſtantia: Aſſiduam magis in paſtorali munere diligentiam, propenſiorem in egenos animum, apertiorem manum, ſinceriorem in colendis amicitiis fidem, in collegii hujuſce commodis promovendis impenſius ſtudium, ſtrictiorem erga omnes juſtitiam charitate melius temperatam, inter ſibi ſuperſtites vix reliquit: Talis cum eſſet, indigno huic ſæculo, tam immatura morte ereptum, minus mirabere ſed magis dolebis. Obiit Julij 29, anno Domini 1690, Ætatis ſuæ 47.

At the upper part of the ſtone are theſe arms. *Two bars, in chief a lion paſſant.*

John Newton, M.A. ſucceeding, was inſtalled on the 24th of September, 1690; and dying, was buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas's church in this city, on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet R. vir JOHANNES NEWTON, A.M. eccleſiæ Anglicanæ preſbyter, olim aulæ de Clare, apud Cantabr. ſocius, et eccleſiæ S^ti^ Martini apud Leiceſtrenſes, vicarius; deinde eccleſiæ cathedralis Glouceſt. prebendarius, et eccleſiæ de Taynton, in agro Glouc. rector digniſſimus. Vir, dum vixit, erga Deum pius, erga homines benevolus et beneficus: Amicus fidus, vicinus utilis et innocuus, paſtor ſedulus, maritus et pater amantiſſimus, et ſuis chariſſimus: Qui demum, LXXIII annorum pondere, variiſq; infirmitatibus gravatus, deſideratus obijt, Sept. XX, MDCCXI.

And

And theſe arms. *Argent, on a cheveron azure, three garbs Or*, impaling *per feſs ſable, and argent, three elephants heads with their proboſcides.*

Richard Blechindon, LL.D. the firſt provoſt of Worceſter college in Oxford, (called before Glouceſter hall) was inſtalled September the 28, 1711.

Joſeph Atwell, D.D. rector of Exeter college, Oxford, upon Dr. Blechindon's death, was admitted in the year 1736. He was alſo prebendary of York, and Southwell, and chancellor of Norwich, rector of Oddington, and vicar of Fairford, both in this county. He died in the year 1768, and was ſucceeded by

George Smythe, A.M. October 14, the ſame year; who reſigning,

John Sleech, A.M. was inſtituted Auguſt the 26th, 1769.

Third Stall.

John Rodley, B.D. was admitted at the foundation, the 3d of September, 1541; but dying, or being amoved ſoon after his nomination,

Thomas Kingſwood[a], who had been a monk of the abbey, occurs March the 28th, 1542. He died about Auguſt, 1559, and was buried in this cathedral, being then vicar of Churcham and rector of Taynton, in this county.

Richard Cheiney, B.D. was made prebendary in 1559, and was advanced to the biſhoprick in the year 1562.

Robert Johnſon, M.A. was inſtituted June the 3d, 1562, and died the ſame year, poſſeſſed alſo of Churcham vicarage, in this county.

Arthur Saule, M.A. ſometime fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, and prebendary of Briſtol, was inſtituted on the 3d of June, 1562; and dying in 1585, poſſeſſed of this dignity, of a prebend in the church of Briſtol, of the prebend of Bedmynſter and Redclive in the church of Saliſbury; of the vicarage of Berkeley, and rectory of Deinton, in this county, was buried in Briſtol cathedral, near the ſteps to the communion table, with an inſcription on his grave-ſtone, in part defaced, as follows:

Here lyeth buried Arthur Sawle, ſometyme prebendary of this church, from his youth up zealous in the goſpel. In the days of hereſie he left his contry for confeſſing of the trueth. In this bleſſed tyme of her majeſty he did long preache the word ——— Paſſed the age of ——— years, he departed this miſerable world very conſtantly, yielding his body to the yerthe, from whence he came, and commytting his ſowle to God who gaue it; wyth whom he liveth everlaſtingly.

Lawrence Bridger, M.A. ſucceeded about the year 1586, and reſigning his ſtall five years before his death, was buried at Slimbridge, in this county, where the following inſcription is on his grave-ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of Lawrence Bridger, who was above 40 years rector of this pariſh. He was buried the 18th day of October 1630.

John Wood, M.A. afterwards B.D. was inſtalled November 23, 1625, and by his will, dated September the 6th, 1639, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, a yearly rent charge of 10*l.* 13*l.* 4*d.* for ever out of his lands in Dimmock, in this county, to pay 10*l.* of it to the miniſter of Alſtone in the pariſh of Overbury, in Worceſterſhire, for a lecture ſermon there, and to keep the remaining 13*s.* 4*d.* for their care and trouble.

Gilbert Oſborne, B.D. rector of Withington, in this county, was inſtalled March the 10th, 1639, and was buried at Withington, with this inſcription on his monument, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel.

M. S. viri reverendi Gilberti Oſborne, S. T. B. prebendarii eccleſiæ cathedralis Glouceſtr. necnon rectoris de Withington; qui cum in temporibus pluſquam difficillimis, egregium charitatis exemplar, grandeque fidei ſpecimen dediſſet, et in omnibus vitam ἀμωμον καὶ ἀνεπιλήπτον egiſſet; in beatorum conſortium lubens ſeceſſit. Anna, domini Richardi Oſborne, baronetti de Knocknam, Hiberniæ, filia, mœſtiſſima relicta, amoris erga defunctum conjugem, et mœſtitiæ pignus, hoc, lachrimis humidum, erexit marmor. Obijt Feb. 16, Ætatis 56, A.D. 1656.

Εἰς ἐμὲ ἐφῶν εὐσεβῶς ἔζω.

Diſce ab hoc uno eſſe mori beatum,
Vita cujus mors erat, et ſepultus
Prædicet; vivens, moriens, vocetur
Jure ſacerdos.
Norma vivebat pietatis; hoc ſtet
Marmor, ut poſtea, homines futuri
Sciverint, hæc peſſima ſecula ferre
Eccleſiaſtem.

Thomas Waſhbourne, M.A. (afterwards D.D.) rector of Dumbleton, in this county, was nominated to ſucceed Gilbert Oſborne in 1643, who reſigned. But his inſtallation being thought irregular, he was preſented again on the 23d of July, and inſtalled the 7th of Auguſt, 1660. Dying on the 6th of May, 1687, he was buried in the Lady's chapel in this cathedral, near the north wall; againſt which there is a ſmall monument for him with the following inſcription:

Chariſſimis necnon fraternis, immiſcet cineres, eheu! theologus vere chriſtianus, vere primitivus, Thomas Waſhbourne, S. T. P. eccl. cath. Glouc. per annos 44 prebendarius. Suum hoc humili titulo inſcribens monumentum, Primus peccatorum, minimus miniſtrorum Dei: Plenus dierum, liberorum, curarum, non ita (ſemper enim calcavit) divitiarum, anno ſalutis 1687, Ætatis 80, ſpiritum in manus creatoris tradidit, glorioſam in Chriſto expectans reſurrectionem.

At the top of the monument are theſe arms: *Argent, a feſs gules, charged with three cinque foils of the firſt, between ſix martlets of the ſecond.* Impaled with *Or, between two bars ſable, three croſſes fitchy of the firſt.*

Luke Beaulieu, B.D. on Dr. Waſhbourne's death, was inſtalled on the 21ſt of May, 1687. He died about the end of May, 1723, and was buried at Whitchurch, co. Oxon, where he was rector, as he was alſo prebendary of St. Paul's, London. His ſucceſſor was

Nathaniel Lye, D.D. archdeacon of Glouceſter; who taking this in exchange for a prebend of Briſtol, was inſtalled July the 3d, 1723; and upon his death

[a] Kingſwode, by his laſt will, dated Auguſt the 30th, 1559, deſires that his body may be buried in the cathedral, and among other things bequeathed to the maintenance of the weſt bridge 10*l.* to the poor of the Margarets 40*s.* to the poor of St. Bartholomews 5*l.* to the poor of the city 4*l.*

Samuel

Samuel Salter, M.A. ſucceeded him in the year 1737; and reſigning,

Samuel Woolley, A.M. was inſtituted February the 8th, 1744; who dying, was ſucceeded by

Charles Bertie, A.M. November 28, 1764.

Fourth Stall.

James Vaughan, M.A. appointed at the foundation on the 3d of September, 1541. Upon his death, May 8, 1546,

John Williams, LL.D. chancellor of the dioceſe, ſucceeded him, and died in the year 1558.

Chriſtopher Yaxley was probably the next in ſucceſſion; for he occuis in 1560. In his will dated February 26, 1569, he appoints to be buried at White-chapel in London, in the chancel of his pariſh; having, three years before his death, reſigned this dignity to

Griffith Williams, who was inſtituted June the 16th, 1567.

William Shingleton, M.A. vicar of Thornbury in this county, upon the death of Mr. Williams, was inſtituted December the 21ſt, 1573, and occurs in the begining of the year 1594.

John Robinſon alſo occurs about the end of the year 1594.

Edward Muns, M.A. of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, was preſented July the 15th, 1597, and upon his reſignation,

Edmund Bracegirdle, rector of Stowel, and vicar of Chedworth, in this county, was inſtituted November the 13th, 1600, and died in 1601-2.

Peter Cocks, M.A. of Magdalen college, Oxon, rector of Cleeve, in this county, was inſtituted in 1603, and in 1612, was buried at Cleeve.

Thomas Anian, M.A. afterwards D.D. and preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* college in Oxford, was preſented in 1612. In 1613, he reſigned the rectory of Deinton, in this county, and dying, was buried on the 17th of July, 1632, in the cathedral of Canterbury, where he was prebendary; upon whoſe death,

Gilbert Sheldon, B.D. was inſtalled the 26th of February following; and being made biſhop of London, in 1660,

Richard Harwood, D.D. ſon of Richard Harwood of this city, where he received his grammar learning, was inſtalled on the 11th of November, 1660, and died in 1669, being rector of Wick Riſington, and of Rudford. He was buried at St. Michael's in this city, without any memorial.

William Waſhbourn, M.A. was inſtalled May the 8th, 1669, and dying on the 28th of November, 1675, was buried in the Lady's chapel, by the north wall near his brother Dr. Waſhborne, and has a monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Sacrum memoriæ viri admodum reverendi, Gulielmi Waſhborne, A.M. eccl. cath. Glouc. digniſſimi prebendarii, coll. Orielenſis, Oxon. ſocii et ornamenti. Qui poſt vitam ſumma cum animi erga Deum pietate, eccleſiam Anglicanam fidemque catholicam conſtantia, amicos fidelitate, egenos minime mendicantes charitate, omnes candore, tranſactam; precibus magis quam morbis laborans, genibus flexis, De ſpiritum emiſit, Novemb. 28, ann. Ætatis 60, Salutis 1675.

Over it are theſe arms. *Argent, a feſs gules charged with three cinque foils of the firſt, between ſix martlets of the ſecond; a mullet ſable in chief, for difference.*

Edward Fowler, M.A. afterwards D.D. was inſtalled February the 19th, 1675; and upon his being promoted to the biſhoprick,

Benjamin Barnet, M.A. afterwards D.D. was inſtalled July the 19th, 1691; and dying, was buried at Plumſted, in Kent, where he had been vicar.

Robert Cook, M.A. rector of Little Wittenham, in the county of Berks, was inſtalled on the 27th of November, 1707. He was alſo inſtalled archdeacon of Oxford, April the 24th, 1724; and dying about the beginning of Auguſt, following, was buried in the little chapel of Highnam, without any monument. He was ſucceeded here by

Anthony Ellis, M.A. afterwards D.D. in the year 1724. He was incumbent of a church in the old jury London; vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks; and afterwards biſhop of St. Davids. He is buried near biſhop Benſon, and a neat ſmall monument is erected to his memory againſt the ſouth wall, on the left hand of the great porch at the enterance of the church. To him ſucceeded

Alexander Malet, A.M. February 26, 1761.

Fifth Stall.

Edward Bennet, a monk, and the receyver of of the abbey, was appointed at the foundation September 3, 1541. He died in the year 1546, being alſo vicar of Badgworth, in this county.

Richard Mounſlow[a], the king's chaplain, and laſt abbat of Winchcombe, in this county, was preſented November the 14th, 1546. Upon the diſſolution of his abbey, a yearly penſion of [b] 140*l.* and forty loads of fire-wood out of Depewood were aſſigned him by the king's commiſſioners 21ſt December, 31° H. 8. and in 1553, occurs only with an abatement of 40*l.* on account of ſome preferment from the king. He was ſometime rector of Notgrove, in this county; a commiſſioner to cardinal Pool, for viſiting the dioceſe and chapter of Glouceſter, 1554, 1556, 1557; and dying in 1558, was probably buried in the cathedral, according to his will.

Walter Jones, M.A. afterwards D.D. archdeacon of Brecknock, and prebendary of Weſtminſter, was preſented January the 15th, 1559. He was ſometime rector of St. John's in this city, vicar of Painſwick, in Glouceſterſhire, and pre-

[a] A MS. now in my cuſtody affirms, that his penſion was 140l. not 160l. as Mr. Willis ſays, by patent dated the 21ſt of January, 31° H. 8. Whilſt he was lord abbat he was frequently called Ancelm, alias Mounſlow, but after the diſſolution of that abbey, he occurs only by the name of Mounſlow.

[b] Richard Mounſlowe, prieſt and prebendary of Glouceſter, by his laſt will dated the 13th of Auguſt, and proved the 27th of the ſame month, 1558, deſires that his body may be buried in the cathedral there, and bequeaths to Mr. Turbet, parſon of Haſleton, his furred gown, to Mr. Alfyld, ſchoolmaſter, 20s. and his ſecond gown, to the petty canons 40d. a piece, to every ſingle man 20d. to every choriſter 8d.

centor

centor of Hereford; and dying in the year 1573, was buried in that cathedral, without any memorial.

Thomas Philips, upon Dr. Jones's death, was inſtituted July the 18th, 1573, and occurs in 1579.

Roger Green, rector of Dowdeſwell, occurs in 1585, and upon his reſignation,

Samuel Proctor, M.A. was inſtituted Auguſt the 3d, 1586, but he alſo reſigning,

William Loe, M.A. afterwards D.D. the king's chaplain, and vicar of Churcham, in the county of Glouceſter, was inſtituted on the 30th of September, 1602, and died at Pultney in Surry, in the year 1648.

Hugh Naiſh, M.A. afterward D.D. was inſtalled on the 10th of September, 1660; and upon his death, being rector of Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln,

Aſahel King, M.A. was inſtalled April the 1ſt, 1676, and died about two years afterwards, being rector of Deinton, in the county of Glouceſter.

Ralph Cudworth, D.D. was inſtituted on the 22d, and inſtalled the 25th of May, 1678, and was buried in Chriſt college chapel, Cambridge; where is this inſcription for him:

Here lyeth the body of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, late maſter of Chriſt college; about thirty-four years Hebrew profeſſor, and a prebendary of Glouceſter. He died June 26, 1688, in the 71ſt year of his age.

Richard Duke, M.A. was inſtalled on the 7th of July, 1688, and died in 1710. He was rector of Witney in Oxfordſhire, and chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne; and was ſucceeded in his prebend, by

Chriſtopher Baynes, M.A. rector of Farmington, who was inſtalled March the 25th, 1711. He was buried in the chancel at Farmington, where is this inſcription for him.

C. B. hujus eccleſiæ rector, obijt 23 die Septembris, Ann. Dom. 1718. Ætatis ſuæ 53.

Matthew Pantling, D.D. maſter of Pembroke college in Oxford, was inſtalled on the 18th of November, 1718. By virtue of the act of parliament before mentioned, and this being the firſt ſtall that became vacant after that act, it was therefore annexed to Pembroke college. He alſo ſucceeded Mr. Baynes in the rectory of Colne-Rogers, in the county of Glouceſter.

John Ratcliff, B.D. afterwards D.D. on Dr. Pantling's death, ſucceeded him in the places before mentioned in 1738.

Sixth Stall.

John Huntley, laſt prior of Tanridge, in Surrey, was appointed at the foundation September the 3d, 1541.

Richard Ramſey, alias Hawling, M.A. rector of Shenington, in the county of Glouceſter, occurs in the year 1558, and was deprived in 1559.

Guy Eaton, or Heton, formerly chaplain to biſhop Hooper, and archdeacon of Glouceſter, was inſtalled in the year 1559, and reſigned in 1571. He was ſometime vicar of Great Barrington, and rector of Horton, in this county; and upon his reſignation,

John Angel, M.A. was inſtituted the 28th of November, 1571. He was vicar of Wroughton, in Wilts; and dying in 1577, was ſucceeded by

Anthony Higgins, who was inſtituted June the 30th, 1577. He was ſometime rector of Sutton under Brailes, and of Lechampton, and vicar of Campden, and of Painſwick in this county; and dying in 1578, was ſucceeded by

Thomas Cooke, M.A. who was inſtituted the 21ſt of March, 1578; and upon his death

Robert Alfield, or Aufield, M.A. was inſtituted February the 18th, 1579, who died in the year 1583, being rector of Bourton on the water, and of Barnſley, in this county.

Ralph Cooke, alias Eaton, occurs in the year 1585, and died in 1587, being rector of Kemmerton, and of Wick Riſington, in this county.

William Wingfield, rector of Buckland, in this county, was inſtituted July the 5th, 1587.

Adrian Saravia, D.D. was preſented Auguſt the 22d, 1591. He was afterwards made prebendary of Canterbury, and reſigned this. Whereupon,

Henry Aiſgill, M.A. was inſtituted November the 19th, 1599. He died on the 18th of June, 1622, and was buried in the church-yard of Down Hatherly, in this county, with this inſcription on his monument.

Hic jacet ſepultus venerabilis vir Henricus Aiſgill, eccleſiæ cathedr. Menevenſis cancellarius, Glouceſtr. prebendarius, necnon hujus parochiæ vicarius, qui obijt in domino Junii 18, A. D. 1622.

Eſt decus hic tumulo, non hic ſe jactat Apelles,
Nam magnum jacet hic pauperis auxilium.
Se ſua roſtra carent, diſerta hunc pulpita lugent,
Tam pius et conſtans concionator erat.
Non ſibi mors triſtis, animo maturus et annis,
Fatalem falcem non timuit, petiit.
Nec tandem moritur, ſed victa morte reſurget,
Et ſua, magna licet, gloria major erit.

Thomas Iſles, D.D. was inſtituted on the 13th of July, 1622; and dying in 1649, was buried without any memorial, at Chriſt church college in Oxford, where he was canon.

Robert Harris, M.A. was inſtalled September the 24th, 1660.

Francis Jacob was admitted January the 17th, 1662.

Anthony Andrews, M.A. vicar of Standiſh, in this county, was inſtalled the 20th of November, 1665, and dying in the year 1678, was buried at Harsfield, in the county of Glouceſter, where he was vicar, under a ſtone, juſt without the rails of the altar, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Antonius Andrews, cler. qui obijt 4 die Septembris, 1678.

George Bull, M.A. rector of Siddington St. Mary, and vicar of Siddington St. Peter, in this county, was inſtalled October the 9th, 1678. He was afterwards preſented to the degree of D.D. by the univerſity of Oxford, and being at length preferred to the ſee of St. David's, reſigned his prebend to his ſon,

Robert Bull, B.A. who was inſtalled on the 27th of December, 1705. He was afterwards rector of Tortworth, vicar of Churcham, in this county, and D. D.

Nathaniel Templeman, M.A. upon his death ſucceeded him in 1729.

Theſe ſix preſbyter prebendaries and canons have each of them a houſe alotted to him out of the monaſtery; and yearly on the 30th of November one of them is choſen ſub-dean, another the receiver, and a third the treaſurer. The yearly ſalary of each of them is 20*l.* and by other accidental profits about 100*l.* more.

Beſide a dean and ſix prebendaries, king Henry the Eighth appointed ſix minor-canons; out of whom were choſen, The precentor, the ſacriſt, the deacon, and the ſub-deacon. The king alſo appointed the chief ſchool-maſter, the under ſchool-maſter, or uſher; the organiſt, or maſter of the choriſters; ſix lay-clerks, or ſinging men; eight choriſters, four alms men, two door-keepers, or virgerers; one butler, one cook, and one under cook.

The ſix minor-canons, at the reſtoration, were reduced to four; and have each of them a houſe, and a ſalary of 20*l. per annum.*

The ſix lay-clerks, or ſinging men, have now each of them a houſe, and 10*l. per annum.*

The eight choriſters have each 5*l. per annum.*

As the great refectory is now quite demoliſhed, and the uſes in which 'twas employ'd are laid aſide, the places of butler, cook, and under cook have not been filled for ſeveral years. But, beſide the offices before named, they now chooſe an auditor, a chapter-clerk, and two ſub-ſacriſts.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERS.

John Tayler, alias Barker, occurs ſoon after the foundation of the biſhoprick, and Auguſt the 31ſt, 1569.

Richard Hands[a], was appointed for ſixty-one years on the 21ſt of February, 12° Eliz. but he conveyed his right to

John Jones, who (as 'tis on his monument) was regiſter to eight ſeveral biſhops of this dioceſe, who muſt have been the biſhops Cheiney, Bullingham, Goldſborough, Ravis, Parry, Tompſon, Smith, and Goodman. He died in 1630.

Henry Jones, and Edward (called alſo Gabriel) Goodman, held the office together, before

Owen Brigſtock, and William Brigſtock had a patent granted them the 29th of January, 1660, for their lives. Owen Brigſtock dying, his ſon William reſigned; and thereupon

Richard Fowler, LL.B. ſon of biſhop Fowler, had a patent granted him the 5th of April, and confirmed the 7th, 1698. Upon his reſignation,

Thomas Stephens, eſq; and Edward Stephens, his ſon, had a grant of this office the 21ſt of March, 1712, which was confirmed the 25th of March, 1713; and upon their deaths

William Mount was preſented to this office October 19, 1736. But the Reverend John Benſon, A.M. was admitted joint patentee with him in 1759; the ſurvivor to enjoy the whole. In 1770, Mr. Mount died, and left Mr. Benſon ſole patentee; but in the ſame year, Ralph Warburton Allen, eſq; ſon to the biſhop, was made joint patentee with him, and they now enjoy this office together.

The SCHOOL *of the* CATHEDRAL, *commonly called the* COLLEGE SCHOOL.

There was antiently a grammar-ſchool in the abbey, and upon the foundation of the chapter, the abbey library was converted to a ſchool. Elizabeth Wilſhire, widow, repaired it, and made it more convenient for that purpoſe, which was gratefully expreſſed in an inſcription ſet up in the year 1587, that remained for many years afterwards.

The maſter of this ſchool has the yearly ſtipend of 20*l.* and a houſe; and the uſher has 10*l.* a year and a houſe. Mr. Wheeler, in 1686, began the eſtabliſhing a library in it for the uſe of the ſcholars, who alſo enjoy part of the common orchard of the abbey.

MASTERS.

Robert Aufield occurs 1558, 1563.
Tobias Sandford occurs 1576.
Thomas Waſtel, or Waſtal, occurs 1580.
Elias Wrench, M.A. occurs 1588, 1594.
William Loe.
Thomas Potter occurs 1605, 1610.
John Clark occurs 1612, 1613.
John Langley, M.A. admitted March 9, 1617, and occurs 1635.

Thomas Widdows occurs 1636, but he might then be an aſſiſtant to Langley. For Mr. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ſays, that Thomas Widdows, A.M. was made maſter of this ſchool in 1640, and was ſoon turned out for his loyalty.

William Ruſſel lies buried in St. Michael's church in this city, where, upon a ſmall monument is the following inſcription:

Juſtæ memoriæ Gulielmi Ruſſel, ſcholæ collegialis in hac civit. archididaſculi; eruditione et pietate, necnon ſingulari aptitudine ad pueros in iis inſtituendos, inſigniſſimi: Cujus reliquiæ, non ſine magno reip. literariæ damno, et communi, tam totius agri et civit. Glevenſis, quam uxoris, liberorum, et ſcholarium, mœrore et planctu, hic reconduntur, Julii 9°, anno Ætat. 42, Salut. 1659. in ſpe glorioſæ reſurrectionis.

Benjamin Maſter, elected 1659.
John Gregory, elected April 9, 1660, occurs 1673. and
Oliver Gregory, M.A. elected Auguſt 29, 1673.

[a] Hands, formerly regiſter to the biſhop, lived an alderman of the city of Glouceſter only twenty-one days, dying of the plague on the 24th of Auguſt, 35° Eliz. (1593).

Maurice

Maurice Wheeler, M. A. September 11, 1684, was afterwards prebendary of Milton manor, in the cathedral of Lincoln; and dying on the 6th of October, 1727, aged 79, being then rector of Thorp Mandevill, in the county of Northampton, was buried at Warpenham, in that county, of which alſo he had been rector.

Benjamin Newton, M. A. upon Wheeler's reſignation, was appointed.

William Alexander, M. A. rector of Coleſbourn, removed from the grammar-ſchool at Cheltenham, was admitted September the 22d, 1718. He was vicar of Hartpury, and dying on the 1ſt of May, 1742, was buried in the church of St. Mary de Crypt, when

Edward Sparkes, B. A. late uſher of this ſchool, and fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, ſucceeded him, both in this ſchool and the vicarage, and is the preſent maſter.

USHERS.

John Lightfoot occurs 1563, and was inſtituted into Biſley vicarage June 11, 14° Eliz. 1572.

Francis Peerſon occurs 1576.

Francis Arnold occurs 1594.

Thomas Wood occurs 1605.

Thomas Loyd occurs 1607, 1610, and was inſtituted into Hareſcomb and Pitchcomb rectory October 31, 1612.

Chriſtopher Prichard occurs 1612, 1613.

Daniel Williams, admitted October 14, 1618.

Thomas Daniel, elected October 8, 1621.

Gyles Workman, B. A. elected June 23, 1628.

Thomas Widdows, M. A. elected November 3, 1635.

Chriſtopher Prior, B. A. elected November 13, 1635.

John Graile occurs 1635.

Richard Lovel, B. A. elected March 7, 1637.

William Collins occurs 1638.

William Elbridge, B. A. elected May 21, 1639, and was licenced to Cirenceſter curacy March 29, 1644, and inſtituted in Winſton rectory, 1648.

—— Batten, who reſigned, whereupon

—— Bays was elected in 1659.

Abraham Gregory occurs 1661, and 1665.

Nathaniel Lye, M. A. admitted Auguſt 7, 1671.

Thomas Trippet, LL. B. elected January 4, 1674, occurs 1679.

John Hilton, M. A. curate of St. Nicholas, but being inſtituted into Stonehouſe vicarage March the 6th, 1707, reſigned the ſchool.

Henry Abbot, M. A. upon Hilton's reſignation, was appointed. He was afterwards vicar of Longney.

Jeremiah Butt, uſher of the grammar-ſchool at Cheltenham, was inſtalled (or admitted) September 22, 1718; and being made vicar of Sherſton, in the county of Wilts, left this place.

Joſeph Gegg, B. A. upon Butt's reſignation, was admitted in 1727.

Edward Sparkes, B. A. upon Gegg's amoval, was admitted in 1739.

John Palmer, B. A. upon Sparkes's reſignation, was admitted in 1742.

Charles Biſhop, M. A. ſucceeded John Palmer, and is the preſent uſher.

Of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

AN account has been already given of the original building, and gradual increaſe of this noble edifice, which was the antient abbey-church of Saint Peter; but it will be convenient to recapitulate ſome of the particulars.

Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, pulled down the old church, which was decay'd, and building a fine new one, dedicated it to St. Peter in the year 1058, which was intirely burnt down in 1088. The next year abbat Serlo rebuilt it from the foundation. Several times afterwards it ſuffered from fire, but perhaps was never totally deſtroyed. Henry Foliot, the twelfth abbat, built a handſome tower in 1237, and vaulted part of the church; and ſometime before his death, began a new tower at the weſt end, on the ſouth part of the front, which John de Felda, one of his ſucceſſors, finiſhed.

But we muſt date the origin of this noble edifice, in the form we now ſee it, from the death of king Edward the Second, who was buried here, at whoſe tomb ſuch vaſt offerings were made, as enabled the ſucceeding abbats to raiſe a more magnificent pile. This they did at ſeveral times with the contribution and aſſiſtance of the gentlemen in the neighbouring country, as the Cliffords, Throckmortons, Deſpencers, Pauncefoots, Botelers of Sudely, and others, whoſe arms, together with thoſe who had formerly been friends to the abbey, were painted on the glaſs windows for a memorial of their benefactions.

This great work was begun by abbat Thokey, who rebuilt the ſouth aile in 1318, and his ſucceſſor John Wigmore rebuilt St. Andrew's, ſuppoſed to be the north tranſept or croſs aile. Adam de Staunton new vaulted the choir, and built the ſtalls on the prior's ſide, and his brother John rebuilt St. Thomas's altar. Thomas Horton ſucceeding, made the high altar, and preſbytery, above the choir; and Walter Frowceſter, a ſucceeding abbat,

abbat, built the cloiſter, which is reputed the fineſt in England. John Morwent made the fine porch, and weſt end; Thomas Seabroke built the ſtately tower, and the abbats Richard Hanley and William Farley built the Lady's chapel.

Moſt of theſe abbats, with ſome others, lie under grave-ſtones in the church, which I ſhall take occaſion to ſpeak of hereafter.

The length of the cathedral from eaſt to weſt is 420 feet, and from north to ſouth 144 feet. The breadth of the body and ſide ailes 84 feet, which is the height of the vaulting of the choir; but that of the croſs aile is only 66 feet. The tower, which ſtands in the middle, is 222 feet.

At the diſſolution of the abbey, when this church was converted into a cathedral, it had the good fortune to be ſo intirely preſerved, that no conventual church in the kingdom, except that of Weſtminſter, eſcaped ſo well. But by the books and papers in the cuſtody of the biſhop's regiſter, it appears, that in the year 1576, it greatly wanted reparation, which being neglected from time to time, 'till the year 1616, when doctor Laud was appointed dean of it, there was ſcarcely a church in England ſo much in decay; therefore the doctor procured an act of the chapter, by which ſixty pounds a year were allowed for repairing it.

During the ſiege and civil wars, it ſuſtained leſs damage than could have been expected; but it was afterwards in danger of total deſtruction, from the plots and contrivances of ſome perſons, who are ſaid to have agreed amongſt themſelves for their ſeveral proportions of the plunder expected out of it.

In the year 1657, this church was granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city, at their own requeſt; and Oliver Cromwel, under his broad ſeal, gave them an exemplification of it; but it is probable that before this time they had intereſted themſelves in its preſervation; for Mr. Dorney, in his 10th ſpeech, about the year 1653, commends to the officers of the city then elected, *that they would, together with others, join their ſhoulders to hold up the ſtately fabrick of the college church, the great ornament of this city, which ſome do ſay is now in danger of falling.*

The Lady's Chapel has been uſed for early morning prayers, ever ſince the ſeats were brought hither from the choir, when that was beautified. At the eaſt end of it was a very fine lofty altar, to which there was an aſcent by three ſteps, whence the weſt end of the church might be ſeen without any thing to interrupt the view. Here is a large eaſt window, the glaſs of which was curiouſly painted, but the figures are now defaced. This chapel, on the ſouth ſide of which were three confeſſionals, as it is now certainly one of the largeſt in the kingdom, ſo at the diſſolution is ſaid to have been one of the richeſt, and a tradition goes that a great part of it was then gilt, and gloriouſly ornamented. There were battlements upon it 'till they were pulled down in the civil wars.

Several eminent perſons have been buried in it, *viz.* Biſhop Goldeſborough in a little chapel on the north ſide. The inſcription for him is to be found in p. 157.

On a grave-ſtone alſo is the following epitaph:

Hic conditur quod reliquum eſt Heſteræ Goldſborough
Diſce viator verum ſi ſupra fidem
Hic jacet lectiſſima virgo mater matrona
Tribus expedita viris potita tribus
Civibus hic ſummis ſummo illo antiſtite
Eccleſiæ queis ſingulis apprime vixit chara
Rara in pietate modeſtia modeſtia pietas
Noſce quæ non videns videns non admireris
Munificentiam in pauperes ſine arrogantia
Non imitandam vivas dotes non æquendæ
Fœminæ octodenos liberoſque utriuſque
Tam numeroſi: Sexûs ſobolem ſine numero
Filios egregios filias tantum non matri pares
Hoſce felices unam feliciter Aviam
Inter amplexus omnium et pia vota omnium
In ſenectute ultimâ ſenectam non languidam
Et fidem ſpirantem & expirantem in fide
Serviit quæ Chriſto in Chriſto obdormientem.
An. 1622. Ætatis 80.

Biſhop Nicholſon's tomb is in a little chapel on the ſouth ſide. For the inſcription ſee p. 158.

In the ſame chapel is a raiſed monument of ſtone, and on one ſide of it a ſcroll on which is written,

O Lord into thy hands I commit my ſpirit.

On the other ſide a large coat of arms, and a man kneeling in a lawyer's gown, and over his head,

Miſericordias Domini in æternum cantabo.

And underneath,

Tho. Fitzwilliams late of this City, Eſq; departed this Life 26. November. A. D. 1579. whoſe body lyeth buried under this ſmall monument of Stone.

Robert Wiſe late of this City Gent. (now deceaſed) married with Elenor one of the Daughters of the ſaid Thomas Fitzwilliams, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, viz. Thomas, Urian, Dennis; Alice, Jane and Margaret; and the ſaid Robert Wiſe had alſo by a former Wife fifteen Sons and Daughters more, which in all were in Number one and twenty Sons and Daughters.

The ſaid Dennis Wiſe, one of the Aldermen of this City, being the twentieth Child of his ſaid Father, and ſole Survivor at this Time of all the reſt of his ſaid Brethren and Siſters; He did in An. Dom. 1648. repair and amend this antient ſmall Monument to the farther Continuance of the laudable Memory of the ſaid Thomas Fitzwilliams his Grandfather; and the rather, for that the Monument of the ſaid Robert Wiſe and the ſaid Elenor his Wife, being defac'd and ruinated by the diſſolving and taking down of the Pariſh Church of St. Ewens, without the South Gate of this City, in the late unhappy Wars and Diviſions of this Kingdom, in which Pariſh Church both the ſaid Robert and Elenor, with many more of their Children and Children's Children lieth buried.

O Lord into thy Hands I commend my Spirit, O God of Truth which haſt redeemed me, judge me not according to thy Righteouſneſs, but after thy great Mercy and pity.

Againſt the north wall of the lady's chapel is a magnificent white marble monument for judge Powel. For the inſcription ſee p. 119.

And againſt the ſame wall was a monument for major-general Lawrence Crawford, killed at the ſiege of Hereford, being commander of the Scotch army. He was buried here September the 5th, 1645. Mr. Willis obſerves, that the inſcription, which is printed in Le Neve, juſtifying the rebel cauſe, the monument was defaced, and intirely taken down after the reſtoration.

On

On dean Viner's grave-ſtone is an inſcription, as in p. 162.

Dr. Parſons, chancellor of the dioceſe, was buried in this chapel. The inſcription on his grave-ſtone is under his name p. 164.

Dr. Thomas Waſhbourne was alſo buried here, and againſt the north wall is a ſmall monument for him, with an inſcription as in p. 167.

Here is a monument alſo for his brother William Waſhbourne, A. M. See p. 168.

On a grave-ſtone is the following inſcription:

Hic jacet Jervaſius Smith, Art. Magiſter, et reverendi in Chriſto patris Milonis EPI. nuper Glouceſtrenſis, filius natu maximus.

Doctus et infœlix juvenis matriſque patriſque
Spes equidem votis maxima ſorte brevi
Cæpta ſub adverſis dubie matura juventus
Obtinuit buſtis juncta parenta ſuis.
Obiit 17 Januarii 1625. Ætatis ſuæ 31.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the Lady's chapel is the figure of a woman, in white marble, in a kneeling poſture, leaning her head on her hand, and underneath this inſcription:

Memoriæ ſacrum.

In obitum Margeriæ Clent, Jac. Clent, generoſi conjugis chariſſimæ, reverendique in Chriſto Patris Dom. Milonis Glocestrenſis Epiſcopi Filiarum alterius, quæ curſum in terris pie ac placide conſummavit 8 die April. A. D. 1623. ætatis ſuæ 21.

Obſequioſa viro fuit, obſequioſa Parenti,
Et patuit miſeris dextera, corque Deo.
Cætera continuos virtus rediviva per annos
Claruit ad celſum ſubſequiturque Polum.
Subſequiturque infans uteri ſub nocte reluctans
Nec potuit lucem viſere mors vetuit.

Tabellam hanc quaſi pignus amoris Brigida conjux Gulielmi Clent, nuper de hac Civitate Glevenſi poſuit in memoriam ejus, qui obiit Octob. 10. 1655.

On the oppoſite ſide is a monument of the ſiſter of the above perſon, bearing this inſcription:

Elizabetha Loquitur.

Conjugis effigiem ſculpſiſti in marmore conjux,
Sic me immortalem te ſtatuiſſe putas.
Sed Chriſtus fuerat viventi ſpeſque fideſque:
Sic me mortalem non ſinit eſſe Deus.
Jul. 4. A. D. 1622.

Pie ac Placide ad Dominum migravit Elizabetha Williams, Joannis Williams, armigeri conjux amantiſſima, Doctiſſimi reverendique in Chriſto Patris D. D. Milonis Glouceſt. Epiſcopi Filia natu minima. Annos nata XVII.

Hic jacet Carolus Sutton infans 7 dierum ſeptimus filius Wilhelmi Sutton, cancellarii dioc. Glouceſtr. qui extremum clauſit diem Junii 5. 1626.

Parve nec invideo ſine me puer ibis ad aſtra
Parve nec invideas lætus ad aſtra ſequar.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sutton, and alſo of William Sutton, Gent. whoſe bodies were buried Aug. 21. 1636.

Could youthful Vigor, ought that is in Man,
Have conquer'd Death, theſe had been victors then:
Could learned Art, or Parents Tears have given
Them longer Life, they had ſtill living been:
But God decrees; 'tis not in human Power,
Longer to live than he hath ſet their hour.

Here reſteth the body of Ann, late wife to Iſaac Bromwich, of Framton, Eſq; ſole daughter of Edward Trotman, of this city, councellor of Law; ſhe departed this life May 26, 1628.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Varnam, of this city, Gent. who departed this life Nov. 24, 1634.

Sacrum Memoriæ Thomæ Dobbes, Generoſi, unius clericorum de Banco regis, qui de vita hac migravit, 21 Feb. An. ſalutis humanæ 1635.

Sat ſcio juſtificat nullum lex tradita Moſi
Nec mea me juſtum jura dedêre virum.
Unum Cauſidicum cœlis habeamus Ieſum.
Unus non multi ſunt ibi cauſidici,
Cauſidicus Chriſtus; ſunt cauſidicique fideles
Cœlo, ſed ſummi ſanguine cauſidici.

Hic jacet Franciſca, Jacobi Clent, ex hac civitate gener. Gen. conjux.

Dum pario perii, partus enixa labore
Langueo, per dubias inde ſoluta moras
Chara meis vixi: morior natiſque viroque
Chara, quibus vivis mox rediviva fruar.
Obiit Julii 28, Anno ſalutis 1630. Ætatis 29.

Alſo here lyeth the body of William Clent, the ſon of James Clent, of this city, Gent. who departed this life Oct. 15, 1635.

Johannes Cholmleius mærens April 29, 1635.

Hic Audleia jacet conjux ſelecta Johannis
Cholmleii, lachrimis parcite; terra gravis
Tantum corpus habet, cælum mens ſanior altum
Incolit, & Chriſtus cum redit illa redit.

Here lyeth the body of John Merro, who deceaſed March 23, 1636.

I once did ſing in this,
Now in the Choir of Bliſs.

Here lyeth Elizabeth, the wife of John Merro, who departed this life Nov. 13, 1615.

Here lyeth the body of Ann Maſſinger, who was wife and widow of Arthur Maſſinger, of this city, Gent. aged 52 years. She departed this life Oct. 21, 1636. Ætatis ſuæ 70.

Annæ filiæ Franc. Baber, LL. D. Corpuſculum hic jacet in ſpe pene triennis; obiit ad Dominum Aprilis 3, 1639.

Francis, ſecond ſon of Francis Baber, Dr. of Laws, and Elizabeth his wife, departed this life Sept. 3, 1640, aged 22 years and 5 months: whoſe body reſteth under this ſtone in hopes of a future bleſſed reſurrection.

Exuviæ hic ponuntur Eliz. filiæ Franc. Baber, LL. doctoris, biennis & Bimeſtris quas anima depoſuit March 19, 1641.

Here lyeth the body of Arthur Brett, Eſq; Groom of the bedchamber unto King James; who died July 2, 1642.

Here lyeth interred Mary Kenn, the daughter of George Kenn, Eſq; who departed this life May 22, in the year of our Lord 1649, being but Nine days old.

Here lyeth the body of Francis, ſon of George Watſon, of York, Gent. late Secretary to the honourable Col. Morgan, Governor of this City; who departed this Life Oct. 3, A. D. 1646.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the Daughter of Michael Straunge, Eſq; firſt Wife of Samuel Coxwell, Gent. and afterwards of James Kyrle, Eſq; who died Aug. 13, 1645.

Quem neque mœſta Calamitas, nec fallax
Rerum Terreſtrium adulatio elevaret, nec
Mortis horrenda facies exterritat.

Hic jacet Jacob. Clent, Gen. qui poſt 70 plus minus annos laborioſe pieque tranſactos, longo tamen fatigatus itinere immortalitatem anhelans placide occubuit An. nato Chriſto 1645, Sept. 5.

Depoſitum Jacobi Powel, generoſ. extincti 26 Nov. A. D. 1645, ætatis 31. hic inhumatur.

Sic ubi fata vocant nam ſic quoque fata vocabunt tendimus in tumulum.

Over it his arms. *Per pale, three lions rampant.*

An acroſtick for one William White, who died *An.* 1646.

W hat Man more valiant was than he that lies,
I ntombed here after his Victories:
L et ſuch as his undaunted Courage knew,
L ive to report, and witneſs what is true.
I n famous Berkeley Caſtle he was known
A s Governor, tho' aged but twenty-one:
M aintaining ſtill the Cauſe with much renown
W hich he at firſt for Right and Juſt did own.
H is Name and Houſe ſince conquering William's Days,
I s regiſtered, his Life's deſerving Praiſe:
T ill Death at Ragland Caſtle, by a Wound,
E nded his Days, that ſo he might be crown'd.
An. 1646.

Here lyes the body of Samuel Bridger, Gent. who departed this life upon the 21ſt day of July, An. 1650.

Receiver of this College Rents, he paid
His Debt to Nature, and beneath he's laid,
To reſt until his Summons to remove,
At the laſt Audit, to the Choir above.

Depoſitum hic Ægidii Gilby, Stemmata quem decorant Integritas, candor: Invaletudo terens quem maceravit, ſic corpore deficiens temnere mundana prædidiſcit, requiem percipere æternam, diſcubiat domino. Hunc Deus adducet cum domino: Vigila, vive memor Lethi.

Obiit 26 Septembris A. D. 1650, Ætatis 29.

Here lyeth the body of Frances, daughter of John Clent, of this city, Gent. ſhe departed this life April 4, 1652.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Robins, of this city, Gent. he departed this life in the true faith, May 8, An. 1653.

Elizabeth, third daughter of Miles Clent, Gent. and of Dorothy, his dear wife; who departed this life Jan. 15, 1654.

Within this Urne an Infant nine Months old
Is laid in Duſt, God takes his pureſt Gold
Firſt to himſelf, we all are but as Flowers
That ſpring and grow, and fade in a few Hours.

This ſtone belongeth unto William Hoar; he died Feb. 1654, aged 76.

O mortal Man that lives by Breath,
Conſider thou muſt come to death;
And after Death all muſt appear,
Before God's Judgment Seat both far and near;
To give Account for what they've done,
Be ſure of this there's none can ſhun.
Then whilſt thou liveſt cry and call,
To Chriſt thy Saviour to pardon all;
Leſt after Death it be too late,
To enter in at Peter's Gate.

Richardus filiolus Thomæ & Mariæ Browne, qui Aug. natus 6, obiit 3. annis 1654.

May 27, 1657. Hic jacet juxta fratrem Amia Browne, ſex mentium Infantula. Heu quanto pro viribus ſub pondere, ſed eſt qui ſaxum revolvet.

Quod terrenum Johannis Futter filii Henrici Futter, Londinenſis, Dec. 21, 1655.

Elizabetha, chara, modeſta, caſta, pia conjux Tho. Harvey de Larford, generoſi, hic jacet depoſita 15 Dec. 1657. ——— ſic tamem alloquitur, poſt fata Reſurgam —— poſuit cum lachrymis mœſtiſſimus maritus.

Hic jacet Henricus Shaftow, Gen. natus in vico de Bramley in Com. Surrey, denatus Glouceſtriæ, ſepultus 13 April. ætatis ſuæ 8, Anno Salutis noſtræ 1658. Ultima dies, prima quies.

Miles, the ſecond ſon of Miles Clent, of this city Gent. lyeth interred here; who died June 7, 1658.

No ſooner peep'd i'th World, came out o'th Womb
Of my dear Mother, but hurried to my Tomb;
Death was my Harbinger, my Nurſe the Grave,
My Life no Life, till now my God I have,
And do enjoy: Farewel fond worldly Bliſs
Your Joys to mine are a Parentheſis.

Reliquiæ Thomæ Browne, generoſi, qui 2 die Martii, An. ſalutis 1662, Ætatis ſuæ 45, obiit, hic ſunt depoſitæ, ſub ſpe non dubiæ reſurrectionis ad vitam die noviſſimo.

Hic fuit veri microcoſmus, amplis
Qui bonis cunctis placide pieque
Vixit, & tandem, domino vocante,
——— Exit ad illum.

Elizabeth, ſole daughter of Thomas Harvey, Gent. firſt wife to James Powell, and ſecond wife to Edward Harvey, Eſq; lies here depoſited Feb. 1662.

Twice married, once buried, here lies,
Her Body, whoſe ſweet Soul above the Skies,
Immortallized doth reſt with longing Eyes,
Expecting when the Body ſhall ariſe;
That reunited they may ſympathiſe,
In endleſs Joys to all Eternities.

Memoriæ ſacrum domini Johannis Vaulx, generoſi epiſc. Glouceſtr. proregiſtrarii, quod reliquum, hic inhumatur Dec. 9, 1663.

Corde vir hic patiens, vitâ probus, ore modeſtus,
Moribus ingenuis ingenioſus erat.
Poſtque moras longas, ac tædia multa,
Morte cadit corpus, cætera ſalva manent.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Meſſenger, of this city, Gent. who departed this life A. D. 1665, ætatis ſuæ 73.

Here lyeth John, the ſon of Owen Brigſtock, Eſq; who died Sept. 17, 1665, aged near ſix Years.

Uxor Georgii Wall, Rectoris de Hempſted, hic jacet cum priore conjuge Richard Marwood, hujus eccl. precentoris conſepult: Dec. 23, 1665. In reſurrectionem ως ἀγγελοι Luc. 20, 39.

In a chapel on the north ſide of the Lady's, upon the upper part of the altar, were the following arms in two rows, *viz.* *Azure, a croſs Or.* —*Ermine, a croſs azure.*—*Checky, gules and Or, a cheveron vert within a bordure of the latter.*—France and England quarterly.—The Trinity repreſented by a triangle, with lines drawn from each angle to a point in the middle.—*A cheveron gules.*—*Vert, on a canton a roſe.*—*Or, a feſs azure, in chief three roundlets of the ſecond.*—*Azure, a croſs Or.*—*Vert, a buck's head caboſhed gules.*—*Gules, a feſs compony Or and azure.*—Throckmorton.—*Checky gules and argent, a cheveron ermine.*—*Gules, a feſs between ſix mullets Or.*—Deſpencer.—Edward the Confeſſor.—The ſee of London.—Quarterly 1ſt and 4th England, 2d and 3d *Checky Or and azure.*—Montacute, earl of Sarum.—*Argent, a fleur de luce between three bulls heads caboſhed ſable.* —*Azure, a cheveron gules, between three griffins heads eraſed Or.*—*Parted per feſs indented Or and azure.* —Veel.—*Argent, on a croſs ſable a leopard's head caboſhed.*—*Sable, a bordure and two bars argent.*—*Azure, a croſs Or.*—On the bricks in this chapel, *a fret.*—*A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets*, 3, 2, 1.

King James, during the time he was at Glouceſter, reſided at the deanery, and in the afternoon of the next day after his arrival, touched one hundred and three perſons in the Lady's chapel for the king's evil. I mention this as an hiſtorical fact, and not from any perſuaſion of the efficacy of the royal touch, of which I leave every perſon to judge as may ſeem moſt reaſonable.

This chapel is thirty yards long, and about ten broad.

The Choir is one hundred and forty feet long. The high altar, to which there is an aſcent of three ſteps, has been lately very much repaired. On the north ſide are four confeſſionals, and on many of the bricks are the arms of king Edward the Confeſſor, of the abbey, and of Bridges, quartered with others.

On the biſhop's ſeat it is thus written:

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EP̄S GLOVC.
ELDO MAIOR
A : 490.

Over againſt the biſhop's is the archdeacon's ſeat, where the mayor now ſits on Sundays, which has no inſcription over it. There are thirty-one ſtalls on each ſide, built in the time of the monaſtery, very regular and lofty, with *Allelujah* written in gold letters on each of them.

The great Eaſt Window, which is the largeſt in England, was finely painted, but at this time the figures are not to be diſtinguiſhed. However now, or not long ſince, the following arms remained in it; *Gules, a cheveron ermine between ten croſſes*

croſſes patee argent.—*Gules, a lion rampant, Or.*—Berkley.—Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, a bend Or, and argent.* 2d and 3d, *Azure, five diamonds Or.*—*Gules, a cheveron between ten croſs croſſlets Or.*—*Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets, Or.*—Deſpencer.—*Azure, on a chief two mullets Or.*—Montacute.—Earl of Clare.—Earl of Oxford.—*Argent, ſix croſſes fitchee on a chief between two mullets Or.*—Mortimer.—*Vairy gules and Or.*—*Fretty*, impaled with England.

In a little chapel on the ſouth ſide, on the bricks are theſe arms, *A cheveron charged with a roſe flower and two lillies, between five trees*, 2 and 3.—*A fret.*—Clare, earl of Glouceſter.—*Within a bordure charged with ten roundlets, a lion rampant.*—*A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets*, 3, 2 and 1.

On the north ſide, even with the rails of the altar, is the effigy in free-ſtone of Oſric king of Northumberland, with a crown on his head, and againſt the wall is written,

Oſricus Rex primus fundator hujus Monaſterii. 681.

Robert, the eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, and Richard, his youngeſt ſon, were both buried in this church. Richard died in the year 1080, Robert in 1134, who having been deprived of his lands and liberty by Henry the Firſt, a cruel and tyrannical brother, and ſhut up in a cloſe priſon at Cardiff, after a confinement of twenty-ſix years, being broke with grief and age, he reſigned a miſerable life for a long expected death; and his body being brought to this church, to which in his life time he had been a munificent benefactor, it was buried in the middle of the choir, where a monument was erected for him, which was lately moved into one of the little chapels on the north ſide of the choir, where it ſtill continues. See p. 126.

On the ſouth ſide is a ſhelf monument for Aldred biſhop of Worceſter, who built the old church. His effigy is carved in free-ſtone on the tomb; but whether, ſays Mr. Willis, this was a cœnotaph I cannot ſay.

On the north ſide oppoſite to biſhop Aldred's, between two pillars, is a monument for abbat Parker, in the time of whoſe government the abbey was diſſolved. His effigy, in his *Pontificalibus*, curiouſly carved in white marble, is lying along on the tomb, which was provided for him in his life time, but he was not buried in this church. See p. 139.

Above the abbat's, between two other pillars, is the tomb of king Edward the Second, who having incurred the hatred of the nation, by his blind attachment to Piers Gaveſton and the two Spencers, his favourites, was taken priſoner by an army which the queen, the prince, and the nobles raiſed againſt him, and confined in Berkely caſtle, where he was murdered, whence his body was brought to Glouceſter, and buried in the choir of the abbey church. His effigy curiouſly cut in alabaſter lies under a very elegant canopy of free-ſtone. Further particulars are related in p. 126.

In a window oppoſite to king Edward's tomb, the letters W. P. A. are painted on the glaſs in many places; where alſo are to be ſeen the remains of the pictures of two biſhops, or mitred abbats, and two monks; and over one of the latter is written *S. T. Cant.* [*Sanctus Thomas Cantuar.*] and *E. R.* [*Edwardus Rex.*]

Abbat Staunton was buried under a grave-ſtone before St. Thomas's altar.

Abbat Frowceſter was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir, in a chapel at the lower end. See abbats.

On the ſouth ſide of the entrance to the choir, between two pillars, is the fine tomb of abbat Seabroke, on which is his effigy in white alabaſter, in his *Pontificalibus*; but his tomb has been moved, and the part which at firſt ſtood to the eaſt is now placed to the north.

A little to the ſouth of the above, under an arch, are two effigies in free-ſtone of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, and his lady. He died 1367. and lies in armour.

Juſt below the aſcent into the choir, on each ſide of it, was a fine ſtone ſkreen-work, erected by one of the abbats; and directly oppoſite to the entrance of the choir was a large door and an arch over it, which had a chapel with a fine altar upon it, ſupported by two pillars. Theſe were taken down in the year 1741, and there is now in the room a handſome ſkreen of carved ſtone-work, ſupported by three arches, which ſtand on fluted pillars four at each abutment. On a table in the middle of the ſkreen is this inſcription: MARTINUS EPISCOPUS FECIT AN. DOM. MDCCXLI. ET CONSECRAT^{S}. SVE VII^{mo}.

When the workmen were making the above alteration they found in the paſſage three abbats, buried near the ſurface of the ground, in ſtone coffins, in their *Pontificalibus*, part of their gloves and apparel remaining. And another ſtone coffin, with a ſword, a little pewter chalice, a ſtaff and two ſkulls in it, which, I ſuppoſe, belonged to Sir Nicholas Gamage and his wife, who were buried near their brother abbat Gamage, who was laid near the door opening to the cloiſters; and probably this abbat was one of the three above mentioned, who were all of them buried again where they were found.

Before this alteration there were five other large grave-ſtones found, to which braſs plates were fixed, long ſince torn off, three of which belonged to ſome of the abbats.

On the ſouth ſide of the choir, in the chapel belonging to the Boteler family, the letters I. B. are written on the north and ſouth walls, the I paſſing thro' the B, with a crown over them; and not many years ſince here was a large eſcutcheon in wood, on which were three golden cups, the family arms.

The

The altar is much defaced, on the upper part of which was the following inſcription:

Hoc BAPTISTA TYROU GLOUCESTRE fecit honore
Fac hunc ergo frui Celi ſine fine decore;
Hic etiam cultor precibus memorare tuorum
Et Rex Celorum ſemper ſit tutor eorum
Hoc Pater et flamen concordat jugiter Amen.

On a ſtone at the weſt end of the chapel it is written:

Kurie Eleiſon Aie
Fratris Johis Tyrou.

On a ſtone on the outſide wall, in black letter,

✚ Hic jacet Willhelmus Pippardus vicecomes Glouceſtr.

On a braſs plate near the pulpit, in black letter,

Here lyeth under this Stone in the Mercy of God, the body of Henry Machen, late Alderman of the City of Gloſtre, which died March 5, 1568,

Whoſe Body and Soul we wiſh as Love doth bynd
In Heaven with Chriſt a Place to find.

Near it round a free-ſtone,

Here lyeth ——— Daughter to Henry Machen, and firſt married to Peter Romney, and laſt Wife to Thomas Beſt, who died May 7, 1587.

On another,

Gloriæ fundamentum Labor.

Here lyeth buried the body of Peter Gouch, Gent. firſt Cuſtomer in the Queen's Majeſty's Port of Glouceſter; who deceaſed Auguſt 25, 1585. And Jane his Wife deceaſed February 4, following.

In the great Croſs Aile, in St. Anthony's chapel, under the tower, is St. Anthony with his pig, and the bell painted on it. On the north ſide of this aile is a handſome veſtry, which ſeems to have been built by abbat Parker, ſince his arms were placed on it, but now deſtroyed.

Here is an antient grave-ſtone, with the following inſcription in Old Black character:

Hic jacet Robertus Stanford quondam ſerviens hujus Monaſterii, ac ſpecialis ac munificus Benefactor ejuſdem Monaſterii, qui obiit viceſſimo ſecundo ———

Upon Stanford's grave-ſtone is a little braſs plate with the following memorial for Mr. William Liſle, who has a monument erected for him.

Near this place lieth the body of William Liſle, Gent. who by his will gave fifty pounds a year for ever, in lands at Epney, in charity, to the pariſhes of St. Nicholas in Glouc. and St. Werburgh in Briſtol. He died Dec. 2, 1723, aged 25.

Next to Stanford's is a grave-ſtone, round the verge of which it appears there have been ſeveral capital letters, long ſince worn out. Perhaps this ſtone belonged to one of the abbats Horton or Boyfield, who are ſaid to have been buried under a flat ſtone in the north part of the tranſept, or croſs aile. Abbat Wigmore alſo was buried in that part called St. Andrew's aile, on the ſouth ſide next the choir.

At the eaſt end of the north tranſept, near the door leading to the choir, was ſome time ſince a pedeſtal, with a large image on it, and the following inſcription, lately deſtroy'd.—*Orate pro Anima Magiſtri Johannis Schelton.*

In this aile were buried, Thomas Lane eſq; ſometime recorder of this city.—Charles Hyett, eſq; ſometime member of parliament for it.—Richard Corſley, ſometime mayor, buried Sept. 2, 1742, *Ætat.* 77.

Againſt the weſt wall is a tomb, with this inſcription,

Memento mori.

Vayne, Vanity, witneſs Solomon, all is but vayne. Richard, Guy, Giles, Thomas, Thomas, Kingſton, Peter, John, John, Anna, Margaret, Doroth. Eliz. Nanfan, Catherine, Joan. John Boyer had nine ſons and ſeven daughters by his wife Ann Boyer. John Boyer departed this life the 28 day of January, A. D. 1615. Ann Boyer departed this life upon the firſt day of December, An. 1613.

On a grave-ſtone it is thus written in black letter,

Cum Fex cum Limus cum rés viliſſima ſimus
Unde ſuperbimus ad Terram Terra redimus.

Here lieth buried the body of John Smith, Alderman, and once mayor of this city, whoſe ſoul doth reſt in the Lord, and was ſeparated from the body July 18, 1586.

Here lieth buried Alice Woodward, widow, daughter to Thomas Winſore. She lived eighty odd years, departed this life June 5, and was buried the ninth of the ſame month, 1593.

Here lyeth the body of John Long, Millard and Milwright, who departed this life April 16, 1596.

Here lyeth buried under this ſtone Thomas Snead of the city of Glouceſter, Mercer, who deceaſed October 10, Anno Dom. 1597.

On a braſs plate is the following,

Here lyeth interred the body of Lawrence Wilſire, Gent. ſometime mayor of this city; by his vocation a clothier, wherein he did much good to the poor, and employed many poor people at work. He departed this life in the true faith of Chriſt A. D. 1612.

Here lyeth the body of William Blackleach, Batchelor of the civil laws, Chancellor of this Dioceſe, for the ſpace of 25 years, Eſq; who departed this life March 24, 1617. p. 343.

For the inſcription on Henry Robins, eſq; ſee p. 119.

Here lyeth buried Thomas, the Son of William B—— in Glamorganſhire, near Cardiff, who died at ſchole in this city, Oct. 15, in the year of Chriſt 1613. ætatis 15.

Hic jacet Egidius Coxe, Generoſus, qui 17 die Octobris A. D. 1620, et ætatis ſuæ 55 obiit cœlebs, collatis prius per teſtamentum tam in hanc eccleſ.. cathedralem quam eccleſ. parochialem de Santhurſt, ad inſtituendam ibid. ſacram concionem, in egenos, vias publicas, alioſque pios uſus, quam in amicos et cognatos, opibus ſuis ampliſſimis.

Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Lane, ex hac civitate, armiger. Obiit die 11 Martii, An. ſalutis 1620. ætatis ———

Alſo here lyeth the Body of Ellen, the Wife of William Lane, Eſq; and afterwards Wife of Chriſtopher Capell, and William Price, both Aldermen of this city; who departed this Life Dec. 16, An. 1652.

In the ſouth great croſs aile is Mr. Richard Pates's monument, and inſcription, which ſee in p. 118.

Over the door leading into the chapel near the preſent chapter-houſe is *T. C.* [*Thomas Cantuarienſis*] and near this door was an oratory, not long ſince demoliſhed.

On a little chapel behind the confeſſionals, are T. O. T. O. but the ragged ſtaff which was alſo upon it is much defaced.

The nave or body of the church, in length 171 feet, in breadth 84, conſiſts of a middle aile, and two ſide ailes, ſeparated from the middle by two rows of pillars, eight on each ſide, ſeven of which, about ſeven yards in circumference each, are round, with four pillaſters over them; the eighth was

was handſomely fluted by abbat Morwent, who built the weſt part of the church where theſe ſtand.

There were places for lamps in the third and fourth pillars on the north ſide; a handſome wooden chapel, or burying place, between the ſecond and third pillars from the eaſt end, on the ſame ſide; and a handſome pulpit with the letters H. G. 1609, erected by biſhop Parry; but theſe are lately demoliſhed.

Againſt the eaſt wall, behind the wainſcot, adjoining to which the dean and prebendaries had a ſeat, when the ſermons were preached in the body of the church, was found in the year 1718 a fine old painting on oak, repreſenting the general judgment. This picture is ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the year 1541, and is now kept in the ſouth croſs aile. Oppoſite to the above mentioned ſeat were others erected for the mayor and corporation; but they are now all taken down. The little chapel, commonly called the mayor's, which was incloſed with a wall or ſkreen, is now alſo laid open. In this chapel was a grave-ſtone with an abbat carved on it, but the ſtone is removed.

In the ſouth aile is the conſiſtory court, railed in, on which are the arms of biſhop Fowler, and chancellor Penrice.

Between the court and the great porch, againſt the ſouth wall, is a neat little marble monument for doctor Ellys, (ſee p. 168) on which is the following inſcription:

Near this place lies the body of Anthony Ellys, D.D. miniſter of the united pariſhes of St. Olaves Old Jury, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, in the city of London; 38 years prebendary in this church, 37 years conſecrated biſhop of St. David's, 28 Feb. 1753, who departed this life 17 Jan. 1761, aged 68 years. A perſon truly excellent, learned, juſt, benevolent, pious: To whoſe rare virtues and abilities adulation cannot add, envy cannot deſervedly take from. He married Ann the eldeſt daughter of Sir Stephen Anderſon, of Eyworth in the county of Bedford, Bar. whom he left with only one daughter, to lament the common loſs of one of the beſt of mankind.

In a chapel at the upper end of the ſouth aile, on a white marble table ſupported by two Ionic pillars, this inſcription:

Siſte viator & a me diſcito quam vanæ ſpes ſint, quam fluxa hominum gaudia: Jacet heu Catherina mea uxorum ſcilicet lectiſſima, optima; tam venuſta, tam caſta, tam pia, ut nihil ſupra; ſi ætas, ſi forma deflenda ſit, ſi corporis animique dotes, Luctui hic nullus erit modus; marmor hoc dicavit Gulielmus Pembruge, Gen. Memoriæ ſuaviſſimæ Conjugis, quæ fato defuncta eſt 15 Junii, An. Ætatis 24, ſalutis 1690.

Againſt the weſt wall of the body of the church, is the figure of a man to the waiſt, with a book in his hand, and round him, *I heard a voice from Heaven, ſaying unto me, Write, Bleſſed are the dead that die in the Lord.*

Underneath him on a tablet of black marble,

John Jones, Alderman, thrice Mayor of this City, Burgeſs of the Parliament at the Time of the Gunpowder-Treaſon; Regiſter to eight ſeveral Biſhops of this Dioceſe.

On a graveſtone beneath,

Here lieth the Body of John Jones, Alderman, Eſq; thrice Mayor of this City; who departed this Life June 1. in the ſixth Year of the Reign of King Charles, 1630.

This monument which was originally incloſed in a ſkreen of wood, now taken down, was finiſhed in the alderman's life time, who made ſome alteration in it.

Againſt the ſame wall is a marble monument for biſhop Benſon. But there is another elegant monument and inſcription for him, as in p. 159.

On the north ſide of the nave, near the croſs aile, incloſed with iron paliſadoes, an elegant monument of white marble, with the effigies of a man and his wife lying at length; and at their feet this inſcription:

To the happy Memory of Abraham Blackleach, Gent. Son of William Blackleach, Eſq; a Man not only generally beloved in his Life, but deſervedly endeared to Poſterity by rare Examples of ſeldom pattern'd Piety, exerciſed in his Bounty to St. Paul's in London, to this Church, to the High-Ways about, and to the Poor of this City; who laying aſide the vileneſs of Mortality, was admitted to the Glory of Eternity Nov. 30. 1639.——Gertrude his Wife, Daughter of Ambroſe Elton Eſq; and Anne, Siſter to Walter Lord Aſton, hath erected this Monument as a Teſtimony of his fame, and her Obſervance.

On a ſcroll, *All fleſh is graſs, and all the goodlineſs thereof is as the flower of the field*; Iſ. xl. 6.

Over all, theſe arms, *Barry of ſix, ſable and Or.*

Near the above was a raiſed monument of ſtone, and the effigies of a man and woman kneeling before a deſk, with their ſeven ſons and ſix daughters, and this inſcription:

Here lieth the Bodie of Thomas Machen Eſq; late Alderman of the City of Glouceſter, and thrice Mayor of the ſame; who departed this Life Oct. 18. 1614. in the 74th Year of his Age; and of Chriſtian his Wife, with whom he liv'd in the State of Marriage 50 Years, and had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters; ſhe departed this Life June 29. 1615. in the 70th Year of her Age.

Res redit, huc morimur, mors ultima linea Rerum.

Near this alſo on a copartment, againſt the wall,

In Chariſſimam memoriam Samuelis Browning, è Famil. de Cowley, Gen. qui obiit 3. Feb. 1676. Ætatis ſuæ 57. Juxta etiam defuncti jacent Liberi ejus tres per dilectiſſimam Uxorem Margaretam, filiam Gulielmi Selwyn de Matſon, arm. *viz.* Margaret, Sam. Ann. Browning. In tenerrimâ Ætate mortui omnes.

Near the door leading into the cloiſters, on a marble copartment affixed to the wall,

To the virtuous Memory of Anne, the moſt entirely beloving and beloved Wife of John Hilton, Clerk, Uſher of the College School; who died Feb. 26. 1691-2. Ætatis An. 30.

Meek was her Temper, Modeſt was her Life;
A Chaſt and Humble Virgin, Loyal Wife:
Her Manners graceful, pregnant was her Wit,
Her Nature amiable, her Behaviour ſweet:
Her Soul adorn'd with Dove-like Innocence,
To gain a heavenly Manſion haſted hence;
And bids ſurviving Walkers o'er her Grave,
Love the World leſs, and ſtrive their Souls to ſave.

Eccleſ. vii. 36. Remember thy End and thou ſhalt never do amiſs.

On the ſame wall, a monument of marble on a tablet, between two black twiſted pillars this inſcription:

M. S. Juxta obdormiſcit in Chriſto Edwardus Wright, Medicinæ Doctor, vere chriſtianus; quippe qui naturam inveſtigans, naturæ Deum & agnovit & veneratus eſt: Vir doctus, pius, ſevere juſtus; qui ægris non funerandis ſed ſanandis nomen et famam conciliavit. Nec tam ægrotantium crumenis, quam bonæ inhiavit valetudini. Unde nulli inimicus, inimicum non habuit præter ignorantem. In egenos uſque adeo fuit beneficus, ut concilium, opem, medicamina, liberaliter et gratis ſuppeditavit. Dum autem aliorum ſedulo curavit ſalutem, propriam amiſit; immatura nimirum morte præreptus triſtiſſimum hic reliquit deſiderium Julii 24, A. D. 1701, ætatis 36.

Conjux ſuperſtes Memoriæ viri optimi meriti hoc qualecunque Monumentum, amoris ergo, lugens mœrenſque poni curavit.

In the north aile, not far from the weſt end, was a painting of the twelve apoſtles, but this is deſtroyed. Underneath is an eſcutcheon containing the following rebus: The capital letter T, on the right of which a ſword pendant, piercing a heart, conjoined with the wing of a dove in the baſe of the ſhield; on the left ſide of the letter, a palm-branch joined to another wing. This rebus is in another part of the church, with ſeveral figures not now underſtood.

Againſt the north wall is a monument for Mrs. Lucy Stokes, (only daughter of doctor Harwood, a prebendary of this cathedral) *ob.* Jan. 11, 1732, *ætat.* 73.

Thomas Browne, eſq; ſometime mayor, was buried Nov. 15, 1730. *ætat.* 84.

A memorial for Edmund Gregory, ſometime mayor, *ob.* Sept. 23, 1720, *ætat.* 80.—Edward Machen, ſometime mayor, *ob.* 20 Sept. 1740, *ætat.* 61.

Againſt a pillar in the middle of the nave, on a copartment,

To the happy Memory of Thomas Batherne, the only Son of Richard Batherne of Penhow, in the County of Monmouth, Gentleman; he departed this Life Sept. 25. 1652, aged 22. leaving behind him his ſorrowful Mother, who out of her dear Affection to him, erected this Monument.

On a grave-ſtone beneath,

Here lieth the Body of Mary Batherne, the Wife of Richard Batherne of Penhow, in the County of Monmouth, Gent. who departed this Life March 29, 1665, aged 74.

Near abbat Seabroke's monument, againſt a pillar is an inſcription for Francis Baber, eſq; as in p. 164. but to that I ſhall add the following,

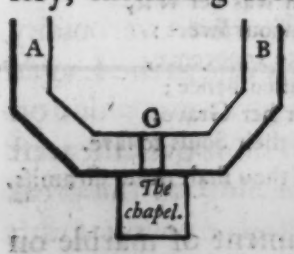
Elizabetha conjux, filia Johannis Adderley, in com. Middleſex, arm. obiit 14 Januarii, Ætatis 63, A. D. 1673.

On their grave-ſtones, on which are the family arms, *viz. On a feſs gules, three falcons heads eraſed,* are the following inſcriptions:

Corpus Franciſci Baber, Legum Doctoris, ſub hoc ſaxo eſt conditum Junii 21, 1669.

Hic jacet Elizabetha Baber, Januarii 14, A. D. 1673.

The renowned Whiſpering Place is a long gallery, extending from one ſide of the choir to the other, built in the form of an octagon, with three ſides taken off, as in the margin; and contrived ſo as not to darken the great eaſt window of the choir, behind which it ſtands. Between the two lines, repreſented in the figure, is the paſſage. If a perſon whiſper at A, every ſyllable may be heard diſtinctly at B, which is twenty-five yards diſtant, tho' the paſſage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window. C denotes a door into a chapel, which is in the outward wall.



Some impute this wonderful effect to the cloſe cement of the wall, which, as one intire ſtone, conveys the voice like a tube; others attribute it to the repercuſſion of the voice on the ſeveral angles; whilſt a third opinion is, that the chapel and open places contribute to the ſound; but lord Bacon gives his ſentiments of this matter as follows: "I ſuppoſe there is ſome vault or hallow, "or iſle behind the wall, and ſome paſſage to it "towards the farther end of that wall againſt "which you ſpeak, ſo as the voice of him that "ſpeaketh ſlideth along the wall, and then enter-"eth at ſome paſſage, and communicateth with "the air of the hollow; for it is preſerved ſome-"what by the plain wall; but that it is too weak "to give a ſound audible, 'till it has communi-"cated with the back air."

Moſt people are of opinion that this effect was not produced by the art and deſign of the builder, but was merely accidental, eſpecially as on ſurveying the outſide of the church, it may be ſeen, that two parts of the gallery were tacked on, merely as paſſages into a chapel erected there. In this chapel are the following arms upon bricks;—*England.—A Fret.—A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets,* 3, 2, 1.—*A lion rampant.* In the window over the weſt end, *Argent, a bend between two bendlets dancette gules.* At the eaſt end are the remains of an altar of unhewn ſtone, on each ſide of which the lord abbat and others were uſed, it is ſaid, to ſtand to ſee divine ſervice performed in the Lady's chapel, into which it looks.

In the middle of the whiſpering place are theſe verſes:

Doubt not but God, who ſits on high,
Thy ſecret Prayers can hear;
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys ſoft whiſpers to the ear.

The great Cloiſters lie on the north ſide of the church, between the tranſept or croſs aile and weſt end. They were built by abbat Walter Frowceſter in the ſtile of King's college, Cambridge, and are ſo curious and beautiful as to be eſteemed the fineſt in England. They make a ſquare, one ſide of which is 150 feet long. The idea of the roof is taken from a walk of trees whoſe branching heads are curiouſly imitated in the arching.

In one of the windows was a draught of the old church, and ſeveral verſes intimating the original of the convent; but theſe were all deſtroyed in the civil wars.

In the eaſt cloiſter, in the wall at the ſouth end, is an old mural monument, without any inſcription, or arms, only a croſs cut on it; and near it is an old door, which led into a long room, perhaps the abbey workhouſe.

Not far from that, is a little door and ſtair-caſe leading to the abbey library, now uſed for the college-ſchool; and there is a large wainſcot door leading into the preſent college library, which was formerly the abbey chapter-houſe, where Leland informs us ſeveral perſons of great eminence have been buried, whoſe names, in the time of that great

great antiquary, were painted on the wall, near their grave-ſtones, in black letter, as follow:

Hic jacet Rogerus, Comes de Hereford.
Hic jacet Richard Strongbowe, filius Gilberti comitis de Pembroke.
Hic jacet Gualterus de Lacy.
Hic jacet Philipus de Foye, Miles.
Hic jacet Bernardus de Novo Mercato.
Hic jacet Paganus de Cadurcis.

Thomas Pury, jun. eſq; whoſe arms are on the north ſide of the eaſt window, aſſiſted by Mr. Sheppard, captain Heming and others, made this library at a great expence in the year 1648, and, as Sir Robert Atkyns has obſerved, encouraged literature to aſſiſt reaſon, in the midſt of times deluded with imaginary inſpiration. In 1656 this library was ſettled upon the mayor and burgeſſes, who made themſelves guardians of it; but Mr. Pury, Sir Matthew Hale, and the officers of the garriſon were the principal benefactors to it. It is above twenty-four yards long, and eleven wide within the walls. Mr. Wheeler began to ſtock the library with books in the year 1686, but the collection is even now by much too ſcanty.

Before the library door is buried William Lambe, ſometime mayor, who died Oct. 21, 1705; and not far from him lies Mr. Abraham Rudhall, a very noted bell-founder of this city.

Here is a door that leads into the common orchard, where, or near to it, by the infirmary, ſtood archbiſhop Aldred's church, the ſcite of which is called the grove, becauſe Mr. Wheeler, formerly maſter of the ſchool, planted it with trees; ſo that what Camden ſays of the preſent cathedral being the ſame which Aldred built, is a miſtake.

On the bricks in the pavement are the following arms: *France and England quarterly.*—*A cheveron between three croſs croſſlets fitchy.*—*A feſs charged with a creſcent between ſix croſs croſſlets.*—*Checky, a feſs fretty.*—Berkely.—*Within a bordure a lion rampant.*—*Three bendlets the middle one charged with an eſcallop.*

In the North Cloiſter, towards the weſt end, is the lavatory, conſiſting of eight arches, and directly oppoſite is the ſudatory, or place to hang up towels, conſiſting of two arches.

In the Weſt Cloiſter, at the north end, is a door which led into the abbey refectory, or great hall, now a conſiderable time ſince demoliſhed. About the middle is a door leading to the houſe now aſſigned to the dean, but formerly belonging to the chief prior of the abbey. At the ſouth end is a little room where the glaſs belonging to the church was kept, and where the glaziers did their work.

In the South Cloiſter, on the north ſide of it, are twenty diſtinct places or ſeats, according to tradition, for the monks to write in, before the invention of printing. ſeveral perſons have been buried, and have grave-ſtones and inſcriptions on them here; and near the eaſt end is an old mural monument without any inſcription or arms, only a croſs and the letters W. B. on it.

The little cloiſters ſeem to have been made by archbiſhop Aldred, near the church which he built. Some part of them was pulled down in the civil wars.

The beautiful Tower, as biſhop Gibſon ſays in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, is ſo neat and curious, that travellers have affirmed it to be one of the beſt pieces of architecture in England. Abbat Seabroke, the firſt deſigner of it, dying, left it to be finiſhed by Robert Tully, one of the monks of the abbey, which is intimated in two Latin lines written under the arch of the tower, as in p. 138. It is 222 feet high, ſupported by a ſtrong wall at each of the four corners, by a ſlender arch from the eaſt to the weſt ſide, and a ſmall pillar in the middle. It has a peal of eight large bells in it, ſome of them very antient. In a loft under theſe is a very large one, weighing about 6500 pounds, with this inſcription on it, ME FECIT FIERI MVNCVTVS NOMINE PETRI; whence ſome have concluded that it was given by Peter, the fourth abbat, for between the words of the inſcription are the arms of the abbey, with a coronet of four flowers de luce over them. The coronet may ſerve to ſhew that it was caſt in the time of the dukes of Glouceſter. The diameter of this bell is five feet ten inches, and that of the ſtar-hole in the arch but five feet, whence it may be concluded, that the bell was put into the tower before the arch under it, which is over the choir, was finiſhed.

It is ſaid, that round about the choir are twelve chapels, ſome over, ſome under others, in memory of the twelve apoſtles, whoſe names they are affirmed to bear, and perhaps they are as follow: In the ſouth paſſage from the Lady's chapel one, one over it, and one under it; more weſterly in that paſſage one, one over and one under it; in the north paſſage from the Lady's chapel one, one over and one under it; going into the chapter-houſe one, one over and one under it. There were ſeveral other chapels diſperſed over many parts of the church, particularly one in the Lady's chapel on the ſouth ſide, and one over it; one on the north ſide, and one over it; one over the weſt end of it, one over the door leading to the great ſouth croſs aile, one under the tower on the ſouth ſide, one dedicated to St. Anthony on the north ſide of it, one at the eaſt end of the body of the church, taken down to make room for the organ, one for abbat Seabroke, one for king Edward the Second, and one for abbat Parker.

On the outſide of the body of the church are ſix buttreſſes, which ſupport as many ſtatues for principal benefactors to the abbey. The firſt figure at the eaſt end hath a ſceptre in the left hand, and a church in the right, and under it a charter with three

three ſeals appendant to it upon his breaſt. The ſecond hath a ſceptre in the right hand, and in the left a church reſting on his breaſt. The others are much defaced.

Part of the buildings which belonged to the abbey are ſtill remaining. The infirmary is converted into a houſe for one of the prebendaries, and for others belonging to the church. There was a chapel in it dedicated to St. Bridget, and endowed in the time of Henry the Third.

The number of houſholders in the college precincts are not mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns, but in the year 1743 they were fifty-one, and of inhabitants two hundred and twenty-ſeven. Out of theſe precincts two perſons are elected guardians of the workhouſe.

Sir Robert Atkyns was miſtaken in ſaying that there were inſcriptions in this church for the abbats Seabroke and Parker, and the biſhops Cheyney and Smith, as there were never any; nor any tomb, as he ſays, for queen Iſabel, wife of king Edward the Second, who was buried in the Grey Friars, London, and had nothing erected here to her memory. *Willis.*

In deſcribing the abbey church, I cannot but obſerve how perfectly it correſponds with the antient form of churches, which I find in a ſcarce and valuable book, intituled *The Fardle of Facions*, tranſlated into Engliſh by William Watreman, and printed in the year 1555, where it is ſaid, 'Their oratories temples, or places of praier '(whiche we calle churches) might not be built 'without the good will of the Biſhoppe of the 'Dioceſe. And when the Timbre was redy to 'be framed, and the foundacion digged: it be-'hoved them to ſende for the Biſhoppe, to hal-'low the firſte corner ſtone of the foundacion, 'and to make the ſigne of the croſſe therupon, 'and to laie it, and directe it juſte Eaſte and 'weſt. And then mighte the Maſons ſette up-'on the reſte, but not afore. This Churche 'did thei uſe to builde, aftre the facion of a Croſſe, 'and not unlike the ſhape of a manne. The 'Chauncelle (in the whiche is conteined the highe 'Altare and the Quiere) directe fulle into the 'Eaſte, repreſenteth the heade. And therfore 'ought to be made ſomwhat rounde, and muche 'ſhorter then the Body of the Churche. And yet 'upon reſpecte that the heade is the place for the 'eyes, it ought to be of more lighte, and to bee 'ſeperate with a particion, in the ſteade of a necke, 'from the body of the Churche. This particion 'the Latine calleth Cancelli: and out of that 'cometh our terme Chauncelle. On eche ſide of 'this chauncelle peradventure (for ſo fitteth it 'beſte) ſhould ſtand a Turret; as it were for two 'ears. And in theſe the Belles to be hanged, to 'calle the people to Service, by daie and by night. 'Undre one of theſe Turrettes, is there commonly 'a vaulte, whoſe Doore openeth into the quiere. 'And in this are laid up, the hallowed veſſelles and 'ornamentes, and other utenſiles of the Church. 'we calle it a veſtrie. The other parte oughte to 'be fitted, that having as it ware on eche ſide an 'arme, the reſte maye reſemble the bodye with 'the fete ſtretched in breadthe, and in lengthe. 'On eche ſide of the bodye the pillers to ſtonde. 'Upon whoſe coronettes or heades the vaulte or 'rophe of the Churche maye reſte. And to the 'foote beneth, aulters to be joyned. Thoſe aulters 'to be orderly alway covered with two aulter 'clothes, and garniſhed with the croſſe of Chriſte, 'or ſome litle cofre of reliques. At eche ende a 'candelſticke: and a Booke towarde the middes. 'The walls to be parieted without, and within, 'and diverſly paineted. That thei alſo ſhould have 'in every pariſhe a faire rounde Stone, made ho-'lowe, and fitte to holde water: in the whiche the 'water conſecrate for baptiſme, may be kept for 'the chriſtening of children. Upon the right 'hande of the highe aulter, that ther ſhould be 'an almorie, either cutte into the walle, or framed 'upon it: in the whiche thei woulde have the 'Sacrament of the Lordes bodye; the holy oyle 'for the ſicke, and Chriſmatorie, alwaie to be 'locked. Furthermore thei woulde that ther 'ſhould be a pulpite in the middes of the Churche, 'wherein the Prieſte may ſtonde upon Sondaies 'and holidayes, to teache the people thoſe thinges 'that it behoveth them to knowe. The Chaun-'celle to ſerve only for the prieſtes, and clerkes. 'The reſt of the temporalle multitude to be in 'the body of the church. Seperate notwith-'ſtonding, the men on the ryghte ſide, and the 'women, on the left. And eche of them to 'be ſobre and honeſte in apparelle and behav-'our. Whatſoever is contrary to good facion 'or chriſtiane religion, with greate diligence to 'ſhoune it. It was the maner in the firſte churche, 'both amonge men and women to let their heare 'growe, to ſhewe out their naked ſkinne, and very 'litle or nothing to diffre in apparelle. Sainct 'Peter put firſt order, that Women ſhould cover 'their heades, and men rounde their heare, and 'either of them to go in ſeveralle and ſondry ap-'parelle. Moreover that to every church, ſhould 'be laide out a Churchyarde of the Grounde ad-'joyning, in the whiche all chriſten mennes bodies 'mighte indifferently be bewried. The ſame to be 'conſecrate, or halowed by the Biſhoppe, and to 'enjoye all the privilegies that the churche may 'enjoye.

'The funeralle for the deade, thei kepe not in 'every place ylike. Some mourne and kepe dirige 'and Maſſe ſeven daies continualle together, ſome 'ix. ſome xxx. or fourtye, ſome fivetie, and a Hun-'dred, and other a whole yere, wrapped up in 'blacke. The counſeile of Toledo ordeined that 'the corps beinge firſte waſhed and then wrapped 'up in a ſhiete, ſhould be caried forthe with ſing-'ing by menne of his owne condicion or ſorte, 'clerkes by clerkes, and lay menne of lay menne. 'And aftre what time the prieſt hath ſenſed the 'corps, throwen holy water uppon it, & ſaid cer-

'taine

‘ taine prayers, to laye it into the grave with the ‘ face upward, and the heade into the Weaſte. ‘ Then to throwe in the earth again, and in token ‘ that there is a chriſtian ther bewried, to ſette ‘ up a croſſe of wodde, garniſhed with yvie, cipres, ‘ or laurelle. Theſe be the orders and facions of ‘ the Chriſtiane religon.

Notwithſtanding I have inſerted the above abſtract, becauſe I thought ſome of my readers might be pleaſed to ſee it, 'tis not my preſent purpoſe to diſcuſs the point what form would be moſt convenient for our churches, according to the preſent eſtabliſhed method of divine ſervice. Wiſe men have differed in their judgment, and will ſtill continue to differ, concerning modes of worſhip; and it is probable they will not better agree as to the moſt eligible form for a place of worſhip; therefore I diſmiſs the ſubject, without offering my opinion concerning it.

Of the ſeveral PARISHES within the City of GLOUCESTER.

St. ALDATE's.

THIS was a low ſpired church, covered with ſhingles. It conſiſted of one aile, and ſtood not far from the city wall, near the upper North-gate, where the hall belonging to the fraternity of ſmiths, &c. and other adjacent buildings now are. It was dedicated to Saint Aldate, Aldact, or Eldad, and was a rectory formerly belonging to the priory of Deorhurſt, the prior of which was taxed at half a mark in this church 19° E. 1. The rectory was valued at 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

The commiſſioners appointed to make a return of the value of livings 26° H. 8. certified as follows:

Rectoria Sancti Aldati valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 12 *denarios ſolutos pro Senagio,* 5 *ſolidos archidiacono pro procuratione,* 8 *den. epiſcopo pro viſitatione,* 77 *ſol.* 3 *den.*

In this church were a chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, a chantry or fraternity, dedicated to St. John, the light of St Katherine, and the light of the Holy Croſs.

In 1648, by an ordinance of parliament, this pariſh was united to St. Michael's, and the church and its appurtenances were given to the corporation of the city, who made an order that the church-wardens of St. Michael's ſhould take it down, and ſell the materials, to defray the expence of building a brick wall round their own church-yard; accordingly, in 1653, St. Aldate's was demoliſhed, and St. Michael's was repaired with part of the materials. But the ordinance of parliament being annulled at the reſtoration, the pariſhes became ſeparate.

Incumbents.

William occurs rector in the reign of H. 3.
Geffry att Birch, 31° E. 3.
Thomas Billey, 1424.
John Dayly, 1472.
John Keyble, or Kebul, ſometime a gray frier, 1547.
Richard Burnel, ſometime a chantry prieſt of St. Ann's ſervice in Saint Michael's, occurs curate 1551.
Ralph Salmon, curate of St. Owen's, 1562.
John Mery, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Grace, occurs curate 1569, having been formerly a chantry-prieſt of St. Mary's ſervice, in the church of St. Mary de Lode.
Evan Williams, rector of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs in 1572.
Richard Taylers, B. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1576.
William Beſt obtained the ſequeſtration, April 15, 1579, and was curate.
Nicholas Fayrere, alias Pitt, vicar of St. Owen's, obtained the ſequeſtration, and was curate June 11, 1580.
Richard Jones, curate of All Saints, occurs 1587.
William Evans, 1593.
Thomas Wood, rector of St. John's, 1594.
Richard Jones, curate of All Saints, 1594-5, 1599.
Robert Provis, alias Charlion, curate of St. John's, ſeems to have reſigned the curacy of St. Katherine's for this, 1600, and occurs 1625.
Edward Williams, curate of All Saints, occurs 1628, 1635, being a minor-canon, and to that office he was again reſtored by king C. 2.
Daniel Remington.
Benjamin Newton, A. M. is the preſent incumbent.

N. B. Thoſe who are mentioned as curates of this church, or of any other in the city, were the only incumbents; for as the income of thoſe livings are but ſmall, they were generally held by ſequeſtration, and the incumbents of them were really no more than curates.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Aram, who was buried in the nave or body of the cathedral in 1741, by her will bequeathed 500*l.* to rebuild the church, and accordingly a chapel has been built, on or near the ſpot where the church ſtood; and the living was augmented by lot in the year 1746, and returned.

Sir Thomas Bell gave a houſe to the pariſh towards keeping the church in repair, &c.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 30*s. per ann.* to the poor for bread.

	Baptiſms.			Burials.		
1759	males 7	females 3		males 5	females 3	
1760	—— 7	—— 7		—— 10	—— 4	
1761	—— 8	—— 9		—— 2	—— 1	
1762	—— 6	—— 5		—— 5	—— 1	
1763	—— 6	—— 7		—— 8	—— 2	
1764	—— 16	—— 9		—— 4	—— 4	
1765	—— 10	—— 5		—— 5	—— 5	
1766	—— 6	—— 10		—— 6	—— 3	
1767	—— 5	—— 11		—— 4	—— 5	
1768	—— 6	—— 2		—— 5	—— 1	
	Total — 145			Total — 83		

In the year 1562, there were 50 houſholders in this pariſh; in 1712, there were 62 houſes and about 350 inhabitants, according to Sir Robert Atkyns; and in 1743, the exact number of houſholders were 92, of inhabitants 401.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Royal Aid in	1692, ——	302	8	0
Poll Tax —	1694, ——	090	5	0
Land Tax —	1694, ——	314	9	3
The ſame in	1770, for St. Michael's, St. Aldate's, and St. Mary de Grace, at 3*s.* in the pound.	224	3	6

One guardian is choſen out of this pariſh for the work-houſe, towards which it paid quarterly in 1770 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* towards the lamps.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL HALLOWS.

THIS was a ſmall church conſiſting of one aile, with a chancel. At the time of the conqueſt, the ſee of Exeter had poſſeſſions in Glouceſter, as appears by Domeſday book, where it is ſaid, "Oſbernus the biſhop holds the land "and manſions which Edmarus held. They pay "10*s.* with other cuſtom." This church might probably be a part of thoſe poſſeſſions, for Robert Chicheſter, biſhop of Exeter, granted it as a chapel to the priory of Lanthony, which received a penſion of 2*s.* out of it, now paid to the crown. In the 19th year of king Edward the Firſt, that priory was taxed eight marks in this church.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1648, this pariſh was united to that of St. Mary de Crypt, and in the year 1664, biſhop Nicholſon not only united it to, but incorporated it with that pariſh in all reſpects, the church having been converted into the Tolſey, or place of public judicature, where the mayor and ſheriffs hold their courts, &c. on which account the corporation pay 2*l.* 13*s.* towards repairing the church of St. Mary de Crypt, the miniſter of which performs all the duties of the pariſh prieſt. See p. 89, under Tolſey.

In the valuation 26° H. 8. are the following particulars: *Rectoria Omnium Sanctorum valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra* 12 *den. pro ſenagio,* 2 *ſol. penſionem priori et conventui Lanthoniæ,* 8 *den. epiſcopo pro viſitatione,* 12 *ſol. pro vino, cera, et pane, annuatim ſolutos,* 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d. ob.*

There was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and another ſervice called the feoffees ſervice.

The lot fell on this pariſh to augment the living with queen Ann's bounty, in the year 1739, but the governors would not allow of the augmentation on account of the union of the pariſhes.

A part of the church has been converted into a chapel, for the uſe of the corporation; but the whole building hath been ſince taken down and rebuilt, and now forms a large and commodious court for the adminiſtration of public juſtice; together with an elegant chamber over it, for the private buſineſs of the corporation; who now attend divine ſervice at the cathedral church. On the front, in an eſcutcheon, are the arms of the city cut in free-ſtone.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt fruits,	7	1	8	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	6
Tenths, —	0	8	0	Synodals, —	0	1	0
Procurations,	0	5	0				

Incumbents and Patrons.

Robert occurs rector 29° E. 1.

John Benet, rector, 12° E. 3.

Thomas Watton, rector, exchanged with

Roger Harry, for the vicarage of Brockworth, in 1371, and the ſaid Roger Harry was preſented July 10, 1371, by Simon the prior and the convent of Lanthony.

John Gregory, occurs rector 1° E. 4.

Thomas Monmouth, upon Gregory's reſignation, was preſented by Henry Deane the prior, and the convent of Lanthony.

Thomas Woddeward, ſometime rector of St. Mary de Crypt, preſented 1491, by the ſame.

Chriſtopher Woodwell occurs 34° H. 8.

John Henbury, occurs curate in 1562.

John Merrey, occurs curate 1572.

Richard Jones, ſometime a minor-canon, occurs 1580, 1599.

John Johnſon, one of the minor-canons, 1600, 1619.

Philip Hoſier, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Crypt, and of St. John's, occurs curate 1622, 1625.

Edward Williams, ſometime curate of St. Aldate's, 1628.

Thomas Thache, A. M. nominated by the corporation, but licenced by the biſhop.

Benefactions.

Mr. Richard Hoar, in 1607, gave a perpetual annuity of 2*l.* 13*s.* for the uſe of this pariſh, which is what the corporation pay to St. Mary de Crypt.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 20*s. per ann.* in bread to the poor.

The

The number of houſholders in 1562, was 15. In Sir Robert Atkyns's account of houſholders this pariſh is taken in with St. Mary de Crypt, and ſo cannot be diſtinguiſhed; but in 1743, the houſholders were 21, and the number of inhabitants 80.

St. JOHN BAPTIST.

THIS pariſh extends a little on the north ſide of the lower North-gate, and takes in all the lower North-gate ſtreet.

The church is a rectory, depending upon the benevolence of the pariſhioners. The lord chancellor is patron, but before the diſſolution it belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, to which it had been confirmed by the kings Henry the Firſt, and Stephen; and it was appropriated by abbat Hameline to the precentor, for maintaining the feaſt of St. Oſwald. The church was taxed 19° E. 1. at ten marks, and the abbey received a yearly penſion of 20*s.* out of it, which at the diſſolution was granted to the dean and chapter.

The preſent church is a new building, on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, juſt within the upper North-gate. The old church, affirmed to have been built by king Ethelſtan, and taken down about forty years ſince, conſiſted of a large nave, and ſouth aile of the ſame length, a chancel, a ſlender ſteeple at the weſt end of the aile, and a large porch on the north ſide. It was a ſtone building 80 feet long and 50 broad, the eſtimate of the charge of rebuilding of which was 2310*l.* and upwards. A brief was obtained for this purpoſe, and 435*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* collected upon it, which being inſufficient, a further ſum was raiſed by taxation on the pariſhioners, and by private contributions from well diſpoſed perſons, for building the preſent church, the foundation of which was laid on the firſt day of June, 1732. The new church, which was firſt preached in on Auguſt 4, 1734, conſiſts of three ailes, of which the middle one is the wideſt. The old ſteeple is left ſtanding, with five bells in peal, and a ſaint's bell.

In the old church were the ſeveral chapels, chantries, and ſervices following:

1. A chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, on account of which, and ſome other particulars, St. Peter's abbey was adjudged by the pope's delegates, in 1222, to pay 20*s.* *per ann.* to St. Oſwald's priory.

2. A chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, wherein abbat Thokey, with the conſent of the rector, in 1390, ordained, that the rectors of the church ſhould ſay maſs every week, and receive a certain corrody for that ſervice of the ſub-almoner of the abbey.

3. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, ſeveral of the poſſeſſions of which, and of many others in Glouceſter, were granted to Thomas Chamberlain, knight, and Richard Pates, eſq;

4. A chantry dedicated to St. Ann.

5. A chantry dedicated to the Holy Rood, in the patronage of St. Peter's abbey. Richard Boyden, the laſt incumbent of it, was allowed a penſion [a] of 4*l.* at its diſſolution.

6. The light of St. Nicholas.

7. The light of St. Catherine, which Maud Browd, before the year 1393, endowed with certain lands near Alvingate.

'Tis alſo ſaid that a chantry was erected in this church in 1340, and annexed to the church of the Holy Trinity, but whether it was either of the above it does not appear.

At the viſitation of this church, 26° H. 8. the commiſſioners certified as follows: *Rectoria Sancti Johannis valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 ſol. ſolutos abbati et conventui Glouc. pro quadam penſione annuali, 12 den. pro ſenagio, 6s. 8d. archidiacono pro procuratione, 13 den. epiſcopo pro viſitatione, 14l. 0s. 10d. ob.*

By an order of parliament in 1648, Saint Katherine's being united to this pariſh, the perpetual patronage was granted to the mayor and burgeſſes. An annuity of 60*l.* and one of the prebendal houſes were ſettled upon this rectory, and the incumbent was to pay firſt fruits and tenths according to the rate of 8*l.* a year; but the pariſhes became diſtinct at the reſtoration.

The living has been augmented by Mr. Hodges's legacy, and the queen's bounty; beſides which, three pounds a year are left for the miniſter to read prayers on Wedneſdays, and ten ſhillings for a ſermon. There was no houſe for the miniſter 'till lately, but theſe donations will more particularly appear in the liſt of benefactions.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt fruits,	14	0	10	Synodals,	0	2	0
Tenths,	01	8	01	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	2
Procurations,	00	6	08				

After the battle of Boſworth-field, in 1485, wherein king Richard the Third was ſlain, Francis viſcount Lovel and the lord Stafford fled to this church for ſanctuary.

[a] Having now firſt mentioned this penſion of a chantry-prieſt, I ſhall here take occaſion to obſerve, that tho' it may at firſt appear to have been a very trifling allowance to a clergyman for his maintenance; yet the matter will be ſeen in a very different light, if we compare the prices of things now, with what they were formerly; for which purpoſe Mr. Willis, in his firſt volume of his *Hiſtory of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*, p. 11, has produced an item from the farmer's account of the impropriation of Ravenſton, in Buckinghamſhire, with Chriſt Church college, Oxford, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth; wherein the farmer, by way of diſcount out of his rent, reckons only 1l. 6s. 8d. for the vicar's diet for the whole year; ſo that five pounds a year then, ſays the ſame author, would maintain any one in great honour and credit.

Robert

Incumbents and Patrons.

Edward Frowceſter, D. D. occurs rector 11° H. 7. being alſo rector of Clifford Chambers. He was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Hereford. William Malvern the abbat, and the convent of St. Peter's Glouceſter, Patrons.

William Jennings, B. D dean of Glouceſter, inſtituted October 6, 1546, and reſigned Auguſt 30, 1547.

William Sheldon occurs 1547.

Hugh Whittington, LL. B. ſometime rector of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs rector 1551, and was promoted to the vicarage of Staverton.

Walter Jones, on Whittington's reſignation, was inſtituted June 21, 1553.

Thomas Partridge, rector of Deinton, occurs curate in 1562, as does

Maurice Williams, curate of St. Katherine's, in 1569.

The church vacant in 1571.

Thomas Woodcock, afterwards rector of St. Mary de Crypt, 1572.

Thomas Richardſon, one of the minor-canons, ſometime vicar of Kempley, and rector of Stratton, occurs curate 1580.

Thomas Wood, rector of Pinnock, inſtituted Feb. 3, 1583.

Robert Provis, alias Charlion, ſometime curate of St. Aldate's and St. Katherine's, obtained the ſequeſtration and was curate March 5, 1593.

Edward Kyſte, occurs 1628.

Philip Hoſier, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Crypt and All Saints, 1534.

——— Hinman, 1642.

——— Frier, 1642.

Thomas Jennings was preſented September 15, 1648.

Thomas Walnough, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1664.

Amos Jones, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1675, but reſigned in 1677.

George Vernon, M. A. ſucceed both to this and St. Michael's curacy, but was amoved from both in 1687.

John Abbat, M. A. rector of Witcomb, ſupply'd the cure, and dying was buried in the veſtry, at the eaſt end of the north aile.

William Elliot, M. A. was preſented by the king, and inſtituted June 27, 1733. He was alſo perpetual curate of Barn wood, and dying, was buried in the north aile of the church of St. Mary de Lode.

Daniel Remmington, B. A. upon Elliot's death, was preſented by the king, and inſtituted, 1761.

Benjamin Newton, A. M. ſucceeded, and is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon a large grave-ſtone in grey marble, which was in the chancel before the old church was demoliſhed, but now altered, or taken away, was a plate of braſs, on which the effigy of a man at length between two wives and ſeveral children, was engraven, and the following inſcription, in old black character.

Here under buried John Semys lyeth,
Which had two wives, the firſt Elizabeth,
And by her vi. ſoonnes, and daughters five;
Then aftur by Agnes, his ſecund wive,
Eight ſoonnes, ſeven daughters, goddes plente,
The full numbre in all of ſix and twentie.
He paſſed to God in the moneth of Auguſt,
The thouſand five hundred and fortie yere juſt.
(24 Aug.)

Round the verge of the ſtone, on the ſouth ſide,

Plaude poli patria, plaude et paradiſe colonum,
Aſtri chorus plaudat, plaudat hic aſtra peteris;
Plauſus culmen opes; p'cul ite valete mag'ri,
Laus et fama, vale decor: caro putreat opto.

On the weſt ſide,

Scripta legas tumuli moritus nunc reperat hic qui
Laudis erat dignus, prudens, ſapienſque, benignus.

On the north ſide,

Mitis, item lenis, diſcretus, largus egenis,
Hic quaſi fundator, miſeris fuit et miſerator.
Plangit Conventus paſtorem Religionis,
Regula tutorem: plangito, plange domus.

On the eaſt ſide,

Patria plange patrem, dominum vos plangite ſui
Plange potens paup---------- natio plange ſua.

On each of the four corners, without the inſcription, was a ſcroll with writing on it, but one of the braſſes long ſince torn off. On the others it is thus written:

Siſte gradus, Ora, Cogita, Reminiſcere, Plora.
Sic redis in cineres, hujus es, et ejus es.
Gloria divicie fugiunt te, mors, manet et te.

Within the verge, at the ſouth-weſt corner, are the old arms of the city, and no other arms upon it.

Upon an antient ſtone, engraved on braſs, the effigies of a man in armour, and a woman attired in her proper habit. The man has a ſword by his ſide, his ſpurs on, and at his feet a greyhound couchant. There are alſo the following arms, and inſcription: Quarterly. 1. *A cheveron.* 2. *a pile.* 3. *Checky, on a bend three lions paſſant.* 4. *a croſs charged with a leopard's head caboſhed.*

John a Brigges, Gentilman, lyeth buryed here,
Sometyme of this contrey, Worſhipful Squyer,
The XIX day of April fleſh and bone dyede he,
In the yere of grace M° CCCC four ſcore and three.
And Agnes his Wife, good gentilwoman was ſhe.
They ben retourned into erth, and ſo ſhall ye.
Of erth we were made and fourmed,
And into erth we be retourned.
Have this in mynd and parfite memorie,
Ye that liven here leiveth to dye;
And beholdeth here youre owne deſtene,
For as ye ben now ſomtyme were we.
Ihu w^th^ thi moder Mary, maiden fre,
Have mercy on us for your grete pite.
God yeve them ioy and everlaſting life
That prayen for John Brigges and Agnes his wife,
That our paynes leſſed may be:
For cherite ſeith Pater noſter and Ave.

Not many years ago there was a griffin's head, which was their creſt, above the effigies.

The following perſons, the firſt ſeven of whom were mayors of the city, were buried here:

Thomas Rich, father of the pious founder of the blue-coat Hoſpital, *ob.* July 1, 1607.

Thomas Adams *ob.* 1621.

Richard Smith, *ob.* July 1, 1637.

Edmund Collet.

William Ruſſel, *ob.* January 14, 1681.

Giles Rodway, *ob.* September 2, 1729, aged 80.

Samuel Brown, *ob.* September 7, 1738.

Richard Keylock, ſheriff, *ob.* 1636.

Richard Broad, ſheriff, *ob.* 1670.

Richard Boſley, ſheriff, *ob.* 1677.

Thomas Price, gent. *ob.* 1654.

Robert Lawrence, ſon of Robert Lawrence of Sevenhampton, gent. *ob.* 1670.

Robert Nicholls, M. A. vicar of Sandhurſt, *ob.* March 28, 1702.

Abel Wantner, who compiled a Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, and publiſhed propoſals for printing it a little before his death. The manuſcript is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He died July 8, 1714.

Benefactions.

Benefactions.

John Wyman, in 1556, gave a tenement between the two North-gates, for the reparation of the church.

Hugh Aphowel, gent. in 1558, gave two tenements in the lower North-gate ſtreet, for the uſe of the pariſh.

Alderman Thomas Semys, in 1662, gave the yearly rent of a ſtable and garden in Oxbody-lane, part for a ſermon yearly on the Sunday after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, and part for the uſe of the poor.

Alderman John Hayward, who died June 8, 1641, gave 20*l.* to ciel the chancel, and ſeveral tenements in St. Aldate's pariſh, for the maintenance of two widows, allowing each 6*d.* a week, and a little houſe near the church-door.

Mr. Richard Keylock gave 3*l. per ann.* for prayers to be read in this pariſh church weekly, which is now done on Wedneſdays in the morning.

Sir Thomas Rich gave eight pieces of gilt plate, and a conſiderable quantity of crimſon velvet and linen, for the ſervice of the church.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 30*s.* yearly for bread for the poor.

Mrs. Sarah Wright gave 10*s.* yearly for bread, and 16*s.* every ſecond year to cloath poor widows and orphans.

Mr. John Cromwell gave two acres and a half of land lying in Corn-mead, Walham, and Windmill-field, the rent to be diſtributed in coals to the poor of the pariſh.

Benjamin Bathurſt, and John Selwyn, eſqrs. Mr. Richard Price, Mrs. Bridget Price, and ſeveral others, were great benefactors towards the erecting and ornamenting of the new church.

Mr. Samuel Pawling gave an inn, which lets at 13*l.* a year, to the miniſter of this pariſh for ever, out of which 40*s.* a year is paid to a pariſh in Herefordſhire. He alſo gave a houſe in this pariſh to provide cloth gowns for poor people.

Alderman Samuel Brown, whoſe daughter Heſter had given 10*l.* that the intereſt of it might be given to the poor in bread, gave alſo 10*s.* yearly for the ſame purpoſe; and 10*s.* yearly more to the two widows who dwell in alderman Haywood's houſes.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 12	females 7	males 4	females 6
1760	—— 17	—— 8	—— 16	—— 19
1761	—— 23	—— 14	—— 12	—— 9
1762	—— 12	—— 8	—— 8	—— 10
1763	—— 11	—— 9	—— 10	—— 14
1764	—— 13	—— 9	—— 12	—— 16
1765	—— 13	—— 8	—— 11	—— 15
1766	—— 10	—— 11	—— 10	—— 17
1767	—— 11	—— 7	—— 22	—— 16
1768	—— 10	—— 9	—— 10	—— 12
	Total — 222		Total — 249	

The number of houſholders in this pariſh, in the year 1562, was 76; Sir Robert Atkyns's account, about 1712, is 103 houſes, and about 500 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 172 houſes, and 699 inhabitants.

This pariſh paid quarterly 29*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to the workhouſe, and 12*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for lamps in 1770.

To the Royal Aid, in	1693,	£. 91 : 04 : 00
Poll tax, —	1694,	47 : 09 : 00
Land tax, —	1694,	123 : 07 : 11
The ſame, —	1670,	100 : 19 : 06

In this pariſh ſtands

SAINT MARGARET'S HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was built in honour of the ſepulture of our Lord, and of St. Margaret. It was called *The Hoſpital, or Houſe of the lepers of St. Sepulcher's and St. Margaret's*; alſo, *The lower Houſe of Dudſtan.*

There were formerly houſes of this kind in moſt cities and conſiderable towns in England, Ireland, the Low Countries, Germany, &c. and no longer than a century or two ago, there was indeed too much occaſion for them. It ſeems no difficult matter to account for the leproſy being ſo rife formerly, and ſo little known at preſent. That loathſome diſeaſe is occaſioned by bad air, but more eſpecially by unwholſome diet. The cauſes of bad air are now in a great meaſure removed among us, by cutting down our large foreſts, draining our marſhes, and cultivating our lands; and it cannot be denied but we live better than our forefathers.

No longer ago than Cromwell's time, the leproſy was very common in Ireland. It was occaſioned by the people's living ſo much upon ſalmon and other fiſh, which every river and brook abounded with, and the poor people had for catching. The Engliſh getting poſſeſſion of the country, limited the uſe of ſuch unwholſome food, and forbad it at a certain ſeaſon of the year. They introduced the planting of coleworts, and other gardenſtuff, in conſequence of which the poor people were cured, and the many hoſpitals expreſſly built to receive the lepers are now gone to ruin.

I am told that formerly it was almoſt a ſtanding condition in the indentures of apprenticeſhip at Glouceſter, that the ſervant ſhould not be obliged to eat ſalmon more than thrice a week; which was undoubtedly intended as a precaution againſt this grievous diſorder.

The founder of this hoſpital and the time of its foundation are equally unknown. It conſiſted of a maſter or ſuperviſor, a prior, a chaplain, and brethren and ſiſters. Alured, biſhop of Worceſter, the king's chaplain, who, according to Mr. Willis, was enthronized April 13, 1158, granted to theſe lepers liberty to bury in their own churchyard, which evidences the foundation to have been of great antiquity.

The patronage of the houſe belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, which preſcribed rules for it;

therefore, when Thomas (perhaps Horton) was abbat, they called it *noſtrum hoſpitale apud Newlond*, our hoſpital at Newlond; and it is ſo called in a deed witneſſed by the abbey's hundred, or court, held there; but the town of Glouceſter, ſoon after the diſſolution of the abbey, had the ſole government of it.

According to the certificate of the commiſſioners appointed 37° H. 8. a copy of which is now among the city records, the yearly value of this hoſpital was then 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* of which the brethren and ſiſters received 8*l.* 12*s.* the prieſt had for his ſalary 2*l.* and the out-rents, which came to 15*s.* The goods, plate, ornaments, &c. belonging to it were valued at 24*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

At a metropolitical viſitation held in St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, November 8, 1580, John Fenner, *alias* Spring, being then governor, or ſuperviſor of the Margaret's hoſpital, it appeared, that the foundation of the houſe, by which was meant the charter of the foundation, was delivered to Mr. Rumney, then deceaſed, who had been mayor of the city in the year 1572, and was not returned; but that by the foundation *ſix poor people were to be fed* [or maintained] *therein*; that John Povey, alias Shepherde, Alice Cooke, Katherine Bryan, William Sprynge, ſon of the governor aforeſaid; Agnes ——, and Grace Sprynge, *alias* Fenner, wife of the ſaid governor, were then maintained in it. But according to biſhop Cheiney's account of the dioceſe in 1562, a reader and ten men were belonging to it. Since that time the number varied, 'till it was fixed, as it now is, to eight men, a reader, and ſome other officers. Each of the poor perſons now receives 2*s.* a week, and the remainder of the income is expended in fees and other charges.

On the S. W. ſide of the hoſpital ſtands a ſmall chapel, which, in the certificate above-mentioned, is ſaid to be a pariſh church, at which prayers are read every Saturday morning.

At the eaſt end were the prior's lodgings, upon the ſite of the adjacent houſe. The old hall was converted into a barn the thirty-firſt year of queen Elizabeth; and at the ſiege of the city, in 1643, ſome of the king's forces took up their quarters in the hoſpital, which ſeems to have been then very much damaged.

Benefactors to the Hoſpital.

Henry le Locker, Roger Toli, Maurice Niger, Henry le Mercer, Richard Burgens, Luke Cornwaleys, Hugh de Winchcomb, *alias* Poucteley, John Tinctor [or Dyer], John Goſedike, John Ingolf, Roger de Boſco, Renilda Thurſtan, Richard Fitz Ernys, all in the reign of king Henry the Third; Maurice Faber, Henry le Cnuſer, William Bruyn, Thomas le Sporener, all in the reign of Edward the Firſt; Simon de Alre, in Edward the Second's reign; John Walton, Peter Hardeley, both in the reign of Henry the Fifth; John Richemon, 32° H. 6. Thomas and Agnes Andreux, 38° H. 6. Elias Giffard, Aylgena de Bernwode, Richard de Pancefot, Helena de Wigorn, Henry de Hasfield, William de la Hakton, Richard de Aſton, Richard de Hida, Henry Mercer, Philip de Kinemereſbury, Alexander de Telbrug, Simon de Elbrug, Anſelm Niger. Theſe laſt are without date.

Maſters of the Hoſpital.

Frier Lewin occurs, when John Simond and William de Cheltenham were Præpoſiti Glouc. (probably in 1255.)

Helias occurs about 15° E. 1.

John de Dumbleton occurs 2° and 16° E. 2.

Edward Taverner 17° and 23° R. 2. and was formerly bailiff of the town.

Robert Burdon 3° and 4° H. 4.

Roger Balle 5° H. 4. being ſometime bailiff of Glouceſter.

John Byſeley 8° and 26° H. 6. being ſometime bailiff of Glouceſter.

Richard Dalby, 9° H. 6. being ſometime bailiff of Glouceſter.

Richard Manchеſter, probably in king Henry the Sixth's reign.

Thomas Berſton, 32° and 35° H. 6.

John Aſplyn, 4° E. 4.

John Hillery, 5° E. 4.

John Natton, 1497, being afterwards mayor of Glouceſter.

Ralph Halſey, 1518, being then alderman of Glouceſter.

Thomas Bell, jun. 26° and 27° H. 8. He, and all the ſucceeding maſters enjoyed the office, after they had been ſheriffs of the city, and before they were mayors.

Thomas Payne, 27° 28° H. 8.

Maurice Vaughan, 28° 29° H. 8.

John Uggons, 29° 30° H. 8.

Raphael Rawlins, 30, 31 H. 8.

Edmund Allen, 31, 32 H. 8.

Thomas Clouterbuck, 32, 33 H. 8.

Richard Edwards, 33, 34, H. 8.

John Raſtel, 34, 35 H. 8.

Thomas Loveday, 35, 36 H. 8.

William Traheron, 36, 37 H. 8.

William Michel, 37, 38 H. 8.

John Sandford, 38 H. 8. 1 E. 6.

Thomas Pury, 1, 2 E. 6.

John Todd, 2, 3, 4 E. 6.

Robert Moreton, 4, 5 E. 6.

William Jenkins, 5, 6 E. 6.

William Bonde, 6 E. 6. 1. M. 1.

Thomas Maſſinger, 1, 2 M. 1.

Lewis Leyſaunce, 2, 3 M. 1.

Edmund, or, as it is in ſome accounts Hugh, Aphowel 3, 4 M. 1.

Henry Machyn, 4, 5 M. 1.

Robert Adams, 5, 6 M. 1.

Thomas Hide, 6 M. 1. 1 Eliz.

Laurence Singleton, 1, 2 Eliz.

John Woodward, 2, 3 Eliz.

Thomas Semys, 3, 4 Eliz.

Henry Kynge, 4, 5 Eliz.

Thomas Heath, 5, 6 Eliz. with whom the office expired; for the corporation having obtained St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, 6 Eliz. the ſame governors became thenceforth appointed for the Margaret's and Magdalen's alſo.

Priors.

Gilbert de Siſſore occurs, when Hugh Siſſor and Walter Kentwin were Præpoſiti Glouc.

Walter occurs, when John Pain and Robert le Wiſe were Præpoſiti Glouc. probably in 1269.

William de Slouhtre occurs, when Walter Sevare and Will. Wyghtfield were bailiffs of Glouceſter, probably in 1297.

William Conſelard, 14 E. 3.

Walter de Dumbleton, occurs 14, 15 E. 3.

William ——, occurs 29 E. 3. I know not whether he was William Brouning, who occurs 44 E. 3. 4 R. 2.

Henry Palmer, 17 R. 2.

John Attewode, 3 H. 4.

John Aldeford, 11 H. 4.

Stephen Rich, 2, 5 H. 4. He obtained from the king, for himſelf and the brethren and ſiſters, a pardon for all offences committed before December 8, 1414.

John Cookes, or Cokes, or Cocks, 5, 6 H. 5.

Thomas Bokeland, occurs 2, 13 H. 6.

Richard Athelard, 19 H. 6.

John

John Morſe, 26 H. 6.
Richard Athelard, 32 H. 6.
John Fermor, 4, 5 E. 4.
Richard Paaſe, or Payſe, 5 H. 7.
Robert Clouterboke, 9 H. 7.

William Organ, huſbandman, was admitted a brother, and his wife Emmote, a ſiſter, of the hoſpital in 1518, by the mayor and all the burgeſſes of Glouceſter, with the maſter of the houſe: He was then by the ſame perſons advanced to the prioriſhip, which he was to enjoy for his life, upon payment of 10l. yearly to the brethren and ſiſters, and employing the lands in huſbandry. In his time the grant of Helias Giffard (long enjoyed by the hoſpital) of the full carriage of one horſe-load of wood every day in the winter, and three waynloads every week in the ſummer, to be had from Brimpsfield wood, being detained by the king's officers; he, in behalf of himſelf and the hoſpital, petitioned the king that their right might be reſtored to them, but with what ſucceſs is uncertain. He occurs April 4, 11 H. 8.

Thomas Peers, or Perce, occurs 25, 38 H. 8.
Robert Hobbes, September 23, 6 E. 6.

Thomas Wilſe, of Dimmock, huſbandman, admitted a brother of the hoſpital October 24, 6 E. 6. was at the ſame time advanced by the maſter, with the conſent of the brethren and ſiſters, to the office of prior; but to admit no brother or ſiſter, without leave of the mayor and three of the eldeſt aldermen. The value of the goods belonging to the hoſpital then was 59l. 7s. 3d. 1 Mary 1. he occurs in the office; but the next year was diſpoſeſſed of it whether by reſignation or removal doth not appear. After him no other perſon occurs in this office; but a father and a matron are appointed for this houſe by the governors of the Bartholomew's hoſpital, where, as at the principal houſe, courts are occaſionally holden, and the poor people of the Margaret's are obliged to attend them.

In this pariſh alſo is

Saint Mary Magdalen's, or King James's Hospital.

This houſe is ſituate northward of St. Margaret's, and was therefore called the Upper Houſe, or Hoſpital of Dudeſtan. The priory of Lanthony is acknowledged as the founder, and uſed to ſupply it weekly with a certain quantity of bread.

This hoſpital, as appears by the *Monaſticon*, ſeems to have been in part ſuſtained with a moiety of the lordſhip of Bernyſtone, [Barrington] in this county, which was given to the priory of Lanthony, by earl Milo, the conſtable, for thirteen lepers. It appears by a manuſcript now in C.C.C. college, Oxon, that the brethren received yearly to the value of 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for providing certain loaves, called the loaves of Dudeſtan, and for other neceſſaries, from the priory of Lanthony; to the monks of which the cure of this houſe was the uſual title for obtaining of holy orders.

It is ſaid in the regiſter book of Henry Deene, prior of Lanthony, that the poor people of this hoſpital aſſigned two loaves a day, a load of hay, and a tree for fewel yearly, with the paſturage of a cow, and ſome other lands, for the maintenance of their prieſt.

John Carrell, eſq; Richard Pate, and Edward Goſtroyke, gentlemen, were commiſſioners appointed by the king, 37° H. 8. who certified, That this hoſpital was founded for a maſter and certain poor people, who were to enjoy the income of all the lands, amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. The goods, plate, and ornaments belonging to it were valued at 6*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The priory of Lanthony being diſſolved, this hoſpital was ſo poor, and the buildings ſo miſerably decayed, that queen Elizabeth, December 4, in the 41ſt year of her reign, granted the patronage and power of placing a ſuperviſor or governor over it, to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, in conſideration of their rebuilding it, at which time there were only four perſons in it of the old foundation. And afterwards, on account of the great expence the corporation had been at in this building, king James the Firſt, in the 14th year of his reign, by his charter granted, That the hoſpital ſhould be under the government of the city, and that thenceforth it ſhould be called by his name: That whereas the kings of England paid an annual penſion of 13*l.* to this hoſpital, that penſion, with all the former gifts, grants, and lands, ſhould be applied for the maintenance of nineteen poor people and a miniſter.

In 1562, according to biſhop Cheiney's account of the dioceſe, there were then one reader and ſix poor people only maintained in it.

It appears by original writings in the cuſtody of the corporation, that an annuity of 20*l.* payable out of the manors of Newland and Ruredean, in the county of Glouceſter, was ſold to the mayor and burgeſſes in the year 1650, and at that time king James's penſion of 13*l.* before-mentioned was aſſigned to the hoſpital.

At ſome diſtance from the hoſpital, on the weſt ſide next the highway, is a neat chapel, which in the before-mentioned certificate is called a pariſh church; and there was a meſſuage near the hoſpital called the old parſonage houſe.

Priors.

Thomas Tully occurs 9 H. 7.

William Malvern, who died ſometime after the 25th of June, 1551.

Thomas Povey, *alias* Shepherd, who died between April and October, 1571.

John Fenner, *alias* Spring, was preſented by the queen, March 26, 15 Eliz. His will is dated June 13, 1603, and was proved in May following; on the back of which is an inventory of the houſhold goods, &c. which came to him as prior of the hoſpital, and are to remain to it for ever. Firſt, one cornewayne and one dungwayne, with one pair of iron-bound wheels.—Item two yokes for oxen and two iron ſtringes, one plow with a ſhear and coulter, one ſow, one cock with three hens.—Item, four braſſe potts, two great potts and two little potts.—Item, three braſſe pans and one braſſe kettle.—Item, one little braſſe poſnet.—Item, one pewter candleſtick.—Item, a challis or communion cup of ſilver.—Item, in the church, one table cloth and a ſurplis.

Alderman Thomas Machen, upon Fenner's death, was elected by the corporation, September 5, 1 J. 1. He placed thirteen perſons in the hoſpital, which he governed with great prudence, and gave to it the yearly ſum of 3l. 15s. for ever. No other prior occurs after him, but ever ſince this hoſpital has been ſubject to the ſame governors as the Margaret's, and the poor people attend the courts held at the Bartholomew's.

St. Katherine's, *alias* St. Oswald's.

THIS pariſh is ſituate partly in the city, and partly in the liberties.—St. Oſwald, king of Northumberland in the year 634, a devout and religious prince, was killed by the Danes, and his relicks firſt carried to the abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnſhire;

Lincolnſhire; whence, upon the approach of the Danes afterwards to thoſe parts, they were removed to this place, by Ethelred and the famous princeſs Ethelfleda, who built a college here for ſecular prieſts, which was dedicated to the honour of St. Oſwald, and afterwards converted into a priory of regular canons, of which more particularly hereafter.

This priory had antiently a free chapel with a ſpire ſteeple, ſtanding upon the bank of the old river Severn, dedicated to St. Katherine, which afterwards became the pariſh church of which I am now about to give a further account.

Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York[a], pulled down the old church, which was very ſpacious, built a new one at great expence, and enlarged and repaired St. Oſwald's tomb. He alſo granted to the heirs of the crown two thirds of the yearly income of the canonry, and appropriated the other ſhare for the reparation of the church.

In the taxation made in the 19th year of king Edward the Firſt, this church, with its chapels of Churchdown, Norton, Sainthurſt and Compton, was valued at ſixty marks. The rectory and advowſon of the above church and chapels belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald's 'till it was diſſolved; when the king, on the 18th of November, 34° H. 8. granted all, except Sainthurſt, to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, who now pay 10*l.* a year to the curate of this pariſh; beſides which, the living was augmented with the queen's bounty in the year 1747.

By an ordinance of parliament in the year 1648, the pariſh was united to St. John's, the church with its materials given to the corporation of the city, and in 1665, the roof and ſome other parts of it were uſed in building the Barley-market-houſe, in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet. This ordinance became null at the reſtoration, and the pariſh was again ſeparate, and is at preſent ſupply'd by its own curate in the church of St. Mary de Lode; but they bury in their own church-yard.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to St. Katherine, and another called the charnel ſervice, which the commiſſioners, in their certificate made 1. E. 6. ſay, was founded, and its lands put in feoffement for a prieſt, at the yearly penſion of 3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* and the value of its jewels, ornaments, and other goods, was 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Pentecoſtals, 0*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Incumbents.

Nicholas Newland occurs in 1541.
Henry, or Harry Francomb, ſometime of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, occurs in 1558, as doth
Thomas Waſtal, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Lode, and maſter of the college ſchool, May 26, 1594.
Thomas Tomkins, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, in 1594.
Francis Arnold, before curate of St. Nicholas, but then of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs June 28, 1597.
Robert Charlion, *alias* Provis, ſeems to reſign this curacy for that of St. Aldate's in 1599.
Giles Knowles occurs in 1600.
Barnabas Morrice, a minor canon, in 1605.
John Phelps, afterwards vicar of the Holy Trinity, occurs 1607.
——— Martrevis occurs 1616.
Richard Brodgate, 1622, 1635.
No curate in 1666.
George Evans, licenced July 24, 1674, occurs 1678, being alſo a minor canon.
John Price, vicar of St. Mary de Lode.
Daniel Bond, B. A. uſher of Crypt School, admitted in 1716.
Thomas Gardiner, M. A. licenced December 24, 1731.
John Warren, LL.D.
The Reverend Mr. Robert Rickards.
Hugh Price, A. M. is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the church-yard is a raiſed tomb with the following inſcription:

Here lyeth old Mr. Richard Tully,
Who lived C and 3 years fully.
He did the ſword of the city beare
Before the mayor Thirty-one yeare.
Four wives he had, and here they lye
All waiting Heaven's eternity.
He died -------- March, 1619.

There is a memorial for Mr. Bridges Pateſhall, late owner of the adjacent priory, who died April 11, 1720, aged near 40.

Benefactors, &c.

Alderman Thomas Machen gave 24*s.* a year to twelve poor perſons of this pariſh; and

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 40*s.* a year in bread for the poor.

The number of houſholders in 1562 was 102; about 1712, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houſes and about 500 inhabitants; but in 1743, there were 119 houſholds and 406 inhabitants.

The baptiſms and burials of this pariſh are regiſtered at St. Mary de Lode, and included in the account of them there.

In this pariſh is the ſite of

The PRIORY of St. OSWALD.

This houſe ſtood N.N.W. of St. Peter's abbey, upon the bank of the Severn, near the old key or wharf, which, on occaſion of a diſpute between the town and the priory, was removed. Some of the legendary writers report[b], that Merwald, viceroy of the weſtern part of Mercia, and his wife Domneva, about the year 660, built a ſtately monaſtery here in honour of St. Oſwald, the king and martyr, which from the abundance of ornaments about it, was vulgarly called the golden one. But the better and more certain account, is that which has been juſt touched on at the beginning of the ſhort hiſtory of the pariſh of the ſame name, taken from the Saxon Chronicle, and from biſhop Tanner's *Monaſticon*. Theſe great authorities ſay that Ethelred, earl of Mercia, and the famous Elfleda his princeſs, tranſlating the remains of St Oſwald from Bardney in Lincolnſhire, in the year 909, richly entombed him here, built a college in honour of that ſaint, and filled

[a] Godwin in Præſul. in vit.——Dodeſworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library.

[b] Leland's Collect. v. 2, p. 170. E libro Gotcelini de Vita S. Milburgæ.

it

it with prebendaries. In the wars with the Danes, the monks were driven away, and from that time it became a college of ſecular prieſts, and was accounted a free chapel royal, exempt from the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of Worceſter, and ſubject only to the archbiſhop of York.

Having refuſed to acknowledge the authority of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1083, that prelate[b], for their contumacy, excommunicated the prior, and ſeveral of the principal officers, and ſent his mandate to the biſhop of the dioceſe to execute the ſentence publickly in all his churches, which he did with bells ringing, and lighted candles; but this diſpute was afterwards ſettled in favour of the college.

In the reign of king William the Second, according to biſhop Tanner, the ſecular prieſts were changed into canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, of which Leland gives the following account. A certain biſhop of Lincoln, who was alſo the chancellor, and highly in favour with the king, intreated the king to intercede with the archbiſhop of York for ſome lands in Lindſey and Moteham, which belonged to that ſee. The archbiſhop granted the king's requeſt, but on condition that this houſe, which was the king's free chapel, ſhould ever afterwards be appropriate to the ſee of York, which the king readily complied with. And this accounts for the churches under the patronage of St. Oſwald's, being in the dioceſe of York.

When the archbiſhop had got the houſe into his hands, he treated with the poſſeſſors of it about a new foundation of regular canons. Some of them complied, but others at firſt refuſed: however at length prevailing, he appropriated benefices to them, but reſerved ſeveral of their lands for the church of York. Geofry of Malmeſbury ſays that the archbiſhop drove out the poſſeſſors by force of hoſtility, but preſerved ſeveral of their lands, and beſtowed them upon his own monks.

Rudburn accounts[c] differently for this priory being appropriated to the church of York, and Sir William Dugdale agrees in part with both accounts, *viz.* that the king gave this houſe and the monaſtery of Selby, at his own charge, in ſatisfaction for the claim which the archbiſhop had in Lincoln and Lindſey.

After the king's grant had been confirmed by the popes[d] Honorius, Paſchal, Alexander, and Innocent, the priory again denied the juriſdiction of the ſee of Canterbury, whereupon the members of this priory, the clerks and officials of the ſee of York, were ſummoned to the viſitation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and not attending, were ſuſpended. They appealed to the pope, and Brompton and Hoveden both relate that the next year, a cardinal of the name of Hugezun, or Hugh, was diſpatched from Rome to ſettle the difference, which was done at a council at Wincheſter, where it was agreed that the archbiſhop of Canterbury ſhould quit his claim to this priory, being eſteemed the king's chapel, and ſhould abſolve thoſe whom before he had excommunicated.

At a provincial council held at Lambeth in 1280, archbiſhop Peckham[e] pronounced his ſentence againſt the prior and convent, by which he commanded, that no perſon ſhould preſume to ſell them any bread, wine, or victuals, for their ſuſtenance; to pay them any tithes; to buy any thing of them, or to have any commerce with them. It was alſo put under a like ſevere ſentence by Godfrey Giffard, biſhop of Worceſter, which was afterwards ratified by Robert Winchelſey, archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the king, by his writs, commanded theſe proud prelates to revoke their decrees; and the archbiſhop was afterwards attached to anſwer the prior in the king's bench, in the octaves of Candlemas, for excommunicating of him and his canons, to the contempt of the king, and prejudice of his majeſty, and in the damage of 200*l.* to the priory. Notwithſtanding all this, the archbiſhop ſtill refuſed to abſolve the prior, therefore the king iſſued his mandate to the keeper of his ſpiritualties of that province to have him abſolved, which had its proper effect. Another mandate was ſent in November following to William de Geyneſborough[f], then biſhop of Worceſter, and his official, prohibiting them from exerciſing any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over the priory; and in 1318, a general prohibition was iſſued againſt making any kind of incroachments on its liberties and privileges, which put a ſtop to them intirely.

The donations to the priory were confirmed by the kings Henry the Firſt, and Richard the Second.

In the grant of the tenths of the clergy to the king, 2° H. 7. the prior is rated at 46 *ſol.* 4 *den. ob.* for temporalties. The priory was valued at the diſſolution at 90*l.* 10*s.* 2*d. ob.*

The king, July 7, 31° H. 8. in conſideration of 100*l.* and of former ſervices, granted to John Jennings, eſq; the ſite of the priory, with all its houſes and lands in the city and ſuburbs of Glouceſter, and ſome other particulars, at the twentieth part of a knight's-fee, and the yearly tenths of 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Several other lands, tithes, &c. in Longford, Churchdown, Norton, Sainthurſt, Compton Abdale, and other parts of the county of Glouceſter, were granted to the biſhop and to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, upon the erecting of that ſee; and a fiſhery which had belonged to this priory, was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter, 38° H. 8.

[b] Thomas's Antiqu. Maj. Malvern, p. 47, 48.——Leland's Itin. v. 4, p. 78.
[c] Hiſt. Mon. Winton in Anglia Sacra.
[d] Mon. Anglic. v. 3, p. 131, 132, 143, 260.
[e] Brompton's Chronicle, p. 1000, 1007. Antiq. Eccleſ. Angl. in Vita.
[f] Prinne's Uſurpations.

The ſite of the priory afterwards deſcended to Agnes Wright, daughter of Joan Kemp, who was daughter of —— Jennings, ſon and heir of Sir John Jennings, who had the original grant before he was knighted. The huſband of Agnes Wright had livery granted him 5° *Mariæ*, and their ſon Richard had livery 17° Eliz. but it is now the property of the Reverend Mr. John Newton, who reſides here.

Moſt of the priory has been long ſince demoliſhed; but by the buildings yet remaining, it ſeems to have been a ſmall quadrangle, with a gate on the ſouth ſide, and another on the north, leading to the church adjoining.

Priors, collected out of the regiſter books of York and Worceſter, and other authorities.

Humphry, a man of eminent learning and piety, of the priory of Lanthony, was, in 1153, made the firſt prior after the introduction of regular canons, as we learn from Hagulſtaldenſis, in his Continuation of Simon Dunelm.

William occurs when Geffry Cuttſtich and Walter Hoich were præpoſiti of Glouceſter.

Richard occurs in the reign of king Henry the Third.

Richard de Freynges occurs about 1260.

Richard de Buckampton or Buchampton was elected 1281.

Guydo died in 1289, and was ſucceeded by

Peter de Malbern, or Malburn, who reſigned 1301, and was ſucceeded by

Walter de Bingham, who reſigned alſo in 1310.

Humphrey Lavynton ſucceeded, and reſigned alſo in 1312.

John Ayſhwell ſucceeded, and reſigned the ſame year, to

Richard Kidderminſter, who was amoved in 1314, and

John Ayſhwell reſtored.

William Heved occurs 1352, as does

Thomas Duk 1398, and

John Players 1404, to whom

John Shiptyn, or de Shipton, ſucceeded in 1408.

John Sucley was elected 1433, as was

John Higins, canon of Wigmore co. Hereford, 1434, who reſigning, was ſucceeded by

John Mylis, canon of Cirenceſter, co. Glouceſter, collated by the archbiſhop of York, 1447.

Richard ——— occurs 1458.

John Beke, or Beche, was collated by the archbiſhop of York (*quàmdiu nobis placuerit*) in 1464, but reſigning,

William Newland was collated, 1474.

Nicholas Fawkener, or Falkner, a canon of Lanthony, was collated by the archbiſhop of York, 1491. How long he continued doth not appear, nor does the election of

William Giffard, *alias* Jenings, who occurs June 24, 21° H. 8. and obtained from St. Peter's abbey a preſentation to the rectory of Rudford, Auguſt 4, 1533, with which he held the priory in *commendam* 'till 1536, when he reſigned that rectory. After his priory was diſſolved, he became a monk of St. Peter's, and in 1541, was made the firſt dean of the cathedral.

In this pariſh is the ſite of the monaſtery of

The White Friers, or College of Carmelites.

This houſe ſtood without the lower North-gate, not far from Brook-ſtreet, towards the weſt end of the meadow which is ſtill called the friers ground.

According to Mr. Speed, from whom Sir Robert Atkyns takes his ſhort account, and to whom biſhop Tanner refers, it was founded by queen Eleanor, Sir Thomas Giffard, and Sir Thomas Berkeley; but ſome MS. collections of Mr. Stow make Sir Thomas Berkeley the ſole founder. William Giffard, archbiſhop of York[g], granted the friers leave to build an oratory in Brook-ſtreet, without Glouceſter, 15 kal. Feb. 1269. It was ſurrendered[h] July 28, 1538, to Richard, ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, in the preſence of the mayor and three of the aldermen, when it was ſaid to be but a ſmall houſe in decay. It had no rents, except 2*l.* a year for land on leaſe for twenty years. Thomas Knight, William Pleaſans, and Henry Birchwood, who were friers of it, had then permiſſion to change[i] their habits.

After it was diſſolved, the houſe, and two acres of land called Elmrow, belonging[k] to the friery, were granted July the 4th, 35° H. 8. to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, who ſold them ſoon after to Sir Thomas Bell, by whom the houſe and meadow adjacent, granted to Alexander and Daniel Perte, 7° E. 6. were applied towards the ſupport of St. Kimbro's, or Kineburg's hoſpital, of which hereafter. Other lands in the pariſh of Leigh, belonging to the friery, were granted to Sir Thomas Bell, 36° H. 8.

Great part of the friery ſeems to have been deſtroyed about the year 1567, yet in the reign of queen Elizabeth ſeveral of the buildings belonging to it remained, and the houſe of correction for the county of the city was appointed to be kept in ſome part of them. The laſt and total deſtruction of this houſe was reſerved for the time of the civil wars, when ſome of the materials were uſed in the fortification of the city. Some of the buildings, called the founder's lodgings, were converted into a barn, which proved very ſerviceable to the city at the ſiege.

The corporation have now the land whereon the friery ſtood, for which they pay yearly to the crown a quit rent of 1*s.* 3*d.*

Nicholas Cantelupe, or Cantelow, D.D.[l] but called from the place of his nativity and reſidence Nicholas of Glouceſter, was of the ſame family with a canonized biſhop of Hereford, and being a Carmelite, preſided over the convent of his order here. He was intimately and familiarly acquainted with Humphry the good duke of Glouceſter. Being choſen prior at Northampton, he continued there 'till his death, in 1441, leaving behind him ſeveral monuments of literature, in divinity and hiſtory.

David Boys, called ſometimes Boſchus, and Boethius, D. D.[m] a Carmelite here, viſited moſt of the foreign univerſities for improvement, and was alſo a familiar friend to duke Humphry. After he had been for ſome time governor of this monaſtery, he died in that office about 1450, or 1451, and was buried among his brethren here, having led a religious life, and left ſeveral learned works behind him.

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[g] Biſhop Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 151.

[h] MS. in Cotton library.——[i] Ibid.

[k] It is ſo ſaid in a MS. wrote about 1653, which belonged to Thomas Pury, eſq; who was general receiver of Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire; but Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, p. 125, that Elmrow belonged to Studley priory, in Warwickſhire.

[l] Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon.——[m] Ibid.

St.

St. MARY de CRYPT,

Called alſo *Chriſt-Church*, and *St. Mary in the South.*

THIS is a handſome church ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the South-gate ſtreet, conſiſting of a low aile on each ſide of the nave, a croſs aile, and a neat tower with eight ſmall but very muſical bells in it; a chapel on each ſide of the chancel, a large porch againſt the ſouth aile, and a ſmaller one at the weſt end. It ſeems to have received the name of Crypt, which ſignifies a vault or charnel houſe, from the vaults under it, of which there are two; that under part of the ſouth and middle chancel is thirteen yards long, ten broad, and about three deep; the other at the weſt end, into which there is a deſcent out of the ſtreet, ſeems to be larger.

The rectory, now in the patronage of the lord chancellor, is worth, beſides voluntary contributions, about 26*l.* a year, including the rent of three houſes, and money paid for ſermons. It was given to the priory of Lanthony in 1137, by Robert Chicheſter, biſhop of Exon, who built the church, together with all its profits, except a penſion of 20*s.* to the nunnery of Godſtow, in the county of Oxford.

In the taxation of eccleſiaſtical preferments made 19° E. 1. it is thus expreſſed: *Rectoria Sanctæ Mariæ in auſtro villæ Glouc. alias eccleſia Chriſti, valet clare in redditu una cum decimis et oblationibus ibidem per annum ultra* 6*s.* 8*d. ſolutos archidiacono pro procuratione*, 20*s. pro ſinagio*, 20*s. abbatiſſæ de Godſtow pro penſione*, 3*s. ſacriſtæ Lanthoniæ pro quadam annua penſione*, 4*d. ob. coquinario Lanthon. pro capitali redditu*, 8*d. comiti Glouceſtriæ pro longabulo*, 3*s.* 4*d. ſeneſcallis Glouceſtriæ pro quodam quieto redditu*, 13*d. epiſcopo pro viſitatione*, 14*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The dean and chapter of Glouceſter now pay the rector 1*s.* 6*d.*

By an ordinance of parliament, All Saints and St. Owen's were united to this church, and one of the prebendal houſes, with an annuity of 80*l.* was ſettled for the rectory; the rectory to pay for firſt fruits and tenths according to the rate of 8*l.* a year; and the patronage was given to the corporation.

In this church were the following particulars:

1. A chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, to which Richard Mancheſter was a great benefactor in 1454.

2. A chantry on the ſouth part of the church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, to which Mancheſter likewiſe contributed.

3. A chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, the lands of which lying in Lidney in Glouceſterſhire, and Ripple and Naunton in Worceſterſhire, were ſold to Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, eſq; Auguſt 17, 2° E. 6.

4. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas.

5. An anniverſary, ſome of the poſſeſſions of which were ſold to the two laſt mentioned perſons.

6. A yearly obit on September 13, for alderman John Cook, his father, mother, wife, and others, mentioned in the will of lady Cook, 1544, by whom it was founded.

Great part of the Black-Horſe inn was formerly the parſonage houſe, which is the only one now remaining to any of the pariſhes in the city, and at this time it pays a conſiderable chief-rent to the rector. There certainly were parſonage houſes antiently belonging to all thoſe rectories or livings, the incumbents of which did not live in the religious houſes to which their churches were appropriated; Saint Mary de Grace, and the Holy Trinity had them, and the parſonage-houſes of All Saints, St. Aldate, St. Mary de Lode, and St. Michael, all occur in the old records. How they came to be loſt does not appear; perhaps they might be taken away under pretence of concealed lands, or of forfeiture.

Upon ſeveral bricks now remaining in the church and chancel, are the following arms: *A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets.*—The arms of archbiſhop Deene.—The arms of the Berkeley family.

First fruits, £.14 : 7 : 1 Synodals, — £.0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 1 : 8 : 9 Pentecoſtals, 0 : 1 : 2
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Incumbents.

John Butterley occurs rector before 25° H. 3.
Alexander occurs in the ſame reign, as do
Walter de Elbrugge in that of king Edward the Firſt.
Simon Tangard, 14 E. 3.
William le Heyberare, 31 E. 3.
John Burgeys occurs rector in 1433.
Thomas Stuard, or Styward, 1455. He was afterwards batchelor of degrees, and had a grant of the perpetual curacy of Hempſted. He was inrolled in the obituary of the priory of Lanthony, where one of the canons officiated daily for him for two years, and having done good ſervices to the priory, there was the ſame yearly commemoration for him as for a canon.
Thomas Oldbury, rector of Rockhampton, in exchange with Stuard, was preſented 1468, by the prior and convent of Lanthony, who continued to preſent 'till John Tolſon, by their grant, preſented Thomas Young, as under.
William Friſer occurs rector 1472.
William Jones, 1 R. 3.
John Adam, 1492, and reſigning,
Thomas Nuland was preſented in 1496.
Thomas Woodward, ſometime rector of All Souls, dying,
Thomas Newman was preſented 1499.
Robert Stinchcomb, batchelor in degrees, occurs, 1528.
Thomas Greenwood, D. D. occurs rector 34 H. 8. and was alſo vicar of Standiſh.
Thomas Young, M. A. inſtituted March 1, 1542, by John Tolſon as above-mentioned.
Hugh Whittington, who reſigned in 1548.
Henry Hawkes, inſtituted 1548.
Evan Williams, inſtituted 14 Eliz. by the queen.
Thomas Woodcocke, curate of St. John's, 1575. He was inſtituted to Haresfield, March 1, 1577.
Alexander Borun, upon a vacancy, obtained the ſequeſtration, and was curate, 1579.
Thomas Diſley, upon deprivation, was inſtituted by queen Elizabeth in 1584.
Thomas Wrenche occurs curate in 1594.
Francis Arnold, before curate of St. Nicholas's, then of St. Katherine's, in 1597.
William Grove, M. A. ſometime maſter of Crypt ſchool, and the city lecturer, 1599; but being collated to Hartpury, in 1603,
Thomas Elliotts probably ſucceeded, for he occurs in 1619.
Edward, or Edmund Barwell, uſher of Crypt-ſchool, 1620.
Philip Hoſyer, curate of All Saints, and St. John's, 1628.
Jonathan Bullock, M. A. 1632.
John Allibond, curate of St. Nicholas's, 1634.
John Maſſinger, 1638.
John Corbet, uſher of Crypt-ſchool, 1641.
Samuel Kenrick, M. A. 1648, Corporation patrons.

Clement

Clement Barkſdale, elected in 1657, by the ſame.

William Jones, preſented in 1658, by the ſame.

Edmund Hall, M. A. ſometime rector of Great Riſington, inſtituted in 1662, by king Charles the Second.

John Gregory, M. A. upon Hall's reſignation, was inſtituted in 1664. He was afterwards rector of Hempſted, and archdeacon of Glouceſter.

Richard Littleton, vicar of Longney, occurs curate in 1671.

Dennis Huntingdon was curate in 1675, and the ſame year inſtituted into the vicarage of Preſton.

Abraham Gregory, M. A. was inſtituted 1675, and was afterwards a prebendary of Glouceſter cathedral. King C. 2. patron.

William Whittington, M. A. a minor-canon of the cathedral, and rector of Rudford, was inſtituted, 1679, upon Gregory's reſignation, and dying in 1684, was buried in the middle chancel, under a ſtone with an inſcription for him.

Matthew Yate, M. A. occurs 1697. He was inſtituted into the rectory of Matſon, and dying June 5, 1717, aged 53, was buried under a tomb erected for him near the eaſt end of the church-yard. Upon whoſe death,

John Nourſe, M. A. was inſtituted. King G. 1. patron.

Edward Robinſon Payne, M. A. upon Nourſe's ceſſion, 1723. Same patron.

Edward Niccolls, M. A. upon Payne's being inſtituted into the rectory of Cowling, in the deanery of Rocheſter, was inſtituted in 1733. G. 2. patron.

Richard Rogers, LL. B. is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the ſouth chancel, or St. Mary's chapel, againſt the ſouth wall, is a raiſed tomb, on which are painted the old arms of the city, and *Argent, on a cheveron gules two bars gemels ſable, between three hawk's-bells Or; on a chief of the ſecond a lure, and two martlets of the firſt.* Creſt. *A dexter arm armed, holding a battle-ax erect, argent.* Upon the upper part of the tomb, in the old character,

The Tombe of Syr Thomas Bell, knight, and of dame Joane, his wyfe.

Lower on the tomb is a painting of Sir Thomas Bell, kneeling, in a ſcarlet gown, with a chain of gold about his neck. Alſo his wife kneeling, with a ſcutcheon of their arms between them, and the following inſcription in black character.

Bereffe this lyfe, here lyeth under ſtone
Syr Thomas Bell, whylom a knyght of fame;
Who lyuing here, gaue foode to many a one,
And eke behynde prouiſion for the ſame
Hathe leſte in ſtore for euer to be hadd,
Amonge the pore that here in towne ſhall dwell.
Off lyme and ſtone an Almeſhowſe hath he made
For ſixe pore folkes, and buylt the ſame full well,
Here in this ſtreat faſt by the ſoutherne yate:
And hath the ſame with lyuelyhoode endewede,
That aye ſhall laſt, and neuer ſhall abate.
Thrieſe w^t free uoyce eke hathe this towne allowde
This worthy man a mayors rome to wealde,
And thryeſe him cald in parlement to ſytt,
Forre wealthe of them in reſt at home that dwelde.
And nowe hath deathe his worthy trayuayle quyte,
When he had runne of fowerſcore yeres the race
Whoſe ſpryte in May, as pleaſyd GOD prefyxe,
The ſyxe and twentie daye, and yere of grace.
A thowſand fyue hundred threſcore and ſyxe,
This ayer fled into the heauenly ſkye
Where he, God graunt, an euerlaſtynge tyme
In ioye may lyue, and neuer more to dye.

Below on the outſide of the tomb,

Dame Joone Bell, the Wydowe of Syr Thomas Bell, knyght, hath cauſid this tombe to be made, and fyniſshed the ſame, the xiiii day of Iune, in the yere of ower LORD GOD 1567.

Within the ſame wall, a mural monument, the inſcription and croſſes on braſs torn off, ſuppoſed to be for the founder of this chapel.

John Cook, eſq; who died September 14, 1529, with lady Joan Cook his wife, the pious founder of Crypt-ſchool, were buried near St. John Baptiſt's altar. Their effigies and the inſcription, which were on braſs, laid in a grey marble, are now torn off and loſt.

A monument for Mr. Daniel Lyſons, with the following inſcription.

Siſte viator, et paulo attentiùs imaginem meditare DANIELIS LYSONS, viri, ad cujus exemplar integri Chriſtiani ſimulachrum potes effingere: Fuit enim, inter mercatores juſtus, inter literatos eruditus, inter doctores theologus, inter liberales munificus: Linguarum non ſolum Latinæ, ſed Grecæ et Hebraicæ, exquiſita cognitione inſignis; et literarum, quam lucri amantior, ad ſacras literas ſe totum applicuit, earumque plenitudinem adeo ſubmiſſe adoravit, ut raro aut nunquam, in muſeolo, niſi flexis genibus, ſacras paginas evolveret. In cumulandis opibus promptus, ſed beneficus, et eleemoſynis largiendis tam propenſus, ut quotannis, decimam partem redituum pauperibus erogaret. Tam flagranti ſanctimonia vitam degit, quali alii e vivis diſcedunt; tot tantiſque claruit virtutibus, quot vel natura mortalis recipit, vel induſtria perficit. Denique, animam lætitia ſpirituali repletam, et firmiter de divina miſericordia perſuaſam, Deo reddidit, Decembris 13, 1681, Ætat. 38.

Againſt the ſame wall, a little to the right, is a handſome blue and white marble monument for John Snell, eſq; who had been one of the members for the city, with the following inſcription:

H. S. E. Johannes Snell, Armiger, honeſta ſtirpe natus; forma elegans & conſpicuus; ingenio facundus & ſuavis; moribus gravis & urbanus; vitæ integerrimus; ſenatu celeberrimus; numeroſa prole feliciſſimus; conjugi præmerenti, et patriæ ſimiliter orbatæ, deſideratiſſimus. Animam Deo reddit die Septembris IX, MDCCXXVI. Vixit annos XLIIII, menſes tres. Monumentum hoc, virtutibus viri optimi ſacrum, poni curavit uxor mœſtiſſima.

To the right of the above, a beautiful marble monument repreſenting Piety in a ſitting poſture; before her a buſt in high relief of Mrs. Dorothy Snell, and underneath, upon a table, the following inſcription.

To the Memory of Dorothy Snell, Daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Yate, of Coulthorpe, in the County of Glouceſter. Born the 20th day of February 1709-10; Married May the 21ſt, 1737, to Powell Snell, Eſq; of Lower Guiting. She exchanged this Life for a better, on the 30th Day of March, 1746, ſurvived by two Sons and one Daughter. In her Conduct to her Parents, Huſband, and Children, obedient, faithful, affectionate; to her Friends, Neighbours, and all Mankind, ſincere, benevolent, charitable. In Health, an engaging affability and innocent Chearfulneſs rendered her the Delight of all who knew her. In Sickneſs, ſhe ſuſtained a tedious and painful Diſtemper, and felt the approaches of Death with a Reſignation and Fortitude which Chriſtian Piety could alone inſpire. This Monument, in Gratitude to ſo valuable a Wife, Powell Snell hath cauſed to be erected.

Powell Snell, eſq; of Lower Guiting, who died in the year 1770, is buried here, but as yet there is no monument erected for him.

Many perſons who have been mayors of the city are buried here, *viz.* John Cook, as above.

Thomas Pury, eſq; (twice mayor) who died in April, 1580.

Lawrence Holliday, who died June 30, 1587.

Luke Garnons, eſq; thrice mayor, who died February 12, 1614.

Richard Lane, who died 1667. His daughter Sarah Wright, gave ſeveral charities to the city.

Robert Payne, mayor, buried January 5, 1670.

William Hill, who died Auguſt 29, 1636.

John Scriven, who died June 23, 1645.

Thomas Hill, who died in October, 1652.

Thomas Pury, who died Auguſt 23, 1660.

John Ewins, who died April 30, 1696.

Thomas Longden, who died April 25, 1702.

Thomas

Thomas Snell.

Sir Samuel Eckly, knight, ſometime high ſheriff of this county, who died Auguſt 7, 1706.

Robert Payne, eſq; twice mayor and parliament man for the city, who died February 20, 1712, aged 82.

John Bell.

John Radway, who died May 17, 1736.

Many other perſons of note have alſo been buried here, *viz.*

James Kyrle, eſq; who died February 1, 1645. and Ann, his wife, who died September 19, 1642.

John Tomes, ſheriff, who died April 17, 1658, aged 37.

Anthony Nourſe, M. D. who died Aug. 14, 1659.

John Partridge, of Mitchel-Dean, gent. who died April 12, 1667.

Thomas Williams, eſq; bencher of the Inner Temple, who died 1667.

Sarah Gough, who died February 18, 1669.

John Bell, who died February 20, 1672.

John Purlewent, ſheriff, who died March 19, 1678. John his ſon died January 5, 1686.

Samuel Roſe, ſheriff, who died 1680.

William Alexander, M. A. maſter of the college-ſchool, and vicar of Hartpury, who died May 1, 1742.

Benefactions.

Mr. Walter Pury, in 1506, gave 20*s.* a year, half to the church, the remainder to ten poor widows.

Sir Thomas Bell gave 10*l.*

John Tunks gave 10*l.*

Mr. John Hill, gave 10*l.*

Mrs. Margaret Norton gave 80*l.*

Mrs. Sarah Wright gave two houſes.

Alice Whitfield gave 3*l.* a year for a term of years.

Philip Lewis gave 40*l.* to this pariſh and St. Owen's, and 10*l.* more to this.

Mrs. Eleanor Weaver gave 100*l.*

Mr. Joſias Randle 50*l.*

Mr. Samuel Burroughs 40*l.*

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 4*l.* 5*s.* yearly for ever, 2*l.* of which for two ſermons, the one on Good Friday, the other on Holy Thurſday; 2*l.* a year to the poor for bread on Good Friday; and 5*s.* for bread and wine at the ſacrament that day.

Alderman Robert Payne gave 1*l.* 3*s.* yearly to the poor of this pariſh and St. Owen's, for bread, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for reading prayers on Candlemas-day.

Mrs. Mary Shail, in 1734, gave 50*l.*

Mrs. Ann Pitt gave 10*l.* for a ſermon on Eaſter Monday.

And according to Sir Robert Atkyns, Mr. Richard Hoar gave 53*s.* yearly to the poor, of which my other accounts take no notice.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 5	females 7	males 10	females 12
1760	—— 14	—— 10	—— 17	—— 20
1761	—— 14	—— 10	—— 28	—— 11
1762	—— 5	—— 6	—— 21	—— 23
1763	—— 12	—— 12	—— 22	—— 23
1764	—— 10	—— 13	—— 19	—— 23
1765	—— 11	—— 9	—— 35	—— 37
1766	—— 6	—— 11	—— 30	—— 20
1767	—— 5	—— 16	—— 27	—— 28
1768	—— 10	—— 12	—— 24	—— 23
1769	—— 21	—— 11	—— 23	—— 21
	Total — 230		Total — 497	

N. B. The baptiſms and burials of the pariſh of All Saints are included in this account.

There were 71 houſholders in this pariſh in the year 1562; by Sir Robert Atkyns's account about 1710 there were 155 houſes and about 700 inhabitants, in this pariſh, and thoſe of All Saints and St. Owen's; but in the year 1743, there were in this pariſh, ſeparate from the other two, 109 houſholds, and 495 inhabitants.

The particulars of the free-ſchool have been already given p. 127.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Royal Aid in 1692, ——	184	0	0
Poll Tax — 1694, ——	82	1	0
Land Tax — 1694, ——	272	2	0
The ſame in 1770,			

In 1770, this pariſh paid quarterly to the work-houſe 32*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and 19*l.* 19*s.* towards lamps.

The FRIERY, called the BLACK FRIERS, or the *Houſe*, or *College of Friers Preachers.*

This ſtood within the town, ſays Leland, not far from the caſtle-garth, or court-yard. It was founded by king Henry the Third and Stephen lord of Harneſhull, about the year 1239. King Edward the Third, in the 39th year of his reign, as we learn from biſhop Tanner, gave licence to the prior and brethren of this friery to enlarge their manſion-houſe.

A manuſcript in the Cotton library mentions the ſurrender of this monaſtery on the 28th of July, 1538, to Richard, (perhaps Richard Yngworth) ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, in the preſence of the mayor and three of the aldermen. They had no rents, but their gardens were in leaſe for a long term of years. Thomas Bell then kept 300 men at work in the friery, for which reaſon the biſhop deſired he might continue in it.

John Rainolds, B. D. the prior; John Hooper, Richard Bylond, William Swan, afterwards rector of Shipton Solers; William Walton, Ralph Howel, or Powel, Thomas Mekins, afterwards curate of Upton St. Leonard's, and vicar of Aſhelworth, were the friers at the time of the ſurrender, and were permitted to change their habit.

The ſite of this friery, with ſome other lands, were granted to Sir Thomas Bell July the 12th, 31° H. 8. in conſideration of 240*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* and ſoon afterwards this houſe was improved into a handſome manſion, called Bell's Place, where the manufacture of cap-making was carried on. From Bell it deſcended to one of his wife's rela-

tions, married to Thomas Dennis, eſq; whoſe deſcendents ſold it to Mr. Samuel Cockerell, of whoſe family Mr. John Buſh purchaſed the capital building for a dwelling-houſe, in the year 1768.

Dr. Stukeley has given a draught of this priory in his *Itinera Curioſa*, as it ſtood in 1721, and one of the plates in Buck's collection of the remains of Engliſh religious houſes, is of this monaſtery and of Lanthony together. A good part of the church is ſtill remaining.

Upon a broken ſtone dug up in 1716, was the effigy of a frier, and on another *Oſſa Johannis Biſeley*.

There were lately upon ſome bricks in the floor of one of the houſes, made out of the ruins of the friery, the arms of archbiſhop Dene, of the biſhoprick of Durham, of St. Peter's abbey, and *a bend cotiſed, between ſix trees*; and in a miſſal found in the friery, in the year 1714, were the names of Walter Bowden, Agnes his wife, Richard Warminſter, John Brigge, Robert Durnel, and Julian his wife, who probably were benefactors to it. Thomas lord Berkeley, about the reign of Edward the Firſt, relieved the brethren of this houſe very liberally out of his granaries.

There was formerly in this pariſh, a priory of Black Canons, founded by king Athelſtan, which ſeems to be different from the houſe of Dominicans, or Black Friers, juſt ſpoken of, for that order was not in being 'till ſome hundreds of years after the time of Athelſtan; but the accounts of theſe houſes are ſo confuſed, that there is not much to be learnt concerning the latter diſtinct from the other.

In this pariſh ſtood alſo

The GREY FRIERS, or, *The Houſe or College of Friers Minors, or Franciſcans.*

This houſe, according to the undoubted authority of Leland, ſtood within the city, eaſtward of the church of St. Mary de Crypt, and was founded by one of the lords of Berkeley. William Gerard gave the monks of this houſe a ſupply of water from Matſon, or Robin-Hood's hill, the quantity of which, on account of a diſpute between the friery and St. Peter's abbey, was ſettled by Edward the Black Prince, in 1350.

Thomas lord Berkeley, about 35° E. 3. gave them ſome adjacent lands and tenements; and it is ſaid in Dugdale's *Baronage*, that William, marquis of Berkeley, by his will, dated February 5, 1491, ordered that a frier ſhould perpetually officiate for himſelf and relations in this houſe, towards the rebuilding of which, Leland ſays, he gave 20*l*. We have it alſo on Dugdale's authority, that the lady of James lord Berkeley was buried in the choir of this monaſtery, in the year 1452. She had been unjuſtly impriſoned in the caſtle of Glouceſter, by Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury, on account of ſome violent conteſts at law, which for a great number of years ſubſiſted between thoſe two families, and there kept 'till ſhe died, which was on Saturday before the feaſt of St. Michael.

It is ſaid that this friery was in ſome meaſure under the direction of the warden of the Grey Friers in Lewinſmead, Briſtol, but how far I cannot learn.

This houſe was ſurrendered July 28, 1538, to Richard, ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, in the preſence of the mayor and three aldermen, when it was ſaid to be "a goodly houſe, much of it new builded, eſpecially the church, choir, and dorture; the reſt ſmall lodgings".

William Lightfoot, afterwards vicar of Tetbury, John Beacheley, or Berklay, Henry Tacket, George Cooper, and John Kebul, afterwards rector of St. Aldate's, friers of this houſe, were permitted to change their habit.

After the diſſolution, the king, April 2, 33° H. 8. granted it with a cloſe of paſture ground on the eaſt ſide, the church-yard, a garden in the ſouthgate ſtreet, and all other particulars belonging to the ſcite of the monaſtery, to Sir John Jennings, for twenty-one years, at 33*s*. a year, reſerving all the buildings to be thrown down and carried away, as he by his commiſſioners ſhall think fit; but the ſame year he convey'd the fee to the ſame perſon. From Jennings it paſſed to Hugh Gethyn, and thro' ſeveral hands 'till Mr. Thomas Pury granted it, in 1630, to the corporation of the city.

Great damage was done to the buildings of this houſe at the ſiege, by the king's artillery; but there are ſtill conſiderable remains of the monaſtery; the walls of the church, which was large, are entire. It is now formed into three tenements, which, together with others, a bowling-green, orchard and gardens, all belonging to the ſaid monaſtery, are now the property of Powell Snell, eſq; who has a leaſe of them from the corporation for a long term, at a ſmall chief-rent.

Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinera Curioſa*, has given a plate of this alſo, as it ſtood Auguſt 24, 1721, but he was miſtaken in calling it the White Friers.

Mr. Juſtice Powell, one of the judges of the king's bench, was a native of this city, and reſided in this houſe, whoſe ſolid judgment in the municipal laws, and moderation in behaviour, deſervedly placed him on the bench of the higheſt courts of judicature in the nation. He died in the year 1713, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, in the cathedral church, where is a magnificent monument for him, as in p. 119.

Littleworth, and ſevaral of the South Hamlets lie in this pariſh, but they will all be conſidered at the concluſion of the account of the city, under Suburbs.

St. MARY de GRACE, or GRACE-LANE; called alſo *St. Mary in the Market.*

THIS church conſiſted of one aile, with a ſpire ſteeple, and ſtood on the place now called the knap, where the herb and fiſh market is kept, eaſt of the ſite of the king's board. It is

is a rectory, but was antiently a chapel to the Holy Trinity. The abbey of St. Peter granted the oblations and profits of it to a chaplain, at the yearly rent of 10*s.*

In the valuation or certificate 19° E. 1. it is thus expreſſed: *Exitus Capellæ, viz. de decimis perſonalibus ad Paſcha* 49 *ſol.* 11 *den. oblationibus* 39 *ſol. oblationibus ad imaginem Beatæ Mariæ ibidem* 4 *ſol.* 4 *den. in purificationibus, anniverſariis obſequiis, et aliis conſimilibus* 22 *ſol.* 10 *den. quæ omnia et ſingula curatus ibidem percipit pro ſalario ſuo, preter* 10 *ſol. nomine cujuſdam penſionis, annuatim ſolutos abbati. Valet clare* cxvi. *ſol.* i. *den.*

The value of this living has been twice augmented by lot, with queen Ann's bounty, and returned.

This church was united to that of St. Michael by an ordinance of parliament in 1648, and the building was granted to the corporation in conſideration of their keeping powder and ammunition for the defence of the city. In 1653, it was intirely taken down by order of the corporation, and part of the materials were uſed in repairing St. Michael's; but ever ſince the reſtoration, the pariſhes have been ſeparate and diſtinct, though the inhabitants go to St. Michael's church, the miniſter of which is generally licenced to this curacy.

In this church was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and in Grace-lane a meſſuage called Grace-lane college, or prieſt's college, belonging to this chantry, which being purchaſed of the crown, at the diſſolution, by Richard Pate, eſq; he gave it to Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, towards the maintenance of a ſchool and hoſpital at Cheltenham.

Incumbents.

John Hamelyn occurs in 1344.

John Playſted 1509, 1512, whoſe ſucceſſor was

William Slekeborn, but the time of his admiſſion does not appear.

John Fiſhpoole, preſented May 25, 1531.

Richard Lawrens occurs in 1548.

John More in 1551 and 1552, afterwards vicar of Standiſh.

John Mery, or Merrie, ſometime a chantry prieſt of St. Mary's ſervice in St. Mary de Lode, occurs in 1556, afterwards curate of St. Aldate's.

Thomas Sebroke, ſometime curate of the Holy Trinity, occurs in 1558.

Roger Stiche, one of the minor-canons, 1562. He had been reader of the goſpel in the cathedral.

Thomas Leipſe, 1569.

William Preſton, in 1572, ſometime curate of St. Michael's and St. Nicholas's.

William Fortie, vicar of Minſterworth, was licenced May 29, 1575, and occurs in 1576.

William Webſter, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, occurs 1580.

Nicholas Diſmyll, 1594.

Robert Hawerd, or Haverd, curate of St. Owen's, 1597, 1628.

William Hulett, curate of St. Owen's, 1634, 1635, minor canon, deprived with the other members of the cathedral.

John Palmer, A. M. is the preſent incumbent.

Benefactions.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 21*s.* a year to the poor of this pariſh for bread.

The baptiſms and burials are regiſtered in the book at St. Michael's, and included in the account of them in that pariſh.

The number of houſholders in this pariſh in 1562 was 29; about the year 1710, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 42 houſes, and 240 inhabitants; but in the year 1743, there were 45 houſes, and only 137 inhabitants.

Before the workhouſe was erected, this pariſh had paid 6*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor of other pariſhes, having none of its own; but in the year 1770 it paid quarterly to the workhouſe 7*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* and towards lamps 6*l.* 19*s.*

St. MARY de LODE;

Called alſo *St. Mary before the Gate of St. Peter's, St. Mary Broad-Gate,* and *St. Mary de Port.*

THE church is very old, but handſome, with two ſide ailes, and a veſtry at the end of that on the ſouth, and a croſs aile at the end of that on the north. In the middle is a low ſquare tower, with ſix bells, and it is ſaid there was antiently a lofty ſpire upon it, which was demoliſhed by a ſtorm. The firſt name ſeems to have been given it on account of its ſituation, for the river Severn formerly ran near it.

Gilbert Foliot, when he was abbat of St. Peter's, with the advice and conſent of his convent, aſſigned this church, with its chapels of St. Giles at Maiſemore, St. Lawrence at Barnwood, and St. Leonard at Upton, to the maintenance of a light at the altar of St. Peter.

This vicarage was taxed at thirty marks 19° E. 1. John de Rodberow had a penſion in it of twenty-three marks, the ſacriſt of St. Peter's had five, and the prior of Lanthony, in great tithes, two marks. The rector of this church had five ſhillings out of that of Matſon. The portion of John de Rodberow was a ſhare of the tithes, which for ſome time was reputed a diſtinct and independent rectory, enjoyed before him by William de Berners, to which the abbey preſented. Reginald de Schipton reſigned this portion on the 19th of February, 1301, and on the 15th of April following, it was annexed to the vicarage by the authority of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In 1304, by a compoſition between the vicar and the abbey, the former and his ſucceſſors were granted a certain corrody, as formerly received, with a yearly penſion of five marks, pay for one horſe, and entertainment for himſelf, a chaplain, a deacon, and two clerks at the abbey table, on certain feſtivals. All perſons belonging to the abbey, tho' pariſhioners, might be interred in the abbey church-yard; the vicar to have the firſt maſs, and all oblations ariſing from it; and the abbey to pay no tithes for things privileged within the pariſh.

In 1313, the vicarage of this church was aſſigned, by the king's licence, for ſuſtaining and repairing the Virgin Mary's chapel in the abbey.

Pope

Pope Urban the Sixth, and Boniface the Ninth alſo appropriated the revenues of this church, which were then forty marks, to the ſervice of the abbey, and in 1394, the appropriation was acknowledged and ratified by the biſhop of Worceſter; and again, at a metropolitical viſitation, on the 3d of September, 1534.

In 1398, the abbey granted an annual penſion of 6*s.* 8*d.* for all epiſcopal dues.

On the 3d of April, 1403, the biſhop of Worceſter, with the conſent of the abbey, ordained, that inſtead of all former penſions, &c. the vicar ſhall have only the care of the vicarage, and enjoy a yearly penſion of 16*l.* with the vicarage houſe; the abbey to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of the pariſh; and, receiving all the oblations and profits ariſing in the church, to provide at their charge what other chaplains ſhall be neceſſary, or uſed to be, in the church and the chapels belonging to it.

Some of theſe particulars are taken from abbat Frauceſter's regiſter, which contains many things relating to this vicarage; the preſentation to which, together with the rectory, coming to the crown at the diſſolution of the abbey, they were granted by king H. 8. to the dean and chapter at their foundation, who were appointed to pay the vicar 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1666, they paid him 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and continued ſo to do for twenty-one years; but it appears by the biſhop's viſitation book, that ſince the expiration of that term, they have paid only 40*l.* which, it is there ſaid, will be continued to a reſident vicar; the privy tithes of part of the pariſh, eaſter offerings, and ſurplus fees may amount to 30*l.* more.

Certain portions of tithes, and a moiety of the wood at Woolridge and of another at Le Perche, all ſaid to be in this pariſh, are alſo granted by the king to the dean and chapter, in their charter of endowment.

Lands in St. Mary de Lode, lately belonging to St. Peter's abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35° H. 8.

The hermitage of Sendbridge, or Senbrugge, or Sondbrugge, or Sandbrug is in this pariſh. The abbey of St. Peter granted it by the name of the chapel or hermitage of Sendbridge, with the oblations, &c. to Humphry Wilkins, clerk, September 29, 23° H. 8.

William Nottingham, eſq; the king's attorney general, gave to St. Peter's abbey certain lands at Senbrugge, to maintain a chantry in the abbey for two monks.

In the ordinance of parliament 1648, for uniting certain churches in the city, this is wholly omitted; but in the year 1650, the corporation petitioned the parliament to unite the cathedral with this pariſh, and to appoint a preaching miniſter in the college church: And in 1654 they petitioned again that the cathedral might be made the pariſh church, and that St. Mary's and St. Katherine's might be united with it.

There were in this church,

1. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof John Mery, the laſt incumbent, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, eſq; purchaſed certain poſſeſſions belonging to this chantry 2° E. 6. The houſes at the north-weſt end of the church, adjoining to the church-yard, belonged to the chantry prieſts.

2. A fraternity dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof William Taylor, the laſt incumbent, obtained an annuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* I ſuppoſe this is the guild of which it is ſaid, the maſters were yearly elected by the corporation out of their own body.

This is a large pariſh, and antiently was much larger than it is at preſent. Tuffley and Kingſholm, with ſome part of Laſſington, Longford, Twigworth, Down Hatherley, and Wotton, and other lands without the weſt-gate are reputed to belong to it; and it is ſaid that Lawford's-gate, with forty-eight houſes on this ſide of it, adjoining to the city of Briſtol, alſo belonged to it, and had a proper officer aſſigned for receiving the dues, and for other neceſſary purpoſes. Lands in Stow on the Wold are likewiſe ſaid to have belonged to this pariſh. The chapelries which were formerly dependent on it, are now become ſeparate and independent pariſhes; and the hamlets juſt mentioned will be conſidered diſtinctly under the title Suburbs.

First Fruits, £. 10 : 13 : 4 Synodals, £. 0 : 4 : 0
Tenths, —— 1 : 1 : 4 Pentecoſtals, 0 : 1 : 4
Procurations, 0 : 11 : 0

Incumbents.

William de Chamberlayn, preſented March 29, 1302; and John de Briſtol, preſented March 10, 1304; both by John Gamages the abbot, and convent of St. Peter's, patrons.

John Fyſch, inſtituted February 6, 1389, and reſigned Auguſt 24, 1390; whereupon the abbey enjoyed the impropriation, the abbat being put into the poſſeſſion thereof. King R. 2. patron.

John Oſburne, LL. B. ſucceeded next, and reſigning upon his preſentation to the vicarage of Standiſh,

George Teylowe, M. A. was preſented April 1, 1501, and upon his death,

Robert, and in ſome accounts, Walter Walker, preſented October 7, 1507; and upon his death,

Thomas, and in other accounts, John Bodelych, was preſented September 8, 1508. John Bodelych was made keeper of the pantry of the abbey 1505; and the ſame year Thomas Bodelych inſtituted into Frouceſter vicarage.

Thomas Barker ſucceeded, and dying,

Thomas Greenow, LL. B. was preſented February 2, 1514, and upon his reſignation,

Humphry Wilkins was preſented in March 1521.

N. B. The ſeven laſt were preſented by the abbat and convent of St. Peter's.

John Jannys, or Yannes, ſometime a ſtipendiary prieſt in this church, perhaps belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity, occurs curate in 1542, 1543, as do

William Taylor, ſometime of the Holy Trinity guild in this city, 1545.

Humphry Wilkinſon, vicar in 1545.

John Jannys, curate, deprived and degraded April 2, 1554, on account of marriage. On the 15th of October in the ſame year, he was collated to Standiſh; and in 1559 inſtituted into Taynton.

William Taylor occurs as vicar April 16, 1556, then making his laſt will.

Richard Warret, minor canon, and ſometime rector of Shenington, occurs curate in 1562, being preſented to the vicarage November 27, 1563, which he held with the curacy of St. Nicholas, by the dean and chapter of Glouceſter.

Thomas Waſtal, or Weſtal, occurs curate in 1580, being afterwards curate of St. Katherine's.

William

William Webſter inſtituted January 18, 1580, upon a lapſe, and in the ſame year occurs curate of St. Mary de Grace. Upon his preſentation to this vicarage 'tis ſaid, *Stipendium vicariæ eſt admodum exiguum. Summa ſcilicet* 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. in pecuniis numeratis.* Queen Elizabeth patron.

Thomas Thomkins, minor canon, and curate of St. Katherine's, was inſtituted March 25, 1596, upon the reſignation, or, as other accounts ſay, the deprivation of Webſter. Dean and chapter of Glouceſter patron.

Peter Brooks, minor canon, inſtituted March 29, 1627, upon Thomkins's death, occurs in 1641. Being deprived of his minor canonry, he lived not to be reſtored with others of the cathedral.

Francis Hanſlape, M. A. inſtituted February 25, 1660, and was one of the minor canons. King Ch. 2. patron by a lapſe.

Thomas Waſhborne, D. D. inſtituted June 6, 1668, upon Hanſlape's reſignation. He was one of the prebendaries. vide p. 167. Dean and chapter of Glouceſter patrons.

John Deighton, minor canon, inſtituted December 5, 1670, upon Dr. Waſhborne's reſignation. He lies buried in the body of the cathedral, with this inſcription over him,

Johannes Deighton, Cler. obiit 17° Die Januarii, MDCLXXXXV, Ætat. ſuæ 53.

John Price, B. A. inſtituted October 6, 1697. King William and queen Mary patrons, by a lapſe.

Benjamin King, D. D. one of the prebendaries, upon Price's death, was inſtituted November 15, 1716; and dying, was buried on the ſouth ſide of the chancel here, and as yet has no memorial over him. Dean and chapter of Glouceſter patrons.

William Tyndale, M. A. rector of Cotes, was inſtituted June 11, 1722, upon Doctor King's reſignation.

John Warren, LL. D.

Robert Rickards, M. A.

Hugh Price, M. A. is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north wall of the chancel, oppoſite the outward door, is an antient mural tomb, with the effigy of a man lying on it, ſaid to have been erected in memory of Lucius, the firſt chriſtian king, who is reported to have been buried here. Collier's *Hiſtorical Dictionary*. This figure is attired like archbiſhop Aldred in the cathedral, and was probably intended for ſome benefactor to the church. The tomb was broken open in the time of the laſt civil war, in hopes of finding valuable treaſure, but the perſons engaged in this buſineſs were diſappointed.

In the croſs aile below the chancel are ſeveral antient ſtones, but the inſcriptions are moſtly gone. Upon the verge of one of them, in old Engliſh letters, may be read,

Orate pro anima dmni Philipi Hoggas - - - - - - - CCC - - - - - - - picietur dn amen.

On the next ſtone is a croſs. Round the verge

Claudit'. tuba Spenſer Ion ſic et ✕ Iohanna - - - - -

Part of both the above are covered with ſeats.

Almoſt at the weſt end of the ſouth aile, is a ſtone with a croſs at top, about the middle of it is this inſcription in old black letter:

Hic jacet Ioannes Benha quonda Herimita de Senbrige Cm' - - - - - de - - - - -

Upon ſome bricks within the weſt door and in the ſouth aile, is written *Katherina Koke*, probably a benefactor to this church.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Singleton, in 1656, gave 3*l.* a year to the poor for ever.

Edward Nourſe, eſq; gave 50*l.* to purchaſe land, the rent to be applied as follows, 10*s.* for a ſermon on the 25th of March yearly, the reſt for the poor.

George Coulſtance gave 20*s.* to be diſtributed yearly to the poor in Eaſter week.

Mrs. Alice Whitfield gave four tenements to the poor during the term of her leaſes, and 20*s.* a year for the poor on Holy Thurſday.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 40*s.* a year, to be diſtributed to the poor in bread, one half on Chriſtmas day, the other on Good Friday.

Timothy Nourſe, eſq; in 1698, gave to this pariſh and that of St. Katherine 12*l.* 10*s.* a year for apprenticing of five boys; and gave alſo three gowns for three poor perſons, at the diſcretion of the miniſter of this pariſh, and the officers of both.

Mr. James Sayer, in 1712, gave 40*s.* a year to forty widows.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 26	females 26	males 38	females 22
1760	—— 19	—— 36	—— 24	—— 28
1761	—— 26	—— 31	—— 16	—— 23
1762	—— 22	—— 19	—— 17	—— 17
1763	—— 25	—— 30	—— 24	—— 19
1764	—— 21	—— 36	—— 21	—— 23
1765	—— 42	—— 36	—— 36	—— 60
1766	—— 29	—— 34	—— 35	—— 31
1767	—— 40	—— 30	—— 36	—— 35
1768	—— 27	—— 16	—— 18	—— 9
1769	—— 28	—— 30	—— 23	—— 17
	Total — 629		Total — 572	

In the year 1562, there were 156 houſholders in this pariſh; in 1712 there were about 106 houſes and 500 inhabitants, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, in that part of the pariſh which is within the city; and in 1743 the exact number of houſholds in the pariſh were 123, of inhabitants 482.

Land Tax in 1770, at 3*s.* in the pound, 45 : 6 : 8
The ſame for the college precincts, 64 : 11 : 4

Two guardians over the workhouſe are annually choſen out of this pariſh, towards the ſupport of which, in the above year, the pariſh and the precincts of the college paid 24*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* a quarter, and 5*l.* 8*s.* towards lamps.

St. MICHAEL's.

THE church is large, conſiſting of two ailes of equal dimenſions, and a ſquare tower at the weſt end, with ſix bells in it. It was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Exeter. Peter, one of the biſhops of that ſee, ſold it with its chapel of St. Martin, to St. Peter's abbey, in the year 1285. At the diſſolution of the abbey, the patronage devolving to the crown, the lord chancellor is now patron. It is a rectory, worth about 15*l.* a year in tithes, beſides ſurplus fees and voluntary contributions. Robert Cole in-

forms us, that the church of St. Martyn ſtood where that of St. Michael now is.

The church and chapel were valued at ſeven marks 16° E. 1. and three years afterwards at nine; but in the ſixth year of the next reign they were valued at ten marks. In the commiſſioners certificate, 26° H. 8. it is thus expreſſed, *Rectoria Sancti Michaelis valet in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 den. ſolutos epiſcopo pro viſitatione, 6s. 8d. archidiacono pro procurationibus, 2s. pro ſinagio, et 2 den. ſeneſchallis villæ Glouceſtriæ, 21l. 5s. 9d. ob.* The firſt fruits of this rectory, which before the year 1624 were 21*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* halfpenny, were then reduced by a decree of the barons of the exchequer, to 8*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* on the appeal of Mr. Woodruffe, the rector.

In 1366, the pariſhioners, who before were interred in the church-yard of the abbey, acquired the right of ſepulture in their own, paying 20*s.* yearly to St. Peter's; but their church-yard having been conſecrated without the approbation of the biſhop of Worceſter, was continued under an interdict 'till November 1368.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1646, the pariſhes of St. Aldate and St. Mary de Grace were annexed to this, and 80*l.* a year with a prebendal houſe were ſettled upon the rectory, the patronage of which was given to the mayor and burgeſſes. This church being at that time much out of repair, both the others were taken down, and many of the materials uſed on St. Michael's in the year 1653, when it was under built with three new pillars. At the reſtoration the pariſhes became ſeparate, and have continued ſo ever ſince.

In this church were the following particulars. 1. A chantry dedicated to St. Ann, of which the fraternity of weavers were patrons, and Richard Burnell the laſt incumbent. Lands in Nailſworth, in the pariſh of Avening, belonged to it. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, whereof Stephen Pool, the laſt incumbent, obtained a yearly penſion of 4*l.* 3. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, of which Hugh Fiſherpole, the laſt incumbent, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* a year. 4. A fraternity of brethren and ſiſters, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, who inhabited a houſe in the Eaſt-gate ſtreet, called Brethren-hall. 5. Our Lady's chapel. 6. The Rood light. 7. St. Katherine's light.

Here was alſo a very ſolemn anniverſary kept, and attended by the ſheriffs and ſtewards of the town, in memory of maſter Thomas Whytefeld, who ordained by his laſt will that 30*s.* ſhould be expended on it.

Abbat Malvern gave ſeveral rich veſtments to the church in 1499, for eſtabliſhing a yearly obit on the 18th of July, for John Hertland, one of the monks of St. Peter's, and his parents.

In abbat Frauceſter's MS. a great deal is ſaid relating to this rectory, and there are now ſome antient papers in the cheſt on the ſame ſubject.

In a window of the north aile, eaſt of the pulpit, is the following coat; *Gules, a creſcent between ſix eſcallops, 3, 2, 1, argent.* Near it another eſcutcheon, the field *gules*, but the bearing not intelligible.

The eaſt end of the ſouth ſide of this church was rebuilt in 1736.

First fruits, £.8 : 16 : 4 Synodals, - £.0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 0 : 17 : 8*ob.* Pentecoſtals, 0 : 1 : 4
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Incumbents.

John Nelm, M. A. was preſented by the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter in 1648.
Thomas Woolnough, M. A. inſtituted 1664. Ch. 2. patron.
Amos Jones, M. A. 1675.
George Vernon, M. A. 1677.
Thomas Thache, M. A. 1687.
Samuel Lawrence, M. A. 1721.
Henry Church, M. A. 1727. The two laſt were buried near the north door of the chancel.
Thomas Woore, M. A. 1732, buried near Mr. Lawrence.
John Palmer, M. A. 1741, who is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There are ſeveral monuments and memorials in this church, among others, for

John Webb, once mayor, who died Auguſt 17, 1643.

John Nelme, ſometime ſheriff, who died May 9, 1645.

Enſign Jonathan Cracker, who died 1646.

William Ruſſel, maſter of the college ſchool, who died in 1659. See his inſcription p. 170.

Alderman William Corſley, who died 1691.

John Hyett, eſq; alderman and twice mayor, who died Feb. 27, 1711.

Mr. Joſeph Hyett, his ſon, who died Jan. 22, 1713. For a further account of both theſe perſons, ſee p. 129.

Of the Blue-Coat Hospital.

Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in the county of Berks, baronet, who was a native of this city, by his laſt will, dated May 16, 1666, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes, his houſe, lying on the north ſide of the Eaſt-gate ſtreet, and 6000*l.* to buy lands of the value of 300*l.* a year, or upwards, for the following uſes, *viz.* That 160*l.* be employed for the yearly maintenance of twenty boys with diet, lodging, waſhing, cloathing, and other neceſſaries; their dreſs to be blue coats and caps, according to the uſage of Chriſt-church hoſpital in London, none of whom to be admitted under ten years of age, nor to continue after the age of ſixteen. That 20*l.* be for ever paid to an able ſchoolmaſter, to live in that houſe, and to teach the boys to write and read. That 60*l.* be paid for putting out ſix of the poor boys apprentices. That 30*l.* be annually laid out in blue gowns, ſhoes, ſtockings, and linen cloth for ten men and ten women. That on St. Thomas's day annually, the corporation ſhall meet and make up the accounts of this charity, and twenty nobles are allowed for their dinner. That after the above

above diſpoſitions are made, and neceſſary repairs done to the houſe, if any money remains, to be given to young beginners, and maid ſervants who have lived in any place faithfully for three years, and to decayed houſekeepers.

The corporation purchaſed the manor of Awre and Blakeney with Sir Thomas Rich's money, worth about 200*l.* a year; which being inſufficient for the above purpoſes, ſeveral additions have been ſince made to the charity.

Lady Napier's gift of 50*l.* to the city, was applied to it in 1715.

Mr. Amity Clutterbuck, who had been one of the twenty boys brought up in this hoſpital, gave 1000*l.* to it in 1722.

Alderman Thomas Brown alſo gave 400*l.* to it.

Mr. Richard Elly, by his will in 1755, gave, after the deceaſe of his ſiſter, 1000*l.* the one half to be applied to the benefit and improvement of this hoſpital, the other half to the improvement of St. Bartholomew's, in this city. He alſo gave, after his ſiſter's deceaſe, 200*l.* to the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge; 200*l.* to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts; and the reſidue of his eſtate, which is conſiderable, to be diſpoſed of in charity, as his executors ſhall think proper.

Benefactions.

Alderman John Fawkener, in 1545, gave 40*l.* to be lent out to ſome of the poor tradeſmen of this pariſh.

Mr. William Drinkwater gave 40*s.* a year towards eſtabliſhing a lecture ſermon.

Mrs. Margaret Cartwright gave 10*l.*

Edward Nourſe, eſq; gave 50*l.* to buy land, 10*s.* of the produce whereof to be paid to the miniſter for a ſermon on Michaelmas day; the remainder to be given to the poor.

Alderman John Webb gave 20*s. per ann.*

Mr. Nicholas Webb gave 30*s. per ann.*

Mr. Henry Redvern, 20*s. per ann.* for a ſermon on new-year's day.

Joſeph Horner, 4*l. per ann.*

Mr. Daniel Lyſons, 2*l. per ann.* in bread.

Mr. Thomas Barns gave 100*l.* in the year 1702, the intereſt of which to be given to four poor widows for their lives.

Phillis Lewis, widow, gave 20*l.*

Mr. John Coulſtance 20*s.* a year to the poor, and 20*s.* for the repair of the highways.

Mr. John Brown gave 10*l.* for a ſermon yearly on Good Friday.

Mr. Charles Trippet, prebendary of Sarum, having given 200*l.* to the chamber of the city of Glouceſter, the place of his nativity, the corporation applied the intereſt of that ſum to the uſe of the miniſter, for reading prayers in this church twice every day, which commenced at Michaelmas 1708. And

Mr. Francis Yate gave 200*l.* to be applyed to the ſame uſe.

Mrs. Sarah Marden, in 1727, gave 10*l.* for the miniſter to preach a ſermon yearly, upon the ſunday of every Lent aſſize.

Mr. Giles Marden, in 1728, gave 11*l.* 10*s.* for a ſermon yearly on the ſunday of the ſummer aſſize.

Thomas Webb, eſq; in 1734, gave 50*l.*

Mrs. Mary Shail gave 50*l.* the ſame year.

Mr. Richard Elly dying in February 1755, gave by his laſt will, immediately after his deceaſe, to the rector for the time being, and his ſucceſſors for ever, a very good houſe and garden; and a good houſe to the pariſh clerk, and his ſucceſſors for ever. He alſo gave the intereſt of 500*l.* to be paid to the rector (except 20*s.* to the ſexton) for reading divine ſervice every Sunday morning in this church.

Part of this pariſh is without the city, very ſeparately diſperſed, and is called Barton St. Michael, to diſtinguiſh it from that part which is within the liberties of the city.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 12	females 11	males 11	females 10
1760	— 10	— 9	— 10	— 12
1761	— 9	— 12	— 8	— 13
1762	— 10	— 10	— 7	— 14
1763	— 11	— 11	— 8	— 3
1764	— 9	— 10	— 9	— 13
1765	— 9	— 6	— 19	— 15
1766	— 13	— 13	— 9	— 15
1767	— 9	— 12	— 10	— 7
1768	— 10	— 15	— 7	— 4
1769	— 9	— 8	— 9	— 10
	Total — 228		Total — 223	

The number of houſholds in this pariſh in the year 1562, was 106; about 1712, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 105 houſes and near 600 inhabitants; in 1743 there were 137 houſholds, and 605 inhabitants.

St. NICHOLAS's.

THE church ſtands on the north ſide in the Weſt-gate ſtreet. It conſiſts of a handſome nave, with an aile on each ſide of it, and a veſtry at the eaſt end of the north aile. At the weſt end of the nave is a lofty ſpire with ſix bells, beſide a ſaint's-bell. On the ſpire is a mural coronet, whence it has been conjectured, that the church was built by king John, who had been earl of Glouceſter. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, biſhop of the city of Myra, in Lycia.

The advowſon of the church was granted to Nicholas Ragnel, in the fourth year of the reign of king John; and William Coxnell held it as incumbent 5° H. 3. for the repairing of the Weſt-bridge.

King

King Henry the Third, at the requeſt of his queen, gave it to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the 13th year of his reign; and pope Gregory, (perhaps the 11th of that name, 'tho it be not expreſſly ſaid which of them) by his bull, confirmed it to the hoſpital; but recites that it was given by a biſhop of Worceſter, with the conſent of his chapter.

After the diſſolution, it was granted with the ſaid hoſpital, by queen Elizabeth, to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, ſubject to a penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* granted out of it to the dean and chapter, by their charter of foundation, being part of the revenues of the late diſſolved abbey there.

This church was valued at 40 marks 19° E. 1. but the clear yearly value of it, in tythes and oblations, 26° H. 8. was 9*l.* 18*s.* The certificate runs thus: *Eccleſia Sancti Nicholai Glouc. valet clare in decimis et oblationibus per annum, ultra* 2*s. per annum ſolutos epiſcopo Wigorniæ,* 6*s.* 8*d. pro procuratione archidiaconi Glouc.* 13*s.* 4*d. pro viſitatione epiſcopi Glouc. juxta ratam cujuſlibet tertii anni* 40*s. et* 104*s. ſingulis diebus dominicis per totum annum inter pauperes et mulieres dicti hoſpitalis* [St. Bartholomei] *diſtribut. ratione appropriationis dictæ eccleſiæ ex fundatione Henrici* 3. *nuper regis Angliæ,* 9*l.* 18*s.* The voluntary contributions are worth about 50*l.* a year. This living has been twice choſen by lot to be augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and was returned. There is no parſonage-houſe, but the miniſter has a lodging in Bartholomew hoſpital.

The church of the Holy Trinity was united to this, by an ordinance of parliament in 1648, and an annuity of 80*l.* annexed to the curacy, with one of the prebendal houſes; the incumbent to pay firſt fruits and tenths after the rate of 8*l.* a year. But the pariſhes are now diſtinct.

There were in this church the following particulars: 1. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary. 2. Another chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, at which a light was provided for William Sanford and Owen Windſor, by the prior of St. Bartholomew's. This William Sanford, about the middle of the reign of Henry the 3d, gave to that hoſpital all his lands and poſſeſſions in and about the town of Glouceſter, for the honourable maintenance of a ſecular prieſt, to officiate daily in this church, and for providing 2*s.* weekly to be given to the poor of the hoſpital. The prieſt to have 20*s.* a year to buy him cloathes, and to receive his victuals and have his lodging in the hoſpital more honourable than any of the brethren, next to the prior. 3. A chantry for one prieſt, founded by the will of Thomas of Glouceſter, dated May 18, 1446. 4. An altar dedicated to St. Thomas, at which the prior, or one of the brethren of the ſaid hoſpital, officiated for the ſouls of Sanford and Windſor; and a light burning for them from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſetting, at the high altar; and another taper burning before the croſs. 5. An obit on December 28, in memory of William Francomb, and Alice his wife, for which the ſaid Alice gave certain lands in 1491. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the rent of the land was detained by the crown; but the churchwardens have received 6*s.* 8*d.* a year ever ſince on that account.

Incumbents.

Hugh Fiſhpoole, ſometime a chantry-prieſt of St. John's ſervice in St. Michael's, was curate at his death.

John Henbury occurs in 1562.

Richard Warret, or Warrint, a minor canon, 1569.

William Preſton, 1583.

Henry Aiſgill, M. A. 1587, one of the prebendaries.

Giles Randle, 1587.

John Ward, 1594, afterwards rector of Farmington.

Francis Arnold occurs Dec. 31, in the ſame year.

Elias Wrench, B. A. 1597, afterwards a prebendary.

Evan Vaughan, B. A. 1609.

Thomas Prior, M. A. 1613, one of the prebendaries.

John Workman, 1622. On his tomb in the churchyard is this inſcription:—In Memory of that pious worthy divine, Mr. John Workman, once miniſter of this Pariſh, who was buried the 12th of January, 1640, aged 50.

John Foordham occurs in 1628.

John Holford occurs in 1634. He lies buried in the chancel, and on the ſtone is a memorial for him, his wife and ſeveral relations. Over the firſt pillar on the north ſide of the church, above the pulpit, upon a table is the following inſcription: To the happy memory of John Holford, ſometime miniſter of this Pariſh, who died Auguſt 17, 1653.

Quid loquar, aut quorſum Lachrimæ, nec Carmina poſſunt
Sat dare pro meritis, Ter venerande. Vale.

John Allibond, M. A. 1635.

Help-on-high Fox, M. A. was elected June 12, 1645. The corporation of Glouceſter patron.

Thomas Singleton, 1679.

John Hilton, 1686, afterwards vicar of Stonehouſe.

Benjamin Newton, M. A. 1708.

Samuel Gwinnet, LL B. 1735, who is the preſent curate.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Amongſt many others, here are monuments for

Nicholas Sankey, eſq; who died in 1589.

John Walton, alderman, who died in 1626.

Walter Taynton, mercer, who died in 1646.

Robert Holford, who died in 1654.

William Window, gent. who died in 1659.

Jaſper Clutterbuck, who died in 1659.

Robert Tuther, once mayor, who died in 1660,

William Singleton, eſq; twice mayor, and member of parliament for the city, who died in 1667.

John Deighton, who died in 1676.

Thomas Lugg, alderman, who died in 1679.

John James Belveze, late French advocate at Montaubon in France, who died in 1708.

Richard Maſſinger, once ſheriff, who died 1721.

Richard Green, who died in 1729.

Thomas Ludlow, who died in 1734.

Benefactions.

Thomas Gutter, alias White, gave three houſes and a garden for the ſupport of the ſervice of the altar.

Alderman John Thorn, in 1617, gave 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly for a ſermon on Aſhwedneſday, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor.

John Window gave 50*s.* yearly, to be given in coals to the poor.

William Window gave 2*s.* a week to buy bread, and 20*s.* a year for a ſermon on St. John's day.

Thomas

Thomas Singleton, of the city of London, mercer, in 1656, gave 5*l.* for the repair of the church, and 3*l.* to the poor, and 20*s.* a year for a ſermon on Good Friday.

Alderman John Woodward gave two houſes for a term of years.

Daniel Lyſons gave 2*l.* a year for bread.

Elizabeth Morris gave 50*l.* the intereſt whereof to be diſtributed among twenty houſekeepers.

Mrs. Weaver gave the intereſt of 100*l.* for five widows.

Richard Green gave the intereſt of 50*l.* to be diſtributed in bread.

Thomas Whithenbury, in 1722, gave a piece of garden-ground to provide 40*s.* for bread, and 10*s.* for a ſermon yearly.

Thomas Mee, in 1722, gave 50*l.*

Joſeph Reeve gave 85*l.*

William Liſle gave 25*l.* a year. He is buried in the cathedral; ſee his memorial p. 176.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
	males	females	males	females
1759	28	28	19	12
1760	26	24	40	27
1761	22	21	27	34
1762	24	23	12	24
1763	20	28	24	20
1764	22	29	20	34
1765	25	19	32	50
1766	16	25	25	38
1767	33	18	36	38
1768	18	24	29	23
1769	27	29	37	25
	Total — 529		Total — 626	

There were 146 houſholders in this pariſh in the year 1562. Sir Robert Atkyns's account about the year 1710, is 196 houſes, and about 1000 inhabitants; but in the year 1743 there were 282 houſes, and 1309 inhabitants.

To the Royal Aid, in 1692,	£.	248 :	0 : 0
Poll tax, in 1694,	——	90 :	7 : 0
Land tax, in 1694,	—	341 :	6 : 0
The ſame, in 1770, at 3*s.*		274 :	13 : 0

In the year 1770, this pariſh paid quarterly 52*l.* 10*s.* to the workhouſe, and 24*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* towards lamps.

In this pariſh is

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

This hoſpital is ſituate between the bridges on the north ſide of the weſt-gate ſtreet. In an inquiſition taken upon oath before William the prior of Lanthony, and William de Chiltenham, 30° E. 3. it is ſaid to owe its original to William Myparty, a burgeſs of Glouceſter; who, when Nicholas Walred, clerk, began to build the weſt bridge, in the reign of king H. 2. gave him a piece of land, whereon the hoſpital now ſtands, built a houſe upon it for the convenience of Walred and his workmen, and retiring to them himſelf, with ſeveral other perſons of both ſexes, they all lived there together, in hermitical habit, under the government of a prieſt, upon the charity of well diſpoſed perſons. But king H. 3. on the twenty ſixth of June, in the thirteenth year of his reign, being at Glouceſter, gave them the church of St. Nicholas; and from that time the houſe was called the *Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew the apoſtle*. Soon after, the ſame king, upon their petition, granted them liberty to chooſe a prior; and on the 12th of September, in the forty ninth year of his reign, gave them ſixteen ells of land in length, and five in breadth, to be taken out of the ſtreet, for the enlargement of their chancel.

Leland ſays this hoſpital was founded by one of the biſhops of Worceſter, but by which of them is not known. Others attribute it to Boſil, the firſt biſhop of that ſee. However that be, it was found upon the inquiſition mentioned at the beginning of this account, that after St. Nicholas's was granted to the hoſpital, the biſhop of Worceſter claimed a right of viſiting it. According to biſhop Tanner, king E. 3. order'd the ſtate of this hoſpital to be ſurvey'd; and we learn from Mr. Prynne, in his *Animadverſions on Coke's Inſtitutes*, that king R. 2. iſſued out a commiſſion for viſiting it. But on the nineteenth day of November, 9° H. 4. the king granted the prior and brethren a new charter, which is now in the cuſtody of the corporation, and the tranſlation of it may be ſeen in the Appendix. N°. 12.

The hoſpital conſiſted of a maſter, or prior, or guardian, and three fellows, beſides the poor people. Andrew Whitmay the maſter, John Henbury, John Harsfield, and Henry or Harry Francum, the three brethren, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, Sept. 4, 1534.

There was formerly a chapel in this hoſpital, dedicated to St. Urſula. A chantry in Newent church-yard, dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, belonged alſo to this hoſpital, 'till its diſſolution.

In the fifth year of king Henry the ſeventh, this hoſpital was valued at 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* About the time of its diſſolution, the accounts are exceedingly various. The profits were computed at 33*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* clear of all repriſals 26° H. 8. The next year the whole rent was ſaid to be 74*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* and the clear income 44*l.* 7*s.* 2*d. ob.* which was increaſed the year afterwards to 65*l.* 7*s.* 8*d. ob.*

The commiſſioners appointed 37° H. 8. certified, that this hoſpital was founded for a maſter, who was to have a ſalary of 20*l.* 5*s.* 5*d. q.* for five prieſts, [perhaps the three brethren and two others to officiate here and at St. Nicholas's] whoſe ſalary was 29*l.* for thirty two poor people, who receive 30*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* and for finding a lamp and two tapers in the above church, at the yearly expence of 14*s.* 6*d.* Beſides the above payments, there were 6*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* for out rents; 4*l.* 8*s.* 8*d. ob.* for tenths; 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* ſynodals and pentecoſtals for the churches belonging to it; and

2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for fees. The value of the ornaments, plate, goods, &c. then belonging to it was 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The commiſſioners, 1° E. 6. certified, that the clear yearly value was 25*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* and that the ſeveral poſſeſſions of the poor people belonging to the hoſpital were worth 25*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* I ſuppoſe before the outgoings were deducted. And that valuation being approved, 9 February, 3° E. 6. the maſters were to pay firſt fruits to the crown accordingly for it. In archbiſhop Sancroft's MS. Valor. it is 25*l.* 6*s.* 3*d. toto*, 4*l.* 10*s.* 11*d. ob. clare.* Thirty-four poor perſons were then in the hoſpital. The full income of the lands belonging to it was 78*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* when it was granted from the crown.

By the intereſt of Mr. Pates, recorder of the city, queen Elizabeth, by letters patents, dated July 14, *regni* 6° granted this hoſpital to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, with the patronage of the office of maſter, &c. when the ſame ſhould become void by the death of John Man, eſq; and alſo the revenues of it, for the maintenance of a miniſter, a phyſician, a ſurgeon, and forty poor people. This grant was obtained on condition that the mayor, &c. would releaſe an antient annual penſion of 9*l.* 2*s.* paid by the crown to the hoſpital, which was done on the 17th of the ſame month. The mayor, &c. covenanted with the queen, that the whole clear yearly profits ſhould be expended in the manner mentioned.

The hoſpital was in a deplorable condition when it came into the hands of the corporation. The church was ruinous, and the houſe ſo decay'd, that they rebuilt twenty-one chambers, and were at great expences in other repairs.

Soon after the corporation obtained the grant of this hoſpital, they elected a preſident or provoſt, a treaſurer, two ſurveyors, two almoners, and two ſcrutineers yearly, as they now continue to do, to manage the affairs of this hoſpital, who have alſo the ſuperintendency over thoſe of St Margaret, and the Magdalen or king James's. The ſtatutes for their government were compoſed, it is ſaid, by archbiſhop Laud, about the year 1636.

The queen's grant has ſince been confirmed by act of parliament, which provides, that the biſhop of Glouceſter, or other ordinary of the dioceſe, ſhall freely viſit the hoſpital every third year to ſee if the above covenant be truly obſerved.

In Leland's time there were fifty-two poor perſons in the hoſpital; but 26° & 27° H. 8. there were only twenty-four. In Sternhold's and Man's maſterſhips were thirty-two, at four pence half penny or three farthings a week. Soon after the grant, it was increaſed to ſix-pence each. In the time of king Charles the firſt, it came to two ſhillings each, and then from time to time, additional chambers were added, ſo that at preſent there are twenty-ſix men and thirty women in ſo many chambers, who receive two ſhillings and ſix-pence each weekly.

I have a large folio book of abſtracts from the original grants to this hoſpital, which exhibits the names of near a hundred benefactors to it.

Priors or Maſters.

Adam Garon, or de Garne, was the firſt prior or maſter. About the time of his government, Oſbert Giffard gave lands in Brimpsfield for the maintenance of a chaplain, to officiate for himſelf and anceſtors. A perpetual chaplain was appointed for Philip and Margery Apothecary. And Adam de Ardern gave a certain ſum of money for eſtabliſhing a chantry in the hoſpital.

John de Monumeta occurs in the reign of H. 3.

Adam Reyner.

John de Boſco.

William Abenhalle, or Abbehal occurs *temp.* E. 1.

John de Wode.

John de Oke, del Oks, or de Oka, occurs 29 E. 1. In 1318, a perpetual anniverſary was erected here for John Thormerton. This prior dying in 1326,

John de Bykenor was advanced to the priorſhip.

Nicholas Hardewyke occurs 5°, & 28° E. 3. William de Bohun earl of Northampton, July 15, 17° E. 3. gave to him and the hoſpital the advowſon of the church of Newnham, and chapel of Little Dean, *co. Glouc.* And in 1374, a perpetual chantry was erected here for Ralph Baron.

Walter Gibbes occurs 36° E. 3.

John Bilmulle ſucceeding, occurs 12° & 21° R. 2.

John Prentys ſucceeded. He reſigned in 1401, whereupon

John Arundel was elected the ſame year.

Thomas Carpenter occurs 1°, & 6°. H. 5.

William Wirceſtre occurs 2° H. 6. upon whoſe reſignation,

Stephen Myle ſucceeded Mar. 8. 1425, and dying 1454,

William Sobbrory, called alſo John Sodbury, alias Holwey, was elected.

John Haſſefeld was advanced July 12, 1476. He had a diſpute with the prior of Lanthony about ten loaves which that priory had engaged to furniſh every day to the poor people of this hoſpital, in conſideration of 220 marks given to the ſaid priory, upon that condition, by Richard the prieſt of Heytherleia, about the time of king H. 3. and which the priory had refuſed or neglected to furniſh. The biſhop of Worceſter made a definitive ſentence for the hoſpital againſt the priory Aug. 18, 1477; but the latter often failed in performance, and the prior and convent were ſeveral times ſummoned and cited before different authorities, particularly 4° H. 7. by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to ſhew cauſe why they did not perform their covenant with Richard de Hatherley.

Richard Baker occurs 8°. & 11° H. 7.

Thomas Aphowel occurs 14° H. 7. About the time of his government, one Pauncefote is ſaid to have been a great benefactor. He was buried in the chapel of the hoſpital. The raiſed tomb, under an arch between the church and the little ſouth aile, was probably erected for him.

Andrew Whitmay, ſuppoſed to be born at Wheatenhurſt, occurs as prior 4° H. 8. He raiſed the houſe, ſubject before to the frequent inundations of the Severn, and built a handſome lodging for himſelf, in the windows of which the initial letters of his name are ſtill remaining. He was archdeacon of St. David's, and a ſuffragan biſhop of the dioceſe of Worceſter. He ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and held the government of the hoſpital till his death, about 1546.

Thomas Sternhold, eſq; groom of the king's wardrobe, had the maſterſhip conferred upon him Sept. 25, 1° E. 6. for from the time of the diſſolution the title of prior ceaſed.

John Man, eſq; was preſented to it Oct. 29, 3° E. 6. Upon queen Elizabeth's grant of the reverſion of this office to the corporation, he reſigned it to them, who paid him a penſion of 38*l.* a year. He was inſtituted to the deanery of this cathedral, and died 1568. See Deans.

Many lands and poſſeſſions in this city, and the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, belong to this hoſpital. Among others are, the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas; the perpetual curacy of Newnham; the perpetual curacy of Little Dean; the rectory of Kemmerton, given by biſhop Goodman, all in this county; and thirty pounds a year paid out of the improved rent of Bentham-farm, given to the corporation by Lilly Cook; ſo that the whole revenues of the hoſpital, according to biſhop Tanner, are about 500*l.* a year.

No

No perſon can be admitted into this, nor the hoſpitals of St. Margaret, and Mary Magdalen, under the age of fifty two years, unleſs on account of ſome irrecoverable infirmity. The governors hold a court, at leaſt once a month, for theſe hoſpitals, at which all the poor people attend.

St. OWEN's.

THE church, which ſtood on the weſt ſide, a little without the South-gate, was burnt down by the citizens, with the reſt of the ſuburbs, at the ſiege, after the meſſengers from the city had returned their anſwer to the king's ſummons, on the tenth of Auguſt, 1643. It was founded by Walter the conſtable of Glouceſter, and dedicated, and made parochial, by epiſcopal authority.

In the year 1137, earl Milo gave it and its appurtenances to the priory of Lanthony. The appurtenances were, a chapel within the caſtle; a ſmall piece of land upon the bank of the Severn, to find a light to the ſaid chapel; all the offerings of the keepers of the tower of the caſtle, and the barons reſiding there; half the oblations of himſelf and family, if his chaplain was preſent, and the whole if abſent; St. Kyneburgh's chapel, and the whole parochial land of the conſtable of the caſtle, within the South-gate and without; and all the land which Roger de Tocheham and Richard the chaplain poſſeſſed within and without that gate. Earl Milo, at the ſame time, gave to the ſaid priory ſeveral rural churches or chapels, particularly Hempſted, Elmore, and Quedgly, and many other things expreſſly ſet down in earl Milo's charter to the priory of Lanthony.

When Walter de Cantelupe was biſhop of Worceſter, the value of the ſeveral particulars belonging to this vicarage, was as follows; the alterage, ſmall tythes, and other obventions of St. Owen's, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the alterage, &c. of Hechamſted, 60*s.* and other tythes 21*s.* *i. e.* 4*l.* 1*s.* the alterage and ſmall tythes of Quedreſſe [Quedgley] and other obventions, four marks, and tythe of other lands, 5*s.* 9*d.* in all 2*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* the ſmall tythes of Elmore, and other obventions, five marks, other tythes 6*s.* 7*d.* and tythes of villainage 20*s.* in all 4*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* So that one vill and three contiguous country cures, were ſerved for 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which the biſhop ratified at the appointment of the vicarage.

The vicar complaining afterwards, to the prior and convent of Worceſter, who were guardians of the ſpiritualties, that his vicarage was inſufficient, and that if he was obliged to live upon it, the prior and convent of Lanthony were bound, by an antient agreement, to build an *habitacle* for him; it was agreed, that the vicar ſhould have ſix marks of ſilver, three and a half of which to be expended *in building a houſe* at Heyamſtede, for the uſe of the vicarage of St. Owen's.

The vicarage was taxed at thirteen marks, 19° E. 1. The abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, had 20*s.* out of it; and in 1398, the pope appropriated it to the priory of Lanthony, which paid, by compoſition with the biſhop of Worceſter, a penſion of 3*s.* 4*d.* for all epiſcopal demands on account of this church, in which the prior and convent held their halimot court.

In this church were, 1. A gild dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, whereof Thomas Briſtol was the laſt incumbent. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof Richard Stanley, the laſt incumbent, upon its diſſolution, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* a year. Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, eſq; had a grant of ſeveral of the poſſeſſions belonging hereto, 2° E. 6. 3. An altar dedicated to St. Katherine. 4. The rood-light.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1646, this pariſh was united to St. Mary de Crypt; but that being null, they are now ſeparate, notwithſtanding the rector of St. Mary's pariſh performs parochial duties, as curate, to the pariſhioners of this. In the year 1740, biſhop Benſon procured 200*l.* of queen Anne's bounty to augment the vicarage. The church ſtood on or near the place whereon a new meeting-houſe was erected in 1730. This pariſh has one churchwarden and one overſeer.

For benefactions ſee St. Mary de Crypt.

The number of houſholds in 1562, was 93. Sir Robert Atkyns joins this pariſh with that of St. Mary de Crypt. In 1743, the exact number of houſholds was 65, of inhabitants 186. The baptiſms and burials are included in the account of thoſe of the laſt mentioned pariſh.

St. Owen's pays to the workhouſe quarterly 5*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and 2*l.* 14*s.* towards lamps.

In this pariſh are Kyneburgh's Hoſpital, and another charitable inſtitution, called Mr. Hill's Houſe. And firſt

Of KINEBURGH'S HOSPITAL.

We have already ſhewn that the chapel of St. Kyneburg, as an appurtenant to the church of St. Owen, was given by earl Milo to the priory of Lanthony, at its foundation. It ſtood on part of the town wall. Upon the diſſolution of Lanthony, this chapel was ſold by the crown to Thomas Bell, gent. Aug. 1, 34° H. 8. who being afterwards knighted, gave five tenements, which he built on part of the ſite of the old chapel, and another chamber at the weſt end of it, of antient building, with ſome lands belonging to the late diſſolved monaſteries in this county, for the maintenance of ſix poor people; and queen Elizabeth confirmed the donation in the forty-firſt year of her reign. In the year 1608, Mr. Thomas Hobbes gave 2*l.* a year; and Mrs. Margaret Norton gave the intereſt of 50*l.* to the poor people of this hoſpital, each of whom now receives 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and ſome money quarterly. The

government

government of this charity is veſted in the corporation.

A portion of the weſt part of the old chapel, given by the founder for the poor people to perform their public devotions in, was granted, in the year 1671, to the fraternity of cordwainers, for their common hall. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of it is a raiſed ſtone monument, whereon lies the effigy of a young lady, with a coronet on her head. The common tradition is, that it is the tomb of one Maud Kimbros, who is ſaid to have been drowned in a well on the north part of the chapel, where are viſible remains of a door, ſuppoſed to lead to that well.

Mr. Hill's Houſe, on the weſt ſide adjoining to the South-gate, was deſigned for an almſhouſe by the proprietor, who had been thrice mayor of the city; and by his will, beqeathed 80*l.* to erect a houſe for the habitation of ſix poor people of the ſouth ward, which has been ſince done by the corporation.

There were formerly ſeveral other almſhouſes belonging to the city. Mr. Pates's houſe, and alderman Thomas Semys's houſes occur in 1643. And it is ſaid that Mr. Richard Keylock erected two houſes for two poor people in St. John's pariſh. But probably they were not endowed with revenues to ſupport them, and ſo falling to decay, they are now undiſtinguiſhable.

TRINITY.

THE church of the Holy Trinity ſtood in the middle of the Weſt-gate-ſtreet, and conſiſted of one aile, with a beautiful tower at the weſt end of it.

It was antiently a rectory, but in the year 1391, it became a vicarage, and was appropriated to St. Peter's abbey. The appropriation of this vicarage, with it's chapel of St. Mary de Grace, was ratified and confirmed by the biſhop of Worceſter, Oct. 14, 1394, and afterwards by other authorities. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons. The vicarage was augmented by lot, and returned, in the year 1743.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1648, this pariſh was united to that of St. Nicholas, and the church granted to the corporation to be converted to a ſchool-houſe, which was done accordingly, the bells, ſeats, and other particulars, being removed to the chapel of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, to Teynton, St. Nicholas's, and other places. At the reſtoration, the ordinance was annulled, and the pariſh became diſtinct and ſeparate; but by a faculty, obtained in 1698, the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down, except part of the walls towards the weſt end, which, with ſome addition, were converted to a houſe for keeping the fire-engines, and other neceſſaries for the uſe of the city. The beautiful tower was alſo ſuffered to remain, becauſe, according to the notion of thoſe times, it was of public uſe as well as ornament to the city; and beneath it a conduit was erected in 1702. But how fluctuating and uncertain are all human affairs! In a few years afterwards, this beautiful tower, and the more beautiful high croſs, were conſidered as mere public nuiſances, and accordingly were taken down by virtue of an act of 23° G. 2. and the materials purchaſed and uſed in rebuilding the pariſh church of Upton upon Severn.

"The *ſite* of this church, Sir Robert Atkyns "obſerves, is turned into a *market*; but the mar-"ket is ſo well regulated, that it gives no diſ-"turbance to the many worthy magiſtrates of "this city who lye buried underneath."

In this church were the following particulars: 1. A chantry dedicated to the Holy Jeſus, whereof Matthew Walker, the laſt incumbent, upon its diſſolution, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* a year. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof George Cooper, the laſt incumbent, obtained an annuity of 4*l.* 3. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket; for the augmentation of which, and finding a chaplain to officiate at the altar there, for his own ſoul, and for the ſouls of all the faithful deceaſed, Thomas Pope gave certain lands, rents and reverſions, by his will dated Sept. 18, 1400.

A houſe in Gore-lane, given by Richard Pate, eſq; to Corpus Chriſti college, towards the maintenance of a ſchool and hoſpital at Cheltenham, was antiently called Trinity-college, where all the prieſts of this church inhabited.

Firſt fruits,	£. 9 : 0 : 0	Synodals, -	£. 0 : 1 : 0
Tenths, —	9 : 18 : 0	Pentecoſtals,	0 : 1 : 0
Procurations,	0 : 5 : 0		

Richard Morwood, one of the minor-canons, was inſtituted to the vicarage in 1617, and occurs in 1636. He was the laſt incumbent of this church, and was buried in the ſouth part of the tranſept of the cathedral, of which he was præcentor.

The miniſter of St. Nicholas now performs moſt of the parochial duties.

Benefactions.

Mr. Peach gave four houſes to four poor people, rent free.

Mr. Samuel Willet gave 10*l.* the intereſt of which to buy bread for the poor.

Mrs. Mary Broad gave 40*s.* *per ann.* for the ſame purpoſe.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 20*s.* *per ann.* for the ſame uſe.

The baptiſms and burials are included in thoſe of the pariſh of St. Nicholas.

The number of houſholds in this pariſh in 1562, was 60; about 1710, according to Sir Robert

Robert Atkyns, there were 134 houſes, and about 600 inhabitants; but in 1743, there were 119 houſholds, and 491 inhabitants.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	92	0	0
Poll Tax — 1694, —		43	13	0
Land Tax — 1694, -		121	4	0
The ſame — 1771, -		101	17	6

In 1770, this pariſh paid quarterly to the work-houſe 19*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* and 12*l.* 11*s.* towards lamps.

SUBURBS.

THE ſuburbs are not at preſent ſo large as they were before the ſiege, in the year 1643, when they were ſet on fire by the governor, and are ſaid, in the petition of the mayor and burgeſſes to parliament, for relief on that account, to have been a full third part of the city. They certified that two hundred forty and one houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, and out-buildings, were then burnt and deſtroyed; and it appears by good evidence, that they even exceeded that number.

The houſes joined on both ſides, almoſt all the way from without the lower North-gate to St. Margaret's hoſpital. On the weſt ſide were houſes from the gate to Feate-lane, which had ſeveral good buildings in it; and beyond that lane, and at the weſt end of it, were many others.

There was a ſtreet which led from the South-gate to Rignor's-ſtile; and without the gate were houſes on both ſides, called lower South-gate, and Sudbrook-ſtreet; on the weſt ſide were St. Owen's lane, and Severn-ſtreet. It is very certain that antiently there were houſes without the Weſt-gate alſo; but Leland in his *Itinerary* takes no notice of them.

Within the liberties of the city, but without the walls, which extended no farther than the four gates, (of which the upper North-gate was one) on the eaſt ſide is Fullbrook, running from Morin's mill, under the North-gate, through the antient abbey, to which it was given by king W. 1. and after confirmed by charter in ſeveral ſucceeding reigns. Many particulars concerning it are related in abbat Frouceſter's manuſcript.

Without the upper North-gate on the weſt ſide, was the caſtle of Croydon, ſtanding in Hairlane, otherwiſe Herlon, Harelane, and Boundlane, where the counteſs of Stafford had lands; and where was a houſe called Dunning's Place, belonging to the abbey.

The lower North-gate belongs to the mayor's porter. It ſtands on the ſouth bank of the brook Wyver, which begins at the poſtern, and runs beyond Alvingate into the Severn. All the land on each ſide of it, without the gate, has been called Neulond, or Newland, for many ages paſt, and extended nearly to St. Margaret's hoſpital.

At the north end of the lower North-gate-ſtreet ſtood Alvingate, which was frequently repaired by the corporation, and had a particular porter belonging to it. This was probably deſtroyed at the ſiege. Juſt without the gate was Kingeſham or Kingeſhome-ſtreet, which occurs in 1269. A little diſtant from the road, ſtood a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, and occurs in 1273. It was new built by Philip Monger, in 1454; and tho' long ſince demoliſhed, there is a houſe belonging to Bartholomew's hoſpital, built on the ſite of it, which is now called the Chapel Houſe.

The place called Le Hurſt in antient writings, was very probably a wood, about the time of the conqueſt, as the name ſignifies. It extended from Hairlane before-mentioned, to

Bridelane, called alſo Farther Harelane; and reached to the eaſt corner of Wood-garden, and near Hangman's-pits, oppoſite to the wall of the cathedral, next the orchard belonging to the prebendary of the third ſtall.

Watering-ſtreet, or Water-ſtreet, commonly called Katherine-ſtreet, was from

St. Oſwald's-ſtreet, which was directly oppoſite to the church of that name.

The White Friery is now intirely demoliſhed. The ground on which it ſtood is ſtill called the Frier's-ground.

Featlane, Feetlane, Feytlane, or Featlone, is now alſo deſtroy'd. It ſtood northward of the above, and the archbiſhop of York had tenements in it: Lady-croft, or Lendy-croft, which occurs in the reigns of H. 3. E. 1. and E. 2. was very near it.

Brook-ſtreet, juſt without the poſtern-gate, extended to Morin's mill, given by John de Thormerton to the abbey 11° E. 2. which enjoy'd it 'till the diſſolution. Afterwards Sir Thomas Bell being poſſeſſed of it, gave it with other things for the maintenance of Kimbro's hoſpital. The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet is in the pariſh of St. Michael, the north ſide is in that of St. Katherine. It was deſtroyed at the ſiege, but ſome few of the houſes have been ſince rebuilt.

Leland in his *Itinerary*, ſpeaking of Glouceſter, obſerves, *that there were divers pretty ſtreets that now be clean decay'd, as St. Bride's-ſtreet, and Silver-girdle-ſtreet.* Several others occur in antient records, that have been long ſince deſtroy'd. Antiently the town extended northwards and ſouthwards, with few buildings on the eaſtern and weſtern ſides. The more noble part of it ſtood where now the Kingſholm houſe is. It had handſome, ſpacious ſtreets of the following names: White-ſtreet gave entrance into the town from the London road, thro' Pedmark's field; King's-ſtreet led from Kingſholm to Glouceſter; Queen-ſtreet, Silver-ſtreet, Long-ſtreet, towards Longford; Milk-ſtreet; Caſtle-ſtreet, which led from the Old-Bear to the caſtle. Beſides theſe, there were ſome others of leſs note. Many of theſe ſtreets were very ſubject to floods from the

Severn, which made the inhabitants deſert them by degrees, to build on a higher and more ſecure ſituation.

Without the Eaſt-gate, Barton-ſtreet extended, with houſes joining almoſt all the way on both ſides, to a place called the World's-end; and on the north ſide of it, near the gate, were many houſes along Gawdy-green. Part of it is within the liberties of the city, and part not. All within the liberties is in the pariſh of St. Michael; and what is beyond them, lies in the pariſhes of St. Michael, and St. Mary de Load. In the reign of king E. 1. there was, in the north part of this ſtreet, a place called the King's ditch, and Law-day ditch, intended perhaps to ſeparate the liberties of the town from the county.

There were antiently two diſtinct manors here, King's-barton and Abbat's-barton. The firſt was ſo called, becauſe it was a farm in the king's hands, to ſubſiſt the caſtle of Glouceſter. It was a conſiderable manor, of which *Domeſday book* gives the following account:

'In Bertune king Edward had nine hides, of 'which ſeven were in demean. And there were 'three plow tillages, and fourteen villeins, and 'ten bordars, with nine plow tillages. There 'were ſeven *ſervi*. Two free men held two hides 'of this manor, and have there nine plow tillages. 'They cannot ſeparate themſelves nor the land 'from the manor. There is a mill of 4*s*. [value] 'King William's bailiff [*prepoſitus*] added eight 'bordars, two mills, and one plow tillage. In 'king Edward's reign it paid 9*l*. 5*s*. and 3000 'loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20*l*. 20 cows, '20 hogs, and 16*s*. in lieu of the bread.

'Ældred the archbiſhop claimed Brewere, one 'member of this manor. There are three yard 'lands and three men. Milo Criſpin holds it.

'Optune, another member, Aluui the ſheriff 'claimed. There is one hide of land and four 'men. Hunfridus holds it.

'The ſame Aluui claimed Merwen, a third 'member. There are three yard lands. Nigellus 'the phyſician holds it.

This manor continued in the crown 'till 2 H. 3. when Jeoffry Lucy was ſeized of it. Robert le Savage was ſeized of Barton-court 45° H. 3. Walter Wither held it 54° H. 3. John Muſgroſs was ſeized of this place 3° E. 1. Ralph de Waleſworth held it 8° E. 1. The rent of the caſtle, and the Bertone and Tyne of Glouceſter, which was 110*l*. a year, was ſettled on queen Margaret, in part of her dower, 27° E. 1.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Berton and of ſix plow tillages, in the 17th year of the reign of king Edward the third, who, two years afterwards, by his charter dated June 25, granted to the abbey this manor with its appurtenances, and a pool at Minſterworth, a moiety of the pool at Dunye, with its appurtenances, and the privilege of having twigs out of the foreſt of Dean to repair the pool, in fee for ever. The abbey to pay 48*l*. *per ann*. into the king's exchequer, for the advowſon of the church of Wyrardeſbury, in the county of Bucks; but to be diſcharged, out of the ſaid 48*l*. of a penſion of 5*l*. a year, which they uſed to pay to that church. This charter was confirmed by king Richard the ſecond.

But Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was ſeized of the manor of King's-Barton 3° H. 6.

Robert Maell, and Cicely his wife, were ſeized of a mill, and of one acre and a half of arable land, and two acres of meadow in Barton near Glouceſter.

There was a houſe in the South-gate-ſtreet, which, in a leaſe from the priory of Lanthony, dated March 27, 47° E. 3. is ſaid to be in the liberty of the King's Barton.

Abbat's Barton was ſo called, becauſe it belonged to St. Peter's abbey. Aldred, under-king of the Wicces, gave an hundred hides to this monaſtery, when Eva was abbeſs. In *Domeſday book* it is ſaid,

'In the time of king Edward, Saint Peter of 'Gloweceſtre held Bertune, in Dudeſtanes hun-'dred, with its adjacent members, Berneuude, 'Tuffelege, Mereuuent. There are twenty-two 'hides, leſs one yard land. In demean nine plow 'tillages, and forty-two villeins, and twenty-one 'bordars, with forty-five plow tillages. There 'are twelve *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s*. and 120 acres 'of meadow, and a wood five furlongs long and 'three broad. It was worth 8*l*. and is now 'worth 24*l*. This manor was always exempt 'from geld, and from all royal ſervice".

It has been already ſhewn, under the account of abbat Hameline, that archbiſhop Aldred took this manor, and ſome other eſtates from the monaſtery, to repay himſelf the great expences he had been at in rebuilding the abbey, and that afterwards they were reſtored by his ſucceſſor; from which time this manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey 'till its diſſolution; when it came to the crown. A leaſe of the ſite of it, with ſeveral lands belonging to it, was granted 31° H. 8. for twenty-one years, to John Ap-Rice, at the yearly rent of 14*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. And the reverſions of all theſe, and many other lands here and elſewhere, were ſold to the city* on the 11th of September, in the 34th year of the ſame reign. But the crown reſumed its claim, for the manor of Barton Abbat's was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of Sir Adrian Forteſcue, and to his heirs male, 5° Mariæ. And according to Sir Robert Atkyns, it did again *belong* to the crown, in the year 1608. But it is now the property of the corporation of the city of Glouceſter.

* Civ.

Lands

Lands in Barton Abbat's, and the firſt feeding of the meadow called Pully-mead, and the tythes of the ſame, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32° H. 8.

A portion of tythes in St. Mary de Load, in Barton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to the chapter of Glouceſter, 33° H. 8. And other tythes in Barton Abbat's, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald, were granted to John Fernham 22° Eliz.

The bord-lands, parcel of the manor of Barton-Abbat's, and other lands in the ſame manor, were granted in truſt, to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35° H. 8. And Robert Thornhill and Leonard Warcop had a grant of other lands there 38° H. 8.

Here is a fair on the 28th day of September, which uſed to be ſo famous for large quantities of cheeſe, as to ſet the price of that article for the whole year, in all the neighbouring parts; but ſince the factors [b] have made a practice of buying it up at the dairy-houſes, all the cheeſe-fairs and markets in this country are ſunk to nothing; and that neceſſary article of proviſions advanced to more than double the price it bore about twenty or thirty years ſince.

The manors of King's-barton and Abbat's-barton, by a long unity of poſſeſſion, are ſo confuſed with each other, as not to be every where diſtinguiſhed.

King James the firſt, in the 8th year of his reign, granted the hundreds of Dudſton [c] and King's-barton to Sir William Cook, knight, for twenty-one years. The next year, the ſame king granted them for ever to George and Thomas Whitmore, and —— Whitmore, eſq; of Slaughter, ſon of general Whitmore, who died in the year 1771, is the preſent proprietor of them.

The places in the hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton are ſet down p. 41, of which the following owe ſuit and ſervice to the court-leet of King's-barton. The hamlet of St. Michael, Barton-ſtreet, Upton St. Leonard, Pitchcombe, Hareſcombe, South-gate and Woolſtrop, Saintburſt, Twigworth, Matſon, and Kingſholm.

In the year 1770, when the land-tax was at 3*s.* in the pound, Barton St. Michael paid 27*l.* 9*s.* Barton St. Mary 113*l.* 14*s.*

[b] The modern cheeſe-factor is a dealer on his own ſtock, and at his own riſque; it is therefore an abuſe of the term to call him factor. He buys whole dairies together, which are carried from the farm-houſes to his warehouſe, and not a cheeſe of them appears in the market, except what he rejects on account of ſome imperfection. The dairy-man ſells none of his beſt cheeſe from the dealer, unleſs he be tempted by an extravagant price, or induced by ſome particular circumſtance or connexion. Some factors are either in actual poſſeſſion, or in aſſurance of forty or fifty dairies each; how then can it be difficult to account, even in a time of plenty, for the exorbitant price of cheeſe?

Our forefathers were of opinion that commerce in the great neceſſaries of life ſhould be reſtrained, and provided laws to prevent a monopoly of them; but we have lately experienced the inſufficiency of thoſe laws. If it be neceſſary in large cities and towns, that cheeſe-mongers be provided with a ſufficient ſtock for the inhabitants of ſuch places; yet no perſon I believe, will think it equally neceſſary that the whole produce of the dairy be drawn into the dealers warehouſes, or ſhut up in the cheeſe-lofts, in order at length to paſs through their hands to the conſumers. I inſiſt not that the cheeſe-factor and meal-man are unlawful dealers; but it is an error in the police to ſuffer them to conduct their buſineſs after the preſent method.

[c] It is not abſolutely certain where Dudſton lay; but it was probably without the lower North-gate, beyond the Newland. It was alſo called Dudeſtan, Dodeſtan, &c. perhaps from the Saxon words *Dyd* dead, and *Stan* ſtone. It might be the common burying place in the time of the Romans. Bertachia, from *Bergenne* a grave, is mentioned in antient writings, in the reign of E. 2. and might lie adjacent to Dudſton.

OF THE

PARISHES

IN

Glouceſterſhire.

ABBENHALL.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, full of little hills and dingles, within the hundred of St. Briavel's; twelve ſtatute miles weſt from Glouceſter, and three north from Newnham. It is bounded on the north-weſt by Mitchel Dean, on the ſouth-eaſt by Flaxley, with Blaiſdon to the north-eaſtward, and Little Dean to the weſtward of it.

The abbat of Flaxley had antiently a houſe here, whence the place obtained the name of Abbenhall. It was not particularly ſpecified in *Domeſday-book*, when the general ſurvey was made; and as late as the ninth year of king Edward the Firſt, the ſheriff, in his account of all the vills in the county of Glouceſter, returned Mitchel Deane, Parva Deane, and Abbenhalle as one vill.

The ſtones in this pariſh are of a ruſty colour, with ſhining particles of iron in their compoſition. The greateſt part of the land is paſturage, with a conſiderable portion of commonable places, over-run with fern and buſhes.

There is a place called Gun's Mills, where was formerly an iron furnace, but the machinery is now converted to the uſe of a paper-mill, which is driven by a fine ſpring of water riſing out of a rock in the foreſt, on the ſide of a hill juſt above the mill. The foreſt is extraparochial, wherefore I ſhall take notice of the ſpring in this place. It is called St. Anthony's Well. At the head, the water runs into a ſquare baſon (with ſteps on one ſide) made for the purpoſe of bathing. I have been told by people of credit and judgment in the neighbourhood, that bathing in this water is an infallible cure for the itch, and other cutaneous diſorders; and a gentleman of Little Dean aſſured me, that his dogs were cured of the mange by being thrown into it two or three times. The water is extremely cold; but whether on that account only it is capable of producing thoſe ſalutary effects, I ſhall not determine.

Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq; has a good houſe here, called the Wilderneſs, ſituate on the brow of a hill, which gives it a very extenſive proſpect.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The manor of Abbenhall belonged antiently to a family who took their name from this place. John de Abbenhalle was poſſeſſed of it when the ſheriff made his return to the king's writ 9 E. 1. Ralph de Abbenhall died ſeized of it in the 29th year of the ſame reign. John his ſon and heir died ſeized of the manor, and of the advowſon of the church, 10 E. 2. Reginald his ſon and next heir died ſeized of this manor 15 E. 3. Sir Ralph de Abbenhall, ſon of Reginald, died ſeized of it, and of the cuſtody of a wood in the foreſt of

Death 21 E. 3. since whose time I find no more of this name here. It is probable that the heiress of this family married into that of the Talbots, for they quarter the arms of Abbenhall, *viz. Or, a fess gules*, and had at that time great estates in the neighbourhood.

The Grenders were the next possessors of this estate; John Grender was seized thereof 5 H. 4. in which year, and also in the last of that reign, he was high sheriff of this county. Robert his son died seized of this manor 26 H. 6. leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, married to John Tiptot earl of Worcester, who, after the death of his wife, held this estate by the courtesy of England during his life. He was a firm adherent to the house of York, and on the restoration of king Henry the Sixth, lost his head on Tower-hill, and was buried in the Black Friers, London. He left no issue, wherefore the manor descended to John Grender, *alias* Greyndour, the next heir to the preceding Robert.

—— Walwyn (son of William Walwyn, who had been high sheriff of Gloucestershire 10 H. 4.) married the daughter and heiress of the last-mentioned John Grender, by whom he had the manor of Abbenhall, which descended to his son William Walwyn.

Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, married Alice, daughter and heiress of William Walwyn, with whom he had this estate. Sir Christopher Baynham, their son and heir, died seized of it 32 H. 8. His son, sir George Baynham, died seized thereof 38 H. 8. whose son Christopher had livery of this manor 3 E. 6. His son Thomas had also livery thereof 23 Eliz. and continued seized of it 6 Jac.

Marshall Brydges, of Worcestershire, esq; related to the family of the lord Chandois, was lord of this manor in the year 1711, but John Howell, esq; is the present proprietor.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that Margaret the widow of —— Huntley died seized of lands within this manor, and of a rent issuing out of Little Dean 49 E. 3. Robert Pyrke died seized of lands in Abbenhall 9 Car. and left Richard his son fifteen years old.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Forest deanery, worth about 70*l.* a year. John Howell, esq; is patron, and Mr. Hoskyns is the present incumbent.

There are thirty acres of glebe, and all the lands are subject to tithe; but there is no parsonage house, and even the place where it stood is forgotten.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, hath an aile on the south side, which was rebuilt in 1749, and a small tower at the west end, covered with tile.

First fruits	£. 6	6	8	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	16	6
Tenths	— 0	12	8	Pentecostals	0	1	4

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone of grey marble in the chancel, are memorials for Richard Pyrke, of Mitchel Dean, who died in 1609, and Johan his wife, daughter of John Aylway. And beneath are the effigies of Thomas and Robert their sons; and of Duncombe Pyrke, second son of Nathaniel Pyrke, esq; who died in 1725.

Against the north wall is a monument, with these arms, *Party per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a fess sable, charged with three mullets of the field.* 2. *Gules, a chevron between three estoiles Or.* And under, on a table of white marble, this inscription:

Near unto lies interred the Body of Nath. Pyrke of Michel-deane, Esq; who was descended of an ancient Family who had their chiefe Seat of Residence in this Neighbourhood ever since the Conquest. He married Mary the daughter of Duncombe Colchester, kn^t. and by her had issue three sons and two daughters. Thomas the eldest married Dorothy the daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, esq; Duncombe the second married Elizabeth the daughter of William Guillam of Longstone in the county of Hereford, esq; and Jane married Rowles Walter son and heir of Thomas Walter of Stapleton in the county of Glouc. esq; Nath. and Deborah died infants and *lies* interred near this place. He was a faithful subject to his prince, a good father to his children, charitable to the poor, and just in his dealings. He left behind him an inconsolable widdow, who erected this monument in remembrance of the tender and loving a husband. He died the 28th of October, 1715, in the sixtyeth Year of his Age.

Also in Memory of Deborah the Mother of the said Nath. Pyrke, and Wife of Thomas Pyrke, Esq; She was a pious good christian, and lies interred near this place. She died the 9th of February 1662. But Thomas Pyrke her Husband, and Father of the said Nath: lies buried in the Parish Church of Little Deane.

Also here lieth Dorothy the Daughter of Thomas Pyrke, esq; grand-daughter of the said Nath. She was buried Iune the 21st, 1715.

Also in Memory of Mary Pyrke, the Widow and Relict of the above-named Nathaniel Pyrke who departed this life the 22d of November Anno Dom. 1738. Ætatis 76. And of Nath^l. Son of Duncombe and of Elizabeth Pyrke who died January the 10th 1748, aged 31 Years.

Taxes					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	163	14	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	28	1	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	166	14	0
The same, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	50	0	0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of Gloucestershire, there were, according to him, 22 houses, and about 88 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, and burials 3. But examining the register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the whole number of baptisms was 24, and of burials 34. And that in the like period of time, beginning with the year 1760, the baptisms were 37, and the burials 21. The inhabitants were then about 158, from which the situation appears to be very healthy, and that the people are increasing.

ABSTON and WICK

Is a parish in the hundred of Pucklechurch, five miles west from Marshfield, seven south from Sodbury, seven east from Bristol, and seven north-west from Bath. It is bounded on the north by Puckle-

Pucklechurch, on the eaſt by Dointon and Cold Aſton, on the weſt by Siſton, and on the ſouth-eaſt by part of Somerſetſhire. The houſes lie chiefly under the weſt ſide of that ridge of hills which runs from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt through the county.

The great poſt and turnpike-road from London to Briſtol leads through Wick, and there is beſide, a turnpike-road from Bath, by the monument on Lanſdown, which communicates with the Briſtol road at this place.

Abſton is probably a contraction of *Abbat's-town*; for this manor formerly belonged to the abbat of Glaſtonbury. *Wick* ſignifies a *hamlet* dependent on a place of better note; for in antient grants and charters of townſhips, after the name, it commonly follows, *cum ſuis berwicis*, which favours the above conjecture.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of good paſture and meadow ground. Three diſtinct ſtreams, *i. e.* the Filtham, riſing in Pucklechurch; a brook from Dyrham, and another from Tog-hill, empty themſelves into the river Boyd; and in the ſtreet at Wick, the old bridge having lately been taken down, a more commodious one of four arches hath been erected in its room, at the charge of the commiſſioners of the Briſtol turnpikes.

Between this pariſh and that of Dointon, is a deep, narrow glyn, formed by rocks of a ſtupendous height, riſing almoſt perpendicularly from the bottom, where the river Boyd runs. On the Dointon ſide are large fortifications and intrenchments oppoſed by others on the ſide of the glyn, in this pariſh. The ſtone of the rocks I am ſpeaking of, is of a compact texture, of which the inhabitants burn great quantities into excellent white lime. And there is in the neighbourhood, a blue kind of ſtone, which makes a brown lime, that hardens under water, and anſwers the purpoſe of foreign terras.

They dig coal in this pariſh, and burn large quantities of it into coak, for making of malt, and other purpoſes. Here is alſo lead ore, but the proprietors have not hitherto raiſed enough of it to anſwer the working. Belemnites, aſtroites, and ſerpentine ſtones are likewiſe found here, and ſome of the rocks have a ſparry ſubſtance upon them, which ſir Robert Atkyns calls rock-diamonds; but this ſpar is not ſo beautifully brilliant as that commonly called Briſtol ſtones, found in the rocks about Clifton.

This village deſervedly ſtands one of the foremoſt in the neighbourhood on account of its antiquities, as well as its natural productions. Sir Robert Atkyns, in the four laſt lines of his account of it, mentions, "that great quantities of Roman or Britiſh brick have been dug up in an adjacent field, where appear alſo the extended ruins of conſiderable buildings".

Since the publication of ſir Robert Atkyns's Hiſtory, other antiquities have been found in a field called Beach, in the hamlet of Wick, by people at plough, in the year 1743, who turned up with the ſoil a quantity of brick, very hard and ponderous, and much ſuperior in fineneſs to what we now make. Mr. Haynes, the proprietor of the ground, cauſed the ſurface, for a conſiderable ſpace, to be laid open, and preſently found that theſe were parts of a brick pillar. There were three foundations of ſuch pillars ſtanding in a line, each twenty-one inches ſquare. The intervals were thirteen inches. The third pillar ſtood againſt the middle of an abutment, or foundation of rough ſtone-work, meaſuring five feet and a half in front, which being carried on in the ſame direction with the pillars, about twenty-two inches, then ſpread itſelf outwards on each ſide in a concave ſweep.

Between the pillars, in beds of mortar, were parts of ſeveral urns of fine red pottery, but of different ſhapes and dimenſions, ſome pieces of wood burnt to a coal, a crooked ſacrificing knife, about ſix inches long, and the jaw bone of a ſheep or goat. And ſome time afterwards, the capital, or head of a pillar of freeſtone, about two feet ſquare, with the cornice, was turned up by the plough in the ſame field. From theſe remains, and from a great number of Roman coins found there, which are in Mr. Haynes's poſſeſſion, there can be no doubt of this having been a Roman work. For as the Romans had poſſeſſed themſelves of Bath, to which they gave the name of *Aqua Solis*, where they formed a ſtation; and had alſo made incurſions and conqueſts on the other ſide of the Severn, in the country of the Silures, it was neceſſary to preſerve a free intercourſe between thoſe places. The route by land from *Aqua Solis* to the paſſage over the Severn, leading to that country, lay in a ſtraight line through this pariſh; and from theſe fields where the ruins were found, is a full view of the country towards the paſſage, or *Trajectus* of Antoninus. This therefore was a proper ſituation for a garriſon, by which intelligence might be communicated from one ſtation to another.

The late Mr. Richard Haynes, who was lord of the manor, and reſided here, contended very ſtrongly that this was the *Abone* of Antoninus, which he endeavoured to make out by ſuppoſing miſtakes in the diſtances, and that the ſtations are tranſpoſed in Antoninus's *Itinerary*. But he was certainly miſtaken, as may be ſeen under Lidney, where the ſubject of the *Abone* is diſcuſſed more at large.

There is a field in this pariſh called the *Cheſtles*, or *Caſtles*, where are three large ſtones about five feet high from the ground, drawn thither from the cliffs below, and placed upright pretty near together, in a triangular form. They are without inſcriptions, but one of them having been taken down, at the foot of it were found ſome old coins, a circumſtance more eſpecially denoting them to be monumental; but to what age or people they are to be attributed, is not eaſy to determine.

determine. It is ſuppoſed, however, that they were placed there after the time of the Romans, as a memorial for ſome chiefs who fell in battle in this part of the country; and their number, and nearneſs to Dyrham, an adjoining village, lead me to conjecture that they ſtand for the three Britiſh princes whom Ceaulin the Saxon ſlew in a bloody battle, as mentioned under that place, in the year 577. But what could induce Mr. Donn to call theſe *druidical* ſtones, in his accurate map of the environs of the city of Briſtol, is to me unaccountable, ſince neither hiſtory nor tradition favours that notion.

I muſt not omit to mention a memorable battle fought in the time of the civil war, on the 5th of July, 1643. Lord Hopton, prince Maurice, and the earl of Carnarvon drew up the king's forces upon Tog-hill, part of which is in this pariſh, to engage the parliament's forces on Lanſdown, under the command of ſir William Waller. The fight laſted from two in the afternoon 'till one the next morning, when the latter quitted the field, leaving lighted matches on the hedges to ſecure their retreat. But an accident prevented the king's army from improving the victory, for their powder blew up and wounded many officers, among whom was lord Hopton himſelf. Sir Bevil Grenvil was mortally wounded, which occaſioned the titles of earl of Bath and viſcount Lanſdown being conferred on his ſon, by king Charles the Second, after the reſtoration. That earl built the monument on Lanſdown, on which is an inſcription, now much obliterated, but it may be ſeen in lord Clarendon's hiſtory of that war, giving ſome particulars of this battle.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* the manor of Abſton and Wick is not diſtinguiſhed by any particular name, but included in the account of the large pariſh of Pucklechurch, to which it belonged, and which was then held by the abbey of Glaſtonbury, having been given to it by king Edward the Confeſſor. But when king Richard the Firſt was priſoner at Vienna, the emperor Leopold obliged him to annex that abbey to the ſee of Bath and Wells, and to give that biſhoprick to Savaricus the emperor's kinſman. And in the year 1205, the monks of Glaſtonbury quitted their right in the manors of Pucklechurch, Abſton, and Weſterleigh, and in the patronage of ſeveral churches, to that biſhoprick, upon condition that Joceline the biſhop would reſtore to them the election of their own abbat.

The ſucceſſive biſhops of Bath and Wells held Abſton and Wick, without interruption, above two hundred and fifty years; but the records ſhew, that Hugh Dennis levied a fine thereof 11 H. 7. However this manor belonged to the ſame biſhoprick 37 H. 8. when the king purchaſed it, together with the advowſon of the rectory, and Friers wood in Abſton, of William, then biſhop of Bath and Wells; and granted it the ſame year to John Wintour, with all rights of court leet, and court of the manor, which have been kept in uſe to this time from the poſſeſſion of the Wintour family, under the ſtile, as ſpecified in the court rolls, of the court leet and court of the manor of Wick and Abſton.

Maurice Dennis died ſeized of this manor 5 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by Walter Dennis his brother and heir, who was at that time ſixty years old, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition.

Sir Edward Wintour was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir John Wintour, ſon of ſir Edward, granted it away 8 C. 1. and by divers meſne conveyances it was aſſigned to Mr. Thomas Haynes, in the year 1665.

Richard Haynes, eſq; ſon of Thomas, was lord of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas Haynes, whoſe ſon, Richard Haynes, eſq; is the preſent proprietor. The anceſtors of this family, many generations paſt, were ſeized of Southmead in the pariſh of Weſtbury upon Trim, but after purchaſing Wick and Abſton in the laſt century, they have reſided here.

Lands in Nether Wyke and Over Wyke, which belonged to Cript hoſpital near Briſtol, and other lands which belonged to Weſtbury college, were all granted to ſir Ralph Sadler, 35 H. 8.

The hamlets in this pariſh are,

1. *Berdwic*, now written Wick.

2. *Holy Brook*, ſo called from a ſpring dedicated to the holy virgin.

3. *Churchley*, which obtained that name from an antient chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, now intirely ruined. John de Button was ſeized of Churchley 7 E. 2. Robert Grinder was ſeized of it 22 H. 6. when it was reputed a manor; and ſir John Bar was ſeized of it 22 E. 4.

4. *Bridge-Yate.* 5. *Tog-hill.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkeſbury. It is annexed to Pucklechurch. It pays 1s. 6d. for pentecoſtals.

All corn tithes are paid in kind, all others by *modus.* Sir Robert Atkyns mentions, "that the tithes of hay in Wyke did belong to the priory of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire," and that "theſe tithes were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, 34 H. 8." But the grant he refers to, relates to Wick in Berkeley, and not to this pariſh.

The church, which is dedicated to St. James, ſtands in Abſton. It conſiſts of one aile, handſomely pewed, with a neat gallery at the weſt end, where the tower ſtands, adorned with pinnacles.

Clerk and patron the ſame as at Pucklechurch.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the church. In a lozenge. *Party per pale, baron and femme, 1. Argent, on a feſs gules three bezants, between as many demy hinds azure.*

azure, for Haynes. 2. Obliterated. Beneath, this inſcription :

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Haines, the widdow and relict of Mr. Thomas Haynes of the city of Briſtol, lord of this mannor, who deceaſed the XVIII day of May, A. Dni. MDCCIX, aged LXXX years.

On another flat ſtone is an inſcription for Samuel Woodward, gent. who died July 2, 1648. Under, a ſcutcheon bearing three chevronels, but the colours, &c. are not expreſſed. And beneath the ſcutcheon, a memorial for Mrs. Mary Seede, widow, formerly wife of the ſaid Mr. Woodward. She died Sept. 14, 1695.

In the church-yard, on a head-ſtone,

Here lieth the body of Robert Collins of this pariſh, mathematician, who died the 21ſt of Jan. 1733, in the 62d year of his age.

On a flat ſtone, for Edward Strange, of Deinton, the following lines, which I have inſerted on account of their merit :

Vain king of Terrors, boaſt no more
Thine antient, wide extended pow'r ;
Each ſaint in life, with Chriſt his head,
Shall reign, when thou thyſelf art dead.

Benefactions.

Chriſtopher Cadle, by his will dated 1662, deviſed money to purchaſe lands, and erect a houſe for four poor people ; and a ground and houſe at Holy-Brook were provided and ſettled according to the will.

William Hart, clerk, has given 20*s.* yearly for two ſermons.

John Hathway hath given a rent-charge of 10*s.* yearly, to the uſe of poor houſekeepers.

Beloved Wilks, who died in the year 1727, left a part of his houſe in Wick, for the habitation of two clergymen's widows, to be choſen by the miniſters of Pucklechurch, Deinton, and Dyrham, with 10*l.* a year, and half a load of coal to each. With the overplus of his eſtate, a lad, to be choſen out of the above mentioned pariſhes, is to be maintained at the univerſity 'till he takes the degree of batchelor of arts. He has given 15*s.* a year to be ſpent at the annual meeting of the truſtees and widows.

Mr. Thomas Stephens, ſometime alderman of Briſtol, hath endowed two hoſpitals in Briſtol, with lands in this pariſh. And other lands have been purchaſed with Mr. Langton's money for the uſe of the poor of Dyrham and Deinton. See Dyrham.

In a ſeries of ten years from 1700 to 1709, both incluſive, there are regiſtered 76 baptiſms and 56 burials. In a like ſeries from 1760 to 1769, there are alſo regiſtered 92 baptiſms and 86 burials. About the year 1710, when ſir Robert Atkyns was compiling his hiſtory, it is ſaid this pariſh contained 50 families, and about 230 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders. There are now (1772) about 400 inhabitants ; ſo that the people have conſiderably increaſed here ſince the beginning of this century.

ACTON, *or* IRON-ACTON,

LIES in the vale, the greater part of it in the hundred of Thornbury ; but the hamlet in this pariſh diſtinguiſhed by the additional name of *Ilger*, is in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh. The church ſtands three miles W. from Chipping-Sodbury, ſeven ſouthward from Thornbury, nine north-eaſtward from Briſtol, and about twenty-nine ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

The foreſt of Kingſwood extended over a large tract of land in this country, and the place of which I am writing is ſaid to have been much over-run with the oak-tree, whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name ; for Acton, from the Saxon word Ac, is the ſame in ſignification with Oak-town. The great quantities of iron-cinders, lying about in ſeveral places, ſhew that here were formerly iron-works, which probably ceaſed for want of wood to carry them on, for here is ſtill great plenty of ore ; hence it has ſometimes been called *Iron-Acton*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Acton-Turville*, in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh. There is alſo a coal-pit now in work. The pariſh conſiſts almoſt equally of paſturage and of arable ground. It lies on the verge of that country which is one vaſt continued bed of coal ; but I cannot learn that it is remarkable for any other natural productions beſide the foſſils already mentioned. The river Froome, riſing at Dodington, receives the brook Laden at this place, and runs to Briſtol, where it forms the key of that port.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Before the Norman conqueſt this pariſh conſiſted of two manors. Sir Robert Atkyns erroneouſly prefixed an abſtract of the *Domeſday* account of Cold Aſton to this place, which he has adapted to it by writing the name *Actune*, inſtead of *Eſcetone*, as I read it in my copy of that record. And other writers, following him, have been equally miſtaken in ſaying that the church of St. Peter at Bath held this manor in the reigns of the confeſſor and conqueror. Sir Robert Atkyns has indeed, added a paraphraſtic account of ſome of the particulars of the manor of Actune from *Domeſday-book* ; but the following is a literal tranſlation, referring, by the figures at the end, to the page of this book where the *Domeſday* account is printed, in the language, and as nearly as could be done with common printing types, after the manner of the original.

'Hunfridus the chamberlain holds Actune in 'Bacheſtanes hundred. Heroldus a [free] man 'of Aluui of Hereford held it, who could go 'where he would. There are two hides and a 'half. In demean is one plow-tillage, and three 'villeins, and three bordars, with half a plow-'tillage. There are two *ſervi*, and a mill and a 'half of ſixty-four pence, and five acres of 'meadow. It is worth, and was worth 40 'ſhillings. *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

Leland ſays, 'the erles of Heriford were once lords of Acton lordſhippe.' John de Acton was probably deſcended from them, and took his ſurname from this place of his reſidence, according to the cuſtom of early times. He was ſeized of the manor of Actune at the beginning of the reign of H. 3. and it appears by a record 15° E. 1. that he and his anceſtors had enjoyed it time immemorial. His grandſon John de Acton was ſeized of Iron-Acton, with court-leet, gallows and tumbrel 15° E. 1. which privileges were allowed him in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him that year. The ſtatute of *Quo warranto*, in this, and ſome of the ſubſequent reigns, proved an excellent inſtrument by which to extort money from the ſubject; for the king being chief lord of many manors and poſſeſſions, of which the deeds, charters, and other evidences were frequently loſt or deſtroyed in thoſe days, by civil wars, length of time, or other caſualties; it became a common practice, under colour of promoting the good purpoſes of that law, to put men upon the moſt rigorous proof of their right to their eſtates, in which if they failed by any accident, their lands were reſumed by the crown, or very heavy fines exacted from the owners for permiſſion to enjoy them. This accounts for the many writs of *Quo warranto* occaſionally mentioned in the ſubſequent parts of this work.

John de Acton, ſon of the laſt mentioned John, was high-ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 4° E. 2. and dying ſeized of this manor in the eighth year of that reign, was ſucceeded by George de Acton; who forfeited his eſtate in the rebellion againſt king Edward the Second to expel the Spencers. Hugh le Deſpencer obtained a grant, and levied a fine of this manor 18° E. 2. but John de Acton, (ſon of George) was reſtored to all his father's lands 1° E. 3. being then under age.

Richard de Bellers held Iron-Acton 3° E. 3. probably in right of guardianſhip, for he was then alſo ſeized of the manor of Elkſtone, which belonged to the Actons. The laſt mentioned John de Acton was knighted, and dying ſeized of thoſe manors without iſſue, 17° E. 3. his couſin and heireſs Maud, by marrying with ſir Nicholas Poyntz, brought them into that name and family; for ſir John Poyntz, ſon of ſir Nicholas and Maud his wife, ſucceeded to thoſe eſtates as heir to his mother.

This family of Poyntz, or Ponz, deſcended from Drogo, ſon of de Ponz, an antient family of Normandy. Three brothers, Walter, Drogo or Drew, and Richard, aſſiſted the conqueror in his invaſion of England. Walter, grandſon of Drogo, reſided at Clifford caſtle in Hereſordſhire, and thence took the name of Clifford; but the younger branch of Glouceſterſhire ſtill retained the name of Poyntz.

Robert Poyntz held the manor of Iron-Acton of Hugh earl of Stafford, as of his manor of Thornbury, by one knight's-fee 10° R. 2. He married Catherine daughter and coheir of Thomas Fitz Nicholas, a branch of the Berkeley family.

Nicholas Poyntz, ſon of Robert, married, firſt, Elizabeth daughter of Henry Haſſey of Suſſex; and ſecondly Elizabeth daughter of ſir Edward Mills of Harſcombe, and dying 29° H. 6. was ſucceeded by

John Poyntz, his ſon by the ſecond wife, who married Alice daughter of — Cox of Skynvraith, in Monmouthſhire; and dying 5° E. 4. was alſo ſucceeded by his ſon

Sir Robert Poyntz, who married Margaret the natural daughter of Anthony Woodvil, earl of Rivers, and died in the year 1519.

Sir Anthony Poyntz, his ſon, married Elizabeth daughter and coheireſs of ſir William Hudfield of Devonſhire.

Sir Nicholas Poyntz, ſon of ſir Anthony, married Joan daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, and dying ſeized of Iron-Acton 4° Mar. was ſucceeded by his ſon

Sir Nicholas Poyntz, who had to his firſt wife Anne daughter of ſir Ralph Verney, of Penley in Hertfordſhire; but ſhe dying, he married, ſecondly, Margaret daughter of Henry earl of Derby.

Sir John Poyntz (ſon of the laſt ſir Nicholas by his firſt wife) ſucceeded his father, and married Urſula daughter of John Sidenham, of Brampton in Somerſetſhire. He was ſeized of this manor in the year 1608. His ſon

Sir Robert Poyntz was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Charles the Firſt. He wrote a treatiſe in vindication of monarchy, and dying in the year 1665, was buried with his anceſtors in Acton church. He had two wives, but no male iſſue by the firſt. His ſecond wife was Cicely daughter of Mr. Smith, by whom he had his ſon and ſucceſſor,

Sir John Poyntz, who married Anne daughter of Mr. Cæſar of Hampſhire. He died in the year 1680, and left Acton to his widow, of whom it was purchaſed by William Player, eſq; after it had continued in the family near ſix hundred years; for it paſſed by deſcent from the Actons to the Poyntzs, who were very eminent in Glouceſterſhire, where they have many times ſerved the office of high ſheriff, as may be ſeen by the liſt in the former part of this book. The arms of Poyntz are, *Barry of eight, Or and gules.*

Sir Samuel Aſtry bought the manor of Iron-Acton of Mr. Player, and left the inheritance of it by will to his widow, who was afterwards married to Simon Harcourt, eſq. It came afterwards to ſir Philip Parker, from whom it deſcended to Walter Long, of South Wraxall, in the county of Wilts, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor.

Mr. King is poſſeſſed of Acton-lodge, a conſiderable eſtate of the Poyntz's in this pariſh; and the late Mr. Liſton, his uncle, uſed to hold a court-baron, as I am informed, but it was diſcontinued before his death.

Other

Other lands in Iron-Acton belonged to various perſons, of which the following account is drawn from the records. Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Iron-Acton to Ralph Purceval and Edmund Pine 15° R. 2. He died 5° H. 5. ſeized of other lands here; and Joan his widow died 15° H. 6. ſeized alſo of three yard-lands, twelve acres of meadow, and ten acres of paſture in Iron-Acton.

Thomas Cheddre was ſeized of divers meſſuages in Iron-Acton 21° H. 6. And Joan his daughter, widow of John Talbot viſcount Liſle, died ſeized of thoſe lands 7° E. 4. and ſir Humphry Talbot levied a fine of them 15° E. 4.

William earl marſhal and of Nottingham levied a fine of lands in Iron-Acton and Acton-Ilger to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg 3° H. 7.

A meſſuage in Iron-Acton belonged to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, and was granted to Edward Brain and John Marſh 37° H. 8.

HAMLETS. There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. *Acton-Ilger*, which lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh, and has a diſtinct tything-man. The cognomen was taken from Ilger or Algar, who held this as a manor in the reign of William the conqueror, as I find it in the record, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'The biſhop of St. Laud [in Conſtance] holds 'Actune in Bacheſtanes hundred, and Ilgerus '[holds it] of him. There are two hides and a 'half. In demean is one plow-tillage; and four 'villeins and five bordars, and one *ſervus*, and two 'ancillæ with one plow-tillage and a half. There 'is[the] half [ſhare of] a mill of ſixteen pence, and 'ten acres of meadow, and one furlong of wood. 'It is worth and was worth 40*s*. Ebbi, a [free] 'man of Brictric the ſon of Algar, held this 'manor. *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

This tything lies very much intermixed with Iron-Acton. Cloſe to the church-yard weſtward lies the parſonage, in Iron-Acton; and cloſe to it alſo eaſtward ſtands an antient houſe called the old inn, which is in Acton-Ilger. It is obſervable that Iron-Acton and Acton-Ilger both lay in Bacheſtanes hundred, as recorded in *Domeſday-book*. But Thornbury hundred being erected ſince that time, was taken out of the old hundreds of Bacheſtanes and Edereſtan, more eſpecially where the lords of Thornbury had property.

Oſbert Giffard and Alice Mordack were ſeized of this manor 31° H. 3.

Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkeley held Acton-Ilger 42° E. 3. and ſir Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were ſeized of this manor 5° H. 5. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick married Elizabeth the only daughter and heireſs of that ſir Thomas de Berkeley, lord Berkeley, and in her right died ſeized of this manor 17° H. 6. Thomas Cheddre was ſeized of it 21°. H. 6. Joan one of his daughters, and widow of John Talbot viſcount Liſle, died ſeized hereof 7° E. 4. And Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury was ſeized of Acton-Ilger the ſame year.

2. *Lateridge* or *Ladenridge*, ſo called on account of its lying on a high ridge of land on the north-weſt of the brook Laden, over which, a few years ſince, a bridge was built at the expence of the county.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 200*l*. a year. The patronage is in the dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, Oxford. Joſeph Jane, B. D. is the preſent incumbent. Forty acres belong to the glebe. The church is dedicated to St. James. It hath a ſouth-aile, and a tower at the weſt end, remarkably large and maſſy. It ſeems not to have been raiſed nearly to the height intended, as may be concluded from the ſmallneſs of the pinnacles, the ſudden contraction of the upper ſtory, and the diſproportion of the height to the bulk. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a vault belonging to the manor-houſe, where ſome of the family of Poyntz are buried.

Firſt fruits, £.	16 : 10 : 0	Synodals, - £.	0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, —	1 : 13 : 0	Pentecoſtals,	0 : 0 : 8
Procurations,	0 : 6 : 8		

Benefactions.

Mr. Humphry Brown of Briſtol, merchant, has given 10*s*. yearly to the miniſter, for a ſermon on the feſtival of St. John Baptiſt; and 40*s*. yearly to the poor, payable by the mayor of Briſtol. He alſo gave a pulpit-cloth, cuſhion, ſilver flaggon, and chalice. Mr. Edward Brinkworth gave 20*l*. to the poor. Mr. John Brinkworth gave 20*l*. Mr. John Mortimer, (who died in 1701) rector of this church, gave 20*l*. and Mr. Simon Sloper gave 10*l*. to the poor.

In the year 1761 the pariſh paid to the poor 187*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. and from that time the poor-tax hath been gradually encreaſing, ſo that in 1767 it came to 232*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

Iron-Acton.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	119 : 0 : 0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	27 : 13 : 0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	157 : 18 : 0
The ſame —	1770,	—	105 : 13 : 6

Acton-Ilger.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	25 : 13 : 4
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	8 : 4 : 0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	25 : 16 : 0
The ſame ——	1770,	—	20 : 6 : 9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 60 houſes and about 240 inhabitants, whereof 24 were freeholders; the yearly births were 10, and the burials 8. But upon examining the pariſh-regiſter, I find that in a ſeries of ten years from 1700

1700 to 1709 both incluſive, there were regiſtered 112 baptiſms and 80 burials; and in a like ſeries from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were entered 205 baptiſms, and 115 burials: And upon a calculation that one in forty dies annually, the whole number of people will be found to be 460; ſo that the inhabitants are increaſing very faſt in this pariſh.

ACTON-TURVILLE.

THIS is a ſmall village in the hill country, within the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh. It is bounded on the ſouth-eaſtward by Wiltſhire, and lies about five miles E. from Chipping-Sodbury, five N. from Marſhfield, and about twenty-eight S. from Glouceſter. The lands are chiefly arable, with ſome paſture. Conſiſtent with the etymology of the preceding pariſh, it may be ſuppoſed that the oak-tree grew ſo plentifully here as to give the place the name of Acton; but it received the additional name of Turville from the family of the Turbervilles, who were the antient lords of the manor.

In the middle of the place ſtands a ſmall ſtone building, remarkable not only for its antiquity, but for its having been a ſanctuary, as it is ſaid, dedicated to the virgin Mary, ſuppoſed to have been built by one of our Saxon kings. Churches were ſanctuaries very antiently in England. The fifth law of king Ina enacted, that *If any one be guilty of a capital crime, and flee to the church, let him have his life; but let him make ſatisfaction, as right directs. If any one forfeit his hyde, and flee to the church, let his laſhes be forgiven him.* The clergy of the church to which the criminal fled were bound to provide victuals for him while in ſanctuary. He had liberty of going thirty paces from the church, and forty if it were a cathedral. All but clerks, here in England, who took the privilege of ſanctuary for greater crimes, were bound to ſwear that they would leave the kingdom, and not return without royal licence. After taking this oath, they were to go by the direct road to the next port, and embark by the firſt opportunity, and while they were in that road they were deemed to be in ſanctuary. But the reader may ſee more of theſe matters in the 13th page of this book.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Among the particulars belonging to Ernulfus de Heſding, in the hundred of Grimboldeſtou in Glouceſterſhire, Achetone is one ſet down in the record, which may be thus tranſlated:

'The ſame Hernulfus holds Achetone. There 'are five hides taxed. Edricus held it. In de-'mean are three plow-tillages; and four villeins, 'and three bordars, with four plow-tillages. 'There are fifteen acres of meadow. It is worth, 'and was worth 100*s*. *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

Richard Turberville was ſeized of this manor 12° and 15° E. 1. and it had then obtained the name of Turberville, ſo that it muſt have been in that family ſoon after the conqueſt.

Richard earl of Arundel held Acton-Turberville 30° E. 1. John de la Rivere was ſeized thereof 8° E. 2. And it was held by knight-ſervice of Edward earl of Kent 4° E. 3. Sir John Drayton died ſeiſed of this manor 5° H. 5. and William St. Loe had livery thereof granted to him 2° Eliz.

The earl of Shrewſbury was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It came afterwards to Henry Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, who granted it to ſir John Top, from whom it deſcended to ſir John Top, late of Tormarton. He had two daughters, one of them married to —— Hungerford, eſq; whoſe ſon John Hungerford, of Dingley-hall in Northamptonſhire, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

Richard Verney had livery of divers lands in this pariſh, 2° Eilz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hawkeſbury. It was united to Tormarton in the year 1344, and the rector of Tormarton had the preſentation, but it is now in the crown, by lapſe. The glebe lands are worth about 15*l*. a year, and the vicar has the ſmall tithes. Mrs. Adey of Old Sodbury is the impropriator. Philip Bliſs, M. A. incumbent.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower in the middle.

Firſt fruits, £.	6 : 13 : 4	Synodals £.	0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, ——	13 : 4	Pentecoſtals,	0 : 0 : 10
Procurations -	6 : 8		

Taxes.			
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	42 : 17 : 4
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	4 : 17 : 0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	35 : 0 : 0
The ſame, at 3*s*. --	1770, —	27 : 18 : 3

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 20 houſes and about 80 inhabitants, and the yearly births were 2, and burials 2. About the year 1747 there were 85 inhabitants; and in a ſeries of ten years from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, the regiſtered baptiſms are 43, burials 20; ſo that population increaſes, and the number of ſouls is about 90.

ADLESTROP, *or* ÆDELSTHORP,

IS a village in the hundred of Slaughter, pleaſantly ſituated on the gentle ſlope of a hill, with a ſouth aſpect; three miles north-eaſtward from Stow, ten S. E. from Campden, and twenty-eight N. E. from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the eaſt by Oxfordſhire, with the pariſh of Evenlode in Worceſterſhire, to the northward; and the river

of

of the ſame name divides it from Broadwell on the weſt, and Oddington on the ſouth. It was antiently written Eadleſthorp, Tadleſtrop, Tedeſtrop, and in ſome old writings Caſtlethorp; and it is ſaid that in the charter of Egwine, biſhop of Worceſter, who founded the abbey of Eveſham in the year 700, to which this manor belonged, the name is written Tiddleſtrop. The diverſity of writing the name occaſions ſome doubt as to the etymology of it; but it is the common received opinion, that as in the Anglo-Saxon language Æbel ſignifies a nobleman, and ðopp a village or habitation, it was ſo called becauſe it had been the place of reſidence of ſome noble Saxon; and that the others are corrupt modes of writing the ſame name. But as to Caſtlethorp, it was probably ſo called from a round fortification, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, called Caſtlebarrow, upon Caſtleton-hill, near the boundaries of this pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

As the church of Eveſham was originally endowed with this manor, ſo at the time of the general ſurvey, in the reign of William the Firſt, it belonged to that abbey, as appears by the record, where, under Salemones hundred, it is thus ſaid:

'The ſame church [St. Mary of Eveſham] holds 'Tedeſtrop. There are ſeven hides. In demean 'are two plow-tillages; and ten villeins, and two 'bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are 'four *ſervi*, and one knight with two plow-til-'lages. There is a little meadow. It was worth '4*l.* now 100*s.* *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The church of Eveſham continued in poſſeſſion of this manor 'till the time of the diſſolution of monaſteries. That abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued at 1268*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

After the diſſolution, the manor and the tithes were granted to ſir Thomas Leigh, 7° E. 6.

The anceſtors of this family aſſumed their name from the town of High-leigh in Cheſhire, where they were ſeated before the Norman invaſion. Collins deduces their pedigree, with many particulars, which, for want of room, are not admiſſible in this place, from Hamon, lord of the mediety of High-leigh, whoſe ſon William was father of Richard, who had for his ſon another Richard, who had a daughter Agnes.

This Agnes, by her ſecond huſband, William Venables of Bradwell, had iſſue John, who took the name of Leigh after his mother, but bore his father's arms, and died in 1322; leaving, by Ellen his wife, three ſons, John, Robert, and Peter; and according to ſome accounts, he had another ſon William by a ſecond wife.

Robert, the ſecond ſon, was of Adlington in Cheſhire, whoſe eldeſt ſon was ſir Robert Leigh, and his ſecond ſon ſir Peter Leigh, of Maxfield, who by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Dangers, had a ſon ſir Peter Leigh, who was made a knight banneret, and was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

This ſir Peter Leigh, knight banneret, married Cecilie daughter of John del Hagh, and had by her a ſon John, and two daughters. John was eſcheator of Cheſhire in the reign of H. 6. and marrying Alice daughter and heir of Thomas Alcock, had three ſons, Roger, Richard, and John.

Richard the ſecond ſon left iſſue Roger, who had two ſons; William the eldeſt was ſeated at Wollington in Shropſhire, and at Ruſhall in Staffordſhire, but Thomas the younger brother of William was bred up under ſir Rowland Hill, a rich merchant and lord mayor of London, who having no child, gave him in marriage his favourite niece Alice Barker, on whoſe iſſue he entailed the greateſt part of his eſtate.

This Thomas Leigh was one of the ſheriffs of London in the year 1555, and lord mayor of that city at the death of queen Mary, and during his mayoralty was knighted. He had by his lady three ſons, Rowland, Thomas, and William; and four daughters. Thomas the ſecond ſon is the anceſtor of the preſent Edward Leigh, lord Leigh of Stoneley. William was father of lord Dunſmore, afterward raiſed by king C. 1. to the higher dignity of earl of Chicheſter, which title, for want of a male heir, became extinct at his death in the year 1653.

Rowland the eldeſt ſon was largely provided for at Longborough in this county, and other places, by ſir Rowland Hill his god-father. He married a daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley of Stoke-Gifford, by whom he had iſſue ſir William Leigh, who died in the year 1631, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William Leigh, eſq; of Adleſtrop, who dying in the year 1690, was ſucceeded by his ſon

Theophilus Leigh, eſq; who married a daughter of —— Craven. His ſecond wife was Mary daughter of James lord Chandois, by whom he had William Leigh, eſq; who was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his eldeſt ſon James Leigh, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor of Adleſtrop. He married Caroline the only daughter of his grace the late duke of Chandois. He hath greatly repaired and enlarged the old family ſeat, in the Gothick taſte, and reſides here. His arms are, *Gules, a croſs engrailed argent, a lozenge in the dexter chief of the ſecond.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, annexed to Broadwell, in the deanery of Stow. They are worth together about 350*l.* a year. Dr. Johnſon, who was rector of this church, built a parſonage-houſe in the year 1670, on which he expended 1500*l.* James Leigh, eſq; is patron; his brother, Mr. Thomas Leigh, incumbent.

The advowſon of the chapel of Adleſtrop was formerly in the abbat of Eveſham, who by an antient reſervation in the year 1450, received 6*l.* yearly of the rector, which is now paid to the patron. After the diſſolution of religious houſes, the advowſon of the chapel of Adleſtrop was granted to Richard Andrews, 37 H. 8. Two

yard-lands belong to the glebe. The demeans pay no tithe of hay.

The church hath been twice rebuilt in the ſpace of a few years, owing to the unſkilfulneſs of the workmen employed in the firſt rebuilding. The inhabitants formerly buried at Broadwell, but in the year 1590, the anceſtors of Mr. Leigh gave land for a church-yard, and procured it to be conſecrated. In the chancel are memorials for ſeveral perſons of Mr. Leigh's family.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Barker, who formerly reſided here, gave 20*l.* a year to the uſe of the poor.

Lady Turner, ſiſter of the preſent lord of the manor, by her will in the year 1770, amongſt other legacies of the ſame kind, gave 50*l.* to the poor of this place.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	79	11	4
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	32	3	0
Land-tax — -	1694, —	93	16	8
The ſame - —	1770, —	57	3	9

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his hiſtory, there were 34 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants, which is nearly the preſent ſtate of this pariſh.

ALDERLEY,

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh, ſeated on a riſing ground, yet ſheltered every way by the hills that ſurround it, except on the weſt and ſouth-weſt ſides; whence it commands a fine proſpect of the village of Kingſwood, and other parts of the vale. It lies three miles ſouth from Wotton-under-edge, eleven weſtward from Tetbury, and about twenty-two ſouthward from Glouceſter. It was antiently the utmoſt bounds of the foreſt of Kingſwood.

To inveſtigate the ſignification of the name is no leſs difficult than to fix, with certainty, the moſt antient and original manner of writing it. For ſome centuries back it hath been written Alderſley, and Alderleigh, differing very little from the modern orthography; all which ſeem to be compoſed of the Anglo-ſaxon words Ealdop or Aldop, older, and Ley, a paſture ground. But I offer this as a mere conjecture, as it may be objected, that more antiently, in *Domeſday-book*, the name is written *Alrelie*, which doth not favour this etymology.

Upon the hill, eaſtward and ſouth-eaſtward of the village, are found petrifications of ſeveral marine ſubſtances, as the oiſter and cockle, in great abundance; but this pariſh produces nothing remarkable, or rare, in the vegetable world.

It hath been matter of doubt with ſome perſons, how ſo many ſhell-fiſh, and other productions of the great deep, ſhould be intermixt with the materials of our higheſt hills, at ſuch a diſtance from the ſea; but it is now generally allowed to have been the effect of the univerſal deluge, and to furniſh the ſtrongeſt arguments for that great event that can be drawn from nature. This ſubject hath been largely handled by Dr. Woodward, Mr. Catcott, and other eminent perſons, to whoſe writings the curious are referred.

This pariſh is hilly, and the lands are pretty equally divided into paſture and arable. The ſoil is good, in ſome parts naturally, in others 'tis made ſo by cultivation, and the air is healthy. Two ſmall brooks bound the pariſh on the north and ſouth, and joining, are called in antient evidences the Avon, and run from this place to Berkeley.

The clothing buſineſs hath been ſettled here ſome hundreds of years ſince. Leland, in his Itinerary, calls Alderſley a clothing village; but that buſineſs hath lately been declining in the whole neighbourhood. The ſame author, among the memorable things taken notice of by him, informs us, that in the year 1225, a man of Adderlay, which I take to be intended for this place, feigned himſelf to be Chriſt, and for his moſt infamous preſumption was carried to Oxford, and there crucified.

But Alderley is moſt remarkable for being the birth place of that great and ſolid lawyer, ſir Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench. He was (ſaith a learned author, who hath nearly thus drawn his character) a perſon eminent for his piety, learning, and juſtice. His piety was manifeſt by his excellent Private Contemplations, publiſhed at the importunity of others, and by his conſtant attendance on public divine ſervice on ſundays, from which he was not once abſent in thirty-ſix years. His learning is evident by his laborious works, ſome of which are depoſited in Lincoln's-inn library. His juſtice and integrity could never be warped by private intereſt, nor attachments, which often prove too powerful for human nature to withſtand. He lived in the time of the greateſt civil commotion this country ever knew, when envy and inveteracy ſullied the moſt reſpectable characters; yet he carried himſelf ſo uprightly as to be equally admired and eſteemed by all ranks and conditions of men. If Glouceſterſhire hath not produced ſo many eminent perſons as ſome other counties, yet this great man may well go for many, *Quantum inſtar in ipſo eſt!*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Milo Criſpin held ſeveral eſtates in Glouceſterſhire at the time of the general ſurvey, for in *Domeſday-book* it is thus recorded:

'The ſame Milo [Criſpin] holds Alrelie 'in Grimboldeſtou hundred. Wigot held it. 'There is one hide. In demean are two plow-'tillages; and ſeven villeins, and five bordars, 'with ſeven plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, 'and a mill of 10*s.* [value,] and twelve acres 'of meadow. It is worth and was worth '100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

Leland

Leland ſpeaking of this manor, ſays, 'the Chanſeys were ſumtyme lords of it, as in Edward the Third's days.' *Itin.* vol. 7. p. 90.

Robert Stanſhaw, eſq; was ſeized of the manor of Alderleigh 12 E. 4. Joan the widow of Robert Stanſhaw being married to John Bodiſaunt, they both joined in a fine of the manor and advowſon of Alderleigh, to Richard Becket and others 14 H. 7.

John Poyntz, ſon of ſir Robert Poyntz, and younger brother of ſir Anthony Poyntz of Acton, became lord of the manor of Alderley. He married Catherine, daughter of ſir Matthew Browne of Surrey, and dying 36 H. 8. was ſucceeded by his ſon

Matthew Poyntz, who married Winnifred, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Wild, of Camberwell. Robert Poyntz, his younger brother, was a learned author, and a great zealot for the Roman catholic religion.

Nicholas Poyntz, ſon of Matthew, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He married Anne, daughter of ſir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton in Somerſetſhire. From him it deſcended to his ſon

Robert Poyntz, who ſold it to one Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Barker, of Fairford, purchaſed this manor of Mr. Rogers, and conveyed it to ſir Matthew Hale, in exchange for Meiſey-Hampton.

Matthew Hale, eſq; deſcended from ſir Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, is the preſent proprietor of this manor, and hath a handſome ſeat near the church. His arms are, *Argent, a feſs ſable, in chief three mullets of the ſecond.* This family is of antient ſtanding in the county, and hath always been eſteemed for their probity and charity.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 70*l.* a year. Mr. Hale is patron, Mr. Draper the incumbent.

The church is ſmall but neat, and hath a tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles, and an aile on the north ſide, and a ſmall aile on the north ſide of the chancel, belonging to Mr. Hale.

On the left of a window, in the ſouth wall of the church, is a ſmall effigy, with a crown on its head; and the figure of a biſhop, with his mitre, ſtands on the other ſide of the window, in the ſame wall. Theſe are ſuppoſed to repreſent the antient founders of the church; but tradition doth not ſay who they were.

First fruits, £.	11	4	6	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Tenths, —	1	2	5	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	10
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Lord chief juſtice Hale was buried in the church-yard, for whom there is a neat monument of black and white marble, with this memorial:

Hic inhumatur corpus Mathæi Hale, militis, (Roberti Hale, et Ioannæ uxoris ejus, filii unici) nati in hâc parochia de Alderly 1° Nov. 1609, denati vero ibidem 25 Dec. 1676, Etat. ſuæ 67.

There are alſo ſeveral other tombs and memorials for perſons of this family.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	65	0	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	20	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	72	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	44	15	0

There are about 157 inhabitants in this pariſh.

ALDERTON *and* DIXTON.

ALDERTON is a pariſh in the upper part of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, and Dixton is a hamlet within it. Alderton lies ſeven miles eaſt of Tewkeſbury, four miles north-weſt from Winchcombe, and about fifteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It ſeems to have been ſo called from the Saxon word Ealdop, older, and the common termination ton, becauſe, in reſpect to Dixton, it is the more antient place. It is a ſmall village in the vale part of the county, conſiſting chiefly of rich tillage land, with ſome paſture, and affords nothing remarkable, except only, that on the top of Dixton hill, which ſtands ſingly in the vale, are intrenchments thrown up, not unlikely in the time of the Saxon wars.

It is mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns, that 'near 'the weſt end of a wood belonging to Mr. Hig-'ford, a great quantity of wood and trees, from 'the top of a hill, parted and ſlipt away out of 'this county into Worceſterſhire.' But upon inquiry, I find that ſir Robert had been miſinformed in reſpect of the trees reſting in that county.

This pariſh is reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the honour of Glouceſter. A brook runs through it into the Carant below Beckford, and the turnpike-road from Tewkeſbury to London leads through the pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, under the head *Terra Regis*, it is thus recorded:

'Dunning held ſix hides and a half in Aldri-'tone, and four hides and a half in Dridedone, 'and a thane held one hide in Hundeuuic. Hun-'fridus held theſe lands of the king, and he had 'there four plow-tillages in demean; and five 'villeins and eight bordars with three plow-til-'lages, and one radcheniſter with one plow-'tillage, and one burgeſs in Wi'combe, and 'there were twelve acres of meadow. The whole 'was worth 11*l.* in the time of king Edward, 'and is now worth 6*l.* *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

Brictric the ſon of Algar was a great thane, and held the manor of Tedekeſberie, in the reign of king Edward the confeſſor, and was the chief lord of this eſtate at Aldritone, and many others thereabout.

But the abbey of Winchcombe had an eſtate in this pariſh ſoon after the conqueſt, for among the poſſeſſions of that abbey in Greteſtanes hundred, it is thus recorded:

'The

'The ſame church [St. Mary de Wincelcumbe] 'holds Aldritone, and a certain knight [holds it] 'of the abbat. There are two hides and a half, 'and two plow-tillages in demean; and one 'villein with one plow-tillage, and there may 'be three beſides. There are four *ſervi*. It was 'worth and is worth 30*s*. *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

Thus the record ſhews that this place was then in ſo rude a ſtate, that lands ſufficient for three plow-tillages were uncultivated; and immediately after, under Niwetone in the pariſh of Aſhchurch, it is ſaid, that ſix other plow-tillages might be made there; ſo that the country muſt have been very thinly inhabited, to ſuffer ſo fine a part of it to remain neglected.

This manor antiently belonged to the Dickleſtons, who took their name from Dicleſton, or Dickleſton, or Dixton, the place of their reſidence. William Dickleſton held the manors of Dickleſton and Aldrington in the reign of E. 3. John Dickleſton held the ſame 12 H. 4. Margaret the widow of John Dickleſton, and Thomas their ſon, were ſeized of the manor of Dickleſton, and of the advowſon of the church of Aldrington 6 H. 5. Sir John Dickleſton, brother to Thomas, ſucceeded him, and died ſeized thereof 1 H. 6 leaving only female iſſue. John Hugford, eſq; married Elizabeth one of his daughters, and had with her the manor of Dickleſton.

The manor of Aldrington came afterwards into the family of the Tracies. Sir William Tracy, of Todington, was ſeized thereof in the reign of H. 7. William Tracy his ſon died ſeized of Aldrington 20 H. 8. But this eſtate did not remain long with the Tracies, for

John Hugford had livery of the manors of Dickſton and Alurinton 3 E. 6. and they have continued in the ſame name ever ſince, ſo that the reverend Mr. Henry Higford is the preſent lord thereof.

The Higfords are a very antient family in Shropſhire, and were formerly called Hugford. Robert Hugford was controller to Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and much in his favour, which brought him out of Shropſhire, to ſettle at Empſcot in Warwickſhire, which he purchaſed of Richard Revel 9 H. 4. John Hugford, ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of ſir John Dickleſton, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who married the daughter of Norman Waſhborn. Thomas Hugford, ſon of the laſt John, married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Thomas Hungerford of Down-Ampney. William Hugford, ſon of Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of —— Horgan of Selrin in Somerſetſhire, and dying 37 H. 8. was ſucceeded by John Hugford his ſon, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Fetiplace of Beſheſley in Berkſhire, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Rogers of Dowdeſwell, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William his ſon (who wrote his name Higford) married Mary, daughter of John Meulx of the iſle of Wight, and had a ſon John, born in the year 1607. James Higford was lord of this manor in the year 1712, who was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, rector of this pariſh; to whom ſucceeded William, father of the late William Higford, M. D. who was ſucceeded by his brother the reverend Mr. Henry Higford, the preſent rector of this pariſh, and lord of the manors of Alderton and Dixton. His arms are, *Vert, on a chevron between three bucks heads caboſhed Or, as many mullets gules*. By this account it appears, that the manor of Dixton has continued in the ſame family upwards of four hundred years, whereof it has been more than three hundred in the name of Hugford, or Higford.

William de Ditchford levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Aldrington, to Joan the widow of John Newington, and others, 5 E. 2.

Two meſſuages in Aldrington and Dixton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Richard Gunter 36 H. 8.

HAMLET. Dickleſton, or Dixton, is a hamlet in this pariſh, the ſame, I apprehend, which in *Domeſday-book* is written Dridedone, as in the beginning of this account. It ſtands about a mile weſtward from the church, on the ſide of a hill, and was formerly called Caſtle-hill, from the intrenchments there.

Mr. Higford has a large, handſome houſe here, built of ſtone. In the hall windows are the following arms painted on the glaſs, *viz*.

1. *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, Hugford as before, 2d and 3d, *Sable, a pile argent*. Theſe are impaled with, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, two chevrons gules*, for Fettiplace. 2d and 3d *quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, three beſants*. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a lion paſſant argent*. And beneath is written HUGGIFORD and FETTIPLACE.

2. *Argent, two bars gules; in chief three cinquefoils ſable, in the feſs point a mullet for difference*, for Denton;—impaled with, *quarterly of ſix*, 1ſt *Argent, a chevron between three etoiles of eight points ſable*, for Mordaunt. 2d, *Gules, a croſs patonce Or*. 3d, *Or, an eagle diſplayed argent*. 4th, *Argent, on a bend ſable* the bearing obliterated. 5th, *Quarterly per pale indented, Or and gules, in the firſt and fourth quarter a mullet of the ſecond*. 6th, Mordaunt. Beneath the ſcutcheon, in antient letters, DENTON and MORDAUNT.

3. *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, Hugford. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a pile argent*;—impaling, *quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Or, a greyhound courant ſable, between three leopards heads caboſhed azure*, for Hennege; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three garbs Or*.

There is a chapel near the houſe dedicated to All Saints, but now diſuſed, and fallen to decay.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 120*l*. a year. The reverend

reverend Mr. Henry Higford is patron and incumbent. The rectory pays 20*s.* yearly to the crown. In Willis's edition of *Ecton's Theſaurus* it is ſaid, *Abb. Tewkſbury* xx*s.* *Patrono* liii*s.* iv*d.* *Abb. Winchcomb* iv*s.* viii*d.*

The church is ſmall, and hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low tower, with battlements, at the weſt end, and ſix bells in it. It is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Higfords arms are painted in the chancel window.

William Higford, eſq; a very ingenious poet, died 1657, and lies buried in the chancel. He had his education in the univerſity of Oxford, and left behind him a large manuſcript of *Inſtitutions* to his grandſon, which were epitomiſed and publiſhed by Clement Barkſdale.

The family of the Higfords are buried in the chancel, without any monuments or inſcriptions.

In the year 1373, this pariſh had a licence granted to bury *Villanos tantum apud Alerington, et quod rector habeat omnes oblationes funerales, pro quibus ſolvat 2s. ſacriſto de Winchcombe, in feſto Sti. Kenelmi, ſalva ſepultura mortuorum in villa Dixton abbat. Winchcombe.*

Firſt fruits, £.	22	2	9	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	2	4	2	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	9
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

William Higford, eſq; in the reign of H. 8. gave 6*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* yearly, charged on his eſtate, to repair the utenſils and ornaments of the church. The church-wardens, in memory of this charity, are to pay annually at Michaelmas, a couple of capons to the heirs of Mr. Higford. — Henry Tovey gave by will 40*s.* to the poor for ever. — John Page, in the year 1610, gave 12*l.* to the uſe of the poor for ever.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	178	0	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	19	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	95	4	0
—— at 3*s.* —	1770, —	49	19	0
—— for Dixton	1770, —	30	9	0

There are about 172 inhabitants in this pariſh.

ALDSWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the Coteſwold country, on the turnpike-road from Bath, through Cirenceſter, to Oxford, ten miles north-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, ſeven ſouth-weſtward from Burford in Oxfordſhire, about twenty-three eaſt from Glouceſter, through Northleach, from which it is diſtant four miles. The houſes ſtand near together, on the north ſide of the turnpike-road, on a gentle riſing ground.

In *Domeſday-book* the name is written *Aldeſwrde*, and *Aldeſorde*, and comes either from Alo, old, and ꝑoꝛ̃ð, a village, ſtreet, croft, farm, court, or place; or elſe, the former part of the word is the name of ſome antient proprietor of the manor; and, in that ſenſe, it is the ſame as *Alde's* court, or place: For, as *villa* among the Romans implied the houſe of a nobleman, within his own eſtate, ſo did ȝueoꝛ̃ð, or worth, among the Saxons.

The lands are chiefly arable, with ſome paſture. This village affords nothing worthy the notice of the naturaliſt, or traveller; but the downs in the neighbourhood, part of which are in this pariſh, afford excellent ſport to thoſe that delight in hunting.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it thus expreſſed:

'Elward the ſon of Reinbald holds Aldeſwrde 'in Becheberie hundred. Balchi held it. There 'are two hides taxed. In demean is one plow-'tillage; and four villeins, and two bordars, with 'two plow-tillages, and one *ſervus*. It was worth '40*s.* now 30*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

But the church of Glouceſter held a larger eſtate in this pariſh, for in the ſame record, under the head *Terra S. Petri de Glowec'.* in Begebriges hundred, it is ſaid:

'The ſame church holds Aldeſorde. There 'are eleven hides, and three plow-tillages in 'demean; and twenty-one villeins, and five 'bordars, and two *francigeni*, with fifteen plow-'tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*. It was worth '100*s.* now 8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

This manor belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter 17 E. 3. It was in the crown in the year 1608; but James Lenox Dutton, eſq; who reſides at Sherborne in this county, is the preſent lord thereof.

Divers lands in Aldeſworth, with common for 300 ſheep, and a portion of tithes lately belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, in truſt for others, 34 H. 8.

William Coley died ſeized of a farm called Wall, in Aldſworth, with tithes of lamb and wool, 4 Mar. Eſcheator's inquiſition.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the peculiar of Bibury. The rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage, belonged to the monaſtery of Oſney, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford, 34 H. 8. who are the impropriators. There are about 250 acres of glebe. Portions of the tithe of Aldeſword, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and were confirmed by another grant 6 E. 6. The curacy is worth 20*l.* a year, beſides the tithe of cows and calves, Eaſter-offerings, garden-pence, and the rent of two little houſes. The impropriation pays 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and hath a handſome ſpire, which ſhews itſelf to advantage,

ſtanding upon high ground. There are three cottages given to repair the church.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	58	6	4
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	11	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	75	7	0
The ſame at 3s. —	1770, —	56	7	3

About the year 1710, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh; yearly births 4, burials 3. Upon examining the regiſter, I find that in ten years, from 1701 to 1710, there were entered 53 baptiſms, and 31 burials; and from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were 49 baptiſms, and 34 burials, ſo that population continues in the ſame ſtate nearly, as it was in the beginning of this century.

ALMONDSBURY.

THIS is a large pariſh, in the vale part of the county, conſiſting of four tithings, of which only the tithing of Almondſbury lies in the lower part of the hundred of Berkeley. The other three lie in other hundreds, as will be ſhewn hereafter. The church ſtands in the tithing of Almondſbury, eight miles north from Briſtol, ten weſt from Chipping-Sodbury, and twenty-nine ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſaid to derive its name from Alcmond, a Weſt-Saxon prince, father of Egbert, the firſt ſole monarch of England, (who is ſuppoſed to be buried in the church;) and from a fortification of a rampire and double ditch, at Knole in this pariſh; for ſuch our anceſtors called *Burghs*, and we, by frequent uſe, have ſoftened the word into *borough* and *bury*.

This camp is ſituated upon the brow of a hill, next the Severn, ſo as to command an extenſive view of that river, and every thing paſſing upon it. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be Saxon, but no mention is made of it in the Chronicle, nor by any of the antient writers. Tradition will have it to be the work of Offa, king of the Mercians, whoſe coffin the common people think was dug out of a tumulus, at Over, in this pariſh, in the year 1650, but Florilegius affirms, that he was buried at Bedford, whoſe authority, in this matter, ought to be preferred to vulgar opinion. It is however related in Mr. Wantner's papers, that at the time and place above mentioned, there were found the intire bones of two men. One of the ſkeletons was of an uncommon ſize, incloſed in a vaſt ſtone coffin, ſo artificially cemented together, that the joint was not diſcernible. The ſtone that covered the coffin was very ponderous, of a greyiſh colour without, but reddiſh, and ſtudded with a ſhining ſparry ſubſtance within. Two coins were found in the coffin, one of which bore the impreſſion of a faulcon, as the writer expreſſeth himſelf; on the other was a head, which he ſuppoſes to be that of Claudius Cæſar, but makes no mention of any inſcription. I have no doubt as to the facts, but cannot determine, from the circumſtances related, to whom the remains belong. If to a Roman, why were the bones unburnt, and no inſcription cut on the ſtone? If to a Saxon, how ſhall we account for the Roman coins found in the ſepulchre itſelf? But this is certain, ſays the writer of thoſe papers, the bones were thoſe of a man, whoſe height exceeded the ordinary ſtature by more than three feet. The corps was buried ſitting, which Drexelius ſaith was the cuſtomary manner of burying kings and princes, as an emblem of eternity.

Knole, the antient ſeat of the family of Cheſter, ſtands upon the brow of a hill, about two miles from the Severn, ſurrounded by the fortifications already mentioned, from whence there is a moſt extenſive and agreeable proſpect, over the Severn, into Monmouthſhire.

In ſo large a pariſh the ſoils muſt be various; There is more paſture than arable land, and a great deal of marſhy ground towards the river Severn. The proprietors have given an account to the commiſſioners of ſewers, that 1342 acres are more particularly liable to be overflowed by that river. *See* p. 26.

Tockington marſh-lands lie in this tithing.

It is obſervable, that neither Camden, nor his learned editor, hath taken any notice of this place.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it is ſaid, that two hides in Almodeſbury (as it is there written) did then belong to the manor of Berchelai. *Dom. B.* p. 68.

This eſtate continued the property of the lords of Berkeley, 'till Robert Fitz-Harding, in the year 1148, founded the abbey of St. Auguſtin in Briſtol, and endowed it, among other very conſiderable eſtates, with the manor of Almondſbury. The ſame abbey held Almondſbury, with court leet, 13 and 15 E. 1. and had a charter for fairs and markets, and free-warren within it. The fair to be on Whit-monday, and to continue for ſix days; the weekly market on wedneſday. Many of the charters of markets and fairs, in this and ſome of the ſubſequent reigns, were granted only with a view of aggrandiſing the ſeignorie of thoſe manors which belonged to very eminent proprietors, and this paſſage, *Quantum in nobis eſt*, was always inſerted in the original grant. So that when it came to be diſcuſſed afterwards, before the judges itinerant, at the general aſſizes, *Quo warranto* they were held, that is to ſay, what authority there was to ſupport them, if they were found convenient and neceſſary, they were ratified and continued; but on the contrary, if they were deemed unneceſſary and ſuperfluous, they were, by the power of the law then veſted in the judges, vacated and taken away.

This

This manor continued in the abbey of St. Auguſtin 'till that houſe was diſſolved. It was afterwards granted, with a reſervation of 8*l.* 10*s.* rent, to Miles Partrige, 36 H. 8. who conveyed it to Arthur Darcy 7 E. 6. Henry Darcy had livery of it 1 Eliz. and afterwards ſold it to Thomas Cheſter.

William Cheſter, father of Thomas, was a younger branch of the Cheſters of Huntingdonſhire, and gentleman of the horſe to the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the year 1522. He married Jane, the daughter of John Wear, and was mayor of Briſtol 1539.

Thomas Cheſter, who purchaſed this manor, was alſo mayor of Briſtol 1569, and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon

William Cheſter, who married Catherine, the daughter of Richard Dennis, of Dyrham.

Thomas Cheſter was ſon and heir of William. He married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of John Backhouſe, of Swallow-field in Berkſhire; ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir George Speke, of Somerſetſhire, and was ſeized of this manor in the year 1608. By his ſecond wife he had

Thomas Cheſter, his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Howe, of Compton, and died 1686.

Thomas Cheſter, ſon of the laſt Thomas, married Anne, daughter of ſir Samuel Aſtry, of Henbury, and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon

Thomas Cheſter, born in the year 1696, who having repreſented this county in five ſucceſſive parliaments, died at Knole, Oct. 1, 1763, without iſſue, bequeathing his eſtate to the daughter and only child of his brother Richard Howe Cheſter; who marrying William Bromley, of —— in the county of Warwick, eſq; he, by virtue of the king's mandate to the earl marſhal of England, aſſumes the name and arms of Cheſter. Other particulars of the laſt mentioned Thomas Cheſter, eſq; are largely expreſſed in the well written memorial for him, printed in the courſe of this account. It remains only to be obſerved, that his relict is the preſent poſſeſſor of Almondſbury and Knole.

William de Gale held the manor of Knowl, of Brimpsfield caſtle, 7 E. 3. John St. Loe, eſq; was ſeized of it, and of Barton hundred, of the foreſt of Kingſwood, and of the fiſhing in Stapleton, 5 H. 6.

Thomas Hill died ſeized of lands in Almondſbury 6 Car. and left Edward his ſon fourteen years old.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

The other tithings are 1. *Over.* 2. *Hempton* and *Patchway.* 3. *Gaunt's Urcot.* of which in their order.

1. *Over* lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, about a mile and a half weſtward from the church, and has a diſtinct peace officer. What ſir Robert Atkyns ſays of Ethelric granting thirty meſſuages in Overe to St. Peter of Glouceſter, ſhould be underſtood of Over near that city, and not of this place.

This tithing is not expreſsly named in *Domeſday-book*, but it is probable that the following particulars relate to the tithings in this large pariſh.

'Roger the ſon of Ralph holds a manor in 'Sineſhoved hundred, which Seuuin the mayor 'of Briſtou held of king Edward, and he could 'go with his land wherever he pleaſed, and he 'gave no farm [rent] for it. There are three 'hides, and ſix plow-tillages in demean; and 'ſix villeins, and ſix bordars, with two plow-'tillages. There are three *ſervi*, and eight acres 'of meadow. It was worth 100*s.* and is now '[worth] 60*s.*

'Roger hath a manor of one hide of land in 'Sineſhovedes hundred, and he hath there two '*ſervi*. There was no perſon who could anſwer 'concerning this land.

'Walter hath one manor of one yard-land. 'It was worth 20*den.* and is now worth 2*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

Maurice de Gaunt died ſeized of Oure 14 H. 3. which afterwards came to Robert de Gourney, his ſiſter's ſon, who died ſeized of it in the fifty-third year of that reign. Anſelm de Gourney held Over 14 E. 1. and John de Gourney died ſeized thereof 19 E. 1. From him it went to John ap Adam, who had married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of John de Gourney. Thomas ap Adam, his ſon, ſold it to Thomas lord Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, 4 E. 3.

Catherine, the widow of Thomas de Berkeley, of Beverſtone, was ſeized of the manor of Overe, and of the advowſon of the chantry 9 R. 2. in which family it continued to ſir William Berkeley, who was attainted of treaſon, and the manor of Over was granted to Thomas Brian, and his heirs male, 2 R. 3.

From Brian the manor was conveyed to John Poyntz, whoſe grand-daughter Alice married ſir Edward Berkeley, and brought this manor again into that family. John Berkeley, grandſon of ſir Edward, was ſeized of Over 1 H. 8. From him it paſſed in a lineal deſcent to John Berkeley, who had livery thereof 20 Eliz. and ſold the manor to

John Dowel, who was the ſon of James Dowel, a wealthy merchant of Briſtol. From him it paſſed in a lineal deſcent to John Bridges Baker Dowel, eſq; who died unmarried in the year 1743, and was buried in Almondſbury church, where there is a very handſome monument, and a memorial for him, and for ſeveral of his family, which is inſerted at the end of this account.

Mr. Dowel bequeathed his whole eſtate to the reverend Mr. Degge, who had travelled with him as a tutor; and Mr. Degge dying in the year 1766, this manor, with ſeveral other large eſtates in the county, devolved to his ſiſter Mrs. Wilmott, the preſent proprietor. The manor-houſe is large and

and handſome, with a park adjoining, in which are the traces of a large round camp, ſtill viſible.

Eaſter Compton is a ſmall hamlet in this tithing.

2. *Hempton* and *Patchway* lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, about a mile and a half diſtant ſouthward from the church. This tithing is not mentioned by name in *Domeſday-book*; but it is likely that the two ſmall eſtates diſcribed in that record, and placed at the head of this account, belonged to this tithing. However that may be, it appears by the records, that Margaret, the widow of Nicholas Stanſhaw, was ſeized of the manor of Hempton 14 H. 6. but Alice, the widow of William Chedder, held it in the 34th year of that reign. John Baker was ſeized of Hempton and Patchway 1608. Mrs. Wilmott has a good eſtate at Hempton; but Mr. Cheſter has the chief eſtate at Patchway.

Woodland is a hamlet in this tithing, where Mrs. Tace has a good houſe.

3. *Gaunt's Urcot*, ſo called from the family of Gaunt, lies in the hundred of Thornbury, near three meaſured miles eaſtward from the church. This is ſaid to be within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter. In *Domeſday-book* it is thus expreſſed:

'The ſame biſhop [of St. Laud in Conſtance] 'holds Herdicote, in Langelie hundred, and Ro-'bert holds it of him. Cuulf held it in the time 'of king Edward. There are two hides taxed, 'and two plow-tillages in demean, and two bor-'dars, and four *ſervi*, and four villeins, and ten 'acres of meadow, and a wood. It is worth and 'was worth 40*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

This manor antiently belonged to Gilbert de Gaunt, whoſe ſiſter's ſon and heir, Richard de Gourney, founded an hoſpital in his manor-houſe called Bilſwick, and gave this manor to it; which hoſpital being diſſolved, the manor of Gaunt's Urcot was granted to the city of Briſtol, for public uſes, 33 H. 8. and the mayor and commonalty of that city are the preſent lords of this manor. The Gaunt's hoſpital was originally founded for a hundred poor people. It ſtands within the liberties of the city of Briſtol, was refounded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and now entertains the blue-coat-boys.

Within this manor is a farm called St. Swithin's chapel, ſurrounded with a moat. The body of the chapel and the chancel were lately ſtanding, but the croſs building which was at the weſt end, ſuppoſed to have been the prieſt's lodging, hath been long ſince taken down, and the foundation new built upon. The inhabitants hereabout talk of an abbey dedicated to St. Swithin, that ſtood not far from it, but there are no traces of it to be found. Mr. Edgar is the preſent proprietor of the farm.

Brokenborow is a place within this tithing, where a chantry was erected in the ſame year as the abbey of St. Auguſtin was founded, and the patronage of it given to that abbey. John Harold was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 4*l*. according to Mr. Willis. Lands lying in Almondſbury, formerly belonging to this chantry, were granted to Richard Moor, and Thomas Monford, 6 Jac. Brokenborow was a reputed manor, for William Turner, and Alice his wife, and her anceſtors, were found by an inquiſition, 9 H. 6. to have been ſeized, time out of mind, of the manor of Brokenborow, with the alternate preſentation to the chantry, which they ſettled on Thomas his younger ſon. This manor paſſed to Thomas Ivy, who was ſeized of it 4 H. 8. Thomas lord Berkeley had livery of it 24 H. 8. and Henry lord Berkeley ſold the fourth part of it to John Holliſter, and others, 6 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 70*l*. a year. It is one of the diſcharged livings, valued in the king's books 40*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron, Mr. Taſwell incumbent. The rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage of Almondſbury, belonged to the abbey of St. Auguſtin, in Briſtol, and that houſe being diſſolved, were granted to Paul, biſhop of Briſtol, and his ſucceſſors, 34 H. 8. In a ſurvey about that time, they were valued at 18*l*. 15*s*. *Willis*. This was the mother-church to Filton and Elberton.

The church is large, and handſome, with an aile on each ſide, of the ſame height and length with the body. It hath a ſpire in the middle, with croſs ailes on each ſide, and is dedicated to the virgin Mary. The church and ſpire are covered with lead. The chancel is handſomely wainſcotted ſix feet high, with an altar-piece of Dutch-oak, ornamented with fluted pillaſters and capitals of the Corinthian order, and enriched with carvings and inlaid work, by a good hand. The communion-table is of grey marble, about ſix feet long. In the ſteeple are eight bells, and a clock.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north croſs aile, upon a raiſed tomb, is the effigy, as it is ſuppoſed, of one of the abbats of St. Auguſtin, without any inſcription.

In the ſame aile, which belongs to the Cheſter family, againſt the wall, is a very elegant pyramidal monument of Egyptian marble. In front ſtands a beautiful female figure, in a looſe robe, leaning her arm on a vaſe, in whoſe countenance the paſſion of grief is excellently expreſt. Above, a drawn curtain diſcovers the arms of the deceaſed, *Gules, a lion paſſant ermine, between three lures argent*. In the feſs point a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Gules, on a feſs argent, a lion paſſant azure, between three boars heads couped Or*. Motto, POST FUNERA VIRTUS. And below, upon a large table, is the following inſcription:

To

To the Memory of Thomas Cheſter Eſq; and in Record of his Anceſtry.

Arthur Cheſter, Gent. was buried June 17, 1603.
William Cheſter, Eſq; - - - - - Oct. 13, 1607.
William Cheſter, Gent. - - - - - Oct. 18, 1638.
Thomas Cheſter, Eſq; - - - - - Nov. 24, 1653.
Dominick Cheſter, Gent. - - - - Mar. 19, 1669.
William Cheſter, Gent. - - - - - Oct. 6, 1675.
George Cheſter, Gent. - - - - - Sept. 22, 1685.
Thomas Cheſter, Eſq; - - - - - Feb. 26, 1686.
Thomas Cheſter, Eſq; - - - - - Feb. 26, 1703.

The Succeſſion of this Lineage was cloſed in the Death of THOMAS CHESTER, Eſq; late of Knole, Son of the laſt recorded of this Name. He was by unanimous Suffrage of his County called up to be KNIGHT of the SHIRE in five ſucceſſive Parliaments; and on his own Part did the Honour that became him to their Choice, by the moſt inflexible Attachment to what he thought the true Intereſts of his Country. From theſe he could never be prevailed on to ſwerve, nor during ſo long a Service by one Vote, or conniving Abſence, to deſert, or diſappoint the Expectations of his Conſtituents.

His Country muſt long ago lament in Him the Loſs of a moſt upright and uſeful Magiſtrate. Juſtice was his conſtant Object, temper'd only with Compaſſion, as Occaſion called it forth; which his benevolent Heart would never ſuffer Him to eſtrange himſelf from; but never was he to be biaſſed by any ſiniſter View, or private Intereſt, from the Execution of his proper Duty.

Nor was He leſs amiable in his private Character, than reſpectable in his public; Under every Connection in which He ſtood, anſwering with his beſt Powers to its reſpective Duties, and ſuſtaining in Character, as in the different Scenes of Life they aroſe upon Him, the *Neighbour*, the *Friend*, the *Brother*, the *Huſband*, with no leſs Eſteem, Honour and Virtue —— than the MAGISTRATE and SENATOR: a Truth, which cannot better be evinced, than by the great and heart-impreſs'd Grief that not only attended his Loſs, but has faithfully adhered to his Memory; and which, as long as any Traces of it ſhall remain with Thoſe who had the Happineſs to know Him, will more than anſwer This, or any Other Record that can be given of Him.

His firſt Wife was the Right Honourable SARAH HENRIETTA, the only Daughter of HENRY Earl of SUFFOLK and BINDON, by PENELOPE, Daughter of the Earl of THOMOND, who was buried April 6, 1722. In 1735 He married MARY, the Widow of GEORGE GUINNET, Eſq; of Shurdington in this County, and Daughter and Heireſs of JEREMY ——— Eſq; of London.

He died on the 1ſt of October, 1763, and having no Iſſue, left his Eſtate to his Niece ELIZABETH LUCY CHESTER, Wife of WILLIAM BROMLEY CHESTER, Eſq; and only Child of his Brother RICHARD CHESTER, Eſq; who died on the 15th of July, 1760, and lies alſo near Him.

MARY CHESTER, his ſurviving Widow, deeply afflicted for his Loſs, and venerating his Memory and Virtues, took upon herſelf the Care and Direction of this Monument.

In the ſame aile are inſcriptions for others of this family, but nothing very obſervable in them.

In the ſouth croſs aile, upon a large raiſed tomb, lie the effigies, in full proportion, of a man in armour, with ſpurs on, and of a woman, in the dreſs of the age in which they lived. There is a canopy of ſtone-work over them, ſupported by ſix fluted pillars and two pillaſters, about five feet high; and againſt the wall, on a table, it is thus written, in capital letters:

HERE LYETH THE BODIES OF EDWARD VEELE ESQVIER WHO WAS BVRIED THE 9 OF SEP. 1577. AND OF KATHERINE HYS WYFE WHO DEPARTED THYS LYFE THE 7 OF NOVEM: 1575:

MAKAPIOI OI NEKPOI.

QVIS VIR ITA VIVAT VT NON VIDEAT MORTEM.

ALL FLESH YS GRASS.

Over all, on a ſcutcheon, *Argent, on a bend ſable, three calves Or*, for Veel, quartered with a great many other arms of families who have married with the Veels. This Edward was of the family of the Veels of Tortworth, who were ſometime lords of the manor of Over, in this pariſh.

In the ſame aile ſtands a very large pyramidal marble monument, with this inſcription:

To the Memory of JOHN BAKER DOWELL, Eſq; and ELIZABETH his Wife, whoſe Bodys are depoſited in a new Vault made for them under the middle Iſle of this Church; together with three of their Children that dyed Infants. The ſaid JOHN BAKER DOWELL, Eſq; was the Son of JOHN DOWELL, Eſq; Lord of the Mannour of *Over* in this Pariſh, by MARY his Wife, one of the four Daughters and Coheireſſes of Sir JOHN BAKER, Baronet, the laſt of his Family, Lord of the Mannours of *Siſſingherſte*, *Compton*, *Comden*, *Stone*, *Stapleherſte*, and *Blithcourt*, all in the County of *Kent*, and departed this Life the twentieth Day of October MDCCXXXVIII. The ſaid ELIZABETH DOWELL was the Daughter and ſole Heireſs of JOHN BROWNING of *Coley*, Eſq; by ELIZABETH his Wife, Siſter and Coheireſs of ROBERT BRIDGES of *Woodcheſter*, Eſq; both in the County of *Glouceſter*; and departed this Life the thirty-firſt Day of December MDCCXXV.

To his well-deſerving Parents, JOHN BRIDGES BAKER DOWELL, Eſq; cauſed this Monument to be erected.

The Family of the DOWELLS, Auncеſtors by the Father's Side of the ſaid JOHN BAKER DOWELL, Eſq; are depoſited in their Vault underneath this Monument. The Body of JOHN BRIDGES BAKER DOWELL, Eſq; who erected this Monument, and departed this Life March the XXXI. MDCCXXXXIIII, is alſo depoſited in the ſame Vault with his Parents.

Upon the Monument are the following arms: *Argent, within a bordure, a lion rampant, ſable*; for Dowell. —— *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, Dowell, as before; 2d and 3d, *On a feſs ingrailed, three roſes, between as many lures*, (the colours not diſtinguiſhable) for Baker. Over all, on a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Argent, three bars wavy, azure*, for Browning. —— On a ſeparate ſcutcheon, the arms of Baker, as before.

On a ſtone in the church-yard is this inſcription:

Here lies alas! long to be lamented, BENJAMIN DOBINS, Gent. who left his Friends ſorrowing, Feb: 2, 1760. Aged 42.

The coſtly Marble may, perhaps, expreſs,
In lying Lines, th' Unworthy's Worthineſs:
Thy humble Stone ſhall this ſad Truth convey,
The beſt belov'd is ſooneſt call'd away.
Full ſhort, but full of Honour, was thy Span,
Thou tender Huſband, and thou honeſt Man.

Firſt fruits,	£.	20	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Tenths,	—	2	0	0	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	6
Procurations,		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Lands of the yearly Value of 60*l.* are given to the church, and about 6*l.* yearly are given to the poor.

Almondſbury.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	129	18	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	25	8	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	103	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	77	11	0

Over.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	70	14	8
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	13	7	0
Land-tax — -	1694, —	62	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	52	3	0

Hempton and Patchway.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	122	16	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	16	13	8
Land-tax ——	1694, —	152	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	114	3	0

Gaunt's Urcot.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid, in	1692,	£. 45	12	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	9	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	53	1	0
The ſame, at 3s. -	1770, —	40	1	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he publiſhed his account of this pariſh, there were 132 houſes, and about 530 inhabitants. The preſent ſtate of population was not received when this account went to the preſs, wherefore it muſt be given in the *Addenda*.

ALVESTON, *vulgarly* ALLISTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the vale, in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, eight miles and a half north-eaſt from Briſtol, two miles and a half ſouth-weſt from Thornbury, and about twenty-eight ſouthward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the weſt by Almondſbury.

There is a ſteep deſcent, as from a hill, on the ſide next the Severn. On the top is a large, round camp, called the *Old Abbey*, over-looking that river, but how it obtained the name is uncertain. There are many camps in this neighbourhood, and many engagements muſt have happened hereabout, in early times, betwixt our anceſtors and their enemies; for the effects of them are ſtill viſible in the barrows thrown up in different places. About a hundred years ago, ſeveral ſtone coffins were dug out of one of thoſe barrows, near the above fortifications, in which were the bones of the chief perſons, perhaps, who fell in ſome battle. There is an account, in the preceding pariſh, of ſtone coffins, with bones, having been taken out of a tumulus at Over. In ſhort, there are few pariſhes in this county that do not exhibit ſome veſtiges of camps and barrows, but hiſtory is ſilent concerning moſt of them.

The houſes in this village ſtand a mile diſtant from the church. A turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Briſtol, leads thro' the pariſh.

In *Domeſday-book* the name is written *Alweſtan*, and *Alveſtone*. It is now generally pronounced *Alliſton*. The etymology is difficult, and uncertain. If *Alfe's* town, or *Alve's* town, (as being the property of ſome perſon of that name) be not the true explanation, I cannot give a better.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

When William the Firſt cauſed a general inquiſition to be made concerning landed property, this place was ſhared between two proprietors, of which the record gives the following account:

'Earl Herald held Alweſtan, in Langelei hundred. There were ten hides. In demean is one plow-tillage; and twenty-three villeins, and five bordars, with twenty-two plow-tillages, and two *ſervi*. The ſteward [*prepoſitus*] added two plow-tillages, and five *ſervi* there. It paid 12*l.* by weight.' *Domeſday-book*. p. 67.

All the lands which were king Harold's, at the time of the conqueſt, William ſeized for his own, and accordingly we find the above in the liſt of the king's lands. The abbey of Bath was the other proprietor.

'Saint Peter of Bath held Alveſtone, in Langelei hundred. There are five hides. Three pay taxes, [but] two of them are exempt from tax, by the grant of king Edward and king William. In demean are two plow-tillages, and nine villeins, and ſix bordars, and a prieſt, and one radcheniſter, with ten plow-tillages. There are ſeven *ſervi*, and meadow and wood for the ſupport of the manor. It was worth 100s. now 4*l.* The ſame church holds it now.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

It doth not appear when this manor was alienated from the abbey of Bath, but it was in the crown in the reign of king H. 3. who reſerved his park in Alveſton when the foreſt of Kingſwood was diſafforeſted.

It ſoon after paſſed from the crown to the family of the Fitz-Warrens; for Fulk Fitz-Warren died ſeized thereof, and left it in dower to Conſtantia de Todeni, his widow, who was alſo ſeized of it, with court-leet, view of frankpledge, and waifs, and alſo of the hundred of Langley, 15 E. 1. Fulk Fitz-Warren, ſon of Fulk, died ſeized of Alveſton 16 E. 2. having given it to Walter of Glouceſter, one of his ſons. This Walter was ſucceeded by his ſon Walter of Glouceſter, in Alveſton and Urcot, 14 E. 3. who ſettled them in remainder, after the death of Peter his ſon, on Peter Corbet, of Siſton, who had married his daughter. By virtue of which ſettlement, they came to Margaret, daughter and coheireſs of Peter Corbet, who was married to ſir Gilbert Dennis, and ſettled theſe manors on her huſband and his heirs, whereby they came into the family of Dennis.

Sir Gilbert Dennis died ſeized of the manors of Alveſton and Urcot, and of Langley hundred, 10 H. 5. from whom they paſſed, in a lineal deſcent, to Richard Dennis, who ſold them to Maurice Shepard 19 Eliz.

Richard Haughton married the daughter and heir of Maurice Shepard, and joined with his wife in the ſale of Alveſton, to Robert Webb, 22 Eliz.

Webb ſold it to Nicholas Veel, from whoſe grandſon, Nicholas, it paſſed by purchaſe to Edward Hill, eſq; who was lord of the manor in the year 1712. But Miſs Jefferis, ſiſter of the late Mr. Cann Jefferis, is the preſent proprietor thereof.

Walter the ſheriff gave one yard-land in Alveſton to the abbey of Glouceſter 7 H. 1.

William Wiryot, and Margaret his wife, held lands within the manor of Alveſton and Urcot, 2 R. 2.

HAM-

HAMLETS. 1. *Row Urcot*, which hath been often mentioned in the account of the deſcent of the manor of Alveſton, is a hamlet containing fourteen houſes.

2. *Groveſend*, or *Grovening*, lies about three miles north-eaſt from the church, and conſiſts of about ſeven families.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Briſtol, and is annexed to Olveſton, from whence it is diſtant about three miles. The building is ſmall, dedicated to St. Helen, and hath a low tower at the weſt end.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There are no monuments or inſcriptions worthy particular notice. Colonel Thomas Veel, who died 1663, and Nicholas Veele, eſq; who died 1703, lie buried in the chancel. And ſome of doctor Clayton's deſcendants are alſo buried there.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	135	3	4
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	34	7	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	214	16	0
The ſame at 3*s* -	1770,	—	162	3	0

About the year 1712, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 42 houſes in this pariſh, and about 240 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders. The yearly baptiſms were 6, and burials 6. Having examined the pariſh regiſter, I find that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were enter'd 63 baptiſms, and 44 burials; and the number of inhabitants are at this time about 198.

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ALVINGTON,

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Blideſloe, in the foreſt-diviſion of the county; nine miles ſouth-eaſt from Monmouth, ſix north-eaſt from Chepſtow, and twenty-two ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the north-eaſtward by Lidney, from which it is ſeparated by the brook Coln; on the ſouth-weſtward by Woolaſton, and has the river Severn on the ſouth-eaſt of it.

Mr. Camden calls it *Aventone*; and ſince *Avon*, or *Afon*, in the Britiſh language ſignifies a river, thinks it not improbable that it took its name from thence, becauſe it is ſtretched along the banks of the Severn. He was alſo of opinion that this place was the *Abone* of Antoninus, as well on account of the reſemblance of the names, as becauſe it lies exactly nine miles diſtant from Caer Went, or the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans; which is the diſtance *Abone* is ſaid to be from the laſt mentioned place, in the fourteenth *Iter*.

But I ſee no great reſemblance between the names *Abo*, or, as ſome will have it, *Abone*, and Alvington, as the latter ought to be, or at leaſt has been written, for the laſt five hundred years; and unleſs the learned hiſtorian had a precedent in higher antiquity, I think he hath taken an unwarrantable liberty in deviating ſo widely from that manner of writing it. As to the diſtance from Caer Went, it may anſwer well enough; but that from *Abo* to the *Trajectus*, being nine miles according to the Itinerary, is very different from the true diſtance between this place and Oldbury, the ſuppoſed *Trajectus*, which is not more than four miles at fartheſt. Indeed there is a manifeſt miſtake in the *Iter*, as to the diſtances, for at the beginning it is ſaid, *Ab Iſca Callevam m. p.* ciii, *ſic*; from Caerleion to Calleva, one hundred and three miles, thus: and then the intermediate diſtances between the various places are ſet down, which make together only ninety-eight miles, *i. e.* five miles ſhort of the groſs account.

But the greateſt objection ſeems to be, that, ſuppoſing the *Abo* to have been ſituated in the country of the Silures, (a people that gave the Romans more trouble than any of our countrymen) it muſt have been well fortified, garriſoned, and ſecured againſt the attacks of ſo hardy and active a people; and being in ſo important a ſituation, one might expect to find ruins of antient buildings, chequer'd pavements, hypocauſts, and ſuch other works as have been diſcovered in thoſe places where the Romans had ſtations; but none of all theſe have been found at Alvington; for which reaſon, among others, I am of opinion that this was not the *Abo* of Antoninus; and that, if Mr. Camden had ſeen the ruins in Lidney park, two or three miles higher up the river, he would rather have fixed on that place for the Roman ſtation in queſtion. *See Lidney.*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are many particulars of villages and lands on the foreſt ſide of the Severn, and in Wales, as it was then reputed to be, agreeable to the diviſion of the two countries at that time; for antiently all on the north-weſt of that river was called Wales; but afterwards the Wye became the boundary between them, according to Alexander Neckham:

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.

On this ſide, Wye the Engliſh views,
On that, the wandering Welch purſues.

Thoſe villages and eſtates are not deſcribed by their reſpective names, nor is this place any where mentioned therein; ſo that it is impoſſible to ſhew whoſe property it was at the time of the antient ſurvey. But the priory of Lanthony held the manor of Alvington, with markets and fairs, 49 H. 3. and had court-leet and waifs therein, 15 E. 1. which they proved in their anſwer to a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt them that year; and the church of Lanthony were proprietors of

of it, 'till that houſe was diſſolved; for tho' it appears by the records, that Edward Blount, and Margaret his wife, were ſeized of it, 4 R. 2. it was probably either in truſt, or by uſurpation; for the priory was ſeized of it again in the 18th and 19th years of the ſame reign.

At the diſſolution of monaſteries, this manor was veſted in the crown, and the ſite of it, with divers lands, was granted, 32 H. 8. to Arthur Porter, who was a conſiderable purchaſer of abbey-lands at that time.

But ſir William Herbert had a grant of the manor 4 E. 6. and certain tithes in Alvington were alſo granted to him in the firſt year of the ſame reign.

From him it paſſed thro' various hands, 'till it came to William Compton, eſq; who was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It came afterwards into the name of Higford, for William Higford, of Dixton, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1712, and from him it hath paſſed, in regular deſcent, to the reverend Mr. Henry Higford, of the ſame place, who is the preſent proprietor, and hath a good eſtate here. *See Alderton and Dixton.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is called the chapel of Alvington. It is in the deanery of the foreſt, and annexed to Woollaſton.

The church is ſmall, with a tower at the weſt end, and an aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor. John Higford, eſq; died in the year 1706, and was buried in this church.

Proc. and Syn. £. 0 1 6 Pentecoſt. £. 0 1 4

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	89	4	0
Poll-tax —— — 1694, —	17	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	83	8	0
The ſame, at 3s. — 1770, —	61	13	0

The ſtate of population muſt be given in the *Addenda*, as it was not received early enough to be printed with the above.

AMNEY CRUCIS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, two miles diſtant eaſt from Cirenceſter, ſix north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and nineteen ſouth-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The name was antiently written *Omenie*, and *Omenel*, and afterwards *Amney*, which ſir Robert Atkyns derives from *amnis*, the Latin word for a river; but this etymology ſeems to be ſuggeſted by the modern, rather than by the antient manner of writing the name; however, as I have no better to offer, I ſhall govern myſelf by Horace's rule. The cognomen was given it on account of a large croſs erected in this pariſh, which ſerved to diſtinguiſh it from two other adjoining pariſhes of the ſame name. And becauſe our Saxon anceſtors called the croſs the ꝑalıȝ ꝓoꝺe, this pariſh hath ſometimes alſo been called Holy Rood Amney.

The turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to London, and another turnpike-road from Bath to Oxford, lead through this pariſh, which hath lately been incloſed, by act of parliament.

As the workmen were digging ſtone on the ſide of the laſt mentioned road, about two years ago, they found an earthen urn, containing burnt bones and aſhes, and ſome Roman coins of the latter empire. There was a ſmall ſilver coin of Honorius, with this inſcription round the head: D N HONORIVS P F AVG. On the reverſe: a Roman ſoldier holding a ſpear in one hand, and victory in the other; and round the figures, VIRTVS ROMANORVM. This Honorius was ſon of Theodoſius, whom he ſucceeded in the government of the weſtern part of the empire, when he was a boy of ten years old. When he grew up, he was active and diligent, and ſecured Britain againſt the ravages of Picts, Scots, and Saxons, but at laſt fell a victim to his ambitious views, and made a miſerable end, about the time of the expiration of the Roman empire in Britain.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

As the pariſhes of Amney Crucis, Amney St. Mary, and Down Amney were not diſtinguiſhed by different names in the antient ſurvey, it is impoſſible, with any certainty, to ſelect the particulars from *Domeſday-book*, proper to each place; therefore, reſpecting this pariſh, I have implicitly followed ſir Robert Atkyns.

'Turſtin the ſon of Rolf holds Omenie of the 'king. There are ſeven hides. Tovi held it of 'king Edward. In demean are three plow-til-'lages, and eight villeins, and a prieſt, with eight 'plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*. Of this 'eſtate Tovi held the land of two villeins, and a 'certain knight held the land of four villeins. 'Half a hide and four acres of meadow belonged 'to the church. It was worth 8*l.* now 6*l.* 'This Turſtin holds one hide there which Uluui 'held for a manor, and could go where he would. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, with one bor-'dar. It was worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

Under *Terra Hunfridi Camerarii*, it is thus expreſſed:

'The ſame Hunfridus holds one hide in Ome-'nie. Æluui held it for a manor of king Edward. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and four *ſervi*, 'and one bordar, and a mill of 5*s.* rent. It is 'worth and was worth 25*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

'Baldwin holds of the king three yard-lands 'in Omenie, in Gerſdones hundred. Aluuin 'held it in the time of king Edward. There is 'one plow-tillage, with two bordars. It is worth 'and was worth 10*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

The

The abbey of Tewkeſbury held one hide at Amney, which king H. 1. confirmed to it, reciting that it did belong to Humphry the cook, which, I apprehend, ſhould have been Humphry the chamberlain. He alſo confirmed to it the church of Amney, which belonged to Robert the chamberlain. And it was ſeized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Amney Holy-rood, by the grant of W. 2. which privileges were allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

From this time the monks of Tewkeſbury gradually improved their eſtate here, for Iſabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, granted to them one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Holy Rood Amney, 1 E. 2. And the abbat purchaſed ſeven other meſſuages, four cottages, two hundred twenty-ſix acres of arable, five acres of meadow, and a rent of ten pence half-penny in Amney, of John de Boteler, 20 E. 2.

The abbey of Tewkeſbury continued ſeized of the manor and rectory of Amney Holy Rood, 'till by the diſſolution of that houſe they were veſted in the crown, by which they were granted to John Playdell, or Pleydell, of Weſtcot in Berkſhire, in the fourth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was deſcended from the Playdells, antiently of Coleſhill, in Berkſhire.

Robert Playdell, fourth ſon of John, and heir to him by the death of his elder brothers without iſſue, removed from Weſtcot to Holy Rood Amney, and was lord of the manor in 1608. He married Suſanna, daughter of Edward Saunders, of Brixworth, in Northamptonſhire, eſq; and dying in 1642, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir

John Playdell, who dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother

Robert Playdell, or Pleydell. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Saunders, M. D. and dying in 1678, was alſo ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon and heir

Robert Pleydell, who married Sarah, daughter of Philip Sheppard, of Minchin-hampton, eſq; by whom he had a ſon and two daughters. The ſon and one of the daughters dying without iſſue, the manor of Amney Crucis, and ſeveral large eſtates in other places, as well as in this pariſh and neighbourhood, deſcended to his youngeſt daughter Charlotte-Louiſa; with whom they went, by marriage, in 1724, to the honourable John Dawnay, eldeſt ſon of Henry lord viſcount Downe. In this name and family they continued, till about the year 1765, when John lord viſcount Downe ſold the manor and eſtate of Amney Crucis, amongſt other particulars, to

Samuel Blackwell, eſq; who is the preſent proprietor, and has a large eſtate in this pariſh, and ſeveral other parts of the county. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter of James Lenox Dutton, of Sherborne, eſq; by whom he has iſſue ſeveral children. His arms are, *Argent, a greyhound currant ſable, collared, compony, Or and gules; on a chief indented of the ſecond, three beſants.*

Hugh le Deſpencer had an eſtate in this pariſh, for Eubulo l'Eſtrange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine thereof to him 18 E. 2. And divers meſſuages in Holy Rood Amney, in the tenure of Richard Bye, belonged to the priory of Bradenſtoke, in Wiltſhire, which was founded by Walter earl of Saliſbury, for black canons, in the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin, and valued, at the diſſolution, at 270*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Theſe meſſuages were granted to James Gunter, and William Lewis, 37 H. 8.

An eſtate called the *Sheep-Houſe*, &c. in Amney, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, was granted to James Woodford, and Thomas Ludwell, 2 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirenceſter. It is a vicarage, improved ſince the incloſing of the common fields in the year 1769, to about 70*l.* a year. The advowſon of the vicarage formerly belonged to the nunnery of Clerkenwell, in Middleſex, and was granted to ſir William Herbert, 4 E. 6. The lord chancellor has the preſentation. William Sandeford, D. D. is the preſent incumbent.

I have ſhewn that the patronage of the church, and the impropriation, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were confirmed to that church by king H. 2. But part of the tithes and glebe belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and, after the diſſolution, were granted to the biſhoprick, 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. Other tithes of corn and hay belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to Peter Oſborn, and others, 3 Eliz. The impropriation of the corn tithes was veſted in the lord of the manor; but by the bill for incloſing the common fields in this pariſh, all the lands are exonerated from tithe, and the biſhop, impropriator, and vicar had lands allotted to them in lieu thereof.

The biſhop's allotment lies on beggar-hill.

The vicar's portion is 110 acres in the upper-field. He hath Eaſter-offerings, and ſurplus fees, as before.

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower at the weſt end. In the window at the eaſt end, are the arms of the Clares, originally placed there by the abbey of Tewkeſbury, in grateful remembrance of Iſabel Clare, their benefactreſs.

Benefactions.

Robert Pleydell, eſq; hath endowed a free-ſchool for the educating, cloathing, and apprenticing of poor children in this pariſh, with 80*l.* a year, charged on *Ranbury-farm*. *See his epitaph.*

There are cottages of 50*s.* a year given to the uſe of the church. And four acres of arable land, newly incloſed, near Meurſtals, to other charitable uſes.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a free-ſtone monument in the north aile, upon which are the figures of a man and woman, and twelve children, without any inſcription; but by the coat of arms upon it, 'tis ſuppoſed to have been erected for one of the Lloyds, formerly owner of this manor, and anceſtor of the Lloyds, late lords of the manor of Wheatenhurſt, in this county.

In the chancel is a white marble monument, with this inſcription:

ROBERTUS PLEYDELL, ROBERTI juxta ſiti Filius Unicus, natus 23 Julij 1687. Mortuus eſt Mar. 22, 1719. En! Virum Sereniſſimæ Frontis, Mitiſſimi Ingenij, Optimarum Artium Studiis liberaliter eruditum, Prudentem, Pium, Juſtum, Abſtinentem: Qui *Filij*, *Fratris*, *Amici*, Officia omnia diligenter ſancteq; explevit.

Si ei etiam quæ *Maritum*, quæ *Patrem* decerent, experiri per Fata licuiſſet; Quàm Beata fuiſſet *Uxor!* *Progenies* quàm Proba! Quam autem Curam in *Suâ Prole* inſtituendâ impendi vetuit Deus, Eam omnem in *Alienâ* educandâ (Largo ad id negotij annuo ſumptu in omne ævum dato) Adhibuit, ſic ſeræ Poſteritatis factus Pater. O Quot ex illo *Pauperioris Juventutis* Seminario, Benevoli hujus Viri Munificentia extructo, in lætiora ſola quotannis transferantur, HUIC NOMINI Proſperitatem ſuam acceptam relaturi; et veluti illæ Arbores quas, animi recreandi gratiâ, Ipſe Suâ Manu ſerere ſolebat, *Præſenti* et *Futuris* Sæculis prodeſſe poſſint.

Vale Anima pura et candida, Sequere Patris Tui veſtigia Per obſcuram Mortis Umbram, Donec in æternam Lucem perveneris: Ubi ſtudio pari, et junctis precibus Orabis, Ut Pia Mater Charæq; Sorores Virtuti Tuæ gratulantes, Te in cœlum recepto, in Fide, in Innocentia, in Operibus bonis Perſeverent; Uſq; dum iſto Tuo dilectiſſimo Conſortio, Quod Vehementer deſiderant, In perpetuum Fruantur.

Under, upon the ſame monument:

He hath Endowed a CHARITY-SCHOOL in this Pariſh with a Rent charge of Eighty Pound per An. for ever, for the Yearly Apprenticing of Two Poor Boys or Girls, and for the Cloathing and Inſtructing in Writing, Reading, and in Chriſtian Knowledge as many more as the Reſidue of that Sum will be ſufficient for.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, is a marble table, with the following inſcription:

This *STONE* is erected to the *MEMORY* of S^r. HENRY PLEYDELL DAWNAY, Baronett, Lord Viſcount DOWNE, Whoſe Remains lie buried at MEURS near WEZEL, on the Banks of the *LOWER RHINE*. He was Lord of the Bed Chamber to GEORGE the *third*, both when *KING* and *PRINCE* of *WALES*; was twice elected Knight of the Shire for the County of YORK; Colonel by Brevet; Colonel of the Southern Battalion of Militia of the Weſt Riding of the County of YORK; and Lieutenant Colonel of the *Twenty fifth* Regiment of Foot, which he Commanded at the Battle of MINDEN, *Auguſt* 1ſt 1759. And again at the Battle of CAMPEN, *Octob.* 16, 1760, where being Mortally wounded he died the *Ninth* of *December* following, in the *Thirty third* Year of his Age.

There is a handſome pyramidal marble monument, on the weſt wall of the north aile, for Anne, the wife of Robert Berkeley Freeman, gent. and near it, another for Thomas Powell, M. A. vicar of this pariſh, who died Dec. 29, 1764, aged 62.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 81	4	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	36	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	62	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	48	1	6

About the year 1712, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houſes, and about 350 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 25 were freeholders. The yearly births were 8, and burials 7. Upon examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were entered 103 baptiſms, and 76 burials; and there are now, by actual numeration, 357 inhabitants.

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AMNEY St. MARY, *or* EASTBROOK.

THIS pariſh is ſituated in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, about three miles eaſtward from Cirenceſter, ſix north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and about twenty-one eaſtward from Glouceſter. The etymology of Eaſtbrook is eaſy, the principal part of the pariſh lying on the eaſt ſide of the brook which runs from Amney Crucis into the Thames or Iſis.

Ten or twelve houſes which belong to Amney Crucis lie intermixt with this pariſh, which is ſmall, and ſeems, in early times, to have been taken out of Amney Crucis. It conſiſts moſtly of meadow ground. The turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to London leads thro' this pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, it is thus expreſt:

'Reinbaldus holds Omenie, in Gerſdones hundred, of the king. Godric held it in the time 'of king Edward. There are four hides and one 'yard-land. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and eight villeins, and one bordar, with ſix 'plow-tillages, and a prieſt. There are eight '*ſervi*, and two mills of 10*s.* and twenty acres 'of meadow. It was worth and is worth 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

This Reinbald, or Reimbald, or Rumbald, was dean of the college of Cirenceſter at that time, and had been chancellor of England in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. There were two other ſmall eſtates, according to the record:

'Durand [of Glouceſter] holds one hide in 'Eſbroc, and one of his knights holds it of him. 'In demean is one plow-tillage, and one bordar, 'and one *ſervus*. It is worth and was worth '10*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

Humphry the chamberlain had alſo an eſtate here, for it is thus expreſt:

'The ſame Hunfry holds one virgate of land in 'Eſtbroce, and William holds it of him. Aluuine 'held it for a manor. There is one villein. It 'was worth and is worth 2*s.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 79.

It appears by an *Inſpeximus* of the grants to the abbey of Cirenceſter, that king H. 1. granted four hides and one yard-land in Amney to that church, which had formerly been the eſtate of Reimbald the prieſt. But the records ſhew alſo, that a manor in Eſtbrook belonged to Roger le Hore, 8 E. 1. which was probably that which Aluuine held. Other records ſhew, that Aſhbrook was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

Bur

But I do not underſtand this to be the manor granted to the abbey of Cirenceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns hath not ſhewn to whom this manor was granted by the crown, after the diſſolution of the abbey; but John Partrige, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. It came afterwards into the family of the Pleydells, of Holy Rood Amney, for Robert Pleydell was lord of this manor in the year 1712; from which time, it hath paſſed in the ſame manner, and acknowledged the ſame proprietors as Holy Rood Amney, ſo that Samuel Blackwell, eſq; is the preſent lord of it.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirenceſter. It is an impropriation. The tithes of hay and corn in Amney St. Mary, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Peter Oſborn, and others, 3 Eliz. but the tithes of the demeans were granted to John Playdel, 5 Eliz. The incumbent received 13*s.* 4*d.* of the impropriator, beſides about 8*l.* in privy tithes. But ſince the year 1769, when the common fields and commonable places in the pariſh were incloſed, lands have been allotted to the impropriator and to the vicar, and the whole pariſh is exonerated from tithe.

The living has been twice augmented by queen Anne's bounty. Mr. Blackwell is patron; William Sandeford, D. D. is the preſent incumbent.

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple, and is dedicated to the virgin Mary.

Procurations, £. 0 6 8 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
Pentecoſtals, — 0 0 8

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	45	2	0
Poll-tax —— —	1694, —	8	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	45	6	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	25	8	1

About the year 1712, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 20 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders. The yearly births 2, burials 2. But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there are entered 38 baptiſms, and 17 burials, and the inhabitants being numbered, are found to be 118.

AMNEY St. PETER, *or* EASTINGTON,

LIES in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, four miles diſtant eaſt from Cirenceſter, ſix north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and twenty-one ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is a ſmall pariſh, conſiſting chiefly of meadow and paſture land. Lying to the eaſtward of the other Amneys, occaſioned its being diſtinguiſhed by the name of Eaſtington.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, in the account of lands belonging to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, it is thus expreſt:

'The brother of Reinbald holds two hides in 'Omenie, in Gerſdunes hundred. There are 'two plow-tillages, and five villeins with three 'plow-tillages, and four *ſervi*, and twenty-four 'acres of meadow, and a mill of 5*s.* rent. It 'was worth 40*s.* now ſcarce 20*s.*' *D. B.* p. 71.

'Hernulf [de Heſding] holds four hides and 'two virgates and a half of land in Omenie, in 'Gerſdones hundred. Elric and Godric held 'them for two manors. In demean are three 'plow-tillages, and ſeven villeins, and two bor-'dars, with two plow-tillages. There are four '*ſervi*. The whole was worth and is worth 6*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

In the account of the donations to the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter, p. 143, it is ſaid, that in the year 1126, Winebald de Balon, one of the great barons of the realm, and Roger his ſon, granted to that monaſtery half a hide in Amney, which Thomas an Engliſhman held, free from all payments, except the king's dane-gelt.

Now it will be difficult to prove that the above eſtates lay in this pariſh, and not in one of the others of the ſame name; but it is probable that the firſt and laſt of them did, becauſe the records ſhew, that in the ſeventeenth year of king E. 3. this manor, and the impropriation, belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter. And they continued to be a part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey 'till it was diſſolved. After the diſſolution, the manor and tithes were granted to Richard Knight, 1 Mariæ; and Robert Knight, his ſon and heir, had livery of the manor 15 Eliz.

From him it went to George Gaſcoign, eſq; who was lord thereof in the year 1608. And then paſſing to

Robert Pleydell, eſq; it hath ever ſince been the property of the owners of Amney Crucis, ſo that Samuel Blackwell, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirenceſter. It is a curacy, in the gift of the biſhop of Glouceſter. In the thirteenth year of C. 1. it was inſtituted to as a vicarage. The reverend Mr. Thomas Smith is the preſent incumbent, who receives 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the leſſee of the appropriation. There is no houſe for the miniſter. The living has been thrice augmented by the queen's bounty, with which, lands of 14*l.* 10*s.* a year have been purchaſed, in the pariſh of South Cerney.

A portion of tithes in Farley, near Amney, antiently belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to the biſhoprick 33 H. 8. and it hath been already ſhewn, that other tithes in this pariſh, belonging to the ſame abbey, were granted to Richard Knight, 1 Mariæ.

Ranbury

Ranbury farm, which is given to ſupport the charity ſchool at Amney Crucis, Kingſton meadow, and moſt of the pariſh, pay no tithe.

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple. It is dedicated to St. Peter. Two acres in each common field, in the pariſh of Amney St. Mary, and one acre in Mr. Trynder's piece, were given to repair the church, before the fields were incloſed.

Pentecoſtals, - - £. 0 0 6

Taxes.

The Royal Aid, in	1692, £.	36	2 0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	6	16 0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	36	3 6
The ſame, at 3s. -	1770, —	27	2 2

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1710, there were 22 houſes, and about 100 inhabitants in this pariſh, of whom 10 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. Examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were entered 39 baptiſms, and 22 burials; and the inhabitants are about 105.

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ARLINGHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, ten miles north-weſtward from Stroud, nine north from Durſley, and nine ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is peninſulated by the river Severn on the eaſt, weſt, and north ſides, and bounded by Frampton on the ſouth-eaſt. A turnpike-road leads from Stroud to a paſſage over the Severn, in this pariſh; but the paſſage-houſe is at Newnham, exactly oppoſite to Arlingham. The river, at high water, is about a mile over, or ſomething leſs. Perſons well acquainted with the river, ride, and drive a carriage over the ford at this place, at low water; but ſome have miſcarried in the attempt.

The name, reſolved into its parts, and compared with the alphabetical liſt of words for explaining the names of places, will be found to ſignify a village, or town, upon the meadows; the letter *l* ſerving only for the ſake of ſound. And this is exactly agreeable to the ſituation of the place, which lies in the upper level, and has 738 acres of land, more particularly ſubject to inundations from the Severn.

The air is made very unwholeſome by the copious humid exhalations from the river, and from the lands which are ſo frequently overflowed. This occaſions inveterate agues, and all thoſe topical diſorders incident to a low, damp ſituation, in which the poorer ſort of people, who live hard, have ſo manifeſtly the diſadvantage in point of health. In Holland, where agues are very frequent, ſuch as go abroad early in the morning, uſually fortify themſelves againſt the moiſt air, by taking a dram, and a cruſt of bread, a diſh of coffee, ſome gingerbread, or the like, which is thought to be a good method of preſervation.

Notwithſtanding the ſituation of this village upon the Severn, fiſh is not ſo commonly the food of its inhabitants as might be imagined, on account of the great price it uſually bears. Salmon, in the greateſt plenty of the ſeaſon, commonly ſells for three pence half penny or four pence a pound. I took ſome notice, about two years ago, of an eel, juſt taken, five feet ten inches long, and twenty-eight pounds weight, which a butcher was ſtripping at this village, and thought it a great curioſity; but ſeveral perſons informed me, that there was nothing extraordinary in it, as a man, then living in the place, had taken one which weighed ſix ſcore pounds. The fleſh of this animal was ſold to poor people at two pence a pound. It was very white, but of a ſtrong, naſty ſmell, and muſt be unwholeſome food.

There are no rare plants found here, but large quantities of wood are frequently dug out of the meadows next Frethorn, which, when dry, falls to pieces on touching it. This wood muſt have been carried thither at a very early period of time, when the ground was in a boggy ſtate, ſo as to ſuffer the logs to ſink down to the depth whence they are now taken.

There is a good proſpect over the Severn, from Barrow-hill, in this pariſh, ſo called, perhaps, from the reſemblance it bears to a large tumulus, or barrow.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Arlingham was antiently a member of the great lordſhip of Berkeley. In the liſt of eſtates belonging to that lordſhip, entered in *Domeſday-book*, it is ſaid, that nine hides in Erlingham belong to Berchelai. Hence I conclude, there were other lands beſide the nine hides, which belonged to one or more freeholders at that time; and the ſubſequent records, taking early notice of various proprietors of manors in this pariſh, ſerve to juſtify the concluſion. The following particulars are drawn from the records:

Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeized of the manor of Erlingham 9 E. 1. and left it to ſir Robert Berkeley, his ſecond ſon; whoſe ſon and heir, John Berkeley, died ſeized thereof, 14 E. 2. leaving four daughters coheireſſes.

The abbat of St. Auguſtin in Briſtol was ſeized of the manor of Erlingham, with court-leet, and of lands called *Kern* and *Bethlea*, in Erlingham, 15 E. 1. and his right was allowed in a *Quo warranto* the ſame year.

Walter de Thornhall, in the right of Elizabeth his wife, was ſeized of the third part of the manor of Arlingham, and of a fiſhery in the Severn. They jointly levied a fine of their eſtate, and ſettled it on themſelves in fee-tail, the remainder on James, the ſon of Elizabeth by her former huſband, 29 E. 3.

Geoffery le Mareſchal held Erlingham 32 E. 3.

John At-Yate was ſeized of the manor of Erlingham, 41 E. 3. This is the ſame perſon who, by

by the name of John de Yate, was aſſigned, with four others, to view and repair the banks and drains of the lands bordering on the Severn, betwixt Briſtol and Glouceſter, 33 E. 3.

Agnes, widow of ſir Thomas Bradeſtone, was poſſeſſed of a manor here, 43 E. 3. And Thomas Bradeſtone, grandſon of Thomas, died ſeized of it, 48 E. 3. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Walter de la Pool.

Richard Seimour was probably a truſtee of the Bradeſtones, as he was ſeized of this manor, together with Stinchcombe and Horton, both belonging to the Bradeſtones, 2 H. 4. which ſoon after reverted to them again; for

Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Bradeſtone, were ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Erlingham, 12 H. 6. and ſir Edward Ingoldſthorp was ſeized of this manor, and of the other eſtates mentioned before, as belonging to the Bradeſtones, 35 H. 6. After this time, I find nothing more of that family in Arlingham.

I now return to the family of the Berkeleys, who were lords of the manor of Arlingham. Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, married Elizabeth, the only child of Thomas lord Berkeley, with whom he had this manor, and died ſeized of Arlingham 17 H. 6. He had three daughters, of whom, Margaret, the eldeſt, married to John Talbot, the firſt earl of Saliſbury, died ſeized of Erlingham, 7 E. 4.

William marquis of Berkeley having no iſſue, and taking a diſlike to his brother Maurice, who ſhould have ſucceeded him, levied a fine of the manor of Arlingham, and of other lands in that pariſh, to Edward Willoughby, and Robert Legg, 3 H. 7. and granted them to the king and his heirs male, with remainder to the right heirs of the ſaid marquis; ſo that at the death of king E. 6. (who was the laſt male heir of king H. 7.) this manor reverted to Henry lord Berkeley, who had livery thereof 1 & 2 P. & M.

But there was another reputed manor in this pariſh, part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Flaxley, and after the diſſolution of that houſe, was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, 36 H. 8. and is mentioned in the grant to be of the clear yearly value of 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

The manor of Arlingham came afterwards into the family of the Weſtwoods; for Robert Weſtwood, on the death of his father, had livery of [illegible], 1 Eliz.

From them it paſſed to the family of the Yates, who came into England at the Norman conqueſt, and have reſided in Glouceſterſhire ever ſince. They had eſtates, ſoon after their coming, at Purſley, Flaxley, Cam, &c. and particularly at Erlingham, as appears by antient deeds, wherein —— de la Yate grants lands in Erlingham, in the reign of king John; and one of their anceſtors gave part of the ground on which the church is built, and the parſon, at this time, pays a yearly rent to the proprietor of the manor, in acknowledgement thereof.

John at Yate married Margaret, the youngeſt daughter of John Berkeley, (who died, as already obſerved, 14 E. 2.) and in her right became ſeized of an eſtate in Erlingham; and dying, was ſucceeded by his ſon John. He alſo left a ſon John, who died ſeized of the bailiwick of Abbenhall, in the foreſt of Dean, and of lands in Walmore, and Littlemore, in the pariſh of Weſtbury, and of lands in Durſley, Hatherley, and Arlingham, 41 E. 3. William Yate was his ſon, who had two ſons, Richard and Walter. Richard dying without iſſue, Walter ſucceeded his brother, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wye, eſq; by whom he had a ſon Thomas Yate, whoſe ſon was Richard Yate, who had a ſon Richard, whoſe ſon Walter Yate was high-ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the year 1696.

Richard Yate ſucceeded Walter, and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Price, eſq; mayor of Glouceſter, by whom he had two ſons, Charles and John; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Joyce, and Mary, the two laſt dying infants; which John ſettled at Colthorp, in the pariſh of Standiſh, in this county.

Charles Yate, ſon and heir of Richard, married Mary, daughter and coheireſs of —— Hickes, eſq; by whom he had iſſue one only child, John, and died in the year 1738; whereby this manor and eſtate devolved to his ſon, who alſo dying unmarried in the year 1758, the male line of this antient family is extinct. The widow of Charles Yate, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of this manor, who hath a handſome houſe called the Court, with pleaſant gardens, and a park, and a large eſtate in this pariſh. The arms of Yate are, *Azure, a feſs Or, in chief two mullets of the ſecond.*

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that Elianor, dutcheſs of Somerſet, married to Thomas lord Rouſe, was ſeized of lands in Arlingham, formerly belonging to Thomas lord Berkeley, 7 E. 4. Thomas Baker levied a fine of lands in Arlingham to John Eſterfield, John Walch, and others, 9 H. 7. And Thomas Pany, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Arlingham, 16 H. 7. William Warner alſo levied a fine of lands in Arlingham, in the 17th year of the ſame reign. Lands in Arlingham which belonged to the abbey of St. Auguſtin in Briſtol, were granted to the dean and chapter of that place, 34 H. 8.

HAMLETS. 1. *Overton*, which lies a mile from the church.

2. *Milton End*, of two or three families.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 76*l.* a year. Roger lord Berkeley gave this church to the priory of Leonard Stanley. The rectory and church of Arlingham were granted to ſir William Rider, 7 Jac. Mr. Bridgman

Bridgman hath lately ſold the advowſon of the vicarage, and the impropriation, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, who hath a good eſtate in this pariſh, purchaſed of the family of Bycke. Mr. Davis is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation pays 15*l.* a year to the crown. The church is a long building, with a tower at the weſt end, and ſix muſical bells. It is dedicated to the virgin Mary. Lands let for 40*s.* a year are given to adorn the church.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the wall, between the body of the church and the chancel, ſtands a grey marble monument, in the form of an obeliſk, over which are the arms of Yate, with quarterings, pretty much defaced. The motto, QUO VIRTUS VOCAT. There is an urn in front, with feſtoons, and other decorations, and a table beneath bears the following inſcription:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Charles Yate, Eſq; who died the 11th of Nov. 1738, aged 46.

He was one of his Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace, likewiſe Deputy Lieutenant of this County: He diſcharged with Juſtice & Equity to all, and with Honour and Reputation to himſelf, the Offices of a Magiſtrate and a Chriſtian: His Authority might have made him reſpected whilſt alive; but it was the peculiar ſweetneſs and affability of his Manners, his great kindneſs and humanity to all, his agreeable Chearfulneſs of Diſpoſition, annexed to a virtuous Mind, which could alone render him ſo truly regretted when dead.

Againſt the north wall of the church ſtands another marble monument, with the coat armour of Yate, and motto, as before. In front, a female figure, kneeling, holds an anchor in her right hand, in her left a heart inflamed. Upon a table it is thus inſcribed:

Here lyeth the body of John Yate, Eſq; Lord of this Manor, the laſt Heir Male of his Family, and only Son of Charles Yate, Eſq; He was in the Commiſſion of the peace, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County, and Deputy Conſtable of St. Briavell's Caſtle. Deſcended from a long Race of worthy Anceſtors, He improved his native Virtues with every amiable Qualification that gains the Love and Veneration of Mankind. A lively Senſe and uniform Practice of Religion, accompanied with Candor, Affability, and Sweetneſs of Temper, filled him with Joy and inward Satisfaction. Charity, Compaſſion, and univerſal Benevolence, chiefly directed and diſpoſed of his ample Fortune. Of pureſt Morals, of an irreproachable Life, of filial Affection, of Sincerity in Friendſhip, of true Honour, of Integrity of Heart, He was an uncommon Example. With this admirable Aſſemblage of Virtues, joined to a polite Taſte of Literature, the Scholar in him perfected the Gentleman, as the Chriſtian perfected the man.

In the Flower of Youth, expecting, but not fearing Death, He willingly reſigned his Soul to God on the 24th of May, 1758, aged 27. To whoſe ever dear and honoured Memory, this Monument is erected, by his moſt truly affectionate and much afflicted mother, M. Y.

On flat ſtones are memorials for Richard Yate, eſq; who died Nov. 2, 1661, aged 78; for Colonel Richard Yate, who died June 17, 1701, aged 41; for his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of major Price, who died July 14, 1705, aged 40, and two of their daughters, Joyce and Mary, both infants; and for Charles Yate, eſq; who died Nov. 11, 1738, aged 46.

Firſt fruits,	£.	19	7	2	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —		1	18	8	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	7
Procurations,		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Here is a free-ſchool endowed with 40*l.* a year, of which the following inſcription, on a table in the front of the ſchool-houſe, exhibits the particulars:

John Yate, Eſq; by Virtue of his Will, endowed this School, which charity was carried on by his parent, who ſurvived him. And in the year 1768, *ſhe erected this building at her own Expence for the Benefit of the ſame. And by the Authority that was inveſted in her, ſhe compleated the Endowment in her Life-Time.*

Thomas Liſton, merchant, has given 10*s.* a year to the poor, paid out of *Woolcroft*, in this pariſh.

The inhabitants of Arlingham, in their turn with other pariſhes, have a right of ſending two perſons to a hoſpital at Warwick, founded 13 Eliz. by Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, of the Berkeley family; who founded the hoſpital for twelve poor men hurt in the wars, and if no ſuch, then Erlingham to have the benefit.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	188	4 0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	31	4 0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	141	14 0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770,	—	107	18 6

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he publiſhed his account of this pariſh, there were 80 houſes and about 400 inhabitants, of whom 25 were freeholders. The yearly births were 14, burials 11. But in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there appear to be entered in the pariſh regiſter 161 baptiſms and 121 burials, and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there were entered 116 baptiſms and 110 burials. The number of inhabitants is 372, *i. e.* nearly in the proportion of 34 to 1 of the annual burials; which ſhews the declining ſtate of population.

ASHCHURCH.

THIS pariſh is ſituate in the vale, in the lower part of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, diſtant two miles eaſtward from the town which gives name to the hundred; about ſeven weſt from Winchcombe, and eleven northward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the eaſt by Teddington in Worceſterſhire, and by Beckford in this county; on the weſt by Tewkeſbury; on the north by the river Caran, or Carant; and on the ſouth by the pariſhes of Cleeve and Tredington. It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture, with a conſiderable proportion of deep arable land. The turnpike-road from Tewkeſbury to London leads thro' it; before the gates were erected it was almoſt impaſſable.

This pariſh was antiently, and ſtill is, divided into tithings, or hamlets, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Eſtone, or Eſſetone, Pamintonie, Fiterstone, and Natone, ſomething different in orthography

graphy from the modern names. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, they were members of the great manor of Tewkeſbury. Eſtone was ſo called, becauſe it was ſituate in the eaſt part of the pariſh; and the pariſh obtained the name of Eſtchurch, or Eaſtchurch, becauſe the church lay eaſtward from the town of Tewkeſbury; but in proceſs of time, by a vicious pronunciation, the name hath been corrupted to Aſhchurch, as we now write it.

In the tithing of Northway and Newton there is a ſpring of purgative mineral water, which, about thirty years ago, the town of Tewkeſbury endeavoured to improve to its advantage. They erected a pump over the well, and ſome of the water was uſed medicinally; but it ſoon fell into neglect, as being too near to Cheltenham ſpaw to ſucceed at the ſame time. The properties of both waters are ſaid to be nearly alike.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, the lands in this pariſh were held by ſeveral tenants, under the great but unfortunate Brictric, the ſon of Algar, except only a ſmall portion which belonged to the church of Tewkeſbury. At the time of the conqueſt, they were taken from Brictric by W. 1. and given to his queen; and were afterwards poſſeſſed by the ſame proprietors who held the manor of Tewkeſbury, down to the reign of king E. 6. But the particulars will beſt appear under the heads of the ſeveral tithings.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Northway* and *Newton*. The records ſhew that William de Valentia was ſeized of this manor, by the gift of Robert de Pont de Larch, 36 H. 3. But it reverted afterwards to the lords of Tewkeſbury[a]. George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, daughter of Anne counteſs of Warwick, was ſeized of Northy, 18 E. 4. And Anne counteſs of Warwick levied a fine of this manor, and of all her eſtates, to the king, 3 H. 7.

The manor of Northy was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and to John Morley, 23 Eliz. and afterwards in the ſame reign, Thomas Cox, of Cleeve, eſq; became the proprietor of it. His grandſon, ſir John Cox, had a ſon and daughter, to whom this eſtate deſcended, who dying without iſſue, it went, by the gift of the daughter, to her mother. She ſettled it on Elianor, niece of ſir John Cox, married to John Stafford, eſq; from whom it deſcended to his ſon Henry Stafford; from whom whoſe family it paſſed by purchaſe to Thomas Hayward, of Quedgley, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor of Northway and Newton.

Lands in Northy were granted to Francis Maurice, and Francis Philips, in truſt for ſir William Rider and others, 7 Jac.

2. *Pamington*, containing about 22 houſes. *Domeſday-book* ſhews that there were eight hides in Pamintonie, belonging to the manor of Tewkeſbury, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor.

King W. 2. granted court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Pamington to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, which privileges were allowed them in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. but yet notwithſtanding, the manor was afterwards in the lords of Tewkeſbury. George duke of Clarence was ſeized of it in right of Iſabel his wife. And Anne the great counteſs of Warwick, levied a fine of it to the king, 3 H. 7. This manor was granted from the crown to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of ſir Adrian, 5 Mariæ. Lord Craven is the preſent owner of it.

3. *Fiddington*, containing about 20 houſes. It is ſaid in *Domeſday-book*, that there were 'ſix hides 'in Fitentone belonging to the manor of 'Teodecheſberie. A radecheniſter held two hides 'in Fitentone, now Bernard holds them.'

'The underwritten lands belong to the church 'of Teodecheſberie. In Fitentone two hides. 'There is one villein, and two *coliberti*, with two 'plow-tillages. It was worth and is worth 10*s*. 'One of theſe hides was quit from tax.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

Fiddington, Aſhton in Clifford Chambers, and Porton, were held by knight's ſervice of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 8 E. 2. Roger de Acton held Fiddington 35 E. 3. But the lords of Tewkeſbury were afterwards proprietors of this manor, 'till Anne counteſs of Warwick levied a fine of it to king H. 7. in the third year of his reign. Sir Thomas Seimour obtained a grant of the manor of Fiddington, lately the earl of Warwick's, 1 E. 6. and this manor and other lands, were granted to John earl of Warwick, in exchange for Warwick-caſtle, 3 E. 6.

There was another manor in Fiddington, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, from before the conqueſt, 'till that houſe was diſſolved. And this laſt mentioned manor was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, 7 E. 6.

Robert Aſhton levied a fine of the manor of Fiddington to Henry Moody, 2 Mariæ. Thomas Cluterbuck, in right of his wife Elizabeth, died ſeized of the manor of Fiddington, 15 Car. Thomas Kemble, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor.

The records ſhew that John Coal died ſeized of *Hall's Court* in Fiddington, 16 H. 8. And that James Gunter, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of lands in Fiddington, to Thomas Berew, and Margaret his wife, 1 Mariæ.

Natton lies in this tithing. *Domeſday-book* ſhews, that three hides and a half in Natone were

[a] What ſir Robert Atkyns hath ſaid of the abbeſs of Iſwis, the knights Templers, and of John de Berkeley, being ſeized this manor, was occaſioned by his having miſtaken ſeveral different places for this, on account of the reſemblance of name; as Newington Bagpath, Newington in Winchcombe, and the pariſh of Naunton.

held

held of the manor of Tewkeſbury. The capital meſſuage of Natton, with divers lands, meadows, and paſtures in Natton, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, were granted to John Bellow, and Robert Biggot, 38 H. 8. *Stevens's App.* p. 9.

4. *Aſton*, or *Aſton upon Caran*, containing about 22 families. The manor, and capital meſſuage and lands called Aſhchurch, late belonging to Richard earl of Warwick, were granted to ſir Ralph Fane, 1 E. 6. but they were afterwards in the crown, for other records ſhew, that the manor and farm of Aſhchurch were granted to William Hawtree, 7 E. 6. John Harrington had livery of this manor, 20 Eliz. Thomas Hughes, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. But Aſton is now the eſtate of Henry Wakeman, of Beckford, eſq; The manor court has been diſcontinued time out of mind.

John Pullen and Alice his wife were ſeized of lands in Aſton upon Carent, 1 R. 2. And John Karante was likewiſe ſeized of lands in Aſton Karante, 6 R. 2. A meſſuage called Caran's Place and Caran's Mill, in Aſhchurch, was granted to Dorothy Darel, and to George Treſham, 36 H. 8. Lands in Aſton upon Carent, which belonged to the alien priory of Belbeck, and afterwards to the college of Fotheringhay, were granted to ſir Edward Lee, 1 E. 6.

Haman's Downs, (ſo called from Robert Fitz-Haman, lord of Tewkeſbury, and proprietor of a vaſt eſtate in this country) is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh. Livery of the manor of Homeſdown, and Nether Homeſdown, was granted to Thomas Lane, 3 E. 6. Hamand Downs in Aſhchurch, lately belonging to Thomas lord Seimour, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton, in exchange for lands in Hampſhire, 18 Eliz.

Each of the four tithings has a diſtinct overſeer, tithing-man, and ſurveyor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Winchcombe. John Parſons, eſq; patron; the reverend Mr. John Dark is the preſent incumbent, who at viſitation is ſtiled rector of Aſhchurch.

Tithes in Aſhchurch, Northway, Newton, Cardiff, Pamington, and Aſhton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8.

The rectory of Aſhchurch, and tithes of hay in Northy, and tithes in Aſton upon Carent, were granted to Daniel Perte, and Alexander Perte, 7 E. 6. And other tithes in Aſton upon Carent, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Francis Mauricé, and Francis Philips, in truſt for ſir William Rider, and others, 7 Jac.

Tithes of hay in the meadows called Tenants Meadow, and Pamington Doles, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Roger Manners, eſq; 18 Eliz.

The tithes which belonged to the college of Fotheringhay were granted to ſir Richard Lee, 1 E. 6.

The impropriator of Northway and Newton pays 8*l.* a year to the curate. The living has been augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and Mr. William Ferrers, by his will, gave 5*l.* a year to the curate, who ſhall ordinarily and weekly reſide in the pariſh, and preach; the payment of which is charged on his manor of Shellingthorpe, in Lincolnſhire. Mr. Scrimſhire has alſo given 12*l.* a year to the curate, charged on the impropriations of Tredington, and of Fiddington in this pariſh, of which a more particular account may be ſeen under Tewkeſbury. A ſmall houſe, and a little piece of paſture ground belong to the curacy.

The church is large, with battlements on the ſouth ſide. It hath a large aile on the north ſide, formerly called St. Thomas's chapel, and a handſome tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, and ſix ſmall bells in it.

In one of the windows of the north aile are theſe arms, *Gules, three eſchalop ſhells argent.* —— *Gules, a chevron ermine.*

Pentecoſtals, - - £. 0 1 3 *ob.*

There are two church-wardens for this pariſh.

Benefactions.

A houſe, and the church-yard, and three ridges of land, worth 3*l.* a year, are given towards the repair of the church.

Mr. William Ferrers hath given 10*l.* a year to the poor, notwithſtanding it is ſaid to be 5*l.* a year in the memorial for him.

Thomas Hayries, citizen of London, gave 40*s.* a year to the poor, or the profit of 50*l.* to be laid out in lands.

Charles Parſons, of Breedon, gent. by his will dated 1731, gave 20*s.* a year to the poor, charged on a ground called Butſham, and a little meadow called Kinſham, in Breedon.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall is the effigy of William Ferrers, and round it written *Live well and dye never. Dye well and live ever.* Over the figure are his arms, *Or, on a bend gules, three horſeſhoes of the field.* And beneath, upon a table, it is thus inſcribed:

MEMORIÆ SACRVM.

William Ferrers, Citizen of London, ſecond Sonn of Roger Ferrers of Fiddington, gent. had 3 wives, with whom hee lived 50 yeares moſt lovingly: and by whom hee ſaw himſelf a happy Father and Grandfather. All his children died before him. Hee preferred many of his brothers, of his kindred, and of his cowntrymen, and left behind him ſeverall works of Piety. As to the Poore of this place where hee was borne, to a Preacher in this Pariſh, and to y^e^ mending of y^e^ Highwayes abowt Fiddington, to every one 5*l.* yearly for ever. Moreover hee gave 30*l.* yearly for ever towards a Free Schoole in Tewxbery; and 5*l.* p. annum to y^e^ Poore of y^t^ place w^th^ ſeverall guiftes to y^e^ Poore and other pivs uſes in and abowt London. He likewiſe gave large Legacies both in landes & Monyes to his 3 grandchildren, brothers and kindred. Hee departed this lyfe y^e^ 26^th^

ye 26th day of September 1625, & lyes buryed in Allhallowes Church in Lumbar-ſtreet London.

Thomas Ferrers his Brother & Part Executor with Love & Care built this ſmall Monument.

On a braſs plate, againſt the ſame wall, within a ſcutcheon, *five eſchalop ſhells*, no colours expreſt; and beneath, engraved in capitals,

MEMORIÆ ROBERTI BARKER, GENER. QVI PHTHISIS LABORANS & CVPIENS DISSOLVI, VOTI COMPOS FVIT 3tio DIE MARTII ANNO DNI 1671. ÆTATIS VERO SVÆ 40.

Then follow ten lines of uncouth Engliſh verſification.

On a flat ſtone of white marble, in the chancel, *Party per pale*, 1. *A bend wavy*. 2. *A chevron between three griffons heads eraſed*. No colours expreſſed in the ſculpture. Under the ſcutcheon, a memorial for Thomas Smithend, of Tewkeſbury, who died in 1717; and for Paulina his wife, who died in 1735.

There is a memorial againſt the wall of the north aile, for George Banniſter, ſen. gent. who died in 1734, aged 57; and for Sarah his wife, who died in 1729, aged 56; and for Sarah and Edmund their infant children. And upon the ſtone are the following arms *Party per pale*, 1. *Argent, a croſs patonce ſable*. 2. *Gules, a feſs between three fleurs-de-lis Or*.

There is alſo a memorial, on a flat ſtone in the chancel, for Nicholas Steight, of Pamington, who died in 1763, aged 80, with his arms, *A feſs embattled between three lions rampant*.

Northway and Newton.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	185	16	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	14	4	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	299	6	0
The ſame, at 3s. -	1770, —	172	17	6

Pamington.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	82	10	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	2	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	63	4	0
The ſame, at 3s. -	1770, —	75	14	7

Fiddington and Natton.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	115	6	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	8	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	139	16	0
The ſame, at 3s. —	1770, —	105	10	7

Aſton upon Caran.

Taxes.

The Land-tax in	1694, £.	54	16	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770, —	41	7	7

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1710, there were 77 houſes in this pariſh, and about 308 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders. The yearly births 14, burials 13. But the following particulars are carefully extracted from the pariſh regiſter. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there are entered 113 baptiſms and 94 burials. In a like ſeries from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, are 120 baptiſms and 108 burials. And there are about 436 inhabitants, ſo that the people have been increaſing in this pariſh ſince the beginning of this century.

ASHELWORTH,

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, though diſtant ten or twelve miles from any other part of that hundred. This is one of the ſeveral inſtances, occaſionally to be taken notice of in the courſe of this work, of the unnatural and inconvenient allotment of pariſhes to hundreds, which, by their ſituation, they have no connexion with. As to Aſhelworth, this irregularity aroſe in very early times, when the pariſh was firſt made a member of the great lordſhip of Berkeley, whoſe tenants were obliged to attend at the court of that hundred. It is ſeven miles eaſt from Newent, ſeven ſouthward from Tewkeſbury, and five northward from Glouceſter; ſituate on the weſt ſide of a gentle riſing ground called Cookſhill, which joins to Corſe; is watered by the Severn, on the eaſt; bounded by Hasfield, on the north; and on the ſouth by the pariſh of Hartpury.

The lands are chiefly meadow and paſture, with much clay in their compoſition, very ſuitable to orcharding, for which the pariſh hath formerly been diſtinguiſhed; but it is far otherwiſe at preſent.

The plantations remaining are old and decayed, and the nature of the tenure, (being leaſehold under a fluctuating proprietor) is unfavourable to planting, and every kind of improvement. The cottages and farm-houſes are ſuch as might be expected, miſerable hovels, generally covered with ſtraw, and in ruinous condition. The courſe of huſbandry, for they have ſome tillage land, is three crops, *i. e.* wheat, beans, wheat, and then fallow.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it is expreſt, that three hides in Eſceleuuorde belong to Berchelai; and they were part of that lordſhip in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor.

Robert Fitz-Harding founded the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, in Briſtol, and endowed it with this manor, which continued in that abbey 'till it was diſſolved in the reign of king H. 8. and the lands and poſſeſſions belonging to it, among which were the manor, the rectory, and the advowſon of the vicarage of Aſhelworth, were granted to the biſhop of Briſtol, at the firſt erection of that ſee, 34 H. 8. Thomas Hayward, of Quedgley, eſq; is the preſent leſſee under the biſhop, of the manor and impropriation; and holds a court-leet here.

HAMLETS. There are places or hamlets in this pariſh, of the following names. — 1. *Longbridge.* — 2. *Knight's Green.* — 3. *Nupping-end.* — 4. *White-end.* — 5. *High Croſs.* — 6. *Wickeridge.* — 7. *Mare-end.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 40*l.* a year. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron and impropriator, and Mr. Edwards is the preſent incumbent. The vicar, who has a ſmall portion of the great tithes, repairs one part of the chancel.

The church hath two ailes, and a chancel by the ſide of the greater chancel, with a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Andrew.

Firſt fruits, £.	11	9	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	1	0	3	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	11
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Lands in Haresfield and Aſhelworth, of the value of about 14*l.* a year, are given to the uſe of the church and poor.

Taxes.			
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	104	4	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	19	0	0
Land-tax — - 1694, —	88	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	65	9	6

ASTON-BLANK, *or* COLD ASTON,

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Bradley, five miles north from Northleach; ſix ſouth-weſtward, upon the turnpike-road, from Stow; and twenty-two eaſtward, upon the ſame road, from Glouceſter.

Aſton, or *Eaſton*, is a name very commonly given to pariſhes and hamlets ſituated eaſtward from places which they have ſome relation to, or dependance upon. Sir Robert Atkyns's notion of its being derived from the aſh-trees growing here, is chimerical. The place lies on the eaſtern extremity of the hundred, and was therefore called *Eſtone*, as I find it written in the moſt antient record of the kingdom. Lying high, and much expoſed to the weather, gave riſe to the appellation of *Cold*; but I can render no account how it obtained the additional name of *Blank*. The air is good and healthy, and the lands are chiefly arable.

In the Camp-field, on the right hand of the road leading to Bourton on the Water, are intrenchments, now pretty much levelled, and a *tumulus*, or barrow, at a ſmall diſtance from them, which hath not been opened. I am informed that Roman coins have been found there, which indicate the works to be of that people; and probably ſerved as an advanced poſt to their ſtronger fortifications at Bourton.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, 'Drogo 'held ten hides in Eſtone, of the biſhop of Wor-'ceſter. *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

There is another pariſh, near Marſhfield, called Cold Aſton, or Cold Aſhton, which, on account of the ſimilarity of name, ſir Robert Atkyns hath confounded with this, to which the following extracts from the records undoubtedly belong, as they can have no relation to the other, becauſe the abbey of Bath held that manor from before the Norman conqueſt, 'till that houſe was diſſolved.

Walter Baſkervil was ſeized of Cold Aſton, and dying 16 John, left Ralph Fitz-Nicholas his heir; whoſe ſon Robert died ſeized of it 1 E. 1. Ralph de Pipard was his heir and ſucceſſor, whoſe ſon Robert Pipard died ſeized of Cold Aſton 3 E. 2. And John Pipard levied a fine of the manor of Cold Aſton 4 E. 2.

Edmund le Boteler married the heireſs of this family of Pipard, and had with her the manor of Cold Aſton, which he held, with free warren, 9 E. 2. James Boteler, his ſon, was created earl of Ormond, and was ſeized of this manor 2 E. 3. In this name and family it continued down to James Boteler earl of Ormond, who was created earl of Wiltſhire, and was ſeized of the manor of Cold Aſton 1 E. 4. but being attainted, the manor was forfeited to the crown, and was granted to ſir Walter Devereux, and to his heirs male, the ſame year.

Sir Walter Devereux had married Anne, daughter and heireſs of William lord Ferrers of Chartley, and for his eminent ſervices againſt the houſe of Lancaſter, was advanced to be lord Ferrers by king E. 4. but was afterwards ſlain in Boſworth field, fighting for king R. 3.

Following the fortune of the crown, the manor of Cold Aſton reverted to the Botelers, on the ſucceſs of king H. 7. Thomas earl of Ormond, the laſt of that name who was proprietor of this manor, left no iſſue male, whereby it deſcended to his two daughters. Anne, the eldeſt, was married to ſir George St. Leger, and ſurviving her huſband, ſhe and her ſiſter Margaret Boteler had livery of it, 7 H. 8. The lady Anne dying, 24 H. 8. livery of the manor was then granted to ſir John St. Leger, her ſon and heir.

John Carter, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whoſe name and family it continued above a hundred years; but lady Doily is the preſent proprietor of it.

Lands lying in Aſton Little, within the pariſh of Cold Aſton, formerly belonging to the priory of Weſtwood in Kent, were granted by the crown to Robert Acton and Charles Acton, 30 H. 8.

Little Aſton farm, now let for 160*l.* a year, was the property of George Townſend, eſq; which he gave to Pembroke college, in Oxford.

Of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow. The lord Chancellor is patron. Mr. James is the preſent incumbent. Edmund Waller, eſq; has the impropriation. The vicarage was worth about 30*l.* a year, but Mrs. Dorothy Vernon gave 200*l.* to augment the living, and a few years ſince, queen Anne's bounty was obtained for it, and the money is laid out on lands in the pariſh of Bourton on the Water. The vicar hath the tithes of hay, and the leſſer tithes.

The priory of Malvern formerly preſented to this church, which priory was founded by Aldwin a monk, 11 W. 1. for Benedictine monks, and was valued at the diſſolution at 98*l.* 10*s.* 9*d. ob.*

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and hath a low tower, adorned with battlements, with five bells in it.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a monument in the church againſt the wall, over which are the following arms: *Party per pale, baron and femme.* 1. *Sable, two lions rampant combatant Or, armed and langued gules.* 2. *Or, two bendlets azure; between them in the dexter chief an eſchalop gules*, for Tracy. Upon a table below, it is thus inſcribed:

In Memoriam Cl. Viri Ægidij Carter, olim de Swell Inferiori in hoc Comitatu Armigeri, Qui probitate Morum, fide et pietate in divinis, necnon erga principem inſignis, inter paucos quâ ſenectute vitam claudens, Deceſſit anno Ætatis ſuæ octogeſimo, viceſimo quarto die Martij Annoq; Dom. 1664.

Et præivit octo ante menſibus chariſſima ejus uxor Elizabetha, honeſtâ et ſplendidâ familiâ de Tracy orta, quæ una cum illo exaginta annos matrimonio vixit, uterq; cœleſtis regni, ne rurſus ſeparentur, participes.

Gyles Carter was the eldeſt Sonn of John Carter, of Nether Swell in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; his two Brethren being John Carter of Charlton-Abbats, and William Carter of Breeſ-orton, in Oxfordſhire. He married Elizabeth the Daughter of ir Paul Tracy of Stanwell, & died without Iſſue.

In the chancel is this memorial:

In Memory of Samuel the Son of Joſhua Elyott, Clerk, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter unto Edward Aylworth of Aylworth, in the county of Glouceſter, eſq; He died Aug. 1st, 1667. She died Ian. 17, 1672.

The Lord hath called Samuel hence,
Who Joſhua did ſucceed.
He feaſteth now on Joys divine,
Who here his Flock did feed.

Under the table is a ſcutcheon, parted per pale, he baron's ſide blank. On the ſiniſter ſide, *rgent, a feſs ingrailed, between ſix billets gules*, or Aylworth.

Within the rails of the chancel, upon a flat tone,

Bernard Winchcombe, Gent. Sub Centurion many Years, yal to his King and Church, meekly ſubmitted to Death, d came to this Place of Reſt Feb. 16, 1683. Æt. 71.

irſt fruits,	£.	6	12	9	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
enths, —		0	13	10	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	9
rocurations,		0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Mr. Goddard Carter gave 5*l.* a year to teach hildren to read.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	56	0	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	9	16	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	39	10	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	33	3	0

About the year 1710, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 25 houſes and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders, in this pariſh; the yearly births 3, and burials 3. But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, the baptiſms were 45, the burials 34; and the inhabitants having been numbered are found to be 171, ſo that population increaſes in this place; and the proportion of ſouls to the average number of yearly burials is as 50 to 1.

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ASTON, *or* COLD ASTON,

IS a village in the hundred of Pucklechurch, bounded on the ſouth by Somerſetſhire; three miles weſt from Marſhfield, five north from Bath, five ſouth-eaſt from Sodbury, and thirty-four ſouth from Glouceſter. That part of the village where the church ſtands lies high, and much expoſed to the violence of the winds. The great road from London, through Marſhfield to Briſtol, leads thro' this place, at a ſmall diſtance from the church.

Sir Robert Atkyns's derivation of the name from the aſh trees growing here, is not founded on fact. The place is not remarkable for that kind of tree, nor indeed is *Aſhton* the proper name of it. The true and ſignificant name is *Eaſton*, or *Aſton*. In *Domeſday-book* it is written *Eſcetone*. It was ſo called from its ſituation in the hundred of Pucklechurch, being the moſt eaſterly village in that hundred. The prenomen *Cold* was given it on account of its expoſed ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſton near Briſtol, and another Eaſton in the neighbourhood of Bath.

The pariſh is about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth. It conſiſts principally of arable land, with ſome paſture and woodland, but produces no remarkable plants nor foſſils. Part of Lanſdown is in this pariſh. Five ſprings, *viz.* Hameſwell, Bridewell, Romewell, Clintonſwell, and another large ſpring riſing in Monkwood, after joining their waters together, empty themſelves into the Avon; but none of them runs into the Boyd, as mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns.

The following account is taken literally from that learned hiſtorian. About fourteen years ſince, [*i. e.* 1698] in this pariſh, as a perſon was plowing with oxen, one of the oxen faultered in a hole, which when the earth was removed from it, appeared like the tun of a chimney, through which ſeveral perſons have been let down, where they found a *cavity* in which one might walk above half a mile one way, and it is not known how far the other; and as they walked with candles,

candles, they obſerved ſeveral ſuch tunnels aſcending towards the ſurface of the earth.

It is not ſaid what depth or what figure this cavity was of, particulars which might have given ſome light as to the uſe of it. Being on the ſpot, I was informed that the paſſage was from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, but the holes were all carefully ſtopt up to prevent accidents, ſo that I could not deſcend to view the place myſelf.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The particulars of the manor and other eſtates are as follow.

In *Domeſday-book*, under the head *Terra Eccle' de Bade*, it is expreſt after this manner:

'The ſame church holds Eſcetone, in Polcre-'cerce hundred. There are five hides, of which 'two are quit from geld, by the grant of king 'Edward and king William; but three are taxed. 'In demean is one plow-tillage, and three villeins, 'and three bordars, and one radcheniſter, having 'amongſt them three plow-tillages. There is one 'colibert, and a mill of fifty pence, and ſix acres 'of meadow. It is worth and was worth 4*l.* *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Bath continued to enjoy this manor 'till that houſe was diſſolved; ſo that neither the Baſkervilles, nor any other of thoſe perſons mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns as ſucceſſive lords of it, from the beginning of his account down to the 24th year of king H. 8. had the leaſt property here. The truth is, all that we find in that gentleman's hiſtory, concerning this manor, down to the thirty-ninth line of p. 229, relates to *Aſton Blank*, ſometimes alſo called Cold Aſton, and was placed to this pariſh by miſtake. This confuſion of names led ſir Robert into another miſtake of the ſame nature, for in his liſt of clerks and patrons of this church, four of them belong to Aſton Blank.

This manor, with the manor of Tatwick, and ſeveral woods in Hameſwell, Tatwick, and Cold Aſhton, and the advowſon of the church, were granted, after the diſſolution of the abbey of Bath, to ſir Walter Dennis, 32 H. 8.

John Stratford, eſq; died ſeized of this manor 7 E. 6. and livery of it was granted to his ſon Henry Stratford, who ſoon afterwards conveyed it to Mr. Pipwell, mayor and alderman of Briſtol, who died about the 15th year of queen Elizabeth; and his ſon Michael Pipwell had livery of the manor granted to him. John Pipwell, ſon of Michael, was lord of it in 1608, and ſold it to Mr. Gunning, mayor and alderman of Briſtol.

From him it deſcended to his ſon ſir Robert Gunning, who dying without iſſue, it came to his ſiſter and heir. She was married to ſir Thomas Langton, mayor and alderman of Briſtol, whoſe ſon Thomas Langton, eſq; was lord of this manor in 1712.

William Whittington, eſq; is the preſent proprietor, and has a ſeat here. He is deſcended from the Whittingtons of Pauntly, under which head are the arms and pedigree of that family.

HAMLET. Hameſwell is a hamlet in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the prior of Bath, who had free warren therein 5 E. 1. It was afterwards the property of the Pipwells, and is now the ſeat of Mr. Whittington, who has a good houſe there.

Turner's Court is a handſome old houſe, which had antiently a conſecrated chapel, now converted to prophane uſes. This ſeat formerly belonged to the Strouds, and by marriage became the property of Mr. Wyndham, of whom it was purchaſed by M. Gunning, the preſent proprietor.

The records ſhew that William Cheltenham was ſeized of lands in Abbot Eſton 40 E. 3. Sir Robert Atkyns places this abſtract under Abſton, but I apprehend it ſhould ſtand under this pariſh, the true name of which is Eaſton, and belonged to the abbat of Bath. The ſame author was alſo miſtaken in repreſenting Tatwick to be in this pariſh, whereas it is in that of Swanſwick, in Somerſetſhire.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkeſbury. The priory of Bath formerly preſented to it. It is a rectory, worth 120*l.* a year. Mr. Whittington is patron, Mr. Caſwell the preſent incumbent. The glebe is above a hundred acres.

The church, which hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end, is adorned with pinnacles and battlements. It has a flat roof, and was built by Thomas Key, rector thereof, and dean of Durham, who was buried in or near the chancel, where, on a braſs plate againſt the wall, is the following inſcription for him:

Egregius Rector Thomas cognomine Keius
Conditur hac celebri pertumulatus humo:
Qui totam hanc ſacram propriis ex ſumptibus Ædem
Conſtruxit, ſummi motus Amore Dei.
Obſecro concedat tali pro munere ſanctus
Trinus et unus ei celice Regne Deus.

The ſame perſon built the preſent parſonage houſe in 1509, but it has the appearance of greater antiquity. There is a confeſſionary in it, and it is ſaid, ſeven of the friars belonging to the abbey reſided there. Sir Bevil Granville, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Lanſdown in the civil wars, was carried to the parſonage houſe of this place, and died there.

Firſt Fruits,	£.	17	1	7	Synodals,	£.	0	2	0
Tenths,	—	--	1	14	2	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	1
Procurations,	-	0	6	8					

Benefaction.

There is a benefaction of 5*l.* a year, charged on the eſtate of William Whittington, eſq; to ſupport a ſchool; of which charity Mr. Whittington and the miniſter are truſtees.

Taxes.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	129	12 0
Poll-tax —— —	1694, —	30	15 0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	135	19 0
The ſame, at 3s. —	1770, —	102	10 0

About the year 1710, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 33 houſes in this pariſh, and about 142 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. But upon examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both incluſive, there were regiſtered 43 baptiſms and 31 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, were 73 baptiſms and 55 burials; and by actual numeration, there are now 38 houſes and 213 inhabitants; ſo that the people are increaſing in this pariſh, and the proportion of the living inhabitants to the average of yearly burials is nearly as 40 to 1.

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ASTON SOMERVILE.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftſgate, four miles diſtant ſouth from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire; ſeven north from Winchcombe, and twenty-four north-eaſt from Glouceſter. It is ſituated in the vale, about two miles weſt from the Cotſwold-hills above Buckland, with Hinton to the north-weſtward, Child's Wickham to the north-eaſt, and Wormington to the ſouthward of it.

Aſton or *Eſtune* is a relative name, given to this place from its ſituation in the old hundred of Greteſtan, and *Somervile* is the name of an antient proprietor of the manor, ſerving to diſtinguiſh the pariſh from two others of the ſame name, in this neighbourhood.

Serpentine-ſtones, Belemnites, petrifications of the nautulus, and of the cockle, with other foſſil ſubſtances, are commonly plowed and dug up in the fields and other parts of the pariſh, of which Mr. Reynalds, the late rector, ſhewed me ſeveral curious ſpecimens. And lately a ſalt-ſpring broke out here, which in future time may be worked to advantage, but as yet lies neglected. A brook running from this place falls into the Avon, at Hampton, near Eveſham.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars: 'The ſame Haſcoit [Muſard] holds Eſtune in Greteſtan hundred. There are ſix hides taxed. Erneſi held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twelve villeins with four plow-tillages, and nine *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. There is a mill of 8s. [value] and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth and is worth 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

The records ſhew that ſir John de Aſton Somerile held the manor of Aſton Somervile 35 H. 3. that this manor had obtained the name, and belonged to the family of Somervile ſoon after the Norman conqueſt.

Ralph Muſard held the manor of Eſton, 1 E. 1. and Maſculine Muſard, in truſt for the abbat of Eveſham, was ſeized of the manor of Aſton Somervile, with the advowſon of the church, 31 E. 1. But the manor ſoon reverted to the family who had been the former proprietors; for William Somervile, ſon of ſir John Somervile, gave a hundred marks fine, and was admitted lord of the manor of Somervile Aſton, with the advowſon of the church, 5 E. 2. and his ſon ſir William Somervile was ſeized of this manor 1 & 11 E. 3. They reſided in a large houſe moated round, near the ſouth ſide of the church, which has been long ſince demoliſhed, and there are ſcarcely any traces of it remaining.

Sir John Somervile, ſon and heir of the laſt ſir William, was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, high ſheriff of this county in the year 1401. Thomas Somervile, a deſcendant of Robert, married Joan, daughter and heir of John Aleſbury, eſq; of Edſton in Warwickſhire, and died 16 H. 7. and from that time the family reſided in Warwickſhire.

Robert Somervile, ſon of Thomas, married Mary, daughter of John Grevil, of Milcot, and dying 29 H. 8. was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Corbet; and dying 20 Eliz. was alſo ſucceeded by his ſon John Somervile, who was ſeduced by his confeſſor to kill queen Elizabeth, and condemned for the attempt, in the twenty-fifth year of that reign, but was found ſtrangled in Newgate before the time appointed for his execution.

Sir William Somervile, brother to John, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Humphry Ferrers, of Tamworth caſtle; and dying in 1616, this eſtate deſcended to his ſon ſir William Somervile, who married Cicely, daughter and coheir of ſir John Shirley, of Iſfield in Suſſex. He died in 1628, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir William Somervile, who married Anne, daughter of Robert lord viſcount Tracy, of Todington. Robert Somervile was his ſon and ſucceſſor, whoſe ſon William Somervile, eſq; author of that well known and ingenious poem the *Chaſe*, ſold the reverſion of this eſtate to the late lord Somervile, who became poſſeſſed of it in the year 1742. His lordſhip dying in 1765, was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now lord Somervile, the preſent owner of this manor.

Sir Walter de Somervile, an anceſtor of this family, was of Norman extract, and came to England with the Conqueror. Roger de Somervile was ſummoned as a baron to parliament, and died 1 E. 3. Sir Philip de Somervile, ſon of Roger, was obliged by tenure to give a flitch of bacon, in his hall at Wicknore in Staffordſhire, to all who had been married a year, and would make oath that they had not repented of their marriage. He died 29 E. 3. and with him the barony was extinct.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden. It was worth 80*l.* a year. The glebe was forty acres; but in the year 1746, the rectory was conſiderably improved by incloſing the common fields and commonable places, when a rent-charge and a portion of land were ſet apart for the rector in lieu of tithes, by the common concurrence of the biſhop, the lord of the manor, (the only freeholder) and the rector. It is valued at 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in the king's books. Lord Somervile is patron, Mr. William Somervile is the preſent incumbent. It antiently belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, whereby the demeans of the manor paid no tithes; and there was a ſmall impropriation, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, granted to ſir Thomas Seimour, 1 E. 6.

The church was rebuilt in 1688, with a tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, and had four bells in it; but three being ſplit, were ſold ſome time ſince, and a church-clock, and a ſmall library of books for the uſe of the rector, purchaſed with the produce of them. Four ſmall parcels of land were given to repair the church. In the chancel window are the Somerviles arms, *Argent, on a feſs between three annulets gules, as many leopards heads caboſhed Or.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the ſouth ſide of the old church was an aile, where the Somerviles had a burying-place, and there is now, in a niche on that ſide, a very antient figure, in ſtone, of a knight in armour, as large as life, repreſenting one of that family, who lived about the time of king Edward the Third, as may be judged from the ſculpture. This monument has been ſhamefully violated by the country people, who at ſheep-ſhearing have been ſuffered to whet their knives and ſhears *againſt old Somervile's noſe*, as they uſed to ſay, ſo that almoſt half the face is whetted away.

In the chancel is a memorial for John Parry, A. M. rector of the church fifty-four years, who died in 1714; and for his wife Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Fullwood, gent. of an antient family in Warwickſhire. Over the tablet are their arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a feſs between three lozenges ſable*, for Parry. 2. *A chevron between three mullets*, for Fullwood.

Firſt fruits, £.	9	3	4	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	18	4	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	7
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	104	6	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	8	14	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	54	3	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	38	19	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 12 houſes and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders, in this pariſh, when he compiled his account of it; yearly births 2, burials 1. But the pariſh regiſter ſhews, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were 18 baptiſms and 18 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there are entered 15 baptiſms and 10 burials, beſides five or ſix more from Clifford, and other places; and there are 51 inhabitants, ſo that population appears to be decreaſing.

ASTON SUBEDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of the hundred of Kiftſgate, ſix miles ſouth-eaſtward from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, two north-weſtward from Campden, and thirty-one north-eaſt from Glouceſter. It derives its name from being ſituated eaſt from the neighbouring pariſh of Weſton, and lying under the edge of a hill adjoining to Campden. The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of arable lands, which were much in common field, 'till about three years ago they were incloſed by act of parliament. It produces no remarkable plants nor foſſils.

Mr. Endymion Porter, ſo much eſteemed in the courts of king James and king Charles the Firſt, was born in this pariſh, and died in the year 1652.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Mary de Lanheie holds 'Eſtune in Celfledeſtorn hundred. Goda the 'counteſs held it in the time of king Edward. 'There are four hides. In demean are three 'plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, and one knight 'with three plow-tillages and a half. There are 'ſix *ſervi* and three *ancillæ*. It was worth 100*s.* 'and is now worth 4*l.*' [b] *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

Subſequent records ſhew that Margaret de Cormeiles held Eſton and Begſoure, 10 H. 3.

Sir Richard Stafford died ſeized of the manor of Aſton-under-edge, and of the advowſon of the church, 4 R. 2. and Maud his widow was ſeized thereof, 1 H. 4. Edward earl of Stafford held Aſton, 4 H. 4. Edward Stafford, biſhop of Exeter, was ſeized of the manor of Aſhton-under-edge, 7 H. 5.

Sir Chriſtopher Savage died ſeized of this manor 4 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by Chriſtopher his ſon and heir, whoſe ſon Francis Savage had livery of it, 37 H. 8.

The manor was in the crown in the year 1608, and was afterwards purchaſed by Richard Graves, eſq; and by him ſold to William Morgan, one of the ſix clerks in chancery, who married the daughter of Richard Graves. Richard Morgan the grandſon of the ſaid William, by his will bearing date May 29, 1740, bequeathed this manor, and

[b] The abſtracts from *Domeſday-book* placed by ſir Robert Atkyns to this pariſh, certainly belong to *Aſhchurch*. And what he ſays of Ralph Muſard under this head, as well as under *Aſton Blank*, ſhould have been applied to *Aſton Somervile*.

others

others in this county to Morgan Graves, of Mickleton, eſq; whoſe ſon, Walwyn Graves, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. *See Mickleton.*

The hundred court for the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred is held here by Mr. Graves, to whom the royalty of that extenſive hundred deſcended with this manor. The common fines iſſuing out of each pariſh, ſpecified in the grant of royalty, are paid by the lord to the crown.

Thomas Freeman and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Aſhton-under-edge to Nicholas Cowley, 32 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, which was worth about 80*l.* a year; but is ſuppoſed to be much improved by the incloſing of the common fields a few years ago. It is valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* The reverend Mr. Feild is the preſent incumbent.

Firſt fruits	£. 10	2	3½	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths —	1	0	2	Pentecoſt.	0	0	7
Procurations	0	3	0				

Benefaction.

Mr. Endymion Canning gave 20*l.* to the poor.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 67	0	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —	10	0	8
Land-tax — 1694, —	39	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	30	0	0

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 24 houſes, and about 104 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders, in this pariſh; yearly births 4, burials 3. But in the laſt particular his account is erroneous, for in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there are regiſtered only 21 baptiſms, and 7 burials. In the year 1751, there were 31 houſholders, and 80 inhabitants; but the lands are now let into four farms, which made ſeven before the incloſing, and at this time (1773) there are only 20 houſholders, and 63 inhabitants.

ASTON-UNDER-HILL, or ASHTON-UNDER-HILL.

ONE part of this pariſh lies in the hundred of Tibbleſton, the other in the upper diviſion of that of Tewkeſbury. It is ſeven miles diſtant north-weſtward from Wichcombe, ſix north-eaſt from Tewkeſbury, five ſouth from Eveſham, and ſixteen north-eaſtward from Gloucester.

It was antiently a member of the manor of Beckford, and was called *Eſtone*, (and by corruption *Aſton*, and ſo in length of time deviating further from the true reading, *Aſhton*) from its ſituation to the eaſtward of that place. The additional name has alſo a local meaning, too obvious to need an explanation.

The pariſh conſiſts of a due proportion of paſture and arable land, with ſome wood-land. It hath lately been incloſed by act of parliament. Here is a ſpring of water pretty ſtrongly impregnated with iron; but the pariſh produces no remarkable plants, and only a few foſſils of the oiſter and muſcle kinds.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, the account of this village ſtands under the title *Terra Regis*, and may be thus tranſlated:

'Turbertus, a thane of earl Harold, held Eſtone 'in Tetboldeſtane hundred. There are eight 'hides, and four plow-tillages in demean, and 'ten villeins, and four bordars, with ſix plow-'tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, and three *ancillæ*.

'Of theſe two vills [*i.e.* Beceford and Eſtone] 'earl William made one manor, and they were 'not put to farm 'till Roger de Lurei let them for '30*l.* The ſame earl gave the tithe and the 'churches, with two villeins, and three virgates 'of land to the abbey of Cormeile.' *D. B.* p. 69.

Sir Robert Atkyns places here, by miſtake, ſome abſtracts from the early records concerning Aſton Carant, in the pariſh of Aſhchurch.

King Henry the Eighth granted this manor to ſir Richard a Lee, who had two daughters coheireſſes, who made a partition of their eſtates; and the manor of Beckford, of which Aſton was a part, was ſold to ſir Richard Franklyn and Edward Wakeman. Sir Thomas Glover having purchaſed Franklyn's eſtate in Aſhton-under-hill, he, with Mr. Wakeman, took a freſh grant of the manor from the crown, in the reign of king James the Firſt, and afterwards by deed, reſerving to himſelf and his heirs certain manerial rights over his own lands, conveyed all other manerial rights over the reſidue of the manor, to Mr. Wakeman. Henry Wakeman, of Beckford, eſq; a deſcendant of that Mr. Wakeman, is the preſent lord of the manor, from whoſe ſon I received this account of the deſcent of it. *See Beckford.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Campden. It is an impropriation, annexed to Beckford. In the biſhop's viſitation-book it is ſtiled the chapel of Aſhton, or Aſton-under-hill. Joſeph Biddle, M. A. is patron and incumbent. The impropriation pays 20*s.* a year to the crown.

The church hath a handſome tower, with pinnacles at the weſt end, and an aile on the north ſide.

Benefaction.

Mr. Endymion Canning gave 20*l.* to the poor.

Taxes.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	57	16	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		4	0	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		47	17	0
The ſame, at 3 s. 1770, —		35	18	0

AVENING.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, It is three miles ſouth from Hampton, three north from Tetbury, nine weſt from Cirenceſter, and fourteen ſouth from Glouceſter. A bourn runs through the middle of it, weſtward and north-weſtward, towards Horſley and Woodcheſter, and ſo on 'till it falls into the Froome, or Stroud river, and is carried with it into the Severn. Hence the name of Avening, from *Afonig*, the Britiſh word for a bourn.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of arable, with ſome wood lands and paſture ground. The clothing buſineſs furniſhes employment for the lower claſs of the inhabitants.

Edward Sheppard, eſq; has lately built a handſome houſe at Gatcombe in this pariſh, where he reſides, and has a large eſtate, and a park, called Gatcombe-park, one part of which lies in this pariſh, and the other in Hampton.

The antiquities of this place conſiſt of ſome *tumuli*, thrown up by the Danes or Saxons, or both, between whom there have certainly been various engagements hereabout, tho' hiſtory has not pointed out the preciſe ſpots where they happened. Two of thoſe *tumuli*, called the *Barrow Tumps*, are not far from Mr. Sheppard's houſe, and I have been informed that an old ſword was taken out of one of them, about twenty years ago. Two other *tumuli*, or barrows, lie on the road from this place to Hampton, with a ſtone placed on the top of each of them. The country people call them *Long-ſtone*, and *Tangle-ſtone*, and ſuppoſe them to bear the reſpective names of two generals who fell in battle in the Daniſh wars. They are undoubtedly monumental; the latter name ſeems to be no other than a corruption of *Angle's-ſtone*, *i.e.* the Engliſhman's ſtone, or monument; whilſt that erected upon the other barrow obtained the preſent appellation on account of the form of it, and was probably a memorial for the Daniſh captain. But the reader will obſerve that *Long-ſtone* is in the pariſh of Hampton.

The timber-wood of this pariſh and neighbourhood is chiefly beech, intermixt with oak and aſh. The beech wood is manufactured into gun-ſtocks, card-boards, and ſaddle-trees; and the refuſe converted into charcoal, or uſed for common fire wood. But there is no ſcarce plant nor remarkable foſſil found here.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, ſoon after the Conqueſt, this manor belonged to the king, and accordingly in *Domeſday-book* it ſtands under the title *Terra Regis*. It was a part of the large poſſeſſions of Brictric, who fell under the Conqueror's diſpleaſure, as will be ſhewn more largely under Tewkeſbury. After mentioning ſome other eſtates that formerly belonged to that unfortunate nobleman, it is expreſſed after this manner in the record:

'The ſame Brictric held Aveninge in Langetreu 'hundred: In the reign of king Edward there 'were ten hides, and eight plow-tillages in demean; 'and twenty-four villeins, and five bordars, and 'thirty *ſervi*, with ſixteen plow-tillages. There 'were four mills of [the rent of] nineteen ſhil-'lings and two-pence. The ſteward hath now 'added one mill of forty-pence. There is a wood 'two miles long, and half a mile broad. There is 'an hawk-aiery. It is worth 27*l.*' *D. B.* p. 69.

King William the Firſt probably gave this manor to the nuns of the abbey of Caen in Normandy, not long after he gave them Hampton, for they were the antient proprietors of it, and enjoyed it 'till the ſuppreſſion of alien monaſteries, in the ſecond year of the reign of king Henry the Fifth; after which it was given to the abbey of Sion, or Sheen in Middleſex, which was founded by that king for ſixty nuns of the order of St. Bridget, thirteen prieſts, four deacons, and eight lay brethren. It was dedicated to St. Saviour, St. Mary, and St. Bridget, and was the richeſt nunnery in England, being valued at the diſſolution at 1731 *l.* 8 *s.* 4½ *d.* When king Henry the Seventh built his palace at Sheen, he gave it the name of Richmond, which it has retained ever ſince.

At the general diſſolution of monaſteries, Avening fell to the crown, and king Henry the Eighth, in the 34th year of his reign, granted it to Andrew lord Windſor, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell near Windſor, which had been in the family of the Windſors ever ſince the Norman conqueſt. Walter their anceſtor aſſumed the name of Windſor on his being conſtituted conſtable of the caſtle of that place, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. William lord Windſor, ſon and heir of Andrew, had livery of this manor 35 H. 8. Thomas lord Windſor was proprietor of it in the year 1608. Thomas lord Windſor (grandſon to the former by his eldeſt daughter married to Dixey Hickman) ſold it to

Mr. Samuel Sheppard, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Philip Sheppard, of Hampton in this county, eſq; from whom it deſcended to his ſon and heir Samuel Sheppard. Samuel Sheppard, ſon of the laſt Samuel, ſucceeded to this eſtate, whoſe ſon Samuel Sheppard, eſq; dying in the year 1770, without male iſſue, this manor came to his only brother Edward Sheppard, eſq; the preſent proprietor of it. His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief ſable three battle axes argent.*

As to other eſtates, the records ſhew, that John Hewet levied a fine of lands in Avening to William Webb, 1 E. 6. And ſome lands in Avening, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted

granted by the crown to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, 7 E. 6. in truſt for other perſons.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Nailſworth*, about a mile and a half weſtward from the church, is a populous tithing containing upwards of 60 houſes. Catherine, the widow of Thomas Leach, was ſeized of the manor of Nailſworth 8 H. 5.

2. *Aſton*, ſo called on account of its being ſituated eaſtward from the church, is a conſiderable eſtate, formerly for many generations belonging to a family of the name of Driver. It came afterwards to Richard Breresford, eſq; and then by purchaſe to Mr. Matthew Sloper of Tetbury, who ſold it to Thomas Eſtcourt of Shipton, eſq; the preſent poſſeſſor.

Loſemore farm is a reputed manor. It was granted by king Henry the Eighth to Andrew lord Windſor. William lord Windſor had livery of it, 35 H. 8. It came afterwards into the Driver family, then to Mr. Richard Breresford; and was purchaſed by the before-mentioned Mr. Sloper, whoſe executors are the preſent proprietors.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year. There was formerly a chapel at Nailſworth, and another at Aſton. Edward Sheppard eſq; is patron, —— Saluſbury Heaton, A. M. the preſent incumbent. It is ſaid in chancellor Parſons's ſurvey of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, (a manuſcript in the Bodleyan library) that the rector pays 25*o*l. to the patron, I ſuppoſe he means at his preſentation, but of this matter I have had no further information. Eight acres of meadow and paſture, and 123 acres of arable land, with ten cottages, belong to the glebe.

The abbeſs of Caen in Normandy formerly preſented to this church, as did the abbeſs of Sion in the year 1488.

The church ſtands on the ſide of a riſing piece of ground. It is built in the form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower in the middle, having five bells.

Dr. Frampton, rector of this church, was made biſhop of Glouceſter: and Dr. Bull, alſo rector of this church, was made biſhop of St. David's.

Firſt fruits,	£.	24	0	0	Synodals,	£.	0	2	0
Tenths,	—	2	8	0	Pentecoſtals,		0	1	3
Procurations,		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel,

Here lieth the Bodye of William Bvſhie Rector of the churche of Avening, who deceaſed the 1 of December Anno Dn. 1600.

Here reſteth the body of William Hall, rector of this church, who departed this life y^e^ 9th day of Nov. 1683 Æt: 74.

Within the rails of the communion table,

Iohannes Swynfen, Staffordienſis, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Eccleſiæ ob viginti et duos Annos Rector, Nat. Aug. 15, 1654. Denat. Apr. 29, 1728.

On the ſame ſtone is a memorial for Elizabeth his relict, who died Apr. 4, 1752, in her 82d year.

On a flat ſtone, at the top, *Party per chevron ſable and ermine, in chief two boars heads couped Or.* and under, this inſcription:

Here lyeth the body of SAMUEL SANDFORD late of London, Merchant, who departed this life the ninth day of April, Anno Dom. 1710, in the ſixty eighth year of his age.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, a ſcutcheon, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a chevron between three mullets ſable.* 2d and 3d, *Gyronny of ſix pieces, Or and ſable, upon the firſt, three beads couped of the ſecond.* Under, on a marble table, this inſcription:

Id quod morti ceſſit Roberti Browne Pharmacopœi, de Oppido Stroud in agro Gloceſtrienſi, juxta exuvias Elizabethæ matris, Thomæ fratris, Chirurgi, Elizabethæ Clementis ſororis, Gulielmi Hall A. M. Avunculi, ſubtus jacet depoſitum. Die quinto Julii anno ætatis 59°, æræ Chriſtianæ 1739°, Animam in manus Dei efflavit.

On the north ſide, a ſmall marble monument for George Fletcher, clothier, who died Apr. 6, 1762.

Againſt the wall, on a ſcutcheon, *Party per pale, baron and femme,* 1. *Party per pale indented argent and azure, two lions rampant combatant, counterchanged,* for Driver. 2. *Argent, a chevron ingrailed ſable, between three crabs gules,* and under, the following inſcription:

To the happy Memory of Iohn Driver Gent. who deceaſed Iune the 12th 1681, in the 85th year of his age. And alſo Elizabeth his wife, who deceaſed Ianu. 28th A° Dni 1675, aged 73 years, they having lived together 52 years. Reſurrectionem expectantes glorioſam.

On another monument againſt the wall, the arms of Driver, and this inſcription:

Carolus filius natu maximus Iohannis Driver Gent. obijt xx°. die Januarij Anno Domini 1636, Ætat. 5°.

Mattheus ejuſdem Johannis natu ſecundus, olim Colleg. Omnium Animarum in Oxon Socius, poſtea Conciliarius ad legem, obijt xxviii die Januarij Anno Dom. 1661, Ætat. 27.

Reſurrectionem corporum expectamus glorioſam.

In the ſouth aile, (which belonged to the Driver family) under an arch, the effigy of a man, at top theſe arms, *Party per pale, baron and femme,* 1. Driver, as before. 2. *Party per chevron, argent and gules, a creſcent counterchanged,* for Chapman. Under, on a table, this inſcription:

M. S. Iohannis Driver Gen. Iohannis Filij tertij, qui, mortuis Carolo et Mattheo fratribus, in paterna hæreditate ſatis ampla, (ſine cujuſquam invidia) ſucceſſit. Vir omnibus quibus notus erat deſideratiſſimus, utpote *Philoxenos Philagathos*, nemini inimicus, amicus amiciſſimus, demum in pauperes et egenos beneficentiæ exemplar illuſtriſſimum. Obijt nonis Ianuarij A. D. MDCLXXXVII, Ætatis LI. Beati miſericordes quoniam ipſi miſericordiam conſequentur.

Under the effigy it is thus written:

Hoc monumentum in honorem conjugis optimi de ſe meriti, ſuiq; immortalis in ipſum amoris qualecunque teſtimonium, propriis ſumptibus erexit Elizabetha vidua.

In the north aile or chapel is the figure of a man in freeſtone, in a kneeling poſture. Over his head, in a ſcutcheon, *Argent, on a croſs ſable a leopard's head caboſhed Or*, for Brydges, and under the figure this inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Brydgis Eſquier, ſonn to Iohn Lord Chavndos Baron of Shevdley, who departed this Life the 24 day of Iannvari Anno Dom. 1615.

Againſt the wall, the arms of Sandford, already blazoned, and this inſcription:

In Memory of Sarah the wife of William Sandford of Stonehouſe, Gent. and daughter of Samuel Adams of this pariſh, Cloth^r. who died the 17th of February Anno Dom. 1722. She gave by conſent of her huſband the houſes, garden, orchard, and a piece of paſture ground adjoining, lying and being in this pariſh, at a place called the Croſs, then in the tenure and poſſeſſion of one John Harris, who doe hold it by Leaſe for three lives, paying yearly twenty ſhillings due at Chriſtmas. And after that leaſe ſhall be expired, then the full profits for ever to be apply'd towards the education of poor children belonging to this tithing of Avening, as directed by deede of truſt left with her huſband.

Againſt the wall, in a ſcutcheon, *Gules, a croſs Or, in the dexter canton an eagle diſplay'd of the ſecond.* Under, on a table, this inſcription:

In memory of Richard Webb of this pariſh Clothier, who died Aug. 16, 1712, aged 78. Alſo of Richard his ſon who died June 11, 1748, aged 60 years.

Benefactions.

John Driver, eſq; of Aſton, gave the intereſt of 50*l.* for ever to bind out poor children apprentices.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coxe gave the intereſt of 150*l.* for ever, to be thus apply'd, *viz.* the intereſt of 100*l.* to bind out poor children apprentices, and the intereſt of 50*l.* to teach poor children to read, and to provide books for them.

Mr. Ambroſe Webb gave the intereſt of 4*l.* and Mr. Burge of Aſton, the intereſt of 2*l.* to be diſtributed in ſmall bread every Chriſtmas.

Mr. Samuel Sandford, late of London, gave the intereſt of 200*l.* for ever, to teach ſix poor boys to read their primer, and ſay the catechiſm, when they are to be cloathed and put away, and to be conſtantly ſucceeded by ſix others.

Mr. Richard Cambridge, of London, merchant, gave the intereſt of 20*l.* to be annually diſtributed among the poor of that part of Nailſworth which lies in this pariſh.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 128	11	4
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	48	16	0
Land-tax — - 1694, —	180	5	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	138	19	9

Sir Robert Atkyns, whoſe Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire was publiſhed in the year 1712, reckons 160 houſes, and about 600 inhabitants in this pariſh, and ſets down the yearly births at 16, and the burials at 15; but it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1706 to 1715, there were 179 baptiſms and 127 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were regiſter'd 241 baptiſms and 214 burials; and reckoning the proportion of the number of living inhabitants to the number of annual burials, as 40 to 1, which will be found to be a moderate computation in healthy ſituations, the whole number of ſouls in this pariſh will then be 856. But this account, drawn from the pariſh regiſter, falls ſhort of the true number of births and burials, for there are three diſſenting meeting-houſes in the pariſh and neighbourhood, at which ſome of the inhabitants are buried, and at two of them there is adminiſtration of baptiſm. From theſe circumſtances it appears that population is greatly increaſed here ſince the beginning of the laſt century.

A W R E.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Blideſloe, in the foreſt diviſion, ſituate on the north-weſt bank of the Severn; four miles ſouth-weſtward from Newnham, ſeven ſouthward from Mitchel-Dean, and ſixteen ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is about four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, conſiſting of arable, paſture, and ſome woodland. A rivulet ſeparates it on one ſide from Newnham, and Linch-brook divides it on the other from the pariſh of Lidney. It lies in the upper level.

The ſoil in many places is of a reddiſh yellow, which gave occaſion to the name, for *Aure* in the Britiſh language ſignifies yellow.

At this place the Severn is above two miles over, tho' a little higher not more than half ſo wide. Oppoſite the church, lies the bar of ſands called the *Nooſe*, which formerly rendered the navigation ſo difficult, that nobody durſt attempt it without a pilot. Upon the tide's firſt approach to theſe ſands, it foams and makes a hideous noiſe. The air is not very good, becauſe of the frequent irruption of the tides, which have ſometimes flowed over the ſea-wall three feet perpendicular.

There is a common near the river, called the *Old Warth*, above a mile long, and about half a mile broad.

This is an antient village, formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, for tradition will have it that there was once a large town of the name of Pomerton within it, of which there is ſcarce any thing left but the name. *Domeſday-book* mentions Pontune and Peritone, in Bliteſlau hundred, to which it is ſaid earl William joined the manor of Neſt. Now as Pirton and Naſs are contiguous to this pariſh, it ſeems not unlikely that Pontone was ſituated near them, and was very probably the ſame with the above deſolated town of Pomerton, with only a little variation in the name; but more of this matter under the tithing of Blakeney.

Thomas Sternhold, who verſified ſome of the Pſalms, was a native of this place. It is ſaid that his poſterity turned papiſts.

The names of Adeane, Bathern, Keddick, and Berkin are of great antiquity in this neighbourhood.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Awre was part of the antient demeſnes of the crown. *Domeſday-book* furniſhes the following particulars:

'King

'King Edward held Aure in Bliteſlau hundred. There are five hides, and in demean one plow-tillage, and twelve villeins, and eight bordars, with fourteen plow-tillages. There is one *ſervus*, and a mill of 30*d.* and a ſalt-work of [the rent of] thirty ſeams of ſalt, and a church with one yard-land.

'This manor paid half a night's farm in the time of king Edward, and it does the ſame now.

'Half a hide of this manor lies waſte, and ſo pays only 12*l.* to the ſheriff, but nevertheleſs it pays all the farm.

'There are three members ſeparated from the manor, which were, and ought always to be within it, as the men of the county ſay, *i. e.* Peritone, Eteſlau, Bliteſlau. In theſe are ſeven hides, and in demean one plow-tillage, and twenty villeins, and three bordars, with thirteen plow-tillages, and two *ſervi*, and a fiſhery.

'Peritone is in fee to earl William. Roger de Berchelai holds Etelau. William the ſon of Baderon holds Bliteſlau. Aluui the ſheriff put theſe out of farm.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

It appears by an inquiſition 4 E. 1. that the manor of Aure was in the crown in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. But there have been ſeveral diſtinct manors in this pariſh, of the ſame name, otherwiſe the records are contradictory. Henry de Bohun held Awre 1 John, and releaſed all his right therein to the king.

In the fifth year of the ſame reign, Walter de Awre had a grant of the manor of Awre for his life. This family took their name from the place, and continued poſſeſſed of a manor here 'till the end of the reign of Edward the Third.

Yet other records ſhew, that William earl of Saliſbury was ſeized of Awre 3 H. 3.

Richard Marſhal earl of Pembroke had a grant of the inheritance of the hundred of Awre 17 H. 3. by which it ſhould ſeem that this place gave name to a hundred, nevertheleſs I ſuppoſe it to have been no other than the hundred of Blideſlow, which was a member of the manor of Awre.

Philip Baderon was ſeized of Awre 6 E. 1. and of one yard-land in Awre 15 E. 1. and of one meſſuage and thirty acres of land 30 E. 1. John Baderon was ſeized of Awre, and of a fiſhery in the Severn, 6 E. 3.

In obedience to the king's writ, the ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire returned, that Thomas Berkeley, ſen. Maurice Berkeley, and Margaret Mortimer had the lordſhip of Awre, 9 E. 1. Roger de Mortimer earl of March died ſeized of Awre 1 E. 1. William de Valentia, and Joan his wife, and Maud de Mortimer were ſeized of the manor of Awre, and of the hundred of Blideſlowe, with return of writs, 15 E. 1. And their right was then allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto*. Upon the death of Maud de Mortimer, 29 E. 1. her eſtate in the manor deſcended to Edmond, ſon and heir of earl Roger her huſband; but he did not enjoy it long, for he died of a wound given him in battle againſt the Welch, 31 E. 1. whereupon Margaret his widow, a Spaniſh lady, near kinſwoman to queen Elianor, was ſeized of Awre.

Sir Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkeley, held the manor of Awre, with its members, Etlowe and Blakeney, and the hundred of Blideſlow, 42 E. 3. and Elizabeth the widow of ſir Maurice Berkeley, was ſeized of all thoſe particulars, 13 R. 2. Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were ſeized of them 5 H. 5. And Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, died ſeized of Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, and the hundred of Blideſloe, 17 H. 6. leaving three daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to George Neville lord Latimer, and carried this manor into that family. Richard Neville lord Latimer died ſeized of the manor of Awre and Purton 22 H. 8. and his ſon John lord Latimer had livery thereof the ſame year.

Sir Edward Wintour was lord of the manor of Awre in the year 1608.

Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning in the county of Berks, baronet, among other things, gave 6000*l.* to the corporation of Glouceſter in truſt, to be laid out in lands, for the endowment and ſupport of the blue-coat hoſpital in that city; with which money they purchaſed the manor of Awre and Blakeney, worth about 200*l.* a year. *See* p. 198. The corporation are the preſent lords of this manor, and hold court leet here.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that Walter de Awre held one yard-land and ſix acres in Awre, and a meadow called Hundins, and one yard-land called Haworth, 5 John. Robert de Awre held one meſſuage and one yard-land in Awre 19 E. 2.

Robert Badderon was ſeized of a fiſhery in Awre 36 E. 3.

John Sabin and others, for the abbey of Flaxley, were ſeized of one meſſuage, two plow-tillages, and a yearly rent of 100*s.* in Awre 10 R. 2.

Robert Badderon was ſeized of a tenement called Handomere in Awre 3 H. 4.

John Berew levied a fine of lands in Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, and St. Briavel's, and of a fiſhery in Severn, to ſir Alexander Baynham and others, 10 H. 7. Lands formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley, of the value of 4*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* a year, were granted, by the name of the manor of Newnham, Awre, and Poulton, to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 H. 8. of which grant I have a copy. Edward Berew died ſeized of lands in Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, Gatcomb, and Poulton, and of a woodwardſhip in the foreſt of Dean, 12 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by James his ſon.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Hagloe* is a tithing, about a mile from the church, not mentioned in *Domeſday-book*.

2. *Blideſlow*, or *Bliteſlau*, is another diſtinct tithing, which gives name to the hundred. It appears

appears by *Domeſday-book*, that this was a member of the manor of Awre at the time of the general ſurvey, and that it was then in the tenure of William the ſon of Baderon.

John Tiptot earl of Worceſter was ſeized of Blideſlow, 9 & 10 H. 6. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Robert Grender, lord of the manor of Abbenhall, in this county; which Robert Grender was ſeized of Blideſlow 22 H. 6. and his daughter the counteſs of Worceſter was alſo ſeized thereof 31 H. 6. After whom, this eſtate deſcended, like Abbenhall, to John Grender, and was carried by his daughter in marriage into the family of Walwyn. Thomas Baynham of Clowerwall marrying the heireſs of the Walwyns, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate; and their ſon ſir Chriſtopher Baynham died ſeized of it 32 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir George Baynham, whoſe ſon Chriſtopher died ſeized of the manor of Blideſlow 5 Mariæ. Richard Baynham, his brother, had livery of it the ſame year; and Thomas Baynham, ſon of Chriſtopher, had alſo livery of this manor granted to him 16 Eliz. The Baynhams had antiently a ſeat here, which has long ſince been converted to a farm houſe. This is a reputed manor, belonging to Mr. Robert Boy.

3. *Etloe*, or *Eteſlau*, lying more than two miles from the church. It is now a diſtinct tithing, and is mentioned in the abſtract from *Domeſday-book*, at the beginning of the account of this pariſh, to be then a member of the manor of Awre. Patrick de Chaworth was ſeized of Etloe, which, according to ſir William Dugdale, was part of the barony of Kennesford, 11 E. 1. His daughter Maud was married to Henry, nephew to king Edward the Firſt, afterwards earl of Lancaſter. Henry his ſon ſucceeded him, and was afterwards created duke of Lancaſter. Richard Mortyn levied a fine of the manor of Etloe, and of other lands belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, to the king, 15 E. 4. to the uſe of Richard Mortyn for one month, the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others. This manor was granted in truſt to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other great perſons, 3 H. 5. Etloe-dutchy is a reputed manor, the property of Charles Barrow, eſq.

The tithings of *Blideſlow*, *Etloe*, and *Hagloe*, (antiently written *Bliteſlau*, &c.) were probably ſo called from the antient barrows in thoſe tithings. It was uſual with the Romans, and with the northern nations after their example, to raiſe heaps of earth over the corps of thoſe that were ſlain in the field, when every ſoldier brought his turf, or turfs, to be placed together in the form of a little hill, as a memorial for the defunct. Thoſe *tumuli*, in different parts, have obtained different names, as barrows, and lawes, loes, or lows. The latter names are ſuppoſed to be derived from the old Britiſh word *Llehau*, which Dr. John Davis explains by *locare*, *collocare*: So that *lau* ſignifies a little hill made by art, and it is ſaid by ſir William Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickſhire, that it is uſed in the ſame ſenſe by the Scots at this day.

4. *Blakeney*, a diſtinct tithing, lying more than two miles from the church. No mention is made of it in *Domeſday-book*, but it is now become the moſt conſiderable tithing in the pariſh, containing above fifty families. The earlieſt period in which this place is mentioned in the records is 8 R. 2. when Elianor de Haresfield was ſeized of one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Blakeney. This hamlet has two yearly fairs, originally fixt on May-day and All-ſaints-day, for horned cattle and hogs; but ſince the alteration of the ſtyle, thoſe fairs are kept on the twelfth day of April, and the twelfth day of November. This place is diſtinguiſh'd in ſome maps and topographical books as a market-town, whoſe market is kept on wedneſdays, but at preſent it has none. The inhabitants of the tithing maintain two bridges over a trout-river, which runs from this place into the Severn at Bream's-pill, where pentagonal ſtones are found. It is probable that from theſe bridges Pontune took its name. And why may not that Pontune or Pomerton be the ſame place which is now called Blakeney, eſpecially as there is no hamlet of the name of Pontune or Pomerton in the pariſh or neighbourhood; and there are many inſtances of places loſing, by diſuſe, their antient names, and taking others in their room; thus, the antient name of Miſerden was Grenhamſtede, the preſent Batsford was Beceſhore, and the name of Strigoil gave place to that of Chepſtow.

At Blakeney is a chapel of eaſe, of which the particulars will be given under the account of the church of Awre, on which it is dependant.

5. *Hayes* is a reputed manor, the property of Mr. Savage.

6. *Gatcombe* is a place in this pariſh, ſituate on a little cove of the river Severn. A ſmall ſloop in the Iriſh trade, and ſome ſmall craft, are fitted out from, and belong to this place, which is ſaid to have been heretofore a port of conſiderable trade; but I confeſs, there ſeems to be little ground for ſuch a notion.

7. *Poulton-court* is a reputed manor in this pariſh. Sir Robert Atkyns obſerves, that Adeliza de l'Iſle, widow of Reginald de Dunſtanville, gave the lordſhip of Poulton to the abbey of Tewkesbury, in the reign of king H. 1. but I apprehend this is to be underſtood of ſome other place of the name of Poulton; for the records ſhew that John de Willington held Poulton 12 E. 3. with ſeveral other eſtates in this county, particularly Frampton Cotterel, to which head the reader is referred for an account of the deſcent of this manor, which acknowledged the ſame proprietors with Frampton down to 20 H. 7. It was afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, upon whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown. Another grant was made of it to William Bridgman, and Richard

Richard Wilſon, 5 Mariæ. And within a few years ſince, it was the property of Samuel Blackwell, eſq; who, about the year 1766, ſold it to Mr. James Thomas, of Oatfield, the preſent proprietor. Sir William Poulton ſeems to have taken his name from this place, whoſe eſtate it was in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, by the marriage of an heireſs of the family of Wrath, deſcended by the female line from the Willingtons. Here was antiently a chapel, long ſince demoliſhed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the Foreſt deanery, worth 120*l.* a year, in the gift of the company of haberdaſhers in London, but valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 5*s.*

Edmund de Mortimer and Margaret his wife were ſeized of the advowſon of Awre 32 E. 1. One of the lords of Berkeley gave the advowſon to the priory of Lanthony, and the monks of that houſe procured the tithes to be appropriated. The rectory of Awre and Purton, with certain tithes and fiſheries in the Severn, late belonging to that priory, were granted to Thomas James, in truſt for Thomas Erſkyn, viſcount Fenton, 5 Jac.

Mr. Hammond, who was of the company of haberdaſhers, purchaſed the great tithes, which pay 13*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* to the crown, and divided them between the vicarage of Awre and the curacy of Blakeney. The vicar of Awre has the vicarial tithes of both. Mr. John Sargeaunt is the preſent incumbent. The chancel of Awre is kept in repair out of the great tithes.

The miniſter of Blakeney is ſtiled the chaplain or aſſiſtant preacher at the chapel of Blakeney. There is no houſe for the miniſter, nor any chapel-yard at Blakeney. By Mr. Hammond's will both the miniſters muſt reſide, and not be at any time abſent more than forty days.

The church of Awre is a large double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle, with a handſome embattled tower at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Andrew; but the chapel at Blakeney is dedicated to All Saints.

Two tenements in Awre, and a ſmall parcel of land near the Severn, are given towards the repair of the church. The church houſe is aſſigned to the uſe of the poor.

Firſt fruits, £.	10	10	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	1	1	0	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	4
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Taxes:					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	224	12	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	63	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	232	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	171	3	0

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 139 houſes and about 700 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 44 were freeholders; yearly births 20, burials 19. But his numbers are too high. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there are regiſtered 163 baptiſms, and 173 burials. In a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, the baptiſms are 247, and burials 236; whence it appears that the inhabitants have increaſed ſince the beginning of this century, notwithſtanding the burials exceed the baptiſms in the firſt ſeries, occaſioned by a great mortality in the year 1700. If we reckon the number of living inhabitants to bear a proportion to the annual burials, as 32 to 1, making allowance for the leſs healthy ſituation of this pariſh on the banks of the Severn, the preſent number of inhabitants will be 755.

BADGWORTH.

THIS pariſh is ſituated in the vale, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, three miles ſouth-weſtward from Cheltenham, twelve ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and ſeven north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The greateſt part of the pariſh is fine rich paſture ground, and the reſt very good arable land; but there are no remarkable vegetables nor foſſils, except a few petrifications of the bivalve kind, and of the *echinus marinus*, or ſea-hedge-hog.

There is a ſpring of mineral water at a place called Cold Pool, in the hamlet of Badgworth, the properties of which are nearly the ſame with thoſe of Cheltenham water.

It is alſo worthy obſervation, amongſt the great works of nature, that in the year 1772, Priſcilla the wife of Thomas Bullock, the pariſh clerk, was delivered of three boys, who are all living.

From the hill above Crickley, in this pariſh, is a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect over the vale, not to be equalled in many parts of this kingdom.

As to the etymology of the name of this pariſh, whether we conſider the antient or modern way of writing it, there can be little certainty concerning it. It is conjectured, that the former part of the name carries in it that of ſome antient proprietor; the latter part hath been already explained under Aldſworth.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

From *Domeſday-book* we learn the following particulars:

'The ſame William [*i. e.* William de Owe] 'holds Beiewrde in Dudeſtanes hundred. Aleſtan 'held it. There are eight hides. In demean are 'ſix plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, and four-'teen bordars, with twenty-four plow-tillages. 'There are ſeventeen *ſervi*, and a mill of 12*d.* '[rent.] a wood two miles long and one broad. 'It was worth 15*l.* and is now worth 13*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

This William de Owe, or de Ewe, was earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and was rewarded by king William, with one hundred and fifteen manors in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, of which, eleven were in Glouceſterſhire, as may be ſeen by turn-

ing to the above page of this book. He took up arms againſt William the Second, in behalf of Robert Curthoiſe, the king's elder brother, and very much ravaged Glouceſterſhire; but was gained over to the king by large promiſes, and again proved treacherous to him. He was afterwards taken, and demanding to juſtify himſelf in a duel, was vanquiſhed, and impriſoned at Saliſbury, where he was caſtrated, and had his eyes put out, 9 W. 2. and all his eſtates were ſeized by the crown. He was accuſed of treaſon before the conſtable and marſhal of England, before whom the court of Chivalry was held. In this court, judgment was always given againſt the vanquiſh'd, whether appellant or defendant; for according to the law of arms, the accuſer being overcome, incurred the ſame puniſhment that the defendant ought to have done, if he had been vanquiſhed.

It is to be obſerved, that trial by duel was introduced here by the conqueror, and remained long after the reign of Henry the Third; yet this, as well as ordeal, was forbidden by the popes. The people were led to appeal to the firy trial and the teſt of arms, by the ſame abſurd notion which obtained in the dark ages that produced them, *that divine providence would miraculouſly interpoſe in favour of innocence.* Thus duelling, in certain caſes relative to war, became a due proceſs of law, and by degrees came into uſe to terminate little diſputes of every nature. And notwithſtanding this barbarous practice hath been long ſince forbidden by our laws, and condemned upon the principles of religion, morality, and good policy; yet, to the opprobrium of the Britiſh nation, it prevails at this day as much as ever. A deteſtation of this fooliſh, this wicked practice, hath carried me out of my line; but I return.

This manor was afterwards granted to Gilbert Marſhal, who was ſo called from his exerciſing the office of marſhal to the king. To him ſucceeded John his ſon, who had likewiſe John his ſon and heir, who dying without iſſue in the laſt year of king Richard the Firſt, was ſucceeded by his brother William earl of Pembroke, and hereditary marſhal. He died 3 H. 3. and was ſurvived by Iſabel his wife, the daughter and heireſs of Richard earl of Strigul or Strigoil, now called Chepſtow; ſhe had the manor of Badgworth in dower 3 H. 3. which, at her deceaſe, deſcended ſucceſſively to William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anſelm, ſons of William earl of Pembroke, who all dying without iſſue, left five ſiſters their heireſſes; Maud, married to Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, and afterwards to John de Warren earl of Surry; Joan, the ſecond daughter, married to Warin de Monchenſy; Iſabel, the third daughter, married to Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, and afterwards to Richard earl of Cornwal; Sibil, the fourth daughter, married to William de Ferrers earl of Derby; and Eve, the fifth and youngeſt daughter, was married to William de Braoſe.

The manor being divided among ſo many heireſſes will account for the great variety of owners at the ſame time, who, notwithſtanding they are generally ſaid in the records to hold Badgworth, were ſeized of a part of it only.

Thus the records ſhew, that Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter and Hertford held it 8 E. 2.

Hugh de Audley the elder was ſeized of it in the ſame reign, but taking part with the barons againſt the king to expel the Spencers, was impriſoned, and his lands ſeized, and this manor was granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger 15 E. 2. but Iſolda, the widow of Hugh de Audley, was reſtored to the lands of her huſband 1 E. 3. Hugh de Audley earl of Glouceſter, and Margaret his wife were ſeized thereof 21 E. 3. as was ſir James de Audley, 9 R. 2. Sir Nicholas lord Audley died ſeized of a fourth part of the manor of Badgworth, 15 R. 2. John lord Audley died ſeized of one ſhare of this manor 10 H. 4. John, the ſon of ſir James Audley had livery of it 23 H. 8.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield, in right of Maud de Long Eſpee his wife, was ſeized of the manor of Badgworth, and obtained free warren therein 9 E. 1. He left two daughters his heireſſes, of whom, Elianor was married to —— le Strange, deſcended from Guy, ſon of the duke of Britain, who came into England in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and obtained the name of Leſtrange becauſe he was a ſtranger. John le Strange, ſon of —— le Strange, was ſeized of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, in right of his mother, 23 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by Fulk his eldeſt ſon, who left this eſtate to his brother John, who was alſo ſucceeded by Elizabeth his daughter and heir, married to Thomas Mowbray earl of Nottingham; after whoſe death, this moiety went to Ankaret her aunt and heir, daughter to John lord Strange of Blackmere, who was then married to ſir Richard Talbot; which ſir Richard had livery of all the lands that deſcended to her, 7 R. 2.[b] Gilbert Talbot died ſeized of it 7 H. 5.[c]

John Troutbeck and Margaret his wife levied a fine of a moiety of a moiety of Badgworth, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to the heirs of Margaret, 23 H. 6. and ſir William Troutbeck held it in the thirty-eighth year of the ſame reign.

John earl of Shrewſbury was ſeized of this manor 38 H. 6. and of the ſame and of Hunthouſe 13 E. 4. Catherine counteſs of Shrewſbury was ſeized in dower of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, and of a meſſuage called Hunt-thorns, 15 E. 4. Livery of this manor was granted to John Talbot and Margaret his wife, daughter of Adam Troutbeck of Mobberley in Cheſhire, and couſin and heir of ſir William Troutbeck, 3 H. 8. and John Talbot had alſo livery of it 7 Eliz.

Other records ſhew, that John Muſgroſe was ſeized of this manor 3 E. 1. and that John Calew levied a fine of lands in Badgworth to the uſe of

[b] Rot. Fin. 7 R. 2. m. 26.

[c] Eſch. 7 H. 5. n. 68.

John

John Maltravers the younger, 4 E. 3. and ſir John Maltravers held this eſtate 38 E. 3. I apprehend theſe records relate to Little Shurdington in Badgworth, which came afterwards to the Arundels, as did ſeveral other eſtates in this county held by the Muſgroſes in the reign of king H. 3. and the three firſt Edwards.

John lord Chandos died ſeized of Badgworth 4 Mariæ; and it appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, that Edmund lord Chandos died ſeized of Badgworth, and of the grange and tenements in Badgworth called Crippits, worth 34*l.* 15*s.* 10*d. ob. per ann.* 15 Eliz. and that Giles Bridges his ſon had livery thereof the ſame year.

Mr. Gwinnet was lord of the manor of Badgworth in the year 1712. Mrs. Cheſter is the preſent proprietor. *See Almondſbury.*

HAMLETS, &c. 1. *Badgworth*, where the church ſtands, conſiſts of 20 houſes and 113 inhabitants.

2. *Little Shurdington*, above a mile from the church, is a hamlet of 13 houſes and 106 inhabitants. Roger Maltravers was ſeized of Little Shurdington in the manor of Badgworth, 25 E. 3. as was John Arundel of Arundel 9 H. 5. and John Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel was ſeized thereof 13 H. 6. It is now the property of Robert Lawrence, eſq; who has an elegant ſeat called the *Greenway*, in this hamlet, and a fine eſtate of rich paſture land round it. His arms are, *Argent, a croſs raguly gules.*

Mr. Edwards has alſo a good houſe and eſtate here.

3. *Bentham*, is a large hamlet, conſiſting of 38 houſes and 160 inhabitants, near two miles from the church. Fulk Fitz-Warren held lands in Bentham of Thomas lord Berkeley of Brimpsfield, by the ſervice of carrying a horn in Brimpsfield park, between the feaſts of the Aſſumption and the nativity of the bleſſed Virgin, whenever the king ſhould hunt there, 23 E. 3. Fulk Fitz-Warren was alſo ſeized of this manor 1, 6, and 5 R. 2. which manor was held of Hugh, Thomas, and William, ſucceſſive earls of Stafford, by the fifth part of a knight's fee, 10, 16 & 22 R. 2. Edward earl of Stafford was ſeized of the manor of Bentham 4 H. 4. and Fulk Fitz-Warren was ſeized of the ſame 9 H. 4. Fulk Fitz-Warren alſo held this manor, with divers knight's-fees thereto belonging, 8 H. 5. Sir John Berkeley held forty acres in Bentham 6 H. 6. Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone was ſeized of the manor of Bentham 38 & 39 H. 6. and 14 E. 4.

Hunt's-court is a capital meſſuage in this hamlet. Sir Richard Haukeford and Anne his wife were ſeized of Hunt-court in Bentham 9 H. 6. and Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheirs, was ſeized of the ſame 12 H. 6. A fine was levied of the manor of Bentham called Hunt-court, to the uſe of William Bircher and Thomaſia his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of William, 21 H. 6. Livery of the manor of Hunt's-Court was granted to William earl of Bath 20 Eliz. Mr Hinſon was the proprietor of it about the beginning of this century; it was afterwards ſold to Charles Hyett, of Glouceſter, eſq; whoſe ſecond ſon Nicholas Hyett, eſq; is the preſent owner of it. His arms are, *Argent, a lion rampant ſable, a chief of the laſt ſurmounted by another indented of the firſt.*

4. *Little Witcombe*, containing 24 houſes and 117 inhabitants.

5. *Crickley*, is the name of an eſtate belonging to William Prinne, of Charlton, eſq; where was formerly a good houſe, now occupied by the tenant of the farm.

6. Part of *Great Shurdington*, containing 11 houſes, and 53 inhabitants. Mrs. Cheſter has a good houſe and fine eſtate here; and Thomas Randell, eſq; has alſo a neat houſe here.

7. *Buckland's-place*, is an eſtate which Richard Buckland granted to John Cook, alderman of Glouceſter, 3 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 80*l.* a year. The manor of Badgworth, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, belonged to the nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire, and were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis 37 H. 8. Other tithes in Badgworth, belonging alſo to the ſame nunnery, were granted to — Bergavenny, 34 H. 8. and again others were granted to John Fernham, 22 Eliz. That nunnery, at the diſſolution, was valued at 69*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The priory of Chepſtow, for black monks of the Cluniac order, had tithes and rents in Badgworth 7 R. 2.

The glebe-lands, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Uſk, are divided between Mrs. Tracy, daughter and heireſs of the late ſir William Dodwell, and Mr. Burroughs; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year is paid out of them to the crown.

Jeſus College in Oxford hath the greateſt part of the impropriation, worth 130*l.* a year, for the maintenance of a ſchool at Abergavenny. The college pays 16*l.* a year out of it to Chriſt College in Cambridge, in lieu of tithes belonging to them. The rector of Oddington receives 5*l.* a year for great tithes in Great Shurdington. Mrs. Tracy is patroneſs, the reverend Mr. John Baghot Delabere the preſent incumbent. The chapel of Shurdington is annexed to this church.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It hath a neat embattled tower at the weſt end, ſixty-nine feet high, with ſix excellent bells in it, and a chapel on the north ſide, dedicated to St. Margaret, who, according to the legends, was of noble birth, and being compelled by her parents to marry, eſcaped from her huſband on the wedding night, in man's apparel, became a monk, and afterwards, by order of the monaſtery, was made governor

vernor of a nunnery; one of the nuns of which place proving with child, it was concluded that St. Pelagius (for ſo St. Margaret called herſelf) was the father. Upon this ſhe was immured, and did not diſcover herſelf 'till juſt expiring, and after her death was found to be a chaſte virgin of the female ſex.

Firſt Fruits, £.	20	11	3	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, — --	2	1	1	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	0
Procurations, -	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome monument in the church, with the following memorial:

Near this place is interr'd George Gwinnet Gough, who departed this life the 27th day of May, 1756, deſcended on his father's ſide from an antient family of the Gwinnets in North-Wales, who came to ſettle in this pariſh in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

His afflicted mother, daughter of Jeremy Gough, of London, eſq; erected this monument in memory of her moſt beloved and truly worthy ſon.

There is alſo another handſome monument, whereon is inſcribed,

READER! Let this marble be a monitor to the Living, as well as a memorial of the Dead: And when thou readeſt the name of LYTTLETON LAWRENCE, Eſq; be inſtructed not to place thy confidence in the moſt perfect corporeal excellencies, which like his muſt undergo the deformity of corruption. And let his virtues excite thy imitation, particularly his parental affection, inflexible honeſty, and chriſtian benevolence, which, through a ſtedfaſt faith in thy Redeemer, will advance thee to a life immortal and full of glory.

He died the 5th day of April, 1740, aged 54.

Benefactions.

Mr. Stanſby, late vicar of Badgworth, left an eſtate, which lets at 14*l.* a year, for apprenticing of boys of this pariſh, Churchdown, and Cheltenham; whereof Badgworth is to receive 5*l.* a year, Churchdown 3*l.* and Cheltenham the remainder. The vicar of the pariſh for the time being is a truſtee to this charity, with power to end all diſputes that may ariſe concerning it.

Giles Cox, of Upton St. Leonard's, gent. gave 6*l.* a year in lands in that place, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

William Mills, of this pariſh, gent. gave four nobles yearly, charged on lands in Little Witcomb, to the uſe of the poor.

Katherine Talbot, of Droitwich in the county of Worceſter, in the year 1698, gave 4*l.* a year, to be paid on the firſt day of May, to the uſe of the poor.

Lyttleton Lawrence, eſq; of this pariſh, gave a purple pulpit-cloth and cuſhion, with a cover of the ſame for the communion-table.

Benjamin Hyett, eſq; of Hunt-court in this pariſh, in the year 1757, gave the tapeſtry and two tables of the commandments at the altar; which tapeſtry was an altar-piece in the cathedral church of Glouceſter.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	306	1	4
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	36	18	0
Land-tax — -	1694, —	360	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	266	0	6

The ſtate of population given by ſir Robert Atkyns muſt have been very erroneous. He reckons Badgworth to contain 25 houſes, Bentham 24, Little Witcombe 26, part of Great Shurdington 8; which by miſtake in caſting up he makes 104 in all, and ſets the inhabitants down at 500, the yearly births 16, burials 15. —— At preſent there are 109 houſes, and 549 inhabitants. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are entered in the pariſh-regiſter 143 baptiſms and 106 burials; in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, 213 baptiſms, and 160 burials. Comparing the numbers together, we find that population is greatly increaſed here ſince the beginning of this century, and that ſir Robert's eſtimate for the inhabitants was much too high. Perhaps 360 would have been near the truth, as I conclude from the average of yearly burials in the firſt ſeries, which bear a proportion in this place to the number of the living inhabitants as 1 to 34.

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BADMINTON (GREAT,)

LIES in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh. It is ſituate in the hill-country, on the confines next Wiltſhire, nine miles ſouth-weſtward from Tetbury, ſix north-eaſt from Chipping Sodbury, and twenty-eight ſouthward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the north by Little Badminton, on the ſouth by Acton Turville, on the eaſt by Alderton in Wiltſhire, and on the weſt by Old Sodbury. The air is healthy, and the ſoil more ſuitable to corn than paſture. There is no river, nor ſtream of water running through it.

The etymology of the name is difficult and uncertain, wherefore I decline giving, as my own, an explanation of it. Some people, however, have conjectured, that it is compounded of two Anglo-Saxon words, bedan, to pray, and moigne, a monk; and ſo make it to ſignify the ſame as the prieſt's town; but the antient manner of writing it [Madminton] as it is in *Domeſday-book*, is an argument againſt that notion.

It hath been aſſerted of this village, as of Lindley in Leiceſterſhire, that no adder, ſnake, nor lizard hath ever been found in it, notwithſtanding they are frequent in the neighbouring places: but, as to Badminton at leaſt, this is a vulgar error, yet the inhabitants affirm, that thoſe animals were very rarely ſeen 'till within theſe few years. Here are found ſome foſſils of the oiſter and periwinkle kinds, and that round ſtone called the bullet-ſtone, which doctor Plot ſeemed ſo deſirous of examining into the nature of, had his intended journey thro' England, in ſearch of natural curioſities, taken place. In my viſit to this place I could not procure the ſight of one, nor any further account of it, than that it is a round ſtone of a very compact texture.

But that from which this village derives its greateſt conſequence, is the fine ſeat which has been the chief reſidence of the princely houſe of Beaufort, ever ſince the deſtruction of Ragland-caſtle in the great civil wars. It is called *Badminton-Houſe*, and was formerly the ſeat of the antient family of the Botelers. The front next the grand avenue has two wings; the centre conſiſting of three ſtories, of which the ſecond is ornamented with pillaſters and capitals of the Corinthian order. At the top of the Attic ſtory are the Beaufort arms, with ſupporters, well executed in freeſtone.

This noble ſtructure ſtands not far from the centre of a large tract of ground, incloſed by a wall about ten miles in circumference, within which are ſeveral diſtinct parks for red and fallow-deer, full of large and beautiful plantations of firs and other foreſt-trees.

The grand approach is through the park from Worceſter-lodge, which ſtands at the diſtance of two miles and three quarters from the houſe, and is itſelf a fine, lofty freeſtone building, with iron gates.

It was neceſſary to give ſome general account of this noble ſeat; but it would be difficult by words to convey a tolerable idea of the beautiful plantations belonging to it, which have been raiſed from time to time at a vaſt expence, and are continually improving under the direction of the preſent noble proprietor. Indeed this ſubject is more proper for the pencil and engraver. I ſhall however obſerve, for the information of thoſe who have ſeen them in their former ſtate, that the labyrinth, and all that profuſion of figures in box and yew, which came firſt into uſe in this country about the reign of William the Third, are taken away, and give place to the modern taſte, and leſs conſtrained method of planting.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book, under the title *Terra Ernulfi de Heſding*, gives the following particulars:

'The ſame Hernulfus holds Madmintune in Grimboldeſtou hundred. There are four hides taxed. Edricus held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, and eight bordars, with a prieſt having thirteen plow-tillages. There are nine *ſervi*, and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 10*l.*' *Dom. B.* p. 77.

Ralph Boteler died ſeized of Badminton and of the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh 3 E. 1. He was deſcended from Ralph Boteler, or *Radulphus Pincerna*, ſo called from his bearing the office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt.

Thomas Boteler, ſecond ſon of Ralph, and brother to William, ſucceeded in Badminton, which deſcended to his ſon ſir Thomas Boteler. He married a near relation of Edmund Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, who taking part with the Spenſers, was put to death at Hereford with many other adherents to the cauſe of the royal favourites.

Alan Boteler, ſon of ſir Thomas, had a ſon and heir ſir Alan, whoſe ſon Thomas was ſeized of this manor 41 E. 3. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Ralph Boteler, whoſe ſon John was knighted, and had a ſon John; whoſe ſon Ralph died before his father. Sir John Boteler, ſon of Ralph, married Sylveſtra, daughter of ſir Anſelm Guyes, of Elmore, and died 5 E. 6. leaving a ſon William, who married Theophila, daughter of ſir John Newton, of Bar-Court. Nicholas Boteler, ſon of William, married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Young, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He left three ſons, John, Robert, and Alan.

Thomas Somerſet, third ſon of Edward earl of Worceſter, was created viſcount Somerſet of Caſhel in Ireland. He purchaſed this manor of Nicholas Boteler, the laſt proprietor of that family, and left an only daughter Elizabeth, who dying unmarried, gave it to Henry Somerſet, lord Herbert, afterwards duke of Beaufort. His grace the preſent duke of Beaufort is lord of this manor, and proprietor of the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh.

This noble duke derives his genealogy from Geoffry Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, ſon of Foulk, king of Jeruſalem, by Maud the empreſs his wife, daughter of Henry the Firſt king of England; being lineally deſcended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who cauſed all his natural children by Catherine the widow of ſir John Swinford, knight, who became afterwards his third wife, to be called Beaufort, from the caſtle of that name in the county of Anjou, the place of their nativity, and part of the inheritance of the houſe of Lancaſter. By the ſaid Catherine he had three ſons, John, Henry, and Thomas; and one daughter, Joan. Thomas was created earl of Dorſet, and afterwards duke of Exeter; Henry was made biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1405, alſo one of the cardinals, and lord chancellor of England; John the eldeſt was created earl of Somerſet 20 R. 2.

Which John died in the year 1410, and was buried in the cathedral at Canterbury; having married Margaret, ſiſter and coheir to Edmund Holland earl of Kent, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, Henry, John, Edmund, and Thomas; and two daughters, Joan, married firſt to James the Firſt king of Scotland, afterwards to ſir James Stuart, anceſtor to the preſent duke of Athol; and Margaret, married to Thomas Courtney, the ſixth earl of Devonſhire of his family. Henry the eldeſt ſon dying unmarried, left his inheritance to his brother

John, who ſucceeded him as third earl of Somerſet, and was created duke of Somerſet 1443. Dying the year following, he was buried at Winbourn-abbey in Dorſetſhire, leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife, daughter of ſir John Beauchamp, knight, an only daughter Margaret, married to Edmund of Hadham, called alſo Edmond Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe was mother of king Henry the Seventh.

To him ſucceeded Edmund his next brother, who was earl of Mortein, or Moreton, in Normandy, of which he was made regent. He was created marquis of Dorſet in the year 1443, and duke of Somerſet 26 H. 6. He was ſlain in the battle of St. Albans in 1455, leaving iſſue by Eleanor, ſecond daughter and coheir to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, four ſons, of whom hereafter, and five daughters, *viz.* 1. Eleanor, the ſecond wife of James Butler earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire; 2. Joan, firſt married to ſir Robert St. Lawrence, baron of Howth in Ireland, and ſecondly to ſir Richard Fry, kn^t. 3. Anne, married to ſir William Paſton, of Paſton in Norfolk, kn^t. 4. Margaret, married to Humphry Stafford earl of Stafford, and ſecondly to ſir Richard Darrel, kn^t. by whom ſhe had a daughter Margaret, wedded to James Touchet lord Audley, anceſtor to the preſent earl of Caſtlehaven; and 5. Elizabeth, married to ſir Henry Lewis, kn^t. — The ſons of Edmund the ſecond duke of Somerſet were Henry, Edmund, John, and Thomas.

Henry, the eldeſt ſon, had the title of earl of Moreton in his father's life-time. He was knight of the garter, and third duke of Somerſet, and gained great honour in the wars with France. He took the caſtle of Anjou by aſſault, and put 300 Scots to the ſword, and hanged all the French that were in it. Adhering to the houſe of Lancaſter, he was taken priſoner at the battle of Hexham, by John Nevil marquis of Montacute, and there beheaded, in the year 1463, leaving iſſue by Joan Hill, or de la Montaign, an only natural ſon of the name of Charles, who aſſumed the ſurname of Somerſet; whereby the honour devolved upon Edmund his next brother, who was taken priſoner and beheaded at the battle of Tewkeſbury in 1471, without iſſue; and John and Thomas, his third and fourth brothers, alſo dying without children, in them terminated the male iſſue of John of Gaunt.

Which Charles Somerſet being a perſon of great abilities, arrived to high honours and great employments. He was made privy counſellor to king Henry the Seventh, and admiral at ſea; created banneret, elected knight of the garter, and made captain of the guards; was ſent on ſeveral important embaſſies, and employed by the king on arduous affairs. He married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir to William Herbert earl of Huntingdon, lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepſtow, and Gower; and in her right bore the title of lord Herbert. He was advanced to the dignity of earl of Worceſter by patent, 5 H. 8. by reaſon of his noble deſcent, and near alliance to the king in blood, as the patent imports. And dying in the year 1526, was privately interred, agreeable to his will, in Beaufort chapel, in the church within the caſtle of Windſor, leaving iſſue by his firſt wife Elizabeth, Henry his heir and ſucceſſor. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Weſt lord De-la-War, by whom he had iſſue ſir Charles Somerſet, kn^t. captain of the tower of Ryſebank, in the haven of Calais; and ſir George Somerſet, of Bedmundesfield in com. Suff. kn^t.

Henry the ſecond earl of Worceſter, for his ſignal exploits in the wars of France, had been knighted, during his father's life-time, by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; and ſhortly after his father's death, was appointed one of the commiſſioners for concluding a peace with the French. He married Elizabeth, daughter to ſir Anthony Browne, kn^t. and by her had iſſue four ſons, 1. William, his heir and ſucceſſor; 2. Thomas, who died in 1587, in the tower of London; 3. Sir Charles, who died in 1529; 4. Francis, ſlain in Muſſelborough-field by the Scots: Alſo four daughters, 1. Eleanor, married to ſir Edward Vaughan, of Tretour, in com. Brecon, kn^t. 2. Lucy, to John Nevil lord Latimer; 3. Anne, to Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland; and 4. Jane, to ſir Edward Manſel, kn^t. This earl Henry dying in the year 1549, was buried at Ragland.

Which William, the third earl, was knight of the garter, and one of the peers that ſat on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. He married Chriſtian, daughter to Edward North, lord North of Carthlege; by whom he had Edward his only ſon and heir; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to William Windſor, eſq; youngeſt ſon of William lord Windſor; and Lucy, to Henry Herbert, eſq; ſon and heir of ſir Thomas Herbert, of Wyneſtone in com. Monmouth, kn^t.

Edward, the fourth earl, was made maſter of the horſe to queen Elizabeth, being the beſt horſeman and tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the court, and ſuch as caught the applauſe of men, and the commendation of the ladies. He continued in that office 'till the 13 J. 1. when he was appointed lord privy ſeal, of which he had afterwards a grant for life, with the fee of 1500*l.* a year. He was alſo knight of the garter, and dying in the year 1627-8, was buried in St. Mary's chapel at Windſor, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis earl of Huntingdon, eight ſons and ſeven daughters; *viz.* 1. William lord Herbert, who died unmarried in his father's life-time;—2. Henry lord Herbert;—3. Thomas, who having been ſent, with ſir Charles Percy, to notify to king James the demiſe of queen Elizabeth, and his majeſty's being proclaimed her ſucceſſor, was made knight of the Bath with prince Charles, who being afterwards king, in the ſecond year of his reign, promoted him to the dignity of viſcount Somerſet, of Caſhel in Ireland. He married Eleanor, daughter of David lord Barry, and viſcount Buttevant of Ireland, relict of Thomas Butler earl of Ormond, by whom he had iſſue only one daughter Elizabeth, who died unmarried. —4. Charles; and —5. Francis, both died infants;—6. Charles, made knight of the Bath, who

who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of ſir William Powel, of Lanpylt com. Monmouth, by whom he had three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances.—7. Chriſtopher, who died young;—8. Sir Edward Somerſet, knight of the Bath, who married Bridget, daughter and heir of ſir William Whitmore, of Leighton com. Ceſtr. kn^t. but died without iſſue. The daughters were,—1. Elizabeth, married to ſir Henry Guildford, of Hempſted-place in Kent;—2. Catherine, to William lord Petre, of Writtle;—3. Anne, to ſir Edward Winter, of Lidney in Glouceſterſhire, kn^t.—4. Frances, to William Morgan, of Lanternan com. Monmouth, eſq;—5. Mary, who died an infant;—6. Blanch, married to Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour; and—7. another Catherine, married to Thomas lord Windſor. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

Henry, the fifth earl, who was created marquis of Worceſter, by patent, in the year 1642. He was a nobleman of great parts and ample fortune, which was much impaired by the large ſupplies of men and money ſpent in the royal cauſe, which he powerfully aſſerted during the whole courſe of the civil war, in the reign of King Charles the Firſt. He maintained his caſtle of Ragland, againſt the parliament, with a garriſon of 800 men, from 1642, to Aug. 19, 1646, without receiving any contribution from the country; and then yielded it to ſir Thomas Fairfax, who beſieged it in perſon, upon honourable terms; but the conditions of capitulation being baſely violated, the marquis was taken into the cuſtody of the parliament's black-rod, in which he died in December following, and was buried at Windſor. His caſtle, after the ſurrender of it, was demoliſhed, and all the timber in the three parks near the houſe ſold, to the amount of 100,000*l.* Add to this, as large a ſum at leaſt lent to the king, and the further expence of ſupporting the above-mentioned garriſon, and of raiſing and maintaining two ſeveral armies, commanded by his ſon Edward earl of Glamorgan, at his own expence, together with the ſequeſtration from 1646; and laſtly, the loſs of that whole eſtate, which was ſold by the parliament, amounting, as appears by that year's audit, to about 20,000*l.* a year, which was not reſtored 'till the year 1660; and then ſome judgment may be formed of the loſs ſuſtained by this noble family in the royal cauſe. His lordſhip married Anne, the only child of John lord Ruſſel, and by her had iſſue nine ſons and four daughters. 1. Edward lord Herbert, of whom hereafter;—2. lord John Somerſet, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour;—3. lord William, who died an infant;—4. lord Henry, who died unmarried;—5. lord Thomas, who died at Rome in 1676;—6. lord Charles died a canon of Cambray in Flanders;—7. 8. 9. lords Frederick, Francis, and James, all died young. His lordſhip's daughters were,—1. lady Elizabeth, who died an infant;—2. lady Anne died a nun;—3. lady Mary died unmarried;—4. lady Elizabeth was wedded to Francis Brown viſcount Montague.

Edward Somerſet, lord Herbert, ſucceeded his father in the year 1646, to whom, in his father's life-time, the king had directed ſeveral letters by the title of earl of Glamorgan, which he uſually bore. He was a perſon very highly eſteemed by the king, who made him generaliſſimo of his armies, and granted him, by patent,[d] ſeveral very extraordinary priveleges, which the peers took ſo ill, that, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1660, they appointed a committee to take that patent into conſideration. Accordingly, on the 23d of the ſame month, they reported, that the marquis was willing to deliver it to his majeſty; and it was delivered up on the 3d of September following. His lordſhip ſtands in the honourable Mr. Walpole's liſt of royal and noble authors, for two pieces, the one intituled, *A Century of the Names*

[d] The commiſſion ran as follows:—'Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our right truſty, and right well-beloved couſin, Edward Somerſet, alias Plantaginet, Lord Herbert, Baron Beaufort, of Caldicote, Griſmond, Chepſtow, Ragland and Gower, Earl of Glamorgan, ſon and heir apparent of our entirely beloved couſin, Henry Earl and Marquis of Worceſter, greeting. Having had good and long experience of your proweſs, prudence, and fidelity, do make choice, and by theſe nominate and appoint you, our right truſty, and right well-beloved couſin, Edward Somerſet, &c. to be our Generaliſſimo of three armies, Engliſh, Iriſh, and Foreign, and Admiral of a fleet at ſea, with power to recommend your Lieutenant-general for our approbation, leaving all other officers to your own election and denomination, and accordingly to receive their commiſſion from you: willing and commanding them, and every of them, you to obey, as their General, and you to receive immeditate orders from ourſelf only. And leſt, through diſtance of place, we may be miſinformed, we will and command you to reply unto us, if any of our orders ſhould thwart, or hinder any of your deſigns for our ſervice. And there being neceſſary great ſums of money, to the carrying on ſo chargeable an employment, which we have not to furniſh you withal, we do by theſe empower you to contract with any of our loving ſubjects of England, Ireland, and Dominion of Wales, for wardſhips, cuſtoms, woods, or any our rights and prerogatives; we by theſe obliging our Selves, our Heirs and Succeſſors, to confirm and make good the ſame 'accordingly. And for perſons of generoſity, for whom Titles 'of Honour are moſt deſirable, we have entruſted you with 'ſeveral patents under our Great Seal of England, from a Marquis to a Baronet, which we give you full power and authority 'to date, and diſpoſe of, without knowing our further pleaſure; 'ſo great is our truſt and confidence in you, as that, whatſoever 'you do contract for, or promiſe, we will make good the 'ſame accordingly, from the date of this our commiſſion forwards; which for the better ſatisfaction, we give you leave to 'give them, or any of them, copies thereof, atteſted under your 'hand and ſeal of arms. And for your own encouragement, 'and in token of our gratitude, we give and allow you hence-'forward ſuch fees, titles, preheminences, and privileges, as 'do, and may belong unto your place and command above-'mentioned, with promiſe of our dear daughter Elizabeth to 'your ſon Plantaginet in marriage, with three hundred thouſand 'pounds in dower or portion, moſt part whereof we acknow-'ledge ſpent and diſburſt by your father and you, in our ſervice; 'and the title of Duke of Somerſet to you and your heirs male 'for ever; and from henceforward to give the Garter to 'your Arms, and at your pleaſure to put on the George 'and Blue Ribbon: and for your greater honour, and in 'teſtimony of our reality, we have with our own hand affixed 'our Great Seal of England, unto theſe our commiſſion and 'letters, making them patents. Witneſs our ſelf at Oxford, 'the firſt day of April, in the twentieth year of our reign, and 'the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred and forty-four.' *Collins's Peerage*, V. 1. p. 209. 4th Ed.

and

and Scantlings of ſuch Inventions, &c. the other, *Certamen Religioſum, or a Conference between King Charles* 1. *and Henry late Marquis of Worceſter, concerning Religion.* This noble peer married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Dormer, kn^t. and ſiſter to Robert earl of Carnarvon, by whom he had iſſue, Henry lord Herbert, of whom hereafter; lady Anne, married to Henry Howard duke of Norfolk, anceſtor of the preſent duke of Norfolk; and lady Elizabeth, married to William Herbert, earl and marquis of Powis. He married, ſecondly, Margaret, daughter to Henry Obrien earl of Thomond, by whom he had iſſue a daughter Mary, who died an infant. His lordſhip departing this life April 3, 1667, was ſucceeded by

Henry his only ſon, who, on the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, was conſtituted lord lieutenant of Glouceſterſhire; and in 1672, lord preſident of the council in Wales, and lord lieutenant of the ſeveral counties in that principality; and of the county and city of Briſtol, having the ſame year been inſtalled one of the knights of the garter. He was, by letters patent dated Dec. 2, 1682, advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. His grace exerted himſelf againſt the duke of Monmouth in 1685; and afterwards endeavoured to ſecure Briſtol againſt the adherents of the prince of Orange, upon whoſe elevation to the throne, refuſing to take the oaths, he lived in retirement 'till his death, in the 70th year of his age, 1699. His grace had iſſue by Mary his wife, daughter of Arthur lord Capel, and widow of Henry lord Beauchamp, five ſons, Henry, who died young; Charles, his ſucceſſor; another Henry, Edward, and Arthur; and four daughters, the ladies Elizabeth, Mary, Henrietta, and Anne. He was buried in Beaufort-chapel, before mentioned, where is the following inſcription for him.

Sub hoc Marmore conquieſcit, Armorum & Titulorum Satur, *Henricus Somerſet, Dux de Beaufort, Marcio & Comes de Vigorniâ, Baro Herbert de Chepſtow, Raglan & Gower*, è Nobiliſſimo ordine Pericellidis Eques. Excellenti Animo ac Virtute vir; qui ſingularis Prudentiæ Laudem, cum inſigni Juſtitiæ Gloria conjunxit; et illuſtriſſimæ ſuæ Familiæ non modo Fortunas a Perduellibus everſas in integrum reſtituit; ſed & Antiquos Honores feliciter amplificavit. Neque tamen Rei Privatæ ſtudio intentus, defuit Publicæ: Erat enim idem, regnante Carolo & Jacobo ſecundo Conſilii in Principatu Wallenſi Preſes; Comitatuum Civitatumq; Gloceſtriæ, Herefordiæ, Briſtolii, Monumethiæ, necnon totius Walliæ, Præfectus; Arcis de Briavil Caſtellanus, et Saltus de Dean Cuſtos Principalis, Civitatum inſuper Gloſceſtriæ & Herefordiæ; Municipiorumq; Malmſburii, Teuxburii & Andoveri Seneſcallus. Quin & utriſque Carolidum, quibus intemerata ſemper fide adheſit, a Camerâ & a Conſiliis ſanctioribus. Conjugem unicam atq; unicè dilectam habuit, Mariam Honoratiſſimi Arthuri Domini Capel Filiam natu maximam; ex quâ Progeniem ſatis numeroſam ſuſcepit, V. Filios, Henricum Dominum Herbert hic juxta ſepultum, Carolum de Vigornia Marchionem; Henricum & Edvardum præmaturâ morte abreptos; Arthurum Dominum Sommerſet. IV. Filias, Elizabetham, tenera Ætate mortuam; Mariam Ormondiæ Duciſſam; Henriettam Dominam de Obrien; Annam Coventriæ Comitiſſam.

H. M.

Cariſſimo Viro Dominoq; poſuit Superſtes & mœrens Duciſſa: Cui, poſt Annos XLIII ſuaviter in Conjugio actos, triſte ſui deſiderium reliquit Senex Suptuagenarius Jan. xxi. A. D. MDCXCIX.

Charles the ſecond ſon, ſurviving his elder brother, was ſtiled marquis of Worceſter after his father was created duke of Beaufort. He married Rebecca, daughter of ſir Joſiah Child. Unhappily leaping out of his coach, to avoid the danger he was expoſed to by the horſes running down a ſteep hill, he received a violent bruiſe, and broke his thigh-bone, of which he died in the 38th year of his age, 1698, during his father's life-time; leaving iſſue three ſons, Henry, Charles, and John; and three daughters, lady Mary, and lady Elizabeth, who died infants; and lady Henrietta, married to Charles duke of Grafton. Lord Charles Somerſet died on his travels in 1710; and lord John died in the year 1704.

Henry the eldeſt ſon ſucceeded his grandfather as duke of Beaufort. In the year 1711-2, his grace was conſtituted captain of the band of penſioners, lord lieutenant of Hampſhire and Glouceſterſhire, and cities of Briſtol and Glouceſter, and counties of the ſame. He was inſtalled knight of the garter in 1713, and departing this life on the 24th of May the next year, left iſſue by his lady, daughter and coheir of the earl of Gainſborough, Henry marquis of Worceſter, born in 1707; lord John, who died ſoon after he was born; and lord Charles-Noel, born in 1709, of whom his mother died in child-bed the next day. His grace had a former wife, lady Mary, only daughter of Charles Sackville earl of Dorſet; and alſo a third wife, lady Mary, youngeſt daughter to Peregrine Oſborne duke of Leeds, but had no iſſue by either of them.

Henry his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded as third duke of Beaufort. He wedded Frances, only child of ſir James Scudamore, of Home-Lacy in Herefordſhire, baronet, and viſcount Scudamore in the kingdom of Ireland; from whom his grace was divorced in the year 1743-4, upon account of her incontinence. His grace died without iſſue in 1745-6, and was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his brother

Charles-Noel Somerſet, fourth duke of Beaufort, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſenate by a ſteady oppoſition to unconſtitutional and corrupt meaſures, and endeared himſelf to mankind by his ſocial virtues. His grace married Elizabeth, daughter of John Berkeley, of Stoke-Giffard in Glouceſterſhire, eſq; and ſiſter of the late Norborne lord Botetourt, by whom he had iſſue Henry, now duke of Beaufort, born in the year 1744; and five daughters, *viz.* lady Anne, married to Charles earl of Northampton; lady Elizabeth, who died in 1760; lady Rachel, who died an infant; lady Henrietta, and lady Iſabella.

Henry, the fifth duke of Beaufort, having accompliſhed his ſtudies at Oxford, where he received the degree of LL. D. embarked in the year 1764, for his travels in foreign parts, whence he returned in 1766, and the ſame year married Elizabeth, daughter of the late admiral Boſcawen, and niece of the viſcount Falmouth, by whom he

e hath iſſue, living, two ſons and a daughter. His grace's arms are, *Quarterly, France and ngland, within a bordure compone argent and azure.* reſt, *On a wreath, a portcullis Or, nailed azure, hains pendent thereto of the firſt.* Supporters, on he dexter ſide, *A panther argent, ſpotted with arious colours, fire iſſuing out of his mouth and ears roper, gorged with a collar and chain pendent Or*; n the ſiniſter ſide, *A wyverne vert, holding in his outh a ſiniſter hand coupé at the wriſt proper.* Motto, MUTARE VEL TIMERE SPERNO.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 13*l.* a year. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Perſhore. The duke of Beaufort is patron and impropriator. The living s further augmented by two donations from the ate patron and his brother, making together 50*l.* year.

The church joins to the houſe of the duke of Beaufort, and accommodation is made in it for he inhabitants of Little Badminton, in the pariſh f Hawkeſbury, who, by an agreement and order nade in the year 1750, are to be for the future, s to eccleſiaſtical matters, under the miniſter of his pariſh.

The ſeat belonging to his grace the duke of Beaufort is an aile on the north ſide of the chancel, nder which is the veſtry room. On the ſouth ide is another aile, and under it the vault belonging to that noble family.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the ſouth aile of the chancel is an elegant aiſed monument of white marble, with the following arms and inſcriptions: In a lozenge, *arty per pale, baron and femme*, 1. Beaufort as efore. 2. *Gules, a lion rampant between three roſs-croſſlets fitchy, Or*, for Capel.

Mary Widow to HENRY Lord BEAUCHAMP Maryed ENRY Duke of BEAUFORT, & by him had theſe Children, LIZABETH Buried att RAGLAN, HENRY att WINDOR, EDWARD att RAGLAN, Another HENRY att AGLAN, CHARLES Lord Marquis of WORCESTER att AGLAN, Lord ARTHUR Somerſett Maryed MARY aughter to S^r. WILLIAM RUSSELL Barronett. MARY aryed to IAMES Duke of ORMONDE. HENRIETTA rſt Maryed to HENRY HORATIO Lord OBRIAN, now HENRY Earle of SUFFOLK and BINDON. ANNE aryed to THOMAS Earle of COVENTRY.

On the ſouth ſide:

MARY Eldeſt Daughter of ARTHUR Lord CAPELL arryed Firſt to HENRY Lord BEAUCHAMP Son to ILLIAM Duke of Somerſett & by him had theſe Children: RANCIS, Buried att HADHAM, MARY att BEDWIN, ILLIAM Duke of Somerſett att BEDWIN, ELIZAETH Counteſs of AILESBURY at AMPTHILL.

On the eaſt end the arms of Beaufort. On he weſt end:

The Moſt Noble MARY Dutcheſs of BEAUFORT Relict y^e Moſt Puiſant Prince HENRY Duke of BEAUFORT, aughter to y^e R^t Hon^ble ARTHUR Lord CAPELL (who as murder'd by y^e Rebells in y^e year 1648) Departed this ife January the 7^th .1714 In the 85^th year of her Age.

There is a grey marble flat ſtone, inlaid with braſs, upon which are ingraved the figures of two knights; in a ſcutcheon, a lion rampant, and round the edge, in old black characters, *Radulphus Botiler, Miles dominus* * * *

Upon a braſs plate, fixed on a flat ſtone, *three lions rampant in a lozenge*, and this inſcription:

D. O. M.
Sub hoc lapide Reſuſcitationem Juſtorum præſtolantur exuviæ MARGARITÆ filiæ ſecundo-genitæ ARTHURI PROGER de Badmonton, Generoſi, Ancillæ honorariæ præcellentiſſimæ Heroinæ ELENÆ Comitiſſæ Ormondiæ et Oſſoriæ; Deſponſata fuit EDVARDO MOLLINEVX Vectenſi Armigero è clientela nobiliſs^i Dni THOMÆ Vicecomitis SOMERSET.
Sed deſtinatas vetuit nuptias
In-opinato fatum vulnere
SPONSO fido ſuperſtite:
Qui amantem deſiens VIRGINEM
Hoc marmor atratus poſuit.
Obijt vi^to die menſis Auguſti anno reparationis humanæ MDCXXXV ætatis ſuæ XXVI.

On a blue ſtone:

Hic jacet Carolus Price, Illuſtriſſimo Domino Henrico Duci de Belleforti dum vixit a Secretis, Cui quinquaginta novem annorum ſpatio pervigili opera et induſtria in agendo Servum ſe præbuit perquam fidelem. Obijt ii^o die Februarij, Anno Domini 1703, Ætatis ſuæ 79. Requieſcat in Pace.

Firſt Fruits, £.	5	5	5	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, — --	0	10	6	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	0
Procurations, -	0	8	8				

Benefactions.

Mary the firſt dutcheſs of Beaufort erected a handſome pile of building in Badminton ſtreet, the centre of which is a ſchool-houſe, and appointed a ſalary for a maſter, to teach the children of the pariſh to read and write. On each ſide of the ſchool are three almſhouſes, for three poor men and three poor women, with preference, it ſeems, to thoſe that have been ſervants in the family, who have 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	66	13	4
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	76	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	78	1	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	58	11	1

BADMINTON (LITTLE,)

IS a ſmall place in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh, eight miles ſouth-weſtward from Tetbury, ſix north-eaſt from Chipping Sodbury, and twenty-ſeven ſouthward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the ſouth by Great Badminton. The greateſt part of it lies within the duke of Beaufort's park.

This was not a diſtinct vill at the time of the general ſurvey, wherefore no mention is made of it in *Domeſday-book*. It is now conſidered as a tithing belonging to the pariſh of Hawkeſbury. The air is healthy, and the ſoil more ſuitable to tillage than paſture; but the place furniſhes nothing remarkable in natural hiſtory.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Perſhore, after the diſſolution of which, it was granted to John Boteler, 37 H. 8. and hath ever ſince had the ſame proprietor as the manor of Great Badminton, ſo that his grace the duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of it.

Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Little Badminton to the uſe of John Young and William Lypiat, 18 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 5*l.* a year to the curate. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Perſhore. After the diſſolution, the chapel of Badminton Little, with tithes, were granted with the manor, as above, and have deſcended together down to the preſent time.

The chapel is gone to decay, and accommodation hath been made for the inhabitants, in the church of Great Badminton, ever ſince the year 1750, as already obſerved under that pariſh.

	Pentecoſtals, - - - -	£,	0	0	6 *ob.*
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.			
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	1	12	0
	Land-tax — -	1694, —	32	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	32	5	3

BAGENDON,

IS a ſmall village, about three miles and a half long, and one mile broad, ſituate in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, in the cotſwold country, three miles northward from Cirenceſter, nine ſouth-weſtward from Northleach, and fourteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The church and houſes, for the moſt part, ſtand in a narrow dale, through which a little rivulet runs, and falls into the Churn about a mile below the church.

A little ſouth-eaſtward of the church, in the fields, are two very conſiderable intrenchments fronting each other, one of which extends for above a quarter of a mile down to a place called Barrow's-bridge in this pariſh, with the rampire and graff intire in ſome parts; and two or three large barrows, (near which have been found ſeveral ſpear-heads and other warlike weapons) ſtand not far diſtant from them. Theſe bear inconteſtible evidence of ſome battle having been fought here.

Now whether this Barrow's-bridge be the ſame with Beranbyrig, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, where Cinric king of the Weſt-Saxons, and Ceaulin his ſon, fought a bloody battle againſt the Britons, with doubtful ſucceſs, in the year 556, is a matter worthy inquiry. Hiſtorians differ in opinion concerning this Beranbyrig; Dr. Howell fixing it at Banbury in Oxfordſhire, on account of the ſimilarity of the name, and antiquity of the place; but Mr. Camden thinks it improbable that the Saxons could carry their conqueſt ſo far as the borders of Northamptonſhire by that year; wherefore he gives the preference to Barbury-caſtle in Wiltſhire, as a place more likely on ſeveral accounts, ſuch as the large barrows and fortifications found there, the ſimilitude of names, and the courſe of the time of the Saxon victories. Theſe arguments, I think, are good againſt Banbury, whilſt they point out this place, in the ſtrongeſt manner, for the ſcene of that action: for, as to ſituation, it lies in the country where the Britons and Saxons had frequent ſkirmiſhes about that time; the fortifications and barrows ſhew that a battle was fought here; and laſtly, what two names can agree better in ſound than that mentioned in the Chronicle, and our Barrow's-bridge? As to the latter being derived either from a bear-herd's killing a woman at this place, or from its being the bearer's way from Biſley, for the inhabitants to bury at Bibury, they ſeem to be ſilly conceits, not worth the trouble of confuting. But I would not determine too abſolutely in a matter of ſo uncertain a nature.

The kind of ſtone called Dagham-down ſtone is found in the fields of this pariſh, for the particulars of which ſee Daglingworth.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Benwedene is a manor ſet down in *Domeſday-book*, as lying in the hundred of Cirenceſter. It is probably the ſame place which was afterwards called Bagendon. Of that manor it is thus recorded:

'The ſame Hugo [*i. e.* Hugo Laſne] holds 'Benwedene in Cireceſtre hundred, and Gille- 'bertus holds it of him. There are three hides 'taxed. Wluuard held it. In demean are three 'plow-tillages, and five villeins with three plow- 'tillages, and ſix *ſervi*, and a mill of 10*s.* and 'eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was 'worth 4*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

This was a hamlet or portion of ſome adjoining pariſh at the time when the ſheriff of the county, in obedience to the king's writ, made a return of all the vills therein, 9 E. 1. for there is no mention in his return of any ſuch place as Bagendon, if my copy of it be perfect; and the preciſe time when it became a diſtinct pariſh is uncertain. However it is mentioned in a record of 4 E. 3. by which it appears that Richard de Bagendon and Agnes his wife levied a fine thereof to Reginald Pedewardine, to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies. And a fine of the third part of this manor was levied 11 E. 3. by Richard ſon of Richard de Bagendon, which Lucy his widow then held in dower.

This manor was afterwards conveyed to Robert Plain and others 6 R. 2. for the uſe of the chantry of the holy Trinity, in the pariſh church of Cirenceſter

Cirenceſter. Trinity-mill in this pariſh obtained that name becauſe it belonged to that chantry. And a ſpring of fine water is ſtill known by the name of Trinity-well for the ſame reaſon, to which many virtues are attributed, particularly that of curing ſore eyes.

After the diſſolution of chantries, the manor was granted to ſir John Thynn and Chriſtian his wife, 3 E. 6. and it hath continued in that family ever ſince, ſo that the lord viſcount Weymouth is the preſent lord of the manor. His lordſhip's arms are, *Barry of ten, Or and ſable.* Creſt, *On a wreath, a rein-deer Or.* Supporters, on the dexter-ſide, *A rein-deer Or, gorged with a plain collar ſable*; on the ſiniſter-ſide, *A lion gules.* Motto, J'AY BONNE CAUSE.—It is remarkable of his lordſhip's family, that their antient name was Botevile, deſcended of ſir Geofry Botevile, who came out of Poictou into England in the reign of king John, and ſettled at Stretton in Shropſhire. They loſt their original name in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, when John Botevile was firſt called *John of the Inne*, from his manſion in Stretton, and thence came the ſurname of Thynne, as it is now uſed. *Collins's Peerage*, V. 6. p. 257.

William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Bagendon to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies 20 H. 6.

Other lands in Bagendon belonged to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, after whoſe diſſolution, they were granted to John Walter and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mar.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 60*l.* a year. Lord viſcount Weymouth is patron, Mr. Timothy Mereſith the preſent incumbent. John Young, chaplain to the chantry of St. Trinity and St. Mary, in the church of St. John Baptiſt in Cirenceſter, preſented to it in the year 1403.

About ſeventeen acres of meadow and paſture, and forty-ſeven of arable, belong to the glebe.

The church is ſmall, with a very low tower, and ſome painted glaſs in the windows, but nothing further worth notice in it.

First fruits, £.	8	4	4	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Tenths, —	0	16	5	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	6
Procurations,	0	2	0				

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	21	11	4
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	5	8	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	17	0	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* — 1770, —	12	15	0

Sir Robert Atkyns reckons 13 houſes and 60 inhabitants in this pariſh; yearly births 2, burials 2. I could not get a ſight of the regiſter-book in uſe at the time when he collected thoſe materials; but in a ſeries of ten years from 1760 to 1769, both incluſive, there are regiſtered 67 baptiſms, and 24 burials; and the inhabitants having been numbered, are found to be 139, which ſhews a very great increaſe in this pariſh ſince the beginning of the preſent century. And the proportion of the whole number of inhabitants to the average of annual burials is nearly as 58 to 1, which accounts for that increaſe from the great healthineſs of the place, hardly to be equalled.

BAGPATH.

See NEWINGTON-BAGPATH.

BARNSLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwel's-barrow, four miles north-eaſt from Cirenceſter, and eighteen miles eaſtward from Glouceſter. The turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to Oxford runs through it.

The antient name of this place is Barneſleis, as in *Domeſday-book*. Barnwell in Cambridgeſhire is explained by Mr. Campden to ſignify *the wells of children or barns; for young men and boys met there once a year upon St. John's eve, for wreſtling, and the like youthful exerciſes, and alſo to make merry with ſinging and other muſick.* And it is poſſible that Barnſley may have taken its name from young people aſſembling in like manner, for their diverſion, upon the *lays* or paſture-grounds of this place at ſtated periods.

The air is healthy, and the ſoil good. There are large quarries, on the north-eaſt ſide of the village, adjoining to Bibury, where they raiſe a very excellent kind of white freeſtone, almoſt equal to that of Bath. The pits are fifty or ſixty feet deep, out of which they get the blocks of ſtone by means of a wheel and axis.

About twenty years ago, a vein of coal was found in one of thoſe pits, which gave hopes to the country of being ſupplied from thence at an eaſy rate, with that uſeful fuel, which came ſo expenſive to them by reaſon of long carriage; but thoſe hopes were ſoon fruſtrated, and the proprietor diſappointed. Indeed I am told that the matter was never examined into with that diligence and perſeverance which the importance of it required.

Miſs Perrot has an elegant houſe in this pariſh, built of freeſtone. It ſtands at a proper diſtance from the turnpike-road, with a park and plantations about it. The cielings are done by the beſt Italian maſters.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, the manor of Bibury, on which this of Barnſley depended, was the property of the church of Worceſter. The

The paſſage in *Domeſday-book* relating to Barnſley may be thus tranſlated:

'Durandus holds three hides and one yard-land 'in Berneſleis [in Becheberie hundred] of the 'biſhop [of Worceſter] as a manor depending on 'Becheberie; and Eudo holds ſeven yard-lands 'there for a manor.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

Under Bibury may be read other particulars from this record, which are in common to both pariſhes.

Not long after the conqueſt, this manor came into the family of the Fitz-Herberts. Peter Fitz-Herbert was ſeized of it in the reign of king Henry the Third, who married the third daughter and coheir of William de Braos baron of Brecknock, and dying 19 H. 3. was ſucceeded by his ſon, called *Herbertus fil' Petri*, whoſe brother Reginald ſucceeded him as heir, and died ſeized of this manor 14 E. 1. leaving John his ſon and heir, the laſt of that name who were owners of Barnſley; for

Hugh le Diſpencer the elder had a charter of free-warren in Barndeſly 28 E. 1. which manor he afterwards ſettled on his ſon Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who being attainted of high treaſon, his eſtate was forfeited to the crown, and granted 1 E. 3. to Edmund earl of Kent, grandſon to king Edward the Firſt. He was ſucceeded by his brother John earl of Kent, who died ſeized thereof 26 E. 3. without iſſue; whereby this manor came to Joan his ſiſter and heir, commonly called the *Fair Maid of Kent*, at that time married to ſir Thomas Holland, who in her right was created earl of Kent by king Edward the Third, and died in the thirty-fourth year of that king's reign. She was afterwards married to the Black Prince, and by him was mother to king Richard the Second. It is very remarkable that ſhe had been twice married before, and twice divorced. She died in the ninth year of her ſon's reign, and the right of the manor of Barnſley deſcended to Thomas Holland earl of Kent, her ſon by her firſt huſband, who dying 20 R. 2. was ſucceeded by her ſon Thomas Holland earl of Kent and duke of Surry, beheaded at Cirenceſter 1 H. 4. as will be related more at large under that place. Leaving no iſſue, he was ſucceeded by his brother Edmund earl of Kent, who alſo died without iſſue. But this manor was held in dower fifty-eight years by Elizabeth, widow of the forementioned John earl of Kent, who died ſeized thereof 10 H. 4.

After her death the manor deſcended to Elianor Holland, ſiſter and coheir to the family of the Hollands. She was married to Roger Mortimer earl of March, whereby this eſtate was carried into that name and family; for Edmund Mortimer, their ſon and heir, died ſeized of it 3 H. 6. without iſſue; and Richard duke of York, ſon of Anne his ſiſter, and heir to the crown of England, became his heir. But this prince was ſlain at the battle of Wakefield in the laſt year of king Henry the Sixth, whereupon Cicely dutcheſs of York, his widow, had the grant of this manor the ſame year, and a confirmation of it 1 E. 4. She died in the year 1495, and king Henry the Seventh having married the heireſs of the houſe of York, became heir to this manor in right of his queen.

It was ſoon after granted to Thomas Moreton, upon whoſe death it deſcended to ſir Robert Moreton his ſon, who died ſeized of it 6 H. 8. William his ſon ſucceeded him, and died at thirteen years of age 14 H. 8. whereupon it came to his ſiſter Dorothy, married to Ralph Johnſon, who had livery of the manor of Barnſley granted to them 16 H. 8.

From them it paſſed by purchaſe to William Bourchier, eſq; ſon of Anthony Bourchier, and of Thomaſin, ſiſter of ſir Walter Wildmay, and daughter of ſir Miles Mildmay; which William married Suſan the daughter of —— Brown, and dying 6 Eliz. Thomas Bourchier, his ſon and heir, had livery of this eſtate granted to him the ſame year. He dying, left two daughters coheireſſes, whereof Anne was married to Thomas Rich, of North Cerney, eſq; but Walter Bourchier, brother to Thomas, ſucceeded in the manor of Barnſley, of which he had livery 4 Jac. He married Mary the daughter of — Brown, of Shingleton in Kent, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William Bourchier, his ſon and heir, married Martha, daughter of Randall Brereton, eſq; and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon Brereton Bourchier, eſq; who married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Hulbert, of Corſham in Wiltſhire; ſecondly, Catherine the youngeſt daughter of James lord Chandois.

From the Bourchiers this eſtate went by marriage to Henry Perrot, eſq; who left two daughters coheireſſes, the younger of whom died unmarried in the year 1773, whereby the manor of Barnſley, and a large eſtate in this pariſh, became ſolely veſted in Mrs. Caſſandra Perrot, the ſurviving ſiſter. Her arms are, *Gules, three pears Or; on a chief argent, a demy lion rampant ſable.*

There were ſeveral lands in this pariſh belonging to the priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter, moſt of which, after the diſſolution of that priory, were granted to William earl of Southampton and his heirs male, 31 H. 8. And others of them were granted to John Pope 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory within the peculiar of Bibury, worth about 140*l.* a year. Mrs. Perrot is patroneſs; Mr. Charles Coxwell the preſent incumbent. There were fifty acres of arable land belonging to the glebe, but they were exchanged for other lands, when the common fields were incloſed in the year 1762, and the glebe now conſiſts of about twenty computed acres, which are let for 16*l.* a year.

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, in right of Joan his wife, was ſeized of the advowſon of this church 46 E. 3. which paſſed in marriage, with Elianor one of their daughters, to

to Thomas duke of Glouceſter; and Elianor ſurviving her huſband died ſeized of it 1 H. 4. from whom it deſcended to Anne, one of her daughters and coheireſſes, married to Edmond earl of Stafford, who, in her right, died ſeized of the advowſon of this church 4 H. 4.

The church hath an aile on the north ſide, and a ſmall tower at the weſt end. It was built by ſir Giles Tame, who alſo built the inn at this place for his own accommodation in the road from his houſe at Fairford to Rendcombe, where he was then building the pariſh church of that place.

First fruits, £. 13 15 4 Tenths, £. 1 7 6 *ob.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel, againſt the north wall, is a white marble monument with the following inſcription:

Hic propè ſitum eſt quod mortale fuit *Elizabethæ* Uxoris præſtantiſſimæ *Brereronis Bourchier*, de *Barneſley* in Agro *Glouſtrienſi* Armigeri, filiæ unicæ *Thomæ Hulbert* de *Corſham*, in Agro *Wiltonienſi* Generoſi & *Annæ* Uxoris ejus. Enixa gemellos filiam primogenitam, (qui paucorum tantum dierum luce fruebantur, in partu, obitu, & ſepulturâ pene individui:) decem deinde menſibus non penitus elapſis, magna imbecillitate corporis fracta, Obijt 2° Novembris Anno Salutis 1691°, Ætatis ſuæ 22°.

Over this monument is a ſcutcheon, *party per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a chevron Or, between three martlets argent; a creſcent for difference*, for Bourchier. 2. *Sable, a croſs between four leopards heads ſlory, Or*, for Hulbert.

There is alſo a ſmall marble monument for Sarah, widow of William Bourchier, M. A. late rector of Hatherop in this county; and daughter of Robert Brereton of Cirenceſter, gent. with the Bourchiers arms, as before, impaling thoſe of Brereton, *i. e. Barry of five pieces, argent and ſable.* She died in 1762, aged 93.

Alſo a Latin memorial on a flat ſtone for Richard Payne, M. A. rector of this church forty-two years, who died in 1739. And for Anne his wife, who died in 1742. Their arms are palewiſe, 1. *Azure, three beſants; on a chief embattled argent, as many as in the field*, for Payne. 2. The arms of Perrot.

Benefaction.

Mr. William Wiſe of this place, who died in the year 1774, gave 25 *l.* for a ſtock for the uſe of the poor of this place for ever.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	62	12	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	20	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	71	4	11
The ſame, at 3*s.* - 1770,	—	45	0	0

At the beginning of this century, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 46 houſes and about 260 inhabitants in this pariſh; births 4, burials 3. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1701 to 1710, there are regiſtered 33 baptiſms and 43 burials. In a like ſeries from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, are regiſtered 68 baptiſms and 56 burials; there are 54 families, and the number of inhabitants is increaſed to 217, which is in the proportion of about 40 to 1 of the average number of annual burials.

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BARNWOOD.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's-Barton. It lies in the vale country, one mile eaſt from Glouceſter, upon the turnpike-road from that city to London; and conſiſts of rich paſture, with ſome arable land. A ſmall brook runs from Prinknaſh thro' this place to Glouceſter.

The name of this village ſhews that it was antiently over-run with wood, which indeed was the caſe with two or three other little hamlets adjoining to it, for *Wotton* is nothing more than the wood town, or woody town; and *Hucklecot* ſignifies the high wood, from the Britiſh *Ukel* high, and *coed* a wood.

The old Roman road from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter runs through this place, but it is ſo worn out and deſtroyed as not to be diſcoverable, by a ſlight obſerver.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It hath been already ſhewn from *Domeſday-book*, p. 206, that the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter held Berneuude in Dudeſtanes hundred, as a member of the manor of Bertune, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. *See alſo Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

This manor, with all its appurtenances, was confirmed to the abbey of Glouceſter by William the Conqueror, when Serlo was abbat; and king Edward the Third granted to the abbey free-warren in all their demean lands at Bernewode, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign. In ſome papers relating to the abbey, are the following particulars concerning this eſtate in the ſeventeenth year of the laſt mentioned reign. The abbey had then four carucates of land of 20*s. per ann.* each; two mills of 30*s.* 6*d. per ann.* and, as it is there expreſſed, *relaxationem operum et cenſuum per ann.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the ſum being 6*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The abbey continued ſeized of this manor 'till the diſſolution of religious foundations, when it was granted by king Henry the Eighth, in the thirty-third year of his reign, to the chapter of Glouceſter, by the charter of endowment, and is part of the revenues of the dean and chapter of that cathedral.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 35*l.* a year. The impropriation pays 12*l.* a year to the curate. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons and impropriators.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, hath an aile on the north ſide of the nave, and a handſome

handſome tower, with battlements, at the weſt end. It was built by abbat Parker, of St. Peter's in Glouceſter.

Synodals, £. 0 2 0 Pentecoſtals, £. 0 0 7

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	128	10	8
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	13	18	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	129	19	0
The ſame, at 3s. -	1770, —	97	15	3

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houſes and 180 inhabitants in this pariſh, according to ſir Robert Atkyns. The yearly births were 7, and burials 5. In a ſeries of ten years from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were regiſtered baptiſms and burials. In a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there were baptiſms and burials; and the preſent number of inhabitants is

BARRINGTON (GREAT.)

THE principal part of this pariſh lies in Glouceſterſhire, in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter; but there are twenty-three houſes in Berkſhire, and ſome lands are reputed to be in the county of Oxford. It is three miles weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, ſix eaſt from Northleach, and twenty-ſix eaſt from Glouceſter; bounded on the north by Bledington, on the ſouth by Little Barrington, and on the eaſt by Tainton in Oxfordſhire.

It gave denomination to the hundred of Bernitone, now compriſed in that of Slaughter, for that was the antient manner of writing the name of this place, as in *Domeſday-book*. If there had been ſome Saxon or other antient proprietor of the manor of the name of Bernard or Berni, the etymology would have been eaſy; but we have no account of the names of the proprietors in thoſe early times.

That part which belongs to Berkſhire is many miles diſtant from the body of that county. In the preſent ſtate of things, this diviſion of the pariſh is ſo unſuitable and inconvenient, that one is at firſt diſpoſed to think it originally directed by whim and caprice; but it may be far otherwiſe, for as there are ſeveral more inſtances of the ſame nature, in this county, and as the abolition of the feudal ſyſtem hath ſo materially altered many things concerning the internal government of our country, we have loſt ſight of the reaſon of ſome eſtabliſhments, under that ſyſtem, which are continued down to us. Having already touched upon thoſe irregularities in the introductory part of this work, I ſhall not repeat what is there ſaid of them, as the reader, by turning to the 45th page, may ſee the moſt probable conjectures upon them which I have any where met with.

Lady Talbot has a fine ſeat in this pariſh, upon an eaſy elevation on the north ſide of the river Windruſh, which winds its courſe thro' the meadows in a beautiful manner, about two hundred yards below the houſe. Her ladyſhip, according to her accuſtomed generoſity, hath given a plate of her ſeat, which will convey a better idea of it than verbal deſcription.

The houſe is in Glouceſterſhire, but part of the offices in Berkſhire.

The air of this place is reckoned healthy, and the ſoil good, but it produces no ſcarce plants nor foſſils. The river I have mentioned has very fine trout, and other fiſh of leſs conſequence. Here is alſo a quarry of freeſtone remarkable for its durableneſs, and therefore, it is ſaid, much of the ſtone hath been uſed in repairing of Weſtminſter abbey; and Blenheim-houſe was built with it.

The broad cloth manufacture hath been carried on here, but there is very little done at preſent.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The *Domeſday* account of this village may be thus tranſlated:

'Tovi Wideneſa, a domeſtick ſervant (*buſcarle*) 'of earl Harold, held Bernitone. There are four 'hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'ten villeins, and five bordars with five plow-til-'lages. There are four *ſervi*, and a mill of 5s. '[value.] It is worth 8*l.* and was worth 7*l.* 'Elſi de Ferendone holds it in farm of the king.

'Eilmer held four hides in Berniitone for a 'manor in the time of king Edward. There is 'one plow-tillage in demean, and ſeven villeins 'and three bordars, with four plow-tillages. 'There are ſix *ſervi*, and a mill of 5s. It was 'worth 100s. now 60s. Godwin de Stantone 'holds it in farm of the king.' *Dom. Book*, p. 67.

This manor afterwards belonged to the priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter. The prior purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Berinthon and ſeveral other manors, 21 E. 1.

At the diſſolution of that monaſtery it was veſted in the crown, and the manor, with the tithes of the demeans, were granted to John Gyſe, anceſtor of ſir William Guyſe of Rendcombe, in exchange for Aſple-Gyeſe in Bedfordſhire, 32 H. 8.

It was afterwards purchaſed, with the fiſhery, free warren, and frank-pledge, by Richard Mo[rd]nington, eſq; who levied a fine thereof 1 Mar.

He had an only child Anne, married to Reginald Bray, eſq; and ſo this eſtate came into the family, which continued in poſſeſſion of it above two hundred years. About the year 1734, it was purchaſed, together with the manor of Great Riſſington in this county, and thoſe of Tainton and Fifield in Oxfordſhire, of Reginald Mo[rd] Bray, eſq;* in the name of the late lord chan[cellor] Ta[lbot]

* This family is of very antient extraction. Le ſeigneur de Bray, lord of Braie, or Bray, in Normandy, came into England with the Conqueror, of whom mention is made in the *Hiſtoriarum* of Matthew Weſtminſter. Ralph de Braye, [lord] Cu[rtenay]

Drawn and Engraved by J. Donne

Barrington Park the Seat of the Countess Talbot.

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Talbot, but principally with a part of the fortune of the preſent Mary counteſs Talbot, wife of William earl Talbot, lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold, and ſole daughter and heireſs of Adam de Cardonnel, eſq; ſecretary at war in the reign of queen Anne. This purchaſe was made in her ladyſhip's minority; but on her coming to age, about ſix years afterwards, ſhe ſold her eſtates in Hampſhire, Suſſex, and Yorkſhire, and bought the whole of thoſe four manors abovementioned, and her ladyſhip is the preſent proprietor of them. Her coat of arms is, *Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed Or; a creſcent for difference.*—Supporters, *On either ſide a talbot argent, collared with a double treſſure flory counter flory gules.*—Motto, HUMANI NIHIL ALIENUM.

Other lands in Barrington belonged to the priory of Burton, and were granted to Edmund Hermor 35 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Stow, worth 75*l.* a year. Lady Talbot is patroneſs, and has the impropriation, which pays 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the crown. It formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony.

The lady of the manor pays one acre of wheat, and another of barley, in lieu of tithe-corn of the demeans; and a modus in money for ſheep and mills.

Mr. Bradley, ſometime vicar of this pariſh, built a vicarage-houſe, which ſtood in Berkſhire; but that was exchanged, ſome years ago, with lord Talbot, for another houſe which ſtands in the ſame county.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a handſome building, with a tower, adorned with battlements and pinnacles, at the weſt end, and an aile on the north ſide, which was the burying-place of the family of the Brays. There are ſix bells.

Cumtone, was ſheriff of the counties of Northampton, Southampton, Somerſet, Dorſet, Oxford, Leiceſter, Bedford, and Bucks, in the reigns of John and Henry the Third. There was a ſir James Bray of the county of Northampton, from whom the deſcent of this family is regularly deduced in Vincent's book in the heralds office.

Thomas Bray was great grandſon of ſir James; William was ſon and heir of Thomas, and Edmund Bray, of Eton Bray, in the county of Bedford, was ſon and heir of William. He had a ſon Richard, who was privy-counſellor to king Henry the Sixth, and was buried in Worceſter cathedral. By his ſecond wife he had iſſue ſir Reginald, and another ſon, John.

Sir Reginald was receiver-general to ſir Henry Stafford, who married Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to king Henry the Seventh. When the duke of Buckingham had concerted, with Morton biſhop of Ely, the union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, by the marriage of the earl of Richmond with the princeſs Elizabeth, ſir Reginald, by the biſhop's recommendation, was employ'd to tranſact that affair with the counteſs, and other principal perſons, which he manged with great dexterity and ſucceſs.

King Henry was ſo ſenſible of his ſervices, that he made him knight of the Bath at his coronation, and, in the firſt year of his reign, appointed him joint chief juſtice with lord Fitz-Walter, of all the foreſts ſouth of Trent, and to be one of the privy-council. He was afterwards appointed high treaſurer, choſen knight of the garter, made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and high ſteward of the Univerſity of Oxford; and he was alſo made knight banneret. Theſe and many other honours and great emoluments are mentioned by our hiſtorians to have been conferred upon him by the king, particularly by Hall, Hollinſhead, Anſtis, and Aſhmole. He died in the year 1503, without iſſue, and was buried in the chapel at Windſor. He had a younger brother, John, who had three ſons, Edmund, Edward, and Reginald.

Edmund, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to a large part of ſir Reginald's eſtate, and in 1530, had ſummons to parliament as baron of Eton Bray. He married Jane, daughter and heir of ſir Richard Haleighwell, who brought many great eſtates into his family, and had iſſue by her one ſon, John, and ſix daughters. John lord Bray died without iſſue, whereby his ſix ſiſters became his coheireſſes.

I return now to ſir Edward Bray, ſecond ſon of John, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Lovell, from whom he was divorced, and afterwards married Beatrice, daughter of Ralph Shirley, of Wiſtenton in Suſſex, by whom he had three two ſons, Edward and Owen, and one daughter. She dying, he married Jane, daughter of ſir Matthew Brown, of Betchworth caſtle in Surry, (and widow of Francis Poyntz, eſq;) by whom he had no iſſue; which laſt marriage was a very unfortunate one for his family; for dying, he gave all his fee-ſimple eſtate to his wife Jane for life, with all his woods and underwoods, and willed that if his ſon Edward interrupted her, ſhe ſhould have them in fee.

Sir Edward Bray ſucceeded his father in the ſettled eſtates, but diſagreeing with lady Jane, ſhe ſold all the lands in her power by her huſband's will, whereby the paternal eſtate was greatly diminiſhed. He married firſt, Magdalene, daughter of ſir Thomas Cotton, by whom he had iſſue Reginald his ſon and heir. He had alſo a ſecond wife Mary, by whom he had three daughters. In the latter part of his life he reſided at Shere in Surry, which has been the reſidence of his deſcendants ever ſince.

Reginald Bray, eſq; only ſon of ſir Edward, married a daughter of Richard Covert, of Haſcomb in Surry, eſq; by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Edward, his eldeſt ſon, married Jane, daughter of Edward Covert, of Twynham in Suſſex, eſq; by whom he had ſeven children; and by a ſecond wife he had one daughter.

Edward, his eldeſt ſon and heir, married Suſanna, daughter of William Heath, of Pedinghoe, eſq; by whom he had ſeven children.

Edward, the eldeſt, married Frances, daughter of Morgan Randyll, of Chilworth in Surry, eſq; by whom he had nine children; and by this marriage his deſcendants have a claim of founder's kin at All Souls college, Oxford.

Randyll, his eldeſt ſon, dying without iſſue, Edward, the ſecond ſon, became his father's heir. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter of George Duncombe, rector of Shere, by whom he had four ſons, of whom

George, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him, and entered into holy orders in the year 1752. — Edward, his ſecond ſon, was bred a ſurgeon, and was appointed ſurgeon to the thirty-fifth regiment of foot. — Charles, the third ſon, died an infant. — William, the fourth ſon, was bred an attorney, had an employment at the board of green cloth, and was afterwards appointed, by the lord ſteward, clerk of the verge. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Stevens, of Wipley in Surry, gent. by whom he has iſſue ſeveral children.

But the branch of this family to whom Barrington belonged, ſprung from Reginald Bray, third ſon of John, and youngeſt nephew of the firſt ſir Reginald. This Reginald the nephew married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Monnington, of Barrington, eſq; and ſettled there. He was ſucceeded by Edmond his eldeſt ſon, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of Edmund Harman, of Taynton in Oxfordſhire, by whom he had Edmond his ſon and heir, who married Dorothy, daughter of ſir John Tracy, of Toddington. He was a captain in queen Elizabeth's time, of whom further mention is made under *Monuments and Inſcriptions*.

Sir Giles, ſon and heir of the laſt Edmond, married Anne, daughter of Richard Chetwood, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir ſir Edmond, who was an active royaliſt, and was forced to compound for 1191*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* He died about 1684, and was ſucceeded by Reginald his ſon and heir, who alſo died in 1688. Edmond his fourth ſon became his heir, and married Frances, daughter and coheir of ſir John Morgan, of Lantarnam in Monmouthſhire, bar^t. with whom he had a great eſtate. Reginald Morgan Bray was his eldeſt ſon and heir, who ſold Barrington, as above related, and died without iſſue.

Monuments

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Lord chancellor Talbot is buried in the chancel without any memorial.

There is a handſome marble monument in the church, againſt the wall of the north aile, for captain Edmund Bray, with the figures of him and his wife well executed.

And in the ſame aile is a handſome freeſtone monument, without any inſcription. It repreſents a man in armour, lying at length, with his ſword girt on the right ſide, and is ſaid to be for another captain Edmund Bray, father of ſir Giles Bray, who had unhappily killed a man, and was pardoned by queen Elizabeth at Tilbury camp. He ever afterwards wore his ſword on the right ſide, and never uſed his right hand, in token of his true ſorrow, and ſincere repentance. The arms of the family are in a ſcutcheon over the monument, *viz. Argent, a chevron between three eagles legs erazed ſable.*

There is an inſcription for Reginald Bray, eſq; who died in the year 1692. And another for James Stephens, eſq; who married Barbara, daughter of Reginald Bray, eſq; and for James and John two of their children, who died young. The arms of Stephens, impaling thoſe of Bray, are on the monument, *viz. Per chevron, azure and argent, in chief two eagles diſplay'd Or.*

There is a memorial, on a flat ſtone in the chancel, for Philip Parſons, M. D. preſident of Hart-hall in Oxford, who died in 1653, with his arms, *Gules, two chevronels, in the dexter canton an eagle diſplay'd.*

Firſt fruits, £.	7	6	8	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	14	8	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	1
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

The long cauſeway, between this pariſh and Little Barrington, was erected by Thomas Strong of London, freemaſon, who gave 5*l.* the intereſt of which to be given to the poor on St. Thomas day.

William Matthews, of London, gave 5*l.* the intereſt of which to be given to the poor at the ſame time. And

John Tailer hath given an annuity of 20*s.* to the poor, charged on lands at Milton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	90	8	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	30	15	6
Land-tax ——	1694, —	65	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	47	13	3

N. B. The land-tax of Little Barrington is included in the above.

At the beginning of this century there were 43 houſes in this pariſh, whereof 28 were in Glouceſterſhire, and about 120 inhabitants in the ſame county. The yearly births were 6, burials 4. *Atkyns.*—But examining the regiſter, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709, there were 62 baptiſms and 57 burials. And in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, the baptiſms were 109, the burials 55. And the number of inhabitants is about 393, which is in the proportion of 70 to 1 of the average number of annual burials.

Before I cloſe the account of this pariſh it is proper to obſerve, that lady Talbot's paternal coat of arms is *Argent, two chevronels azure, between three trefoils vert*; and that the arms deſcribed in the preceding page, are thoſe of the earl of Talbot, her ladyſhip's conſort.

BARRINGTON (LITTLE,)

IS a ſmall pariſh in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, ſituate on the banks of the river Windruſh, mentioned in the preceding pariſh, three miles weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-ſix eaſt from Glouceſter. The common fields were incloſed in the year 1760, and the rents much improved thereby.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book, among the lands of William Gozenboded, gives the following particulars:

'The ſame William holds two hides in Berin-'tone in Berintone hundred, and Radulfus holds 'them of him. Alwinus held them in the time 'of king Edward. In demean is one plow-tillage, 'and one *ſervus*, and a mill of 40*d.* [rent] and 'ſix acres of meadow. It is worth and was 'worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

'Walter the ſon of Roger holds Bernintone in 'Berninton hundred, of the king. There are 'eight hides. Turſtan and Eduui held them for 'two manors. In demean are four plow-tillages, 'and fourteen villeins, and a prieſt, and two bor-'dars with nine plow-tillages. There are four-'teen *ſervi*, and a mill of 10*s.* [rent] and twenty 'acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth '8*l.* *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

The maſter of the knights-templers was ſeized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Little Barrington, by the grant of king Henry the Third.

The prior of Lanthony held another manor in Little Barrington, which had been granted by Maud the Empreſs, 15 E. 1. and ſeveral privileges were allowed the ſame year in a writ of *Quo Warranto.*

One of theſe manors, probably the firſt, was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3.

Other lands in Little Barrington belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to Edward Powell, 36 H. 8.

This manor was the joint property of Thomas Smith, eſq; of London, and Mr. Joſeph Ellis of Ebley, in the year 1768; but ſince the death of the latter, his nephew Mr. Thomas Ellis hath purchaſed

purchaſed Mr. Smith's moiety, and is the preſent proprietor of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Stow, worth about 35*l.* a year before the incloſing; which has conſiderably improved it. The priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter had formerly the preſentation to this church, which is now in the lord chancellor.

A portion of tithes formerly belonging to Lanthony priory, was granted to Lawrence Baſkerville and William Blake, 3 Jac. The impropriator hath now an eſtate allotted him in lieu of tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has an aile on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements.

Firſt Fruits,	£.	4	19	1	Synodals,	£.	0	1	0
Tenths,	—	--	0	9	11	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	4
Procurations,	-	0	0	0					

Benefaction.

There is an eſtate in this pariſh, which now lets for 22*l.* a year, for the repairs of the church, and relief of the poor.

This pariſh is rated in the public tax with Great Barrington.

At the beginning of this century, according to Mr. Robert Atkyns, there were 18 houſes, and about 82 inhabitants in this pariſh. The yearly births 2, and burials 2. In a ſeries of ſeven years, from 1761 to 1767 incluſive, there were regiſter'd 24 baptiſms, and 14 burials; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 124, exactly in the proportion of 62 to 1 of the average number of annual burials. A remarkable inſtance of ſalubrity.

BARTON near GLOUCESTER.

See SUBURBS of GLOUCESTER, p. 206.

BATSFORD.

PART of this pariſh is ſituated on the ſlope of a hill looking towards the eaſt; the reſt in a vale. It lies in the upper diviſion of the large hundred of Kifteſgate, four miles ſouthward from Campden, and ſix north from Stow in this county; eight weſt from Shipſton in Worceſterſhire, and twenty-nine north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded by Blockley (a large detached pariſh in Worceſterſhire) on the weſt and north ſides, and by Morton-in-marſh and Bourton-on-the-hill on the ſouth, extending to the place where four counties meet, of which there is a particular account under Morton-in-marſh.

The pariſh is three miles in length and one in breadth; the air healthy, and the ſoil, for the moſt part, a fine loam.

The modern name implies an idea of the place being ſituated at the ford of ſome brook or river. The antient name of it was *Beceſhore*, and ſignifies nearly the ſame, from *bec*, a ſtream of water; accordingly there is a ſmall brook which runs into the Evenlode, which riſes near this place.

The great Roman foſs-road, from the north, runs through the pariſh, and ſo on to Cirenceſter, Bath, &c. and there is a ſmall intrenchment, almoſt intire, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Soon after the Norman conqueſt, Ansfrid de Comeliis was poſſeſſed of ſeveral good eſtates in Glouceſterſhire, of which this was one, deſcribed in the record in the following manner:

'The ſame Ansfrid holds Beceſhore in Witelai 'hundred. Briſmer held it. There are three 'hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'ten villeins, with ſix plow-tillages, and ſixteen '*ſervi*, and one man paying ſix *ſochs*. It was 'worth 8*l.* and is now worth 6*l.* *Dom. B.* p. 78.

From Ansfrid it deſcended to his ſon and heir Richard de Cormeliis, who dying 23 H. 2. was ſucceeded by Walter his ſon, who left three daughters coheireſſes, Margaret, Albreda, and Sybil; of whom, the firſt held Begſoure 10 H. 3.

But Hugh Giffard, a younger brother to Elias Giffard of Brimpsfield, marrying Sybil the youngeſt daughter, had the manor of Beckſhore, with others, aſſigned to him for her ſhare. He was made conſtable of the tower of London 20 H. 3. Walter de Giffard was their ſon and heir, who dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother Golefry, whoſe ſon Golefry, or Geofry Giffard, was ſeized of Beckſhore, and purchaſed a charter of free warren therein, 9 E. 3.

From this time there is a large vacancy in the account of the deſcent of this manor; for we come next to John Croker, eſq; who was lord of it in 1608. He left three daughters coheireſſes, from whom were deſcended ſir Chriſtopher Hales, formerly of Coventry, —— Pye, of Farringdon, eſq; and a family of the name of Barker, of Berkſhire, who enjoyed this manor in the year 1712.

The manor of Batsford, and a great eſtate in the pariſh, is now the property of Thomas-Edwards Freeman, eſq; deſcended from an antient family, juſtly eſteemed in their country, which has long reſided in this place. John Freeman was ſeated here in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Thomas Freeman was a deſcendant from him, whoſe ſon Richard Freeman married Margaret, daughter of —— Rutter, of Queinton, eſq; He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who married Anne, daughter of —— Croft, of Sutton; and was alſo ſucceeded by his ſon Richard Freeman, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Anthony Keck, one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal, in the reign of king William the Third, by whom he had an only child Mary, of whom hereafter. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter and

heir of Richard Marſhall, eſq; of Sellaby, in the county of Durham.

He was made lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, in the year 1706, and his eminent merit ſoon advanced him to be lord high chancellor, and to be one of the lords juſtices to govern that kingdom in the abſence of the lord lieutenant. Theſe great preferments were not his own ſeeking; his great prudence, integrity, and moderation claimed ſo high a ſtation. He died in Ireland in the year 1710, having continued in the poſſeſſion of thoſe high offices to the time of his death.

Richard Freeman, eſq; only ſon of the chancellor, by Anne Marſhall, his ſecond wife, ſucceeded his father in this and his other eſtates, and married Margaret-Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of —— Sawyer, of Bedfordſhire, eſq; by whom he left no iſſue. Walter-Edwards Freeman, eſq; (ſon of Mary, only daughter of chancellor Freeman, married to Walter Edwards, of the county of Glouceſter, eſq;) ſucceeded his uncle in this and other eſtates, and dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by Thomas-Edwards Freeman, eſq; youngeſt ſon of the ſaid Mary, already mentioned to be the preſent lord of this manor. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Reveley, of Newby-Wiſk, in the county of York, eſq; by whom he has living one ſon, Thomas, born in 1754. He gives two coats of arms quarterly. 1ſt and 4th, *Azure, three lozenges in feſs, Or.* 2d and 3d, *Party per bend ſiniſter, ermine and erminois, a lion rampant Or.*

Mr. Freeman has an elegant ſeat here, of which he has been pleaſed to give the annexed engraving.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew that Richard Thurgreen was ſeized of divers lands in Beckſhore, and left them to Joan his only child, married to Thomas Hoddington, who together levied a fine thereof to themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to Thomas the ſon of Alexander de Beckford, 14 R. 2.

Lands called Monk-meadow, or Monken-meadow, in Batesford, belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Campden, worth 180*l.* a year, of which the glebe only is worth about 100*l.* This land was ſet out for the rector, when the pariſh was incloſed, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford is patron, the reverend Edward Smallwell, B. D. the preſent rector.

Richard Thurgreen was ſeized of the advowſon of this church, which deſcended from him in the ſame manner as the lands above mentioned, down to 14 R. 2.

The abbey of Winchcombe was poſſeſſed of tithes in Batesford, which, after the diſſolution, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour, 1 E. 6.

This pariſh was under the peculiar juriſdiction of Blockley in Worceſterſhire, where they formerly buried; and the inhabitants ſtill pay mortuaries to the vicarage of that place.

All the lands in the pariſh are ſubject to tithe.

The church is ſmall, and was formerly called the chapel of Beckford.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a monument in the church to the memory of lord chancellor Freeman, his ſon Richard Freeman, eſq; and other branches of the family.

Another monument in memory of the reverend doctor Thomas Burton, prebendary of Durham, and late rector of this pariſh.

Firſt fruits,	£.	13	3	9	Synodals,	£.	0	1
Tenths,	—	1	6	7	Pentecoſtals,		0	0
Procurations,		0	2	0				

Benefaction.

In the year 1728, Mrs. Anne Freeman gave the intereſt of 100*l.* by will, for reading prayers, and doing other duties on particular faſts and feſtivals.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid - in	1692,	£. 108	4
Poll-tax — —	1694,	— 18	6
Land-tax ——	1694,	— 93	18
The ſame, at 3*s.* -	1770,	— 70	8

At the beginning of this century there were 11 houſes and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, of whom 6 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 2, *Atkyns.* In a ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were regiſtered 41 baptiſms and 13 burials; and the number of inhabitants is 87.

BAUNTON.

THIS is a ſmall village in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, one mile diſtant north from Cirenceſter, and ſixteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Churn, which runs to Cirenceſter.

The name of the place was antiently written *Baudintone*, and *Pennington*. The latter manner of writing it, more eſpecially carries with it the idea of its ſituation *at the top of the town*, i. e. Cirenceſter; for *pen* or *ben*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies the top of any thing; and in that the place ſeems to have been formerly dependent on that town, where its inhabitants had formerly a right of ſepulture.

The place affords nothing obſervable in its hiſtory. The common fields and commonable places were incloſed and divided, about the year 1768, to the great advantage of the proprietors. The air is healthy, and the ſoil chiefly employed in tillage.

E. Garry Pinx.

P. Benazech Sculp.

Battesford the Seat of Thomas Edwards Freeman Esqr.

Published as the Act directs Sept. 9 1779.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars: 'Edric the ſon of Ketel holds Baudintone, in Cirenceſtre hundred, of the king, which his father held in the time of king Edward. There are three hides and three yard-lands taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and three villeins with one plow-tillage, and four *ſervi*, and fifteen arces of meadow. It is worth and was worth 60*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

'Goisfridus Orleteile holds of the king, in Baudintune, two hides and one yard-land, taxed. Bolli held them. It is not in demean; but there are two villeins, and eight bordars, with three plow tillages. It is worth and was worth 40*s*. There are eight acres of meadow.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

Sir Robert Atkyns, under this head, aſſerts, that the manor of Baudintone was held of Hugh de Audley earl of Glouceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 E. 3. and that it was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. and of Hugh earl of Stafford, by half a fee, 10 R. 2. of Thomas earl of Stafford, the 16th, and of William his brother, 22 R. 2. But I am of opinion, that the ſeveral records referred to by theſe dates, relate not to this place, but to Boddington, in the hundred of Tewkeſbury, which was held as of the honour of Glouceſter, and is ſaid to be within the juriſdiction of the honour court at this time.

The abbey church of Cirenceſter was very early poſſeſſed of the manor of Baudintone, of which Robert Playne and others, for the uſe of that church, were ſeized 6 R. 2. and it continued to be part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey, 'till the diſſolution of it; upon which event, the family of the Georges became lords of it. They had been long owners of an eſtate in this place, which came to them by the marriage of William George with Catherine, daughter and coheir of Robert de Pennington, 3 E. 2. and it continued in that family four hundred years.

Chriſtopher George married Anne, daughter of Robert Strange, of Cirenceſter. Robert George, his ſon, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Aldſworth, eſq; and was ſucceeded by John George, his brother, eminent for his loyalty in the great civil wars, and who ſerved in parliament for burgeſs of Cirenceſter, in the reigns of king Charles the Firſt, and king Charles the Second. He died in 1675, leaving an only daughter, married to Richard Whitmore, of Slaughter, eſq; but he ſettled the manor of Baunton on his nephews. William George, his ſurviving nephew, ſold it to Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq; about the end of the laſt century, whoſe deſcendant in a direct line, Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. *See Cirenceſter.*

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that John Lin of Baudinton, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands therein, to the uſe of themſelves in tail ſpecial, 11 E. 3.

William Nottingham levied a fine of lands in Baunton, to the uſe of himſelf in ſpecial tail, 20 H. 6.

Lands in Baunton, formerly belonging to the knights hoſpitallers, were granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mar.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 10*l*. a year to the curate. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter. Thomas Maſter, eſq; is patron and impropriator; Mr. Joſeph Chapman the preſent incumbent.

The church is ſmall, without a ſteeple. In the year 1625, Dr. Godfrey Goodman, then biſhop of Glouceſter, conſecrated the burying ground, at the requeſt of John George, eſq; before which time the inhabitants buried at Cirenceſter.

Pentecoſtals, — £. 0 0 4 *ob.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	17	4	8
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	5	8	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	21	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s*. — 1770, —	17	2	0

At the beginning of this century there were 18 houſes and about 70 inhabitants in this pariſh; yearly births 2, burials 1. *Atkyns*. But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were 15 baptiſms and 7 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there are regiſtered 30 baptiſms and 21 burials; and the number of inhabitants is 56.

BECKFORD.

THIS pariſh is ſituate in the vale. The greater part of it lies in the hundred of Tibbleſtone, but the tithing of Didcot is in the upper part of Tewkeſbury hundred. The pariſh is five miles diſtant north-weſt from Winchcombe, five north-eaſt from Tewkeſbury, and fifteen north from Glouceſter. It is about four miles in length, and as many in breadth; bounded on the eaſt by Aſton-under-hill, on the weſt by Kemmerton, on the north by Overbury, in Worceſterſhire, and on the ſouth by Teddington, a detached pariſh belonging to the laſt mentioned county.

This pariſh was incloſed in the year 1773. Part of Breedon hill lies within it, on the ſide of which great numbers of Roman coins have been found, of which further mention will be made under Kemmerton.

The hundred of Tibbleſtone, antiently written Tetboldeſtane, derives its name from a ſtone in this pariſh, now ſtanding near the turnpike-road from Tewkeſbury to London.

The

The river Caran, or Carant, riſes here, and runs into the Avon near Tewkeſbury.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Beckford is one of thoſe manors, placed in *Domeſday-book*, under the head *Terra Regis*, where it is expreſſed after this manner :

'Rotleſc, huſcarle of king Edward, held Bece-'ford in Tetboldeſtane hundred. There were 'eleven hides, and three plow-tillages in demean, 'and thirty-four villeins, and ſeventeen bordars, 'having thirty plow-tillages. There are twelve '*ſervi*, and four *ancillæ*. Earl William gave three 'hides of this manor to Ansfridus de Cormeliis, 'in which were twelve villeins with five plow-'tillages.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

'Turbertus, a thane of earl Herald, held Eſtone. 'There are eight hides, and four plow-tillages in 'demean, and ten villeins and four bordars with 'ſix plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, and 'three *ancillæ*. Of theſe two villages earl Wil-'liam made one manor, and they were not put 'to farm 'till Roger de Lurei let them for 30*l.* 'The ſame earl gave the tithe and the churches, 'with two villeins, and three virgates of land, to 'the abbey of Cormeile.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Robert Fitz-Alan founded a priory of regular canons in this place, which was made a cell to the abbey of St. Martin and St. Barbara in Normandy. For the charters of grants relating thereto, ſee *Appendix*, N°. 28.

The priory was ſeized of the manor of Beckford, Aſton, and Grafton, 56 H. 3.

William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick was ſeized of a manor in Beckford, with free warren and court-leet, 15 E. 1. But I apprehend it muſt have been in truſt for the priory, for the prior of Beckford held the manor of Beckford, with court-leet and waifs, and his right was allowed the ſame year, in a writ of *Quo warranto*.

King Edward the Third, upon his wars with France, had the eſtates of all the priories in England, that were cells to monaſteries in France, granted to him in parliament 10 E. 3. (*i. e.* 1336.) whereupon he let out thoſe priories to farm, with all their lands and tenements. This priory was afterwards totally ſuppreſſed in the year 1414, 2 H. 5. (when all other alien monaſteries in England were ſuppreſſed by act of parliament) and the manor of Beckford, and the lands belonging to it, were granted to Eton college, by king Henry the Sixth, in the twenty-ſecond and twenty-third years of his reign ; and afterwards they were granted to the college of Fotheringhay, 2 E. 4. And in the firſt year of king Edward the Sixth, when all the religious endowments, which had eſcaped king Henry the Eighth, were taken away, the manor and park of Beckford, with the advowſon of the vicarage, together with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Grafton, all which belonged to that college, were granted to ſir Richard Lee.

John Wakeman was lord of this manor in the year 1608 ; and Henry Wakeman, eſq; is the preſent lord thereof, and of the hundred of Tibbleſtone, of which he holds court-leet and court-baron at Beckford. He is deſcended from the antient family of the Wakemans, of Rippon in Yorkſhire. His arms are, *Vert, a ſaltire wavy ermine*. Mr. Wakeman has a very large, handſome ſeat near the church.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are four tithings in this pariſh.

1. *Beckford.*

2. *Grafton.*

3. *Bengrove.* Adam de Ardeen held lands in Bengrave 56 H. 3. and Thomas Roberts died ſeized of lands in Bengrove 11 C. 1. which deſcended to Thomas his ſon.

4. *Didcot*, or *Didcot Paſtures.* Lands in Didcot formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to Richard Tracy 36 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden. Joſeph Biddle, M. A. is the preſent patron and incumbent. The church and advowſon were given to the abbey of Cormeile by king H. 1. and having accompanied the manor, were granted, at the diſſolution of the college of Fotheringhay, to ſir Richard Lee. Mr. Wakeman, the impropriator, has the tithes of Beckford, Grafton, and Didcot ; and Mr. Morris has part of the tithes of Bengrove. The tithes of Bengrove pay 40*s.* a year to the crown.

The impropriator formerly paid the vicar eight quarters of wheat, four quarters of barley, ſix quarters of oats, and eight pounds in money yearly: but the bill for incloſing the common fields, &c. in the pariſh, empowered the commiſſioners to ſet out land for the vicar in lieu thereof. The vicarage was eſtimated at 80*l.* a year ; but it hath been lately much improved.

The church is dedicated to St. Barbara, (martyred in the reign of the emperor Maxentius) and hath a handſome high tower in the middle, with pinnacles, and a veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel is a plain marble monument, with a ſcutcheon, on which are the arms of Wakeman impaling the following, *Argent, on a chevron between three lions heads erazed ſable, an eſtoile proper*, for Hall. Upon the table it is thus inſcribed :

D. O. M.

Mortale Spolium Richardi Wakeman Armig. Inſigni-bus genere et Pietate Parentibus Odoardo et Maria oriundi hoc tegit ſaxum. Qui Sacramento fideli ad extremam belli Alex. Strenuus dura perituri Regis ſecutus fata, domum tandem re-dixero an relegatus ? Recuſſis in Raſtra et Ligones arma (Romanorum conſulum exemplo) Gramineam facile colo-omnibus Fœlici rei ruſticanæ peritiâ Coronam præripuit. Sol

Sed eheu! brevis paterni Agri hæres, prid. Kal. ſept. A°. a part. virg. CIↃ. DC. LXII. ex ipſâ Ætatis meridie præceps in occaſum ruit. Ægre perquam Extincti tulêre deſiderium Amici, Propinqui, Sorores, Fratres, Liberi, ſed omnium ægerrime Anna conjux mœrentiſſima, quæ perenni viri deſideratiſſimi, memoriæ Aureis hiſce inciſis marmori characteribus, (Pullam ipſa nunquam mutatura) Parentavit.

Spiritus ut Cœlum ſubeat novus Incola, numen
Primævâ ſupplex devenerare Fide.

On a blue ſtone, a ſcutcheon, party per feſs, baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a chevron ſable, between three hawthorn leaves proper*, for Thornton. 2. *Party per chevron, three lions paſſant, (no colours expreſſed)* for Lunn. And under, this inſcription:

En quo ſecundam D. Ieſu expectat epiphaniam, Pulchra, modeſta, chara, Elizabetha Thornton, quæ Parentes Lebbeum Lunn, eccleſiæ hujus Paſtorem, fideliſſimam uxoremq; ipſius Elizabetham, Et conjugem Robertum Thornton, A. M. de Staunton in agro Wigornienſi, triſtes reliquit, et inſelices, Sept. 4° Anno Dom. 1706, Ætat. ſuæ 29.

Firſtfruits	£.	16	18	10	Synodals £.	0	4	0
Tenths	—	1	13	8	Pentecoſt.	0	1	1
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefaction.

The land called the Church Land, worth about 9*l.* a year, is given to the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	93	14	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	28	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	130	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	98	9	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 56 houſes, and about 250 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 5. *Atkyns.* But in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there are entered in the pariſh regiſter 84 baptiſms, and 60 burials. In a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there are regiſtered 109 baptiſms, and 94 burials: So that the inhabitants being 403, are very much increaſed, and the average of annual burials, is to the whole number of living, nearly as 1 to 37.

BERKELEY

IS a very large pariſh, in the lower level of the Vale of Glouceſterſhire. It lies within the hundred of the ſame name, which took denomination from the town or borough of Berkeley, ſituate about the middle of the pariſh, five miles diſtant weſt from Durſley, ſeven north from Thornbury, and eighteen ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. The pariſh is bounded on the north-weſt by the great river Severn.

In *Domeſday-book* the name is written *Berchelai*, whereas the Saxons wrote it Beoncenlau. It is ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from Beonce, the beech-tree, becauſe it grew very plentifully there. Some perſons, however, may object to this etymology, ſince at preſent there is no beech wood in the pariſh; but it is evident that there was a wood in Berkeley, from an inquiſition taken by the king's eſcheator, 15 E. 2. wherein it is ſaid, *There are forty acres of high wood, the pannage of which is worth half a mark, and no more.* And furthur, to obviate the objection, it may be added, that there are many places which took denomination from antient woods, which being aſſarted, have no traces of them left but in the names of ſuch places only.

The town is one of thoſe antient boroughs, of which there were five in Glouceſterſhire in the time of king Edward the Firſt, (p. 43.) It is ſituated on the Avon, a ſmall river riſing in two heads at Boxwell and Kilcot, and receiving the contributions of two or three brooks in its courſe, falls into the Severn a little below the town, which, on this account, as I find it in Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, hath been alſo called *Aveney*.

King Edward the Third granted to William lord Berkeley and his heirs, the privileges of a mintage for coining, and the return of writs within the town and hundred of Berkeley; ſo that no ſheriff, bailiff, or other of the king's officers, ſhould exerciſe any authority there; but thoſe privileges have been long ſince diſuſed, becauſe the expence of paſſing accounts in the exchequer exceeded the profits ariſing from them.

What the town was above two centuries back, may be ſeen by Leland's deſcription of it: 'The 'Towne of Berkeley,' ſays he, 'is no great 'Thinge, but it ſtandythe well, and in a very 'good Soyle. It hathe very muche occupied, and 'yet ſome what dothe, Clothinge. The churche 'ſtondithe on an Hille at the South Ende of the 'Towne. And the Caſtle ſtondithe at the South 'Weſt End of the Churche. It is no great 'Thinge. Divers Towres be in the Compaſe of 'it. The Warde of the firſt Gate is mitely 'ſtronge, and a Bridge over a Dyche to it. There 'is a ſqware Dongeon Towre in the Caſtle, *ſed 'non ſtat in mole ægeſtæ Terræ.* There longe to 'Berkeley 4 Parks, 2 Chaces. Okely Parke hard 'by. Whitwike. New Parke. Hawlle Parke. 'Miche Wood Chace.' *Leland's Itin.* v. 7. p. 96.

The town is honoured by giving both name and title to the earls of Berkeley. I come now to treat of the preſent ſtate of it. It is called a borough, tho' it ſends no members to parliament, and has a mayor annually choſen at the court-leet, who has the tolls of the town, and wheelage of all goods landed from the veſſels in the river, at 2*d.* a load; but the authority and privilege of his office ſeem to extend no further. The borough conſiſts principally of one ſtreet of mean buildings, through which there is little or no travelling, the turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Briſtol running about a mile to the ſouth of it. Several old accounts mention the clothing trade having flouriſhed in this place, but it hath long ſince deſerted it, and is not ſucceeded by any other kind of manufacture. Tueſday is the day of the market, which is ſo little frequented that it ſcarcely deſerves to be called one. Since the alteration of the

ſtyle, the fair, which uſed to be on the third, is held on the fourteenth of May, for hogs and other cattle.

It hath been obſerved that this borough gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, which is very large, conſiſting of thirty-three pariſhes and tithings, beſide the borough, (p. 40). There were 2064 able men returned out of the hundred, upon a general muſter taken 6 Jac. and ſoon after the new militia law took place, 30 G. 2. the hundred of Berkeley was appointed to raiſe 85 men for its proportion towards the county militia; which was found to be the twenty-ninth part of the whole number of able men, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, that were then reſident within it, and liable to that ſervice; ſo that the whole number upon the liſts muſt then be 2465. There were formerly twelve parks, and two chaces in this hundred: Caſtle-park, Whitley-park, New-park, Okely-park, Shepnaſh-park, Ham-park, Beverſtone-park, Hill-park, Ozleworth-park, Almondeſbury-park, Cromhall-park, and Uley-park: The two chaces were Micklewood and Redwood. This hundred is famous for producing the beſt cheeſe in the kingdom.

Berkeley-caſtle is one of the few buildings of that ſort which is ſtill preſerved from ruins. It is ſaid that Roger de Berkeley began it in the ſeventeenth year of king Henry the Firſt, and that it was finiſhed by Roger the Third, in the reign of king Stephen. It is certainly of very great antiquity, and received its preſent form from Robert Fitz-Harding, who repaired and enlarged it in the reign of king Henry the Second, when it was called the honour of Berkeley. Leland has given a ſhort deſcription of it in the preceding quotation; but a conſiderable part of it was beaten down ſince his time, in the great civil war of king Charles the Firſt. The annexed plate exhibits the ſouth-weſt view of it. The Hall in the caſtle is exceeding large, and very much admired for its antient ornaments; and on the left hand at the entrance is the ſtuffed ſkin of an animal, which the old women of the town and neighbourhood believe to be that of a monſtrous toad, found in the dungeon of the caſtle; but it appears to be a ſeal ſkin, or ſomething much like it.

King Edward the Second having been thought to ſhew too great favour to the Spencers, his queen and the prince of Wales headed a party againſt him, took him priſoner, and carried him from place to place, 'till at length he was brought to this caſtle, and murdered Sept. 22, 1327. On the road from Briſtol to Berkeley, the guard made the king walk on foot whilſt they rode, and otherwiſe uſed him with contempt and deriſion. Adam Orlton, biſhop of Hereford, is ſaid deſignedly to have promoted the king's death, by writing the following ſentence to his keeper:

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt.

yet the ſenſe is ſo ambiguous, according to the ſtops in reading of it, as to bear a contrary meaning. It is thus tranſlated in the laſt edition of the *Britannia*, where the ambiguity is preſerved.

To ſeek to ſhed king Edward's blood
Refuſe to fear I think it good.

But the author of the Survey of the city of Worceſter pronounces the biſhop innocent of that heinous crime, by ſhewing that he was beyond ſea all the time of the unfortunate king's confinement in the caſtle.

As the pariſh is large, ſo the ſoils are various, but a red kind of earth or clay enters into the compoſition of moſt of them. There are ſome orchards that produce good cider. The oak thrives well here, but 'tis no where leſs cultivated. It is ſhocking to ſee almoſt all the trees wantonly lopt and headed for firing, a practice the more inexcuſable, as the foreſt-coal is rendered cheap by means of the navigation up the river.

There is plenty of iron ore in this pariſh, but not a ſufficiency of wood to work it. However it appears by the great quantities of rich cinders which have been lately found at Peddington, and carried to the furnaces in the foreſt of Dean, that our anceſtors had iron-works here.

The lands lying near the Severn are very ſubject to floods from that river, which ſometimes do great damage. In a printed account of the dreadful effects of a great wind, which happened on the 26th of November, 1703, is the following paſſage: 'At Berkeley, the overflowing of the river Severn 'beat down and tore to pieces the ſea wall, 'whereby the waters flowed above a mile over the 'part of the pariſh, and did great damage to the 'land: It carried away one houſe which was by 'the ſea ſide, and a gentleman's ſtable, where 'was a horſe, into the next ground. Twenty 'ſheets of lead were blown off from the middle 'iſle of the church, and taken up all joined to 'gether, as they were on the roof, the ſheets 'weighing three hundred and a half one with 'another.'

Thoſe who would ſee the long ſtory of the witch of Berkeley, may find it in *Haywood's Hiſtory*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There was an antient, famous nunnery in this place, in the time of the Saxons, to which the large manor belonged. Who was the founder of it, and when it was founded, are circumſtances equally unknown; but the following account of its diſſolution, taken from *Walter Mapes*, who lived above five hundred years ſince, is not unworthy the reader's peruſal:

Berkeley is a village near Severn, of the yearly value of five hundred pounds, in which was a nunnery govern'd by an abbeſs, that was both noble and beautifull. Earl Godwyn, a notable ſubtle man, deſiring her but her's, as he paſſed by, left his nephew a young, proper, handſome ſpark, (under pretence of being ſeized with ſickneſs) 'till he ſhould return back again, and inſtructed him to counterfeit an indiſpoſition, when he had got all who came to viſit him, both lady

BERKELEY

To the Right Hon.ble the Earl of Berkeley, Viscount

This Plate is Inscribed by his Lordships

CASTLE.

T. Bonner delin.t et sculp.t

Dursley, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glowester, &c. &c.

most Obliged humble Servant S: Rudder.

d as many of the nuns as he could, with child. And carry on the intrigue more plauſibly, and more ectually to obtain the favour of their viſits, the earl rniſhed him with rings and girdles, that by thoſe eſents he might the more readily corrupt and gain ir inclinations. There needed no great intreaty to rſwade this young gallant to undertake an employnt ſo amorous and pleaſing. The way to deſtruction eaſy, and quickly learnt; he ſeem'd wonderful cung to himſelf, but all his cunning was but folly. him were concentered all thoſe accompliſhments that ight captivate fooliſh and unthinking virgins; auty, wit, riches, and obliging mein: and he was ighty ſolicitous to have a private apartment to himf. The devil therefore expelled Pallas, and brought Venus; and converted the church of our Saviour d his ſaints into an accurſed pantheon, the temple to a ſtew, and the lambs into wolves. When many of m proved with child, and the youth began to nguiſh, being overcome with the exceſs and variety pleaſure, he haſten'd home with the reports of his nqueſts (worthy to have the reward of iniquity) to expecting lord. The earl immediately addreſſes the ng, and acquaints him, that the abbeſs and the nuns re gotten with child, and had render'd themſelves roſtitutes to all comers; all which, upon inquiſition, as found true. Upon the expulſion of the nuns, he gs Berkeley, and had it granted him by the king, and ttled it upon his wife Gueda; but (as Domeſday-*ook hath it) ſhe refuſed to eat any thing that came t of this manor, becauſe of the deſtruction of the bey: And therefore he bought Udeceſter for her intenance, whilſt ſhe lived at Berkeley: Thus a nſcientious mind can never reliſh ill gotten poſſeſſions.*

But the wickedneſs of this earl did not long roſper, for the large, fruitful iſle, ſince known by e name of the Godwin Sands, being part of his oſſeſſions, was irrecoverably ſwallowed up in the ; and it was not long after, that he and his hole family were baniſhed out of the kingdom.

William the Norman, about this time, obtained e crown of England, and rewarded Roger, one his own countrymen, with this manor, who erefore aſſumed the name of Roger de Berkeley. It is one of the largeſt manors in England. In e time of Roger lord Durſley, who was alſo lord reof, it paid a fee-farm rent to the king of *ol.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The extent of it will appear by e following abſtract from *Domeſday-book*.

'In Berchelai king Edward had five hides, and n demean five plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, nd five bordars with eleven plow-tillages, and ine *ſervi*, and two mills of 12*s.* rent. There re ten radcheniſters having ſeven hides and even plow-tillages. There is a market-town, here ſeventeen [free] men reſide, and pay a x in farm.

'Theſe hamlets belong to Berchelai. In Hilla our hides; in Almintune four hides; in Hineune four hides; in Camma ſix hides, and eleven ther hides; in Goſintune four hides; in erſilege three hides; in Couelege four hides; in Euuelege two hides; in Nimdesfelle three hides; in Uutune fifteen hides, and half a yardland; in Simondeſhale half a hide; in Chingeſcote four hides and a half; in Beureſtane ten hides; in Oſleuuorde half a hide; in Almodeſberie two hides; in Horefelle eight hides; in Weſtone ſeven hides; in Cromale two hides; in Erlingeham nine hides; in Eſceleuuorde three hides. The above are members all belonging to Berchelai.

'There were in theſe hamlets, in the time of king Edward, forty-nine plow-tillages and a half in demean, and two hundred and forty-two villeins, and one hundred and forty-two bordars with one hundred and twenty-ſix plow-tillages. There are one hundred and twenty-ſeven *ſervi*.

'There are nineteen free men, radcheniſters, having forty-eight plow-tillages with their men. There are twenty-two *coliberti*, and fifteen *ancillæ*. There are eight mills of 57*s.* 6*d.* [rent.]

'In this manor, two brothers, in the time of king Edward, held five hides in Cromhal, having in demean two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, and five bordars having ſix plow-tillages. Theſe two brothers might diſpoſe of themſelves, with their land, as they pleaſed, which was then worth 4*l.* now 3*l.* Earl William commended them to the ſteward of Berchelai, that he might have their ſervice, as Roger ſays.

'For this manor, with all its appurtenances, Roger pays a farm [rent of] 170*l.* in weight, of lawful money.

'The ſame Roger hath (belonging to this manor) two hides in Hiſlinbruge, one hide at Claenhangare, one hide at Hirſlege, [Hurſt] ſeven hides at Neuetone, [Newington Bagpath]. There are in demean ten plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and twenty-one bordars with twenty-two plow-tillages. There are ſixteen *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s.* The whole, in the time of king Edward, was worth 9*l.* now 11*l.* 10*s.*

'The ſame Roger holds five hides, the land of Bernard the prieſt. He hath there three plow-tillages, and two villeins, and ſix bordars with five plow tillages. It was worth and is worth 60*s.*

'There are five hides in Neſſe belonging to Berchelai, which earl William ſet apart to make a little caſtle, as Roger reports.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

The above particulars amount to the ſum of one hundred and forty-four hides and a half, and there are two hundred and ninety-four plow-tillages and a half, a prodigious eſtate for one manor.

Roger de Berkeley, the proprietor of it, was a nobleman in the court of king William, who alſo held the manors of Coberley, Dodington, and Siſton, in this county. He was a great benefactor to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, and in the year 1091, became a ſhorn monk therein; and having no iſſue, this manor of Berkeley deſcended to William de Berkeley, his nephew and heir, who, in the year 1139, founded the monaſtery of

of Kingſwood in Wiltſhire. William was ſucceeded by Roger de Berkeley, his ſon and heir, who was alſo baron of Durſley, and taking part with king Stephen againſt Henry the Second, was violently diſpoſſeſſed of his caſtle of Berkeley, by Walter, brother of Milo earl of Hereford, and his whole eſtate confiſcated.

King Henry had been aſſiſted, in thoſe wars, with great ſupplies of money, by Robert Fitz-Harding, a powerful man in thoſe times, (mayor and governor of Briſtol) whom, therefore, the king rewarded with a grant of the caſtle of Berkeley,[f] with the manor of Berthone, in the county of Glouceſter, as alſo 100*l.* a year in lands in Berkeley, and afterwards with the whole lordſhip of Berkeley, and Berkeley-herneſſe, thereunto belonging, of which Roger de Berkeley had been diveſted. He was ſurnamed Fitz-Harding, becauſe he was the ſon of Harding, mayor and governor of Briſtol, deſcended, according to Leland, from the kings of Denmark; which Harding accompanied William duke of Normandy into England, and was with him at that memorable battle againſt king Harold, at Haſtings. In *Domeſday-book* he is called Hardinc, where it is ſaid he held Witenhert, [now Whitenhurſt] in Glouceſterſhire, in mortgage of Brictric. Newland, abbat of St. Auguſtine's in Briſtol, wrote a pedigree of the Berkeley family, and proves that they are lineally deſcended from this Harding, who died at Briſtol, Nov. 6, 1115, 16 H. 1.

Robert Fitz-Harding, whom we ſhall now call Robert lord Berkeley, took his ſeat in the houſe of peers 1 H. 2. Roger, the former lord of this place, at the interceſſion of friends, was reſtored to the barony of Durſley; but he bore a violent hatred againſt Robert lord Berkeley, for depriving him of his inheritance, until the king interpoſed, and in the preſence of many noblemen made a counter-match in the two families; that is, between Maurice, ſon of the lord Berkeley, and Alice, daughter of the lord Durſley; and between the heir of the lord Durſley, and Helena, daughter of the lord Berkeley; and by the original writings, ſtill extant in the family, it appears, that Alice was to have 20*l.* a year in land, of the fee of Berkeley, for her dower; and Helena, the manor of Siſton for hers; whereupon all right in the barony of Berkeley was voluntarily releaſed by the lord Durſley. This Robert lord Berkeley founded the abbey of St. Auguſtine's in Briſtol, and dying in the year 1170-71, was buried in the quire thereof. Being ſtiled *canonicus*, he is ſuppoſed to have been a canon in that abbey, whoſe yearly revenues, at the diſſolution, were valued at 767*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* and are the preſent maintenance of the biſhop and prebendaries of Briſtol. He married Eva, daughter of Godiva, ſiſter to William the conqueror. She founded a religious houſe called the Magdalen's, near Briſtol, and was prioreſs thereof. By her he had iſſue five ſons, Henry, Maurice, Robert, Nicholas, and Thomas; and two daughters, Helena, of whom already, and Aldena, married to Kingſcot of Kingſcot. But Henry dying young,

Maurice de Berkeley, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father, and gave a fine of 1000 marks to the king, for a confirmation of his title to Berkeley and Berkeley-Herneſſe. He was the firſt of them who dwelt at Berkeley. He fortified the caſtle, and founded two hoſpitals, one at Lorwing, between Berkeley and Durſley, and that at Longbridge, to the north of Berkeley, dedicated to the holy Trinity. By his wife Alice, daughter of lord Durſley, he had iſſue ſix ſons, Robert, Thomas, Maurice, William, Henry, and Richard. The two laſt accompanying William king of Scotland into that country, when he returned from being a priſoner in England, became the anceſtors of many eminent families in Scotland, France, and Ireland. He had alſo an only daughter, married to —— Giffard. And dying, according to abbat Newland, in the year 1190, was interred in the church of Brentford, com. Middleſex, towards the building of which he had been a great benefactor.

Robert his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded his father, and 3 R. 1. gave the king 1000*l.* for livery of his inheritance. And again 1 John, he paid 60 marks for a confirmation[g] thereof, and for a charter of fairs in his manor of Berkeley. The king had oppreſt his ſubjects with large demands for the renewal of charters, for eſcuage, and other ſervices, wherefore this lord, with others, took up arms againſt him. He made his peace[h] 15 John; yet two years afterwards fell again from his duty, and with others, invited Lewis, the French king's ſon, into England, and ſwore allegiance to him, for which this lord was excommunicated by the pope, and his caſtle of Berkeley, and all his lands ſeized,[i] and the profits of the ſame ordered for the maintenance of the caſtle of Briſtol. But 18 John, he obtained letters of ſafe conduct to come to the king, then at Berkeley-caſtle; where, upon his ſubmiſſion, he got a grant of his manor of Came, in the county of Glouceſter, for the ſupport of Juliana his wife, daughter of William de Pontlarch, and niece to the great earl of Pembroke, earl marſhal of England, and afterwards protector to king H. 3. at whoſe acceſſion to the crown, in 1216, lord Robert, for a fine of [k] 966*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was reſtored[l] to all his lands, except the caſtle and town of Berkeley. He was a great benefactor to St. Auguſtine's at Briſtol, Bradenſtoke in Wilts, Stanley priory in Glouceſterſhire, as alſo to the canons of Hereford, and built the hoſpital of St. Catherine's, at Bedminſter near Briſtol. He had two wives, (the latter was Luci, who afterwards married Hugh de Gournay)

[f] Ex Autographo, in Caſtro de Berkeley.
[g] Rot. pip. 3 R. 1. Glouc. [h] Rot. fin. 15 J. m. 5.
[i] Clauſ. 18 Joh. m. 4, & 9. [k] Rot. pip. 1 H. 3. Salop.
[l] Clauſ. 1 H. 3. m. 1. & m. 12.

but

but died without iſſue by either, 1219, and was buried in a monk's cowl, in the north aile of St. Auguſtine's abbey aforeſaid.

Whereupon, Thomas his brother and heir had livery of his lands, and afterwards had reſtitution of Berkeley-caſtle 8 H. 3. He was as remarkable as his father for piety and benefactions to the church, and departing this life Nov. 29, 1243, was buried in the ſouth aile of St. Auguſtine's abbey; leaving iſſue by Joan, daughter of Ralph de Somery, lord of Campden, in com. Glouc. ſix ſons, Maurice, Thomas, Robert, Henry, William, and Richard; alſo a daughter Margaret, wife of Sir Anſelme Baſſet, of Baſſet's-court, in Uley, Glouceſterſhire.

Maurice the eldeſt ſon ſucceeded his father, and paying 100*l.* for his relief, had livery of his inheritance. He accompanied his father [m] in the wars of France, and 41 H. 3. was in that expedition with prince Edward againſt the Welch. In 42, 43, 44, and 47 H. 3. he was ſummoned [n] to attend the king againſt the magnanimous Llewellyn ap Gryffyth, prince of Wales, then in arms. He married Iſabel, daughter of [o] Maurice de Creoun (a great baron in Lincolnſhire) by Iſabel his wife, ſiſter to William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, uterine ſiſter and brother to king Henry the Third; notwithſtanding which, this lord afterwards adhered to the rebellious barons, for which his lands were ſeized; but the king having a reſpect for the lady Iſabel, whom he calls his beloved niece, [p] aſſigned the manors of Heritſham and Totteſclyffe for her maintenance. However this lord obtained pardon 55 H. 3. He died ſeized of the barony of Berkeley, which he held by the ſervice of three knight's fees, April 4, 1281, having given divers lands in Berkeley, Bevington, Wolgaſton, and Erlingham to the abbey of St. Auguſtine's in Briſtol, in the north aile of which he was buried. He had iſſue by his ſaid wife, Maurice, (ſlain at Ingſt, in a tournament whilſt his father was living) Thomas, and Robert; and according to ſome accounts, one daughter Maud. He was ſucceeded by

Thomas, the ſecond, but eldeſt ſurviving ſon, a very wiſe and provident perſon, keeping exact accounts with all his bailiffs and ſtewards. He had two hundred attendants in his family, of knights, eſquires, yeomen, grooms, and pages, beſide huſbandmen. The wages of an eſquire was three-pence half-penny a day, a horſe and two ſuits of furred cloaths were provided for him, and three half-pence a day was given for a boy to wait on him. This lord, in obedience to the king's ſummons, appeared, at different times, at [q] Worceſter, at [r] Montgomery, at [s] Shrewſbury, and at Glouceſter, to oppoſe the Welch; and for thoſe ſervices had a ſpecial [t] grant for hunting with his own dogs in the king's foreſt of Mendip, and the chace of Kingſwood, and was acquitted of an [u] hundred marks, the then relief of his barony. In ſhort, he was in moſt of the battles fought in Wales, Scotland, and France, during the reign of king Edward the Firſt; and in the twenty-fourth year of that king's reign, was one of the commiſſioners to treat of peace between England and France; and the next year was made [v] conſtable of England. He was ſent ambaſſador to Rome, 35 E. 1. with Dr. Gayneſburg, biſhop of Worceſter, about affairs in France, and his two ſons accompanied him. He went into the field twenty-eight ſeveral times, and being taken priſoner at the fatal battle of Bannockburne, paid a large [x] fine for his redemption. He was a benefactor to the canons of St. Auguſtine's in Briſtol, where he was buried; to the monks of Kingſwood, and to the Bartholomews, and Minorites at Glouceſter, as appears by antient books in the caſtle at Berkeley. Dying in the year 1321, he left iſſue by Jane his wife, daughter of William de Ferrers earl of Derby, three ſons, Maurice, John, of Wymundham in com. Leic. and James, who was rector of Slimbridge, and, in the year 1326, conſecrated biſhop of Exeter: he had alſo two daughters, Iſabel and Margaret, who both died unmarried. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Maurice, who in his father's life time, on June 23, 23 E. 1. had ſummons to parliament as lord Berkeley of Berkeley-caſtle. He delighted from his youth in military actions, and was in ſeveral tournaments held at Worceſter, Dunſtable, Stamford, Blythe, and Wincheſter. He had been many years in the wars with his father in Scotland and Wales, and, in 1312, was made [y] governor of Glouceſter, and in 1314, [z] governor of the town and caſtle of Berwick upon Tweed, and the next year was appointed juſtice of South Wales, and had the cuſtody of all the caſtles there. The year following he raiſed 1000 foot in thoſe parts, 200 more out of the foreſt of Dean, and 100 out of Gowerland in Wales, for the king's ſervice in the north; and in 1319 he was made [a] ſteward of the dutchy of Aquitaine. In 1321 he joined with the earl of Lancaſter and other barons againſt the two Spencers, laid waſte their eſtates, and took from the father 28,000 ſheep, 2,200 beaſts, 2,000 ſwine, &c. 40 tuns of wine, and 600 muttons in the larder; from the ſon they carried off 60 breeding mares, and 1,000 beaſts, beſide their young. The Spencers were baniſhed by an act of the enſuing parliament, but were recalled, within a year, by the ſame authority, and their opponents declared traitors. This lord Berkeley [b] neglecting, upon ſpecial ſummons, to ſubmit to the king, his caſtles and lands were ſeized, and he was afterwards ſent priſoner to Wallingford-caſtle, where,

[m] Rot. pip. 28 H. 3. Glouc. [n] Clauſ. 42, 43, 44 & 47 H. 3. dorſa. [o] [p] Clauſ. 48 H. 3. in dorſ. m. 4.
[q] Rot. Scutag. de ann. 5 & 10 E. 1. [r] [s] Rot. Wall. 10 E. 1. dorſ. [t] Pat. 11 E. 1. m. 23. [u] Clauſ. 12 E. 1. m. 10.
[v] Rymer, tom. 4. p. 783. [x] Compot. Ballivi de Wotton, de ann. 10 E. 2. in caſtro de Berkeley. [y] Pat. 6 E. 2. p. 1. m. 24.
[z] Rot. Scoc. 8 E. 2. m. 4. [a] Rot. Vaſc. 13 E. 2. m. 12.
[b] Clauſ. 15 E. 2. in dorſ.

according to Walſingham, he died on May 31, 1326, and was buried in St. Auguſtine's abbey, Briſtol. He built a friery at Holmes, an iſland in the Severn. He married two wives, 1. Eve, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, lord Zouch; 2. Iſabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, who died without iſſue by him; but he left iſſue by his firſt wife, 1. ſir Thomas, who ſucceeded him; 2. ſir Maurice, from whom the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard, and lord Berkeley of Stratton, with their ſeveral deſcendants; 3. John, from whom the Berkeleys of Shropſhire are deſcended; 4. Eudo, rector of Llanbeder, com. Caernarvon; 5. Peter, a dignitary in the church of Wells; alſo a daughter Iſabel, married to Robert lord Clifford, and afterwards to Thomas lord Muſgrave.

Sir Thomas, ſecond lord Berkeley, ſucceeded his father. He had joined the earl of Lancaſter and his followers, in oppoſing the Spencers, and was firſt committed to the tower of London, whence he eſcaped; but being retaken, was ſent to Berkhamſted caſtle, and afterwards to Pevenſey in Suſſex. On the queen and prince of Wales's returning from France, with a great force, the ſcene was changed, and this lord was ſet at liberty, and his caſtle of Berkeley delivered up to him, whereof Hugh le Deſpencer the younger had poſſeſſed himſelf. The queen's party having afterwards made the king priſoner, Nov. 16, 1326, he was received by this lord Berkeley, according to Leland, by indenture from Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaſter, having an [c]allowance of 5*l.* *per diem* for his expences. But he was not long entruſted with the care of him, for being thought to treat him with too much lenity, he was commanded to deliver the king, [d]together with the caſtle, to John lord Maltravers and ſir Thomas Gournay, and thereupon he retired to Bradley, one of his manor-houſes. But the king being barbarouſly murdered, as already related, he was indicted as acceſſary thereto, yet, upon tryal, was honourably acquitted by the jury, and afterwards by the parliament. He had livery of his lands 1 E. 3. and was the ſame year in commiſſion with John Maltravers the younger, as principal guardians of the peace in com. Glouc. Wilts, Oxon, Berks, Southampton, Somerſet, Dorſet, and Hereford. He was in all the wars againſt the Scots, and 19 E. 3. was made warden of the king's foreſts on the ſouth of Trent; and was with the king at the famous battle of Creſſy, 20 E. 3. and the ſame year appeared at the ſiege of Calais, with ſix knights, thirty-two eſquires, thirty archers on horſeback, and two hundred on foot, of his own retinue. On Sept. 19, 1356, he was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Poictiers, where the Engliſh obtained immortal honour, and he there took ſo many priſoners, that out of their ranſoms he rebuilt Beverſtone-caſtle, in Glouceſterſhire, the lordſhip of which he purchaſed, together with that of Over in Almondeſbury, about the fifth year of the king's reign. In his domeſtic retinue, he had no leſs than twelve knights, and ſometimes more, who took wages, with two ſervants and a page each; and twenty-four eſquires, who had each a man and a page. He kept the demeans of ſixty or eighty manors in his hands, and had in all about 300 in family, beſides bailiffs, hinds, &c. He ſheared at Beverſtone, with the eſtates thereabout, 5775 ſheep, and a minute account of all his concerns was exactly regiſtered. He gave lands to the [e]church of Portbury, and fifty other acres of land, and 40*s.* rent in Portbury, to a chapel there, for prieſts to ſay maſſes for his anceſtors, himſelf, and his ſucceſſors; and founded a chantry in the chapel of Newport, near Berkeley, another at Syde, one in the chapel at Wortley, a fourth in the chapel at Cambridge, another at Over, all in the county of Glouceſter; another in the chapel of St. Catherine Pulle, near Briſtol, one in the abbey of St. Auguſtine at Briſtol, and another chantry at Worceſter; and gave lands to the chantry of Sheppardine in Hull, and an annual rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to a [f]prieſt to ſing for the ſoul of his wife Margaret, in St. Auſtin's church, Briſtol, and the like rent to another prieſt to ſing for her in Keinſham monaſtery, com. Somerſet. He married firſt, Margaret, fourth daughter to Roger Mortimer earl of March, by whom he had iſſue, ſir Maurice, Thomas, Roger, and Alphonſus, and Joan, married to ſir Reginald Cobham, kn[t]. His ſecond wife was Catherine, daughter of ſir John Clivedon, of Charfield in the county of Glouceſter, widow of ſir Peter le Veel, of Tortworth, in the ſaid county, kn[t]. by whom he had iſſue, Thomas, Maurice, Edmund, and John, the anceſtor of the Berkeleys of Beteſham, in Hampſhire. She long ſurvived her huſband, and founded a free-ſchool and chantry in Wotton-under-edge, and the chantry of St. Andrew in Berkeley church. This lord died Oct. 27, 1361, and was buried in Berkeley church; leaving ſir Maurice, by his firſt wife, his heir.

Which ſir Maurice, third lord Berkeley, in 1336, being then ſeven years old, went with his father into Scotland, and was there knighted; next year he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh le Deſpencer, and four years afterwards went a voyage to Granada in Spain, and continued abroad about five years. He attended the Black Prince into Gaſcoigne, and on Sept. 19, 1356, received ſeveral wounds in the battle of Poictiers, of which he was never cured, but did not die 'till [g]June 3, 1367; leaving iſſue by his ſaid wife, four ſons, *viz.* Thomas, his ſucceſſor; ſir James, married to the daughter and heir of ſir John Bloet, with whom he had the manor of Ragland, and other eſtates in Monmouthſhire and Glouceſterſhire; ſir John;

[c] Clauſ. 1 E. 3. p. 1. m. 1 & 3.
[d] Plac. Cor. in Parl. 4 E. 3. n. 16.
[e] Ex Autog. apud Berkeley.
[f] Ex compot. apud Berkeley, 38 E. 3.
[g] Eſch. 42 E. 3.

and Maurice; alſo three daughters, Catherine, Agnes, and Elizabeth.

Thomas ſucceeded his father, and was the fourth lord Berkeley. This lord let out moſt of his lands at a yearly rent, which at this time began to be cuſtomary all over England. In 1378, 2 R. 2. he was employ'd by ſea and land in the wars with France and Spain; ſerved in France and Britanny the two ſucceeding years, and afterwards in Scotland. In 10 R. 2. he entertained the king at Berkeley-caſtle; and being preſent at Flint-caſtle in [1]1399, when the king reſigned, he teſtified it, in the king's preſence, in the tower of London; and on the meeting of the three eſtates in parliament, a biſhop, abbat, earl, baron and knight, being the repreſentatives choſen to pronounce his majeſty's depoſition, he was the baron appointed for that purpoſe. In 5 H. 4. he was made admiral of the king's fleets, from the mouth of the Thames to the weſt and ſouth, and ſworn of the king's privy council, in open parliament. He [k]burnt fifteen ſail of French ſhips in Milford-haven, part of the fleet ſent to the aſſiſtance of Owen Glendourdwy, and took fourteen more, on board of which were the ſeneſchal of France, and eight officers of note, whom he made priſoners. In 6 and 7 H. 4. he was chief commander in the Welch wars, and engineer at the ſiege of Lampader-vaur in Pembrokeſhire. In ſhort, he was not only a great ſoldier, but was diſtinguiſhed as a lover of learning. John Treviſa, the famous vicar of Berkeley, celebrated by Bale for his learning and eloquence, tranſlated the Old and New Teſtaments into Engliſh, at the requeſt of this lord Berkeley. His lordſhip married Margaret, daughter and heir to Gerard Warren lord Liſle, by Alice, daughter and heir to Henry lord Teys; and departing this life July 13, 1416, was buried near his lady, (who died before him) in the church of Wotton-under-edge, leaving iſſue by her only one child Elizabeth, wedded to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who, in right of his wife, died ſeized of many manors and eſtates in Glouceſterſhire, as may be ſeen under their reſpective heads.

His lordſhip dying without iſſue male, his nephew James, ſon and heir of ſir James de Berkeley, his lordſhip's brother, became his heir, and was the fifth lord Berkeley; for by virtue of a ſpecial entail and fine, he enjoy'd the caſtle and lordſhip of Berkeley, with other lordſhips mentioned in the ſaid fine; but not without great interruptions and diſturbance [l]from Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who had married the only daughter of the laſt lord Berkeley. Between theſe two great perſons and their poſterity was a law-ſuit for the Berkeley eſtate, which laſted one hundred and ninety-two years, and was carried on with uncommon violence; during which, Berkeley-caſtle was beſieged and defended many times with great forces on each ſide. The weight of power and intereſt was ſo great againſt lord Berkeley, that he thought it prudent to give a thouſand marks to Humphry duke of Glouceſter for his patronage. He married firſt, a daughter of Humphry Stafford of Hooke, in com. Dorſet, by whom he had no iſſue. 2. Iſabel, widow of Henry, ſon and heir of William lord Ferrers of Groby, and ſecond daughter of Thomas Mowbray, firſt duke of Norfolk; by whom he had iſſue, four ſons, William; Maurice; James; and Thomas, from whom deſcended the Berkeleys of Herefordſhire, and Worceſterſhire; and three daughters, [m]Elizabeth, Iſabel, and Alice. Which Iſabel lady Berkeley died in priſon in the caſtle of Glouceſter, (ſee p. 194.) His lordſhip married, to his third wife, Joan, daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, by whom he had no iſſue; and dying in 1463, was buried in an alabaſter tomb, in a chapel which he built on the ſouth ſide of the high altar, in the pariſh church of Berkeley.

William his eldeſt ſon, ſixth lord Berkeley, was knighted at Calais in 1438; and, after the death of his father, defended himſelf in the ſuit at law carried on againſt him by Thomas Talbot viſcount Liſle, whom he afterwards killed in a fight, as related under the pariſh of Nibley. In 21 E. 4. he was [n]advanced to the honour of viſcount Berkeley, and ſoon after had a grant of 100 marks *per annum* for life; and 1483 was [o]created earl of Nottingham, a dignity enjoyed by his maternal anceſtors the Mowbrays, extinct dukes of Norfolk. When the earl of Richmond acceded to the crown, in 1485, he was [p]appointed earl marſhal of England, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, with a fee of 20*l. per annum*; and, in the fourth year of that reign, was further [q]advanced to the dignity of marquis of Berkeley. He married 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Weſt, lord la Warre, from whom he was divorced without iſſue by her. 2. Jane, widow of ſir William Willoughby, kn[t]. and daughter of ſir Thomas Strangeways, kn[t]. by whom he had iſſue Thomas and Catherine, who died young. 3. Anne, daughter of John Fiennes, lord Dacre of the ſouth; but he died, without iſſue by her, in the year 1491-2, and lies buried in the church of the friers Auguſtins, near Broad-ſtreet, London.

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[k] Rot. Franc. 2 R. 2. m. 18. [l] Walſ. in eodem anno.
[k] Walſ. in eodem anno. [l] Ex vet. ſcript. apud Berkeley.
[m] She was married to Thomas Burdet, of Arrow, in the county of Warwick, eſq; who incurred the diſpleaſure of king Edward the Fourth, by his attachment to the duke of Clarence, that prince's brother; and hearing that the king, hunting in his park at Arrow, had killed a white buck which he valued, paſſionately exclaimed, that *he wiſhed the deer, horns and all, in the belly of the perſon who adviſed his majeſty to that action*; for which he was convicted of high treaſon, and ſuffered death 17 E. 4. tho' that upright judge, ſir John Markham, oppoſed the judgment.
[n] Cart. ab ann. 19, uſq; 22 E. 4. n. 6 [o] Cart. 1 R. 3. m. 1.
[p] Pat. 1 H. 7. p. 5. [q] Cart. de ann. 4 H. 7.

Maurice,

Maurice, his brother, ſhould have ſucceeded to the paternal eſtate, and title of baron of Berkeley; (and, in that caſe, he would have been the ſeventh, according to the before recited ſummons) but the marquis his brother, having taken exception at his conduct, ſettled the caſtle of Berkeley, to which the barony is appendant, with thoſe lands and lordſhips which were the body of that antient barony, upon king Henry the Seventh, and his iſſue male, in failure of which, to revert to the right heirs of the marquis. But Maurice, by diſcreet management, obtained poſſeſſion of his ſhare of the eſtate that devolved to him in right of his mother Iſabel Mowbray. He married Iſabel, daughter of Philip Mead, eſq; deſcended from the Meads of Wraxhall, in Somerſetſhire, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Maurice, his ſucceſſor; Thomas, who ſucceeded Maurice; and James; and one daughter, Joyce, married to William Aſtley, eſq; He reſided chiefly at Yate, in Glouceſterſhire, and dying in the year 1506, was ſucceeded by

Maurice his ſon and heir, who ſhould have been eighth lord Berkeley. He was made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of king Henry the Eighth, and, in the 7th and 8th years of that king's reign, was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire; in the laſt of which he was alſo conſtituted lieutenant of the caſtle of Calais, and captain of fifty men at arms. In the 14th year of that reign, he was [r] ſummoned to parliament as a baron, and, the enſuing year, was ſent into France with the army under the command of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. He married Catherine, daughter of ſir William Berkeley, of Stoke-Giffard, kn[t]. but died at Calais, 1523, without iſſue by her, and was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas.

Which Thomas, ninth lord Berkeley, had a command in the Engliſh army at the battle of Flodden, in 1519, and, for his ſignal ſervice there, received the honour of knighthood from Thomas Howard earl of Surrey, the general. He was made conſtable of Berkeley-caſtle [s] 24 H. 8. which was then in the crown, and died the ſame year. He married 1. Eleanor, widow of John Ingleby, eſq; and daughter of ſir Marmaduke Conſtable, of Yorkſhire, kn[t]. by whom he had no iſſue. 2. Cecilie, widow of Richard Rowden, in the county of Glouceſter, eſq; by whom he had [t] two ſons, Thomas, his heir; and Maurice.

Which Thomas, tenth lord Berkeley, married 1. Mary daughter of George Haſtings, firſt earl of Huntingdon, but by her had no iſſue. 2. Anne, daughter of ſir John Savage, of Frodſham, in Cheſhire, kn[t]. by whom he had Henry, a poſthumous ſon and heir; alſo a daughter Elizabeth, (afterwards married to Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormond) ſcarce three quarters of a year old when his lordſhip deceaſed. He was buried at Stone, where he died, in his journey from his houſe at Yate in Glouceſterſhire, towards London, on Sept. 19, 1534. It is ſaid that Maurice, this lord's brother, bore a great enmity to his ſiſter-in-law the lady dowager, and came, with ſeveral companions, one night to deſtroy her deer, and intended afterwards to ſet fire to a hay-rick that ſtood near the houſe, with deſign to burn the houſe; but another party of deer-ſtealers happening to be in the park at the ſame time, who had fled to the hay-rick to hide themſelves, they frightened one another, and ſo the miſchief was prevented.

Which Henry, the eleventh lord Berkeley, ſucceeded his father. King Edward the Sixth dying, who was the laſt male heir of king Henry the Seventh, he obtained livery of Berkeley-caſtle, and of all thoſe lordſhips ſettled on that king by William marquis of Berkeley, before mentioned, by ſpecial warrant from the queen, 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. before he was at full age, at the old rent, which was 687 *l.* 5*s.* *per annum*, not accounting the parks and chaſes thereunto belonging. His lordſhip thereupon repoſſeſſing the old barony of his anceſtors, was ſummoned by writ to parliament 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. and there placed according to the antient precedence. He was much embroiled in law-ſuits upon the old title of heir general and heir ſpecial; for queen Elizabeth had granted ſeveral of thoſe lands, forfeited by the deſcendants of lord Liſle, to the earls of Warwick and Leiceſter; who, by great power, and by corruption of juries, and other groſs means, ſaith ſir Robert Atkyns, maintained a long chargeable ſuit againſt him, which at laſt was ended by a reference 7 Jac. after having continued 192 years. The earl of Leiceſter, continues the ſame author, pretended at firſt a great kindneſs to lord Berkeley, and acknowledged the honour to be deſcended from his family, and deſired that he might ſend an herald to examine the pedigree, and take a ſurvey of his records, and antient writings; and this herald was bribed, by the earl of Leiceſter, to ſteal away the moſt material evidences which concerned the lord Berkeley's eſtate. His lordſhip was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter [u] 1. Jac. There is an anecdote of this lord,

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[r] Ex Autograph. apud Berkeley.
[s] Pat. 24 H. 8. p. 2.
[t] Collins's Peerage, v. 3. p. 460.
[u] His lordſhip's commiſſion ſhews that he enjoyed the utmoſt confidence of his prince, who inveſted him with greater powers than, by the laws of this country, any king could give: The commiſſion runs thus: 'James, by the grace of God, king of 'England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, '&c. To our right truſty, and well beloved Henry lord Berkeley, 'greeting. Know ye, that for the great and ſingular truſt and 'confidence we have in your approved fidelity, wiſdom, and 'circumſpection, we have aſſigned, made, conſtituted, and ordained, and by theſe preſents do aſſign, make, conſtitute, and 'ordain you to be our lieutenant within our county of Glouceſter, 'and city of Glouc. and county of the ſame city, and in all 'other corporate and privileged places, within the limits or precincts of the ſaid county of Glouc. and city of Glouc. and either 'of them, as well within liberties as without: And do, by theſe 'preſents, give full power and authority unto you, that you from 'time to time may levy, gather, and call together *all and ſingular* '*our ſubjects, of what eſtate, degree, or dignity, they or any of* '*them be*, dwelling or inhabiting within our ſaid county and city, 'or county of the ſame city, and within all other places corporate and

lord, that queen Elizabeth having offered a hundred marks for a lute, his lordſhip out bid her, and bought it. His firſt wife was Catherine, third daughter of Henry Howard earl of Surry, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, and [w] Ferdinand: Thomas married Elizabeth Carey, only child of ſir George Carey, kn[t]. afterwards lord Hunſdon, by whom he left iſſue George and Theophila, and died before his father. Ferdinand died at Yate in Glouceſterſhire, and was there buried. He had alſo, by the ſaid Catherine, four daughters, of whom, Mary was married to John Zouch, eſq; ſon and heir to ſir John Zouch, of Codnore in com. Derby, kn[t]. and Frances was married to George Shirley, of Aſtwell, in com. Northampton, eſq; afterwards created a baronet, and anceſtor of the preſent earl Ferrers. Lord Berkeley had to his ſecond wife, Jane, youngeſt daughter of ſir Michael Stanhope, and widow of ſir Roger Townſend, by whom he had no iſſue. He died in the year 1613, and was buried in the family vault, in the chancel at Berkeley, where is a monument and inſcription for him.

George, only ſon of the ſaid Thomas, ſucceeded his grandfather Henry as twelfth lord Berkeley, according to the ſummons of 23 E. 1. He was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, on Nov. 4, 1616. The following inſcription, on a monument erected to his memory in Cranford church, in Middleſex, recites his character, marriage, and iſſue.

Here lyeth the body of GEORGE Lord BERKLEY, Baron of Berkley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, and Knight of the Bath, who departed this life the 10th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1658. He married ELIZABETH, ſecond daughter and coheir of Sir MICHAEL STANHOPE, of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk, Kn[t]. by whom he had iſſue CHARLES, ELIZABETH, and GEORGE. CHARLES, drowned in his paſſage to France, Jan. 27, 1641. ELIZABETH married to EDWARD COOK, Eſq; grand child and heir to Sir EDWARD COOK, Kn[t]. ſometime Lord Chief Juſtice of both Benches. She died Novemb. the 9th, A. D. 1661, and lieth buried at Higham in Norfolk; and GEORGE Lord Berkley now living: This deceaſed Lord, beſides the nobility of his birth, and the experience he acquired by foreign travels, was very eminent for the great candour and ingenuity of his diſpoſition, his ſingular bounty and affability towards his inferiours, and his readineſs (had it been in his power) to have obliged all mankind.

George, the only ſurviving ſon of the laſt lord George, became, at the death of his father, thirteenth lord Berkeley, and was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Durſley, and earl of Berkeley, Sept. 11, 31 C. 2. 1679. His lordſhip made a preſent to Sion-college of a valuable library, collected by ſir Robert Coke, upon which the governors of that college preſented his lordſhip with their addreſs of thanks. When king James the Second withdrew himſelf, on Dec. 10, this earl was one of thoſe peers who met at Guildhall, and ſubſcribed a declaration, 'That they would 'aſſiſt his highneſs the prince of Orange in ob-'taining a free parliament, &c.' and at the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary, was appointed one of their privy-council; and on July 27, 1689, conſtituted Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Surry. This noble peer departing this life, was buried at Cranford in Middleſex, where a monument is erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

Here lyeth the body of GEORGE Earl of Berkeley, Viſcount Durſley, Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, who had the honour to be a Privy-counſellor to K. CHARLES the II. and K. JAMES; eminent for his affability, charity, and generoſity. He married ELIZABETH, one of the coheireſſes of JOHN MASSINGBEARD, Eſq; of the family of the MASSINGBEARDS in Lincolnſhire. He departed this life the 14th of October, 1698, Ætat. 71. in hopes of a bleſſed reſurrection; for the merciful ſhall obtain mercy.

By the lady Elizabeth, his wife, he had two ſons, and ſix daughters; 1. Charles, who ſucceeded him in honour and eſtate; 2. George, inſtalled one of the prebendaries of Weſtminſter, June 13, 1687, who married Jane, daughter of George Cole, of the county of Devon, eſq; 3. Elizabeth, wedded to William Smith, of the Inner Temple, eſq; 4. Theophila, married firſt to ſir Kingſmill Lucy, of Bloxburn, in com. Hertford, bar[t]. and ſecondly to the pious and learned Robert Nelſon, of London, eſq; 5. Arabella, ſecond wife to William Pulteney, eſq; 6. Mary, married to Ford lord Grey, of Werk, afterwards earl of Tankerville. 7. Henrietta, who died unmarried; 8. Arethuſa, ſecond wife to Charles Boyle, lord Clifford of Laneſborough.

Charles, ſecond earl of Berkeley, was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Charles the Second, and, in 1679 and 1681,

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and privileged, within the limits and precincts of the ſame counties, and of either of them, as well within liberties as without, mete and apt for the wars, and them to train, array, and put in a readineſs; and them alſo, and every of them, after their abilities, degrees, and faculties, well and ſufficiently to cauſe to be armed and weaponed, and to take the muſters of them from time to time, in places moſt mete for that purpoſe, after your good diſcretion: And alſo, the ſame our ſubjects ſo arrayed, trained, and armed, as well men of arms, as other horſemen, archers, and footmen, of all kinds and degrees, mete and apt for the wars, to conduct and lead, as well againſt all and ſingular our enemies, alſo againſt all and ſingular rebels, traytors, and other offenders, and their adherents, againſt us, our crown and dignity, within our ſaid county and city, and county of the ſaid city, and all other places corporate and privileged, within the limits and precincts of the ſame counties, as well within liberties as without, from time to time, as often as need ſhall require, by your diſcretion; and with the ſaid enemies, traytors, and rebels to fight, and them to invade, reſiſt, repreſs, and ſubdue, ſlay, kill, and put to execution of death, by all ways and means, by your ſaid good diſcretion: And to do, fulfil, and execute all and ſingular other things which ſhall be requiſite for the levying and government of our ſaid ſubjects, 'for the conſervation of our perſon and peace, ſo by you, in form 'aforeſaid, levyed and to be led: *And to do, execute, and uſe againſt 'enemies, traytors, rebels, and ſuch other like offenders, and their 'adherents, as neceſſity ſhall require, by your diſcretion, the law called 'the Marſhal Law, according to the Law Marſhal:* And of ſuch 'offenders apprehended, or brought in ſubjection, to ſave whom 'you ſhall think good to be ſaved, *and to ſlay, deſtroy, and put to 'execution of death ſuch and as many of them as you ſhall think mete, 'by your good diſcretion, to be put to death.* And farther, our will 'and pleaſure is, and by theſe preſents we do give unto you full 'power and authority, that in caſe any invaſion of enemies, 'inſurrection, rebellion, riots, routs, or unlawful aſſemblies, *or 'any like offences* ſhall happen to be moved in any place of this our 'realm, out of the limits of this our commiſſion; that then, and 'as often as you ſhall perceive any ſuch miſdemeanour to ariſe, 'you, with all the power you can make, ſhall, with all diligence, 'repair to the place where any ſuch invaſion, unlawful aſſembly, 'or inſurrection ſhall happen to be made, *to ſubdue, repreſs, and 'reform the ſame, as well by battle or other kind of force, as otherwiſe, 'by the laws of our realm, and the Law Marſhal, according to your 'diſcretion.*' *&c. &c.*

[w] Collins's Peerage, v. 3. p. 461. Ferdinand is not mentioned upon his lordſhip's monument. See *Monuments and Inſcriptions.*

was returned to parliament for the city of Glouceſter. On the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary, he was called up, by writ, to the houſe of peers, (his father then living) and took his ſeat as baron Berkeley of Berkeley, on July 11, 1689; and the ſame year relieved the earl of Pembroke, in quality of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the ſtates of Holland. On May 25, 1694, he was conſtituted lord lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter; and, in the year 1699, was appointed one of the lords juſtices of the kingdom of Ireland. On June 7, 1702, his lordſhip was appointed conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavel, in the foreſt of Dean, and lord lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the counties of Glouceſter and Surry. His lordſhip died at Berkeley-caſtle, Sept. 24, 1710, and was interred, in the family vault, in Berkeley church, where is an inſcription for him, inſerted towards the end of the account of this pariſh. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter of Baptiſt Noel viſcount Campden, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and three daughters; 1. Charles, lord viſcount Durſley, who died of the ſmall-pox in May 1699; 2. James, third earl of Berkeley; 3. Henry, who, in his youth, was page of honour to queen Anne; and, in the year 1717, was appointed firſt commiſſioner for executing the office of maſter of the horſe, and conſtituted colonel of the 4th regiment of foot; and, in 1719, was appointed colonel of the 2d troop of grenadier guards. He was elected one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter, in three ſucceeding parliaments, and died at Bath, in May 1736, leaving iſſue by Mary, only daughter to Henry Cornwall, of Bredwardine-caſtle, in Herefordſhire, eſq; two ſons, Henry, and Lionel-Spenſer Berkeley; and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Iſabella-Bernardina. 4. George Berkeley, fourth and youngeſt ſon, who ſerved in two parliaments for the port of Dover, married Henrietta, daughter of ſir Henry Hobart, bar[t]. and died, in 1746, without iſſue. 5. Lady Mary; 6. lady Elizabeth; 7. lady Penelope.

James, third earl of Berkeley, ſucceeded his father in the year 1710, and was the ſame year conſtituted lord lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter, and city of Briſtol, warden of the foreſt of Dean, and high ſteward of the city of Glouceſter. During the reign of queen Anne, he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many gallant actions at ſea, under ſir George Rooke, and ſir Cloudſley Shovel, and was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1707-8, and vice-admiral of the white in 1709. In the life-time of his father, 1704, he was called, by writ, to the houſe of peers, by the title of lord Durſley; and, at the acceſſion of George the Firſt, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber. On March 18, 1717-18, he was conſtituted firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, which office he held all that reign, being likewiſe vice-admiral of Great Britain, &c. and, in 1718, was inſtalled a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. In 1727, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the counties of Lincoln, Glouceſter, and [*] Surry, and of the cities and counties of Glouceſter and Briſtol; conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavel, and keeper of the foreſt of Dean; alſo vice-admiral of Great Britain, &c. His lordſhip married the lady Louiſe Lennox, eldeſt daughter to Charles firſt duke of Richmond, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, Auguſtus, born on Feb. 18, 1715-16; and a daughter lady Elizabeth, married to Anthony Henly, of the Grange, in the county of Southampton, eſq; His lordſhip dying, was buried at Berkeley, and on a plate upon his coffin was the following inſcription:

The Moſt Noble and Puiſſant James Earl of Berkeley, Viſcount Durſley, Baron Berkeley of Berkeley-Caſtle, Moubray, Seagrave, and Breaus of Gower, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glouceſter, and Cities and Counties of Briſtol and Glouceſter; Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Counties of Glouceſter and Surry, Warden of the Foreſt of Dean in the County of Glouceſter, and Conſtable of the Caſtle of St. Briavel's in the Foreſt of Dean, one of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, died September 2, 1736, at Aubigny in France, aged 54 Years.

Auguſtus, fourth earl of Berkeley, upon his father's death, ſucceeded him in honour and eſtate. In 1737 he was conſtituted lord lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter, and preſented to a company of the ſecond regiment of foot guards, with the rank of colonel. In 1739 he was nominated one of the knights of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle, or St. Andrew; and, in 1745, was made colonel of one of the regiments raiſed to go againſt the Scotch and Engliſh rebels. His lordſhip married, on May 7, 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, of Charborough in Dorſetſhire, and of Ellerton-abbey in Yorkſhire, eſq; and by her, who, in July 1745, was appointed one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her royal highneſs Auguſta, princeſs of Wales, had iſſue, 1. Frederick-Auguſtus, now earl of Berkeley, born May 24, 1745. 2. James, born in 1747, and died the ſame year. 3, 4, 5. Ladies Louiſa, Elizabeth, and Frances, all born July 28, 1748, and lived to be chriſtened, but died ſoon after. 6. Lady Georgina-Auguſta, born Sept. 18, 1749. 7. Lady Elizabeth, born in December 1750, and, on May 10, 1767, married to the honourable Mr. Craven, brother to lord Craven. 8. George-Cranfield, born Aug. 10, 1753. His lordſhip departed this life on Jan. 9, 1755, and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his ſon

Frederick-Auguſtus, the preſent and fifth earl of Berkeley, and the twenty-firſt in deſcent from Harding the royal Dane. His lordſhip was conſtituted lord lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter, and of the cities of Briſtol and Glouceſter, conſtable of the caſtle of St.

[*] Bill. ſignat. 1 Geo. 2.

St. Briavel, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, July 2, 1766; and, on Aug. 19 following, was choſen high ſteward of the city of Glouceſter; and is colonel of the militia of the county of Glouceſter, and of the cities of Briſtol and Glouceſter.

His lordſhip's TITLES are, Earl of Berkeley, Viſcount Durſley, Baron Berkeley of Berkeley-caſtle, Mowbray, [the name of a family] Seagrave, [the name of a family] and Breaus of Gower [the name of a family] in Glamorganſhire. The creations are already recited.

ARMS. *Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes pattee, ſix above and four below, argent.* But, by intermarriages, his lordſhip has a right of quartering the following coats, *Bloet*, *Brotherton*, *Mowbray*, *Breaus*, *Seagrave*, *Chancombes*, *Longeſpey*, *Albeney*, *Fitz-Allen*, *Blundeville*, *Warren*, *Plantagenet*, *Marſhall*, *Strongbow*, *Murchard*, *Mead*, *Read*, and *Stanhope*. CREST. *On a wreath, a mitre gules, garniſhed Or, charged with the paternal coat.* SUPPORTERS. *Two lions argent, the ſiniſter having a ducal crown, and plain collar and chain, Or.* MOTTO. DIEU AVEC NOUS.

Having traced the deſcent of the manor down to the preſent time, I come now to treat of the

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are ſeven very conſiderable tithings in this pariſh.

1. The *Borough*, which has been mentioned at the beginning of this account. Mr. Weſton has a handſome houſe in it, and a good eſtate in the pariſh. Lands in the town of Berkeley, which belonged to the chantry of St. Andrew, whereof Thomas Cheſter was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 5*l.* were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram, 5 Jac. and four acres in Short Grove, belonging to the ſame chantry, were granted, the ſame year, to Edward Newport and John Crompton.

Lands in Berkeley and Beenham did belong to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and John Morley, in exchange for lands in Montgomery, 23 Eliz. There are two conſtables belonging to the borough.

2. *Ham*, in which are included *Ham*, *Clapton*, *Bevington*, *Whitley-park*, *Peddington*, and *Newark*. Thomas Berkeley held the manor of Ham 45 E. 2. Thomas de Berkeley was ſeized of the manor of Ham 6 R. 2. and Catherine his wife was ſeized of two meſſuages, eight acres of arable, two acres of meadow, one acre of wood, and a yearly rent of 7*s.* in Ham, for St. Andrew's chantry in Berkeley, 7 R. 2. The earl of Berkeley now receives from the crown, 5*s.* a year for St. Andrew's chantry.

As to other eſtates, beſides the manor, the records ſhew, that John Sergeant was ſeized of lands in Ham, 30, 36, & 47 E. 3. And John Fitz-Nichol (one of the Berkeley family) was ſeized of Wikeſtow in Ham, 49 E. 3. John Kendal was ſeized of Avenſcot, [in Alkington tithing] and of the manors of Peddington, and Wyke [in the tithing of Alkington] in the pariſh of Berkeley, and was attainted of high treaſon, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, and thoſe eſtates were granted to William Treefree, 4 H. 7. to hold at pleaſure. The ſame were granted to John Pate and John Dingle during pleaſure, 2 H. 8. and afterwards to John Dingle, and the heirs of his body, paying a brace of greyhounds, whenever the king ſhould come within two miles of that place, 10 H. 8. He died 33 H. 8. and John Dingle, his ſon, had livery of them the ſame year. Thomas Hickes, eſq; has a handſome houſe at Peddington, and a good eſtate in this tithing. Ham has a diſtinct tithingman.

3. *Hinton*, *i. e.* the old town, from *hen*, in the Britiſh language, which ſignifies old. This tithing includes *Sanager*, lying along the river; antiently written *Seven-hangar*, perhaps a corruption of *Severn-hen-gaer*, *i. e.* the old wall of the Severn, or ſea-wall. Sanager gave name to an antient family, whoſe property it was, and who reſided there; a deſcendant of that name and family is ſtill living, but the eſtate, by a late purchaſe, is now lord Berkeley's. Part of *Halmore* lies alſo in this tithing. Hinton has a diſtinct tithingman.

4. *Alkington*, including *Swanley*, *Woodford*, *Rugbag*, *Micklewood-chaſe*, *Wike*, and *Newport*; which laſt lies in the road between Glouceſter and Briſtol, and has in it two or three inns of good accommodation. The name of this tithing was antiently written Almintune, as may be ſeen in the *Domeſday* account of the pariſh of Berkeley. Maurice de Berkeley held this manor 9 E. 1. Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury was ſeized of the manor of Alkintone 7 E. 2. Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Alkintone, and granted one quarter of beans, and three ells and a half of woollen cloth yearly, to Ady Tilly, for his life, 17 E. 2. Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Alkinton 6 R. 2. and ever ſince that time, it has deſcended with the barony of Berkeley.

Beſide the manor, the records ſhew that John Sergeant, (mentioned under Ham) was ſeized of lands in Alkinton, 30, 36, & [y] 46 E. 3. Margaret, the widow of Nicholas Stanſhaw, held Wike, 14 H. 6. Thomas de Berkeley had a grant of a fair in Newport, 22 E. 3. There was a chantry in St. Maurice's chapel, at Newport, founded by Thomas lord Berkeley, 17 E. 3. of which John Baker was the laſt incumbent; who, according to Mr. Willis, had a penſion, after the diſſolution, of 6*l.* a year. A meſſuage in Swanley, late belonging to the above chantry, was granted to

[y] I have followed ſir Robert Atkyns in the date of this record; but I apprehend it ſhould be 47 E. 3. as it ſtands in Ham, and occurs afterwards in the account of Stone.

Robert

Robert earl of Leiceſter, 23 Eliz. There is a proper tithingman to this diviſion.

5. *Stone.* This place is inſerted in alphabetical order, among the pariſhes.

6. *Hamfallow*, in which are *Wanſwell*, *Wanniſwell*, or *Wanſel*; part of *Halmore*; and *Hamfallow*. Wanſwell was probably ſo called from the Britiſh word *gwaun*, a meadow. Thorp of Wanſwell held his lands to guard a tower in Berkeley-caſtle, called Thorp's-tower, which was built in the reign of king Edward the Third. Thomas Thorp died ſeized of the manor of Wanſwell, 17 H. 8. Thomas his ſon had livery thereof 29 H. 8. and Nicholas Thorp had livery of it 1 Eliz. William Butler died ſeized of this manor without iſſue, 10 Eliz. whereby it deſcended to Anne, his ſiſter and heir. Here is a tithingman.

7. *Bradſtone.* Thomas de Bradſtone, (a perſon of eminence, ſee p. 87) was ſeized of the manor of Bradſtone 34 E. 3. which deſcended to his ſon Thomas, who held this manor 48 E. 3. Richard Seimour was probably a truſtee of the Bradſtones, for he was ſeized of the manor of Bradſtone 2 H. 4. but Ela, widow of Thomas Bradſtone, was ſeized thereof, 11 H. 4. Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Bradſtone, were ſeized of the manor of Bradſtone 12 H. 6. and ſir Edward Ingleſthorp (or Ingoldſthorp) was ſeized thereof, and of Arlingham, Stinchcombe, and Horton, belonging to the Bradſtones, 35 H. 6. There was formerly a chantry at Bradſtone, the lands belonging to which were granted to Lewis Williams, by king Edward the Sixth. Bradſtone has a tithingman.

Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, held the manor of Veelham, near Berkeley, 17 E. 4. and Robert Grinder, eſq; was ſeized of Stubmarſh-park, in the hundred of Berkeley, 22 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 170*l.* a year; of which the earl of Berkeley is patron, and Mr. Auguſtus-Thomas Hupſman incumbent.

The rectories of Berkeley and Hinton, which belonged to St. Auſtin's abbey, at Briſtol, were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, together with the advowſon of the vicarages, 34 H. 8. But, in virtue of an act of parliament, they were given, by that body, to the late George lord Berkeley, in exchange for the rectory of St. Michael's, in Sutton Bennington, in Nottinghamſhire. The vicar is intituled to a mortuary of 10*s.* from the executor of every perſon of this pariſh dying worth 40*l.*

Maurice de Berkeley founded an hoſpital at Longbridge, in the tithing of Ham, (p. 272) where was a chapel dedicated to the holy Trinity; yearly tenths 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d. ob.* But the eſtate, with which it was endowed, is now part of the impropriation.

There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Andrew, founded by the lady of Thomas lord Berkeley; and another chantry, dedicated to our Lady, to which Thomas, ſecond lord Berkeley, gave lands in Hamme, 17 E. 3. for an anniverſary for his father, for his wife, and himſelf, after his deceaſe. *Collins's Peerage*, v. 1. p. 451.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handſome, conſiſting of the nave and two ailes, with a large chancel. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a chapel and vault, belonging to the earl of Berkeley; and on the north ſide is the veſtry room. The tower, with ſix bells in it, is newly built, and ſtands diſtinctly from the church, at the other end of the church-yard, where probably the old church ſtood.

There was antiently a nunnery in this place, of which the particulars are given in the account of the manor.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the body of the church, incloſed with iron rails, is a very antient raiſed tomb, with the figures, in alabaſter, of a man in armour, at full length, and a woman by his ſide, deſigned for Thomas lord Berkeley, and his lady. His lordſhip died in 1361. At that time the family had no particular burying place here; but three generations afterwards, James lord Berkeley built the chapel and vault on the ſouth ſide of the chancel.

Under an arch in the wall, between the ſaid chapel and the chancel, upon a raiſed tomb of white marble, (ornamented on the ſide, with figures in compartments, of the virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Chriſtopher, and other figures of ſoldiers, and eccleſiaſticks, ſome of them bearing ſcutcheons of the Berkeley arms upon their breaſts) is the effigy, in white marble, of James the fifth lord Berkeley, lying along in full proportion, with his coat armour upon his breaſt, who died in 1463, and was buried in this chapel. And at his left hand is the figure of a youth, deſigned for Thomas his grandſon, bearing alſo the family arms upon his breaſt, and a label of three points, to ſhew that he was the eldeſt ſon.

At the eaſt end, upon a raiſed tomb, are the figures, in alabaſter, of lord Henry Berkeley and his lady; his feet reſting againſt a mitre, the family creſt, and over their heads are the Berkeley arms, with twelve quarterings, and this inſcription in capital letters:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SIR HENRY BERKELEY KNIGHT, LORD BERKELEY, MOWBRAY, SEAGRAVE, AND BRUCE. LORD LIEVTENANT OF THE COVNTY OF GLOVC. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 26 DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1613, BEING THE DAY THAT HE ACCOMPLISHED THE AGE OF FOWERSCORE YEARES. HE FIRST MARIED, KATHERINE, SISTER TO THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLKE, BY WHOM HE HAD YSSVE, THOMAS, MARY, AND FRANCES, THOMAS BEINGE A KNIGHT OF THE BATHE, MARIED ELIZABETH, ONELY DAVGHTER AND HEIRE VNTO SIR GEORGE CAREY KNIGHT LORD HVNSDON. MARY THE ELDEST DAVGHTER WAS MARIED VNTO SIR IOHN ZOVCHE KNIGHT: AND FRANCES THE SECOND DAVGHTER, WAS MARIED VNTO SIR GEORGE SHIRLEY BARONET.

He

HE SECONDLY MARIED IANE THE WIDOWE OF SIR OGER TOWNSEND KNIGHT, YET LIVINGE, BY WHOM HE AD NO ISSVE.

Againſt the ſouth wall, in a ſcutcheon, baron nd femme, 1. Berkeley. 2. *Topaz, fretty ruby, canton ermine*, for Noel, and under, upon a black marble table, this inſcription:

H. S. E.

CAROLUS Comes de Berkeley, Vice Comes Durſley,
Baro BERKELEY de Berkeley Caſt. Mowbray, Seagrave,
Et Bruce, E Nobiliſſimo ordine Balnei Eques.
Vir, ad genus quod ſpectat, & Proavos, uſquequaq; Nobilis,
Et longo, ſi quis alius, Procerum ſtemmate Editus;
Munijs etiam tam illuſtri ſtirpe dignis Inſignitus.
Siquidem, à Gulielm: III°. ad ordines fœderati Belgij
Ablegatus & Plenipotentiarius Extraordinarius.
Rebus, non Britanniæ tantum, ſed totius ferè Europæ
(Tunc temporis preſertim arduis) per annos V. incubuit.
Quàm felici Diligentiâ, Fide quàm intemeratâ
Ex illo diſcas, Lector, quod, Superſtite Patre
In magnatum ordinem adſciſci meruerit.
uit à Sanctioribus conſilijs & Regi Guliel: & Annæ Reginæ,
E proregibus Hiberniæ Secundus,
Comitatuum Civitatumq; Gloceſt: & Briſt: Locum-tenens.
Surriæ & Gloceſt: Cuſtos Rot: urbis Gloceſt: magnus
Seneſcallus, Arcis Sancti de Briavell Caſtellanus,
Gardianus Foreſtæ de Dean.
Deniq; ad Turcarum primùm, deinde ad Roman: Imperatorem
Cum Legatus Extraordinarius deſignatus Eſſet,
Quo minus has etiam ornaret provincias,
Obſtitit adverſa Corporis valetudo.
Sed reſtat ad huc, præ quo ſordeſcunt cætera,
Honos verus, ſtabilis, & vel morti cedere neſcius,
Quòd veritatem Evangelicam ſeriò amplexus;
Erga Deum pius, Erga pauperes munificus,
Adverſùs omnes Æquus & Benevolus,
In Chriſto jam placidè obdormivit,
Cum eodem olim regnaturus unà.
Natus VIII°. April: MDCXLIX, denatus
XXIV°. Septem: MDCCX, Ætat: Suæ LXII.

Againſt the ſouth wall, is this memorial, in apital letters.

TO THE PERPETVAL MEMORY OF THE MOST VERTVOVS ND PRVDENT LADY ELIZABETH LADY BERKELEY THE IDDOWE OF S^r. THOMAS BERKELEY KNIGHT, SONNE ND HEIRE OF HENRY LORD BERKELEY: GEORGE LORD ERKELEY HER ONELY SONNE, HATH IN THIS CHAPPLE OF IS ANCESTORS IN A DVTIFVLL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ER PIOVS LIFE AND DEATH, CONSECRATED THIS IN-CRIPTION FOR A MEMORIALL OF HER VERTVE: WHO EAFT THIS LIFE AT HER HOVSE AT CRANFORD IN THE OVNTY OF MIDDLESEX, THE 23^d DAY OF APRIL ANNO OMINI 1635.
WHERE, ACCORDINGE TO THE DIRECTION OF HER WILL, HEE LIETH BVRIED.

In the chancel are ſeveral memorials for the Veſtons, deſcended from a knightly family, of Veſton-hall in Shropſhire, with their arms, *An agle diſplay'd*, the blazon not expreſt. —— for he Hoptons of Berkeley and Cam, with their rms, *Gules, a lion rampant between nine croſſes roſlets fitchy, Or.*——for Richard Saffyn, M. A. icar of Berkeley, who died in 1690, with his rms, *three eſtoils iſſuing out of as many creſcents.* ——for Mr. Henry Head, vicar of Berkeley, and ne of the prebendaries of Briſtol, who died in 728, with his arms, field ſuppoſed, *Azure, a hevron ermine, between three unicorns heads caboſh'd.* ——for the Nelmes's of Breadſtone, with their rms, *three elm trees.*

In the body of the church, upon a braſs, fixt n a grey marble flat ſtone, is the figure of a man n a looſe robe, holding a heart upon his breaſt, inſcribed with mcy, and round the edge of the ſtone, in antient characters:

✣ Hic jacet corpus Willielmi Frēme . . . . . cujus anime propicietur deus, et animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum parentum et . . . . . ſuorum Amen. Contende intrare per anguſtam portam.

Againſt the wall of the ſouth aile of the church, a memorial for Thomas Hickes, of Peddington, who died in 1746, with his arms, *Gules, a chevron wavy, between three fleurs-de-lis, Or.*

Upon flat ſtones in the church, are memorials for ſeveral perſons of the name of Jaye, who came from Darking in Surry, but deſcended from an antient family of that name in Hampſhire. The bearings on the ſcutcheons are, *Three leopards heads crown'd with a ducal coronet.* The blazon not expreſſed.

Firſt fruits, £.	32	14	8	Synodals, £.	0	3	0
Tenths, —	3	5	6	Pentecoſtals,	0	2	6
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. John Atwood, of Berkeley, gave a meadow called Longbridge, lying in Ham, to the poor of the borough, worth 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Mr. Thomas Machin, of this pariſh, in 1630, gave a ground near Parkham-meadow, of the yearly rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* to the poor.

Mr. John Mallet, of this pariſh, in 1639, gave a ground near Prior's-wood, of the yearly value of 5*l.* 10*s.* to the poor.

The bridewell-houſe, and the town-houſe, of the yearly value together of 7*l.* 10*s.* were given to the poor by an unknown benefactor, and have been enjoy'd time immemorial.

The tithing-barn of Ham is charged with the annual payment of 7*s.* to the poor.

Mr. Thomas Bayley, of this pariſh, charged a ground in Halmer, called Stunings, with the payment of 15*s.* a year to the poor.

Richard Everett, of this pariſh, gave the intereſt of 10*l.* for ever, to the poor houſe-keepers of Ham.

Samuel Thurner, M. B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxon, in 1696, gave lands in Thornbury and Rockhampton, let together at 16*l.* 5*s.* a year, for teaching twenty-ſix boys of Berkeley town to read, write, &c.

John Smith, M. A. of Magdalen College, Oxon, in 1717, gave a ſum of money, which, with 40*l.* given by the right honourable the counteſs dowager of Berkeley, was laid out in lands in this pariſh, worth 10*l.* 10*s.* a year, for teaching twelve boys to read and write.

Thomas Hopton, eſq; in 1718, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* a year to the miniſter of this pariſh, for a ſermon on Good Friday, and another on November 5; and 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to the poor in bread, charged on his eſtate at Littleton upon Severn.

Mrs. Bridget Vick, in 1724, gave a ground in Hinton, called the Tining, of 3*l.* a year, to be diſtributed in bread to the poor.

Thomas Pearce, in 1728, charged his eſtate in Wick with the payment of 12*s.* a year, to be given, at Chriſtmas, to ſix poor men of Alkington tithing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beaven, in 1728, gave 120*l.* which her executor laid out in lands, and, purſuant to her will, charged an eſtate called the Acktrees, near Berkeley heath, with the payment of 3*l.* a year to the miniſter, for reading prayers, and 3*l.* a year to be given to the poor in bread.

Sir Robert Atkyns mentions the following donations, which I have otherwiſe no account of: Thomas Baldwin gave 6*l.* a year, to be diſtributed to ſix poor widows at Eaſter.—Mary Hort gave a tenement to the poor.—Mr. Boucher gave another to the ſame uſe.——The borough of Berkeley has purchaſed a ground called Prieſt's-Croft, lying in Ham, for the benefit of the poor.

Borough of Berkeley.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 22	0	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	33	12	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	14	8	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	11	2	0

Ham and Hamfallow.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 506	0	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	55	17	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	478	9	8
	——— at 3*s.* (Ham)	1770, —	232	6	9
	——— (Hamfallow)	———	122	14	9

Alkington.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 152	8	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	28	10	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	213	9	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* -	1770, —	158	9	6

Bradſtone.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 34	4	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	8	12	0
	Land-tax — -	1694, —	41	2	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	30	18	0

Stone. See *Stone* as a pariſh.

Hinton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 107	12	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	16	2	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	106	12	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	79	19	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 500 houſes in this pariſh, and about 2500 inhabitants, whereof 140 were freeholders; yearly births 67, burials 58. And I underſtand the tithing of Stone is not included in theſe particulars, except as to births and burials. But certainly ſir Robert's eſtimate was too high; for in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there appear to be entered in the pariſh regiſter 473 baptiſms, and 399 burials; and from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, 531 baptiſms, and 502 burials. By which it appears that the inhabitants have increaſed during the laſt ſeventy years, and are now about 1854 in number, which is nearly in the proportion of 35 to 1 of the annual burials.

BEVERSTONE.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Berkeley, in a healthy country, upon the Cotſwold hills, ſcarce two miles north-weſtward from Tetbury, five from Minchinhampton, and twenty ſouthward from Glouceſter. The land is chiefly arable, with ſome good paſturage, but no meadow ground.

Leland ſays *there is a quarre of good ſtone at Beverſtane, unde nomen, ex conjectura*; but ſir Robert Atkyns goes ſtill further, in pronouncing that *it was antiently called Bureſtan, from the blue ſtones found in this place.* The name, in *Domeſday-book*, is written *Beureſtan*; and tho' the termination, in the Saxon language, ſignifies ſtone, yet the whole word, taken together, is ſo difficult and abſtruſe, that I confeſs myſelf totally ignorant of its original and ſignification.

There are conſiderable remains of an antient caſtle in this place, ſaid to have been originally built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy; but by whom is not certainly known. Godwin earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, having offended the king by refuſing to puniſh the chief actors of a diſorder which happened in Canterbury, without their being firſt brought to trial; the king called an aſſembly of all the nobility at Glouceſter, that the matter might be debated; but Godwin and his ſons, inſtead of appearing there, raiſed a great force, and took up their quarters at Beverſtan; and ſome accounts expreſſly ſay, that they ſeized the caſtle, which ſhews it to be of older ſtanding than the Norman conqueſt. Maurice lord Berkeley repaired and fortified this caſtle in the reign of king Henry the Third, and Thomas lord Berkeley afterwards greatly beautified and enlarged it, by the ſpoils and ranſom of priſoners which he took at the battle of Poictiers, in the reign of king Edward the Third. It was built ſquare, moated on all ſides, and had a tower at every corner; but a great part of the caſtle having been deſtroyed by fire, there is only one of the towers now remaining. The dining room was where a part of the farm-houſe now ſtands, as appears by the remains of a magnificent window, adjoining to the eaſtern part of the caſtle, and the noble fire-place yet remaining.

It was garriſoned by the king's forces in the great civil war, and attacked by colonel Maſſey, with three hundred foot and fourſcore horſe, without ſucceſs; but afterwards, the governor, captain

aptain Oglethorpe, being taken priſoner, and rried to Glouceſter, by the parliament's party, olonel Maſſey learnt from him where the caſtle ight be attacked with the greateſt advantage; nd advancing with a body of horſe and foot before , ſummoned it to ſurrender. The lieutenant, ho had the command, immediately complyed, ho', it was thought, he might have held it with aſe. The garriſon, leaving their arms, ammuition, and baggage, had liberty to retire where ey pleaſed. Of ſo great ſimplicity was the king's fficer, as to aſk where was the next deſtination f the parliament's forces, expreſſing his fears, if e garriſon ſhould go to Malmeſbury, of their eing taken a ſecond time; and going there, it appened to them as they apprehended, the next ay after their arrival.

This place had antiently a market and fair, as ppears by the ſubſequent account of the manor, ut they have been long ſince diſuſed.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was antiently parcel of the manor f Berkeley, and belonged to the nunnery there: And, at the time of the general ſurvey, there were en hides in Beureſtan belonging to Berkeley. *See Berkeley.*

King Henry the Second gave the manor of Beverſtan to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family, who ſettled it on Robert his econd ſon, in marriage with Alice, the daughter nd heireſs of Robert de Gant, and of Alice, the aughter of William Paganell; which Robert de Gant was ſon of Gilbert de Gant, who came into England with William the conqueror, and had arried Alice, the daughter of Hugh de Montfort. His wife being thus deſcended, Robert de Berkeley btained, by that marriage, the great lordſhip of Were, in com. Somerſet, whence he took the name f Robert de Were. He founded the hoſpital f St. Mark at Billeſwike, near Briſtol, and left iſſue a ſon named [z]Maurice, and a daughter [a]Eva, edded to Thomas de Harpetre.

Which Maurice aſſumed the name of de Gant rom his mother, on account of her great inheritnce. In 17 John, taking part with the rebellious barons, his lands were ſeized, and given o Philip de Albini, whereupon he addreſſed himelf to the king, to make his peace. And 11 H. 3. having fortified his caſtle of Beverſtan without licence, he went again to the king to excuſe himſelf for ſo doing, and obtained a confirmation thereof. Having no iſſue, he gave to the king his ordſhips of Weſton, Beverſtan, and Albricton, nd died 14 H. 3. The bulk of his inheritance ame to the iſſue of Eva, his ſiſter, whoſe ſon obert, ſome time after, aſſumed the ſurname of ournay, and, 15 H. 3. had livery of the manor of aulet, and other lands in Somerſetſhire, and of all is lands in [b]Glouceſterſhire, excepting Beverſtan, Weſton, Radewic, Oure, and Albricton; which however, he not long after obtained of the king.

Which Robert Gournay, ſon and heir of the ſaid Eva de Berkeley, whoſe barony conſiſted of no leſs than twenty-two knights-fees, died ſeized of Beverſtan 53 H. 3. and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon Anſelm, whoſe ſon John Gournay dying ſeized of it 19 E. 1. left his only daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to John ap Adam, who both joined in a fine, and ſettled this manor, and the advowſon of the church, and the manors of King's-Weſton, and Pirton in Churchdown, on the joint heirs of their bodies, the remainder on the heirs of Elizabeth, 25 E. 1. Which John and Elizabeth purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Beverſtan, and a weekly market on Monday, and a fair to begin on the [c]eve of the aſſumption of our Lady, and to continue for three days.

Thomas ap Adam, ſon of John, ſold this manor and caſtle, and the manor of Over, to Thomas lord Berkeley 4 E. 3. who died ſeized thereof 35 E. 3. and Catherine his widow died alſo ſeized of it 9 R. 2.

Sir John La Warr, in right of Elizabeth his wife, widow of Thomas de Berkeley, was ſeized thereof 22 R. 2.

Sir John Berkeley was poſſeſſed of this manor, and of Beverſton-caſtle, and of the advowſon of the church, 6 H. 6. and Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton, was alſo ſeized of the caſtle and manor 38 H. 6. Sir William Berkeley died ſeized of the manor 5 E. 6. and the next year livery was granted to ſir John Berkeley his ſon, who died ſeized of it 20 Eliz. and the ſame year livery was granted to ſir John Berkeley, his ſon and heir, who alienated this manor to ſir John Pointz; but it ſoon went out of that name, for ſir John ſold this manor, and that of Hill, to Henry Fleetwood, eſq; who was lord of them in the year 1608.

In a few years afterwards, this manor was purchaſed by ſir Michael Hicks, from whom it deſcended to his heir ſir Henry Hicks, whoſe ſon Michael Hicks, eſq; died ſeized thereof in the year 1764; and Michael Hicks, an infant ſon of Howe Hicks, of Witcombe, in this county, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms and pedigree are inſerted under *Witcombe*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 240*l.* a year. The abbey of Glouceſter was formerly patron; but the preſentation is now in the crown, and Mr. Selwyn is the preſent incumbent. The chapel of Kingſcot is annexed to this church.

One hundred and eight acres of arable in Beverſtone, thirty-two in Kingſcot, and thirty-five acres of incloſure, in both pariſhes, belong to the glebe.

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[z] [a] Rot. fin. 17 Johan. [b] Rot. fin. 16 H. 3. m. 3. [c] Dugd. Bar.

The

The church is ſmall, dedicated to St. Mary, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a croſs aile on the north, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a ſtrong tower, with pinnacles, at the weſt end.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the wall, in the chancel, is the following inſcription.

A° 1604. Ætat. 69. Epicedium Katherinæ Pury.

Quæ defuncta jacet ſaxo tumulata ſub illo
Bis Cathara, haud ficto nomine, dicta fuit.
Nomen utrumque ſonat mundam, puram, piamq;
Et vere, nomen quod referebat, erat.
Nam puram puro degebat pectore vitam;
Pura fuit mundo, nunc mage pura Deo.

There are memorials for Richard Hall, rector of this pariſh, who died June 30, 1638; for another Richard Hall, rector, who died in 1684; and for Andrew Needham, alſo rector of Beverſtone, who died in 1710.

Firſt fruits, £.	30	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	3	0	0	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	8
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	80	1	0
Poll-tax —— — 1694, —	18	0	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	86	16	0
The ſame, at 3s. — 1770, —	64	4	0

At the beginning of this century there were 34 houſes and about 164 inhabitants, whereof three were freeholders, in this pariſh; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* But upon examination, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, ending with 1768, there were entered in the pariſh regiſter 57 baptiſms, and 44 burials; and the exact number of inhabitants is 144, which is nearly in the proportion of 33 to 1 of the annual burials: Whence one may be induced to think the place unhealthy, notwithſtanding it lies in an open part of the country; but I am informed that it is really otherwiſe, and that the late dilapidation of cottages hath driven many of the younger people out of the pariſh, to which alone the decreaſe of inhabitants ought to be attributed.

****

BIBURY.

THIS is a pariſh of conſiderable extent, in the cotſwold part of the country, ſix miles ſouth from Northleach, ſeven north-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, and nineteen eaſtward from Gloucester. The tithing of Winſon is in the hundred of Bradley, but all the reſt of the pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwelſbarrow.

The name of this place, antiently written *Becheberie*, and *Begeberie*, ſeems to have been given it on account of the ſituation of the village upon the river; for bece or beke ſignifies a ſtream or river, and beme a flat piece of ground. The latter part of the name, if referred to the place where the church ſtands, agrees well enough with the ſituation; but ſome of the houſes ſtand on the ſide of an eminence. Here the river Coln riſes in ſo copious a manner as to drive a mill at a ſmall diſtance from the head of the ſpring.

The turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to Oxford leads through this place, and where it croſſed the river, the water was broad and deep, and being near the ſpring, ſo remarkably cold, as frequently to injure cattle, which, heated with travelling, paſſed through it; wherefore a bridge was erected by ſubſcription a few years ago, to obviate thoſe inconveniencies.

This place gave name to the hundred of Becheberie, now ſwallowed up in that of Britwelſbarrow. The pariſh hath lately been incloſed, and great part of thoſe lands which lay in downs are now converted to tillage.

Eſtcourt Creſwell, eſq; hath a large eſtate and a good houſe here, of which his generoſity hath furniſhed the annexed beautiful copper-plate.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the *Domeſday* account of the lands belonging to the church of Worceſter, it is expreſſed after the following manner:

'The ſame church held Becheberie in Becheberie 'hundred. There are twenty-one hides. In de- 'mean are four plow-tillages, and nineteen villeins 'and two bordars with eleven plow-tillages. 'There are three radcheniſters having four hides 'and four plow-tillages, and a prieſt having three 'hides, and, with his, four plow-tillages. There 'are eleven *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and two mills of 17s. '[rent,] and ten acres of meadow. Durand holds 'three hides and one yard-land in Berneſleis of 'the biſhop, as a manor dependent on this manor; 'and Eudo holds ſeven yard-lands there for a 'manor.

'In theſe are five plow-tillages in demean, and 'twelve villeins with ſix plow-tillages. There 'are twelve *ſervi*. The whole manor, in the time 'of king Edward, was worth, and now alſo is 'worth 18*l.*

'The ſame church holds Aicote, and Ailric 'holds it of her. It lies in Begeberie. There is 'one hide. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'two villeins and four bordars with two plow- 'tillages. There are two *ſervi*, and eight acres of 'meadow, and a mill of 64*d.* It was worth 20s. 'now 30s. *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

The latter is ſuppoſed to be the manor afterwards given to the priory of Oſney. But the biſhop of Worceſter was ſeized of a manor called the manor of Bibury, with court-leet and free warren, 15 E. 1. which privileges were allowed to him in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him the ſame year. In a MS. taxation of the temporalties of the ſee of Worceſter, in the time of Edward the Firſt, which I found in the Cotton library, [*Tiberius*, C. F. 76.] are the following particulars

BIBURY.

T. Bonner delin. et Sculp.
1771.

To Escourt Cresswell Esq.r Member of Parliament for Cirencester in the County of Gloucester.

This Plate is Inscribed by his most Obliged humble Servant J. Rudder.

Publish'd as the Act directs July 1.st 1780. by T. Bonner.
Barrington Park, Sandiwell Park, Berkeley Castle, Highmans Court, New Mills, Randcomb Park, and This Print price 1s Shill. and 6 pence the Set or 3 Shil. each Single Printed for and sold by T. Bonner N.o 36 Maiden Lane Covent Garden London and by the Auth.r at M.r Fleys College Green Gloucester.

articulars: *Item apud Bibur' de reditu aſſiſ.* 4*l. et caruc. terræ, et valet caruc.* 30*s. et* 1 *columbarium uod valet* 7*s. et* 1 *molendinum aquaticum quod valet marc. dim. et de placitis et perquiſitis* 30*s. Summa* 2*l.* 4*s.* A ſurvey having been made of this manor, 6 H. 8. it was then valued at 10*l.* 14*s.* a year.

The ſee of Worceſter continued in poſſeſſion of his manor 'till it was alienated therefrom, 3 E. 6. when it was granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, which the reaſon that one part of Bibury is now, for diſtinction ſake, called Bibury Northumberland.

It appears, by the evidences belonging to this ſtate, that John Harrington was ſoon after poſſeſſed of this manor, which he alienated to ſir William Sherrington, who ſold it, by virtue of the king's licence, dated June 23, 6 E. 6. to William earl of Pembroke, *in perpetuum*. The earl procures a licence from the crown, dated nine days after the former, and alienates it to Hugh Weſtwood. But, after the attainder of the duke of Northumberland, different people coming into favour, and the queen reverſing many things done by king Edward, this manor was granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mariæ. However, William Weſtwood, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608.

Sir Thomas Sackville bought Bibury of Hugh Weſtwood, (who was probably ſon of the above mentioned William) and built the manſion-houſe, according to the date over the porch, in the year 1623. He married Barbara, daughter of ſir John Hungerford, of Down Amney, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, John and Richard, and two daughters. John Sackville ſucceeded his father, but dying unmarried, this eſtate came to his brother Richard, who had two ſons, John and Henry. John ſucceeded his father, but having no iſſue, left his eſtate to Henry. Which Henry left iſſue, by his firſt and ſecond marriage, two daughters coheireſſes, Elizabeth and Catherine, the latter of whom died unmarried; but Elizabeth, the elder, was wedded to Edmond Warneford, eſq; by whom ſhe had an only child Anne Warneford, married to Thomas Eſtcourt Creſſwell, of Pinkney in the county of Wilts, eſq; and by him had iſſue only one ſon, Eſtcourt Creſſwell, eſq; who, in the year 1768, was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Cirenceſter, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Bibury. His arms may be ſeen at the foot of the plate of this ſeat.

The other manor of Bibury, with the rectory and advowſon, formerly belonged to the priory of Oſney, wherefore it was called Bibury Oſney, and was granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 H. 8.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Bibury*, which contains 59 families, and 307 inhabitants, and is divided into two tithings, *Bibury Oſney*, and *Bibury Northumberland*, as already obſerved.

2. *Ablington*, containing 22 families and 91 inhabitants. The reverend Mr. Charles Coxwell has a ſeat and a good eſtate here. He is deſcended from an antient family formerly reſiding in Cirenceſter, who having large poſſeſſions in the town, occaſioned a certain ſtreet to be called by their family name. His arms are, *Argent, a bend wavy between ſix cocks gules.*

Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife purchaſed a moiety of the manor of Ablington, 9 Joh. John de Willington had a charter of free-warren in Ablington and other manors, 3 E. 2. and died ſeized hereof 12 E. 3. Sir Ralph de Willington died ſeized of this manor 22 E. 3. and livery thereof was granted to his ſon Henry the next year; whoſe ſon ſir John de Willington had ſeizin of it 2 R. 2. He had a ſon Ralph, whoſe wife Joan ſurvived him, and was afterwards married to Thomas Weſt, whom alſo ſhe ſurvived, and held the manor of Ablington 6 H. 4. The laſt Ralph Willington had two ſons, Ralph and John, who died without iſſue, and a daughter Joan, married to John Wrath, by whom ſhe had a ſon John Wrath, who dying, without iſſue, ſeized of this manor, 13 H. 4. left his two ſiſters coheireſſes, of whom, Elizabeth was married to ſir William Poulton, and Iſabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the ſixth part of the manor of Ablington, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille; the remainder to John, the ſon of ſir William, in taille general; the remainder to the right heirs of Iſabel, widow of William Beaumont. They dying without iſſue, the eſtate came to Iſabel Beaumont, who had iſſue John and Iſabel. John died without iſſue, whereby his ſiſter became ſeized, who dying unmarried 2 H. 6. the eſtate deſcended to her next kinſman and heir ſir Thomas Beaumont, who died ſeized 29 H. 6. and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir William Beaumont, in ſome records ſtiled William Beaumont, eſq; who died 32 H. 6. and was ſucceeded by Philip Beaumont his brother, who died 13 E. 4.

Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, and John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Richard biſhop of Durham and divers great perſons, among whom was ſir Giles d'Aubeny, 16 H. 7. Giles lord d'Aubeny died ſeized thereof 6 H. 8. and livery of it was granted the ſame year to Henry lord d'Aubeny his ſon. This manor was afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, and, after his attainder, it was granted to James Baſſet, 4 Mariæ, and again confirmed to Arthur Baſſet, 7 Eliz. The ſucceſſion to this manor is the ſame with Frampton Cotterell, Sainthurſt, Weſtonbirt, and Poulton in Awre.

Lands in this place, which had been formerly given for finding lamps in the church of Bibury, were granted to ſir William Rider, 7 Jac.

3. *Arlington*, which conſiſts of 55 families and 255 inhabitants. This manor is expreſſly

mentioned in *Domeſday-book*, which gives the following particulars:

'Chenvichelle, one of king Edward's thanes, 'held Alvredintune. There were five hides, and 'four plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins 'and one bordar with ſix plow-tillages, and ſixteen '*ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and two mills of 20*s*. [rent.] 'A wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. 'Of theſe two manors [*i.e.* Cedeorde and Alvredin-'tune] the ſteward paid what he pleaſed in the 'time of king Edward. They now pay 40*l*. of 'white money, of which 20 in ora. Earl Roger 'held them. *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, held Alurington 1 E. 2. Alice, widow of John de Pembrige, held it 7 E. 3. in which year Roger Norman levied a fine, and ſettled this manor on himſelf for life, the remainder on Roger his ſon in taille. Roger Norman had a charter of free-warren in Alurington 19 E. 3. and died ſeized thereof 23 E. 3. leaving Giles his couſin and heir, who was ſeized of Alurington, near Cirenceſter, 36 E. 3. but William Clareſhull was ſeized of this manor the following year; Edward earl of Stafford held it 4 H. 4. and Richard de Beauchamp and Iſabel his wife were ſeized hereof 2 H. 5. The manor afterwards belonged to the priory of Oſney, and was granted to John Barrington, 1 E. 6. purſuant to the will of king H. 8.

4. *Winſon*, where are 24 families and 127 inhabitants. This tithing lies in Bradley hundred, about three miles from the church, and has a chapel of eaſe dedicated to St. Michael, with a yard conſecrated for ſepulture in the year 1738. Mr. Creſſwell is patron. The manor belongs to Dr. Doiley. Mr. Howſe has a good eſtate here.

Note. Aldeſworth, Barnſley, and Winſon appear at the court-leet of the lord of the manor of Bibury. The other lords hold courts-baron.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, worth about 400*l*. a year. John Pagan, biſhop of Worceſter, appropriated the tithes of Bibury to the monaſtery of [d] Oſney, near Oxford, in the year 1130, which monaſtery hath preſented to this church. Mr. Creſſwell is patron and impropriator. The reverend Mr. Somerville, nephew of the late lord Somerville, is the preſent incumbent. He bears the ſame arms with his lordſhip, *viz. Azure, three mullets Or, accompanied with ſeven croſſes croſlets fitchy ſable, three in chief, one in feſs, two in flank, and the laſt in baſe.*

The vicarage-houſe, which is a very good one, was built by Dr. Vannam, the vicar, great grandfather to the preſent incumbent, about the beginning of this century.

At the incloſing of the common fields, about the year 1769, the pariſh was exonerated from tithe, and the impropriator and miniſter had lands allotted to them in lieu thereof.

This church is a peculiar, with juriſdiction over thoſe of Aldeſworth, Barnſley, and the chapel of Winſon. What the rights of this peculiar were, had been a ſubject of diſpute ever ſince the foundation of the ſee of Glouceſter, but it was agreed, between Dr. Benſon, late biſhop of Glouceſter, and Mrs. Warneford, then lady of the manor, to lay all evidence relating to it before the dean of the arches, and to enter into reciprocal engagements to abide by his award; which award was made Mar. 26, 1741. But the agreement became void at the death of that prelate; and the matters in controverſy, reſpecting the peculiar, are in the ſame ſtate as before. The lord of the manor doth not allow, to the biſhop of the dioceſe, a right of viſitation; he appoints his own official and chancellor, who hath the *probat.* of wills, and the grant of licences for marriage, to thoſe within the limits of the peculiar.

Peculiars took their riſe from the conſtitutions of Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the 11th century, who exempted all the pariſh prieſts of thoſe places where he was the lord or patron, in any dioceſe, from the juriſdiction of the biſhop.

The church is large and handſome, conſiſting of a nave and two ailes, with a tower at the weſt end, in which are ſix muſical bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The chancel belongs to the impropriator.

There was a coloſſal figure of St. Chriſtopher painted againſt the wall of this church, in purſuance of an opinion that prevailed in the ages of ignorance and ſuperſtition, that whoſoever had ſeen the image of that ſaint, ſhould not die of ſudden or accidental death; whence, ſays the author of the French Hiſtorical Dictionary, 'he is 'repreſented of a prodigious ſize, carrying the 'infant Jeſus upon his ſhoulders, and placed at 'the gates of cathedrals, and at the entrance of 'churches, that every body may ſee him the more 'eaſily.' Accordingly this figure was oppoſite to the entrance at the ſouth door of the church; but it hath lately been covered with white-waſh, and nothing remains to be ſeen but the two following lines, incorrectly written in antient characters, under the figure.

Xp̄ofori ſc̄ı ſpeciem quicunque tuetur,
Illo nanque die nullo langore gravetur.

Which may be thus engliſhed:

Saint Chriſtopher's fair figure who ſhall view,
Faintneſs nor feebleneſs that day ſhall rue.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north aile, againſt the pillar behind the pulpit, is this inſcription:

[d] This monaſtery was firſt founded at Oxford, for ſecular canons, by Robert d'Oily, but tranſlated to Oſney in the year 1129, and the canons then became regulars of the order of St. Auguſtine. It was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and was valued at the diſſolution, at 775*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. yearly. Upon the erection of the biſhoprick of Oxford, by king H. 8. the ſee was placed at Oſney, but ſoon after, in 1546, it was removed to Christ Church.

SACRÆ MEMORIÆ VIRI VERE REVERENDI BENJAMINI WYNNINGTON, ART. MAG. HVIVS ECCLESIÆ VICARIJ, QVI VITAM HANC MORTALEM IN ÆTERNAM COMMVTAVIT KAL. 28, 1673.

Proh Dolor! invictæ Mortis jacet ille Trivmphvs,
Qvi vivvs nullo victvs ab hoste fvit.
Ecce Minister erat Christi perdoctvs, amatvs,
Ecclesiæ veræ Gloria, Fama, Decvs.
Vt Dixit Vixit,
Et Moriendo Vivit.
Nec non officio fama decvsq; svo.

Mr. Wynnington was a very laborious minister, of whom it is said, that after he had preached an hour by the glass, he would turn it, assuring the congregation, that he meant to continue in his sermon *only one hour longer*. And it is added, that during the second hour of the sermon, Mr. Sackville, then lord of the manor, usually retired from church to smoak his pipe, but always returned in time to receive the benediction.

There is an elegant pyramidal monument of Syena marble, against the north wall of the chancel, with these arms in a lozenge, *Party per fess embattled, argent and sable, six crosses patee counterchanged*, for Warneford. On an escutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th *Or*, 2d and 3d *gules, over all a bend vaire*, for Sackville. A small white marble table bears the following inscription:

Near this place lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Warneford, relict of Edmond Warneford, esq; She was eldest daughter of Henry Sackeville, esq; late of this place. She departed this life the 15th of May, 1756, to the inexpressible grief of her family and acquaintance, aged 67. She was a person of distinguished piety and virtue, and most exemplary in her life and conversation.

Ps. xxxiv. v. 19. *Great are the troubles of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of all.*

Opposite to the above, there is a small but elegant monument, of the same kind of marble, with the arms of Sackville, and this inscription:

Near this place lieth interred the body of Katherine Sackville, youngest daughter of Henry Sackville, esq; late of this place, who departed this life Sept. 13, 1760, aged 68. She was a person of a truly religious and good life, which was distinguished by a constant performance of the offices of friendship, piety, and charity.

Against a pillar in the church are two small marble monuments, whereon are the arms of Coxwell, and the following inscriptions:

Underneath lieth the body of John Coxwell, esq; late of Ablington in this parish, who died greatly lamented, Aug. 13, 1754, aged 56 years. He left behind him a widow (who caused this to be erected) and eleven children. He was a loving husband, a tender father, a kind master, and a bountiful friend to the poor. *Prov.* x. 7. *The memory of the just is blessed.*

Near this place lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Coxwell, relict of John Coxwell, esq; of Ablington. She died March 15, 1767, aged 54. Her conscientious and exemplary discharge of all social and religious duties, made her no less deservedly esteemed in her life time, than regretted at her death, by all her relations and acquaintance.

In the body of the church is a memorial, upon a flat stone, for Thomas Baker, A.M. late vicar of this parish, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, who died Nov. 8, 1755. His arms, *Azure, a fess Or, charged with three roquefoils gules, between as many swans heads erazed in the second, gorged with ducal coronets of the first.*

Upon flat stones, in the chancel, are the following memorials:

John Vannam, D. D. vicar of Bibury, died July the 13th, 1721, aged 84.

Eliz^a. Hickes, daughter of Dr. Vannam, and wife of Rob^t. Hickes, esq; of Comb in y^e county of Glouceſter, died July y^e 30th, 1720, aged 44.

George Vannam, M. A. Rector of Buscot, Berks, died Nov. y^e 27th, 1716, aged 37.

Benefactions.

There is a charitable institution here, called Jesus Almshouse, founded by Hugh Westwood, for a master and three brethren. The master receives eighteen-pence a week, and the brethren sixteen-pence each; and they have besides a load of wood yearly, and a coat, with a plate of silver, whereon are engraven the arms and initial letters of the name of the founder. There are governors appointed to this charity, of which the present lord of the manor, the minister, and church-wardens are of the number.

John Smyther, of Arlington, gave 10*l.* the interest of which to be bestowed upon four poor widows of this parish.—The first mention of the distribution of this charity is in the year 1682.

Mr. William Forder, of Amney Crucis, by his will dated Mar. 30, 35 C. 2. gave 5*l.* to the parish church of Bibury, to remain as a stock for ever.

— Tawny, (probably of this parish) in 1685, bequeathed, after the expiration of one life, 50*l.* as a stock for the use of the poor.

Mrs. Katherine Sackville, by her will, left 100*l.* for the use of the poor; the interest of it to be distributed annually, at the discretion of the minister and church-wardens.

Bibury.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	48	12	0
Poll-tax —— —	1694, —	23	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	46	4	0
The same, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	34	13	0

Ablington.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	48	11	10
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	9	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	34	1	0
The same, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	25	10	9

Arlington.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	48	11	10
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	15	3	0
Land-tax — -	1694, —	41	5	5
The same, at 3*s.*	1770, —	30	12	6

Winson.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	39	1	2
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	6	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	20	17	6
The same, at 3*s.* -	1770, —	23	11	8

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houses and about 500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 17, burials 13.

But

But it appears by the parish register, that in a series of ten years, from 1714 to 1723 inclusive, there were 145 baptisms and 110 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, 194 baptisms and 156 burials; and there are, at present, 160 families and 780 inhabitants. So that population hath very much encreased in this century; and the number of living inhabitants is, to the average of annual burials, exactly as 50 to 1, which shews the place to be very healthy.

BICKNOR (ENGLISH,)

LIES in the hundred of St. Briavel, in the Forest division of the county, three miles distant north from Colford, five eastward from Monmouth, and twenty-two westward from Gloucester.

It is situated upon the bank of the river Wye, whence it was called *Bicanofre*, from Bec, a river, and Oppe, which signifies upon. It is distinguished, as above, from another parish on the opposite side of the same river, called *Welch Bicknor*, because all on the other side was formerly reputed to be in Wales.

This village, like most others in the forest of Dean, produceth coal and iron ore. It consists of rich meadow and pasture ground, with very little arable. A small rill, called *Eastpitch-brook*, rises in the parish, and empties itself into the Wye.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor, soon after the Conquest, was held by William the son of Norman, for in *Domesday-book* it is thus expreſt:

'The same William [*i. e.* son of Norman] holds 'Bicanofre in Westberie hundred. Morganan 'held it in the time of king Edward. There is 'half a hide, and in demean half a plow-tillage, 'with six bordars. It was worth 5*s.* and is now 'worth 10*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

One of the bailiwicks of the forest was denominated from this place, and William Aminell held it 8 and 20 H. 3.

William de Musgros was seized of the manor of Bicknor 15 E. 1. and Cicely de Musgros held the same, as appears by the records, in the 15th and 29th years of the same reign.

Richard Talbot, of Goderick-castle in Herefordshire, in right of Elizabeth his wife, one of the sisters and heirs of John Comin of Badenaugh, of the royal blood of Scotland, was seized of the manor and advowson of Bicknor, and levied a fine thereof to the use of himself in taille, 12 E. 3.

This manor, soon after, came into the family of Ferrers, of whom, John lord Ferrers de Chartley, in right of Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Fulk le Strange, and daughter of Ralph de Stafford, was seized of it, and died 41 E. 3. Which Elizabeth was afterwards married to Reginald lord Cobham, and died seized of this manor 49 E. 3. Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley, son of sir John, succeeded his father in this estate, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Edward lord Spencer, died seized of Bicknor English, 1 H. 5. leaving Edmond lord Ferrers of Chartley their son and heir, who died seized of Tainton and of this manor, with the office of woodwardship in the forest of Dean, 14 H. 6. William lord Ferrers, son of Edmond, had livery of the manor presently after his father's death, and dying 28 H. 6. left an only daughter Anne, married to Walter d'Evereux, esq; who afterwards, in her right, became lord Ferrers of Chartley. Elizabeth the widow of William lord Ferrers levied a fine of the manor of Bicknor, to Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, and to many other great men, 32 H. 6. By this account it appears, that the manor of Bicknor continued in the name of Ferrers about one hundred and twenty years.

The manor soon after came to William Wallein, or Walwyn, proprietor of Abbenhall, who died seized thereof 11 E. 4.

Sir John Luterell had livery of the manor of Bicknor 1 Eliz. and the earl of Clanricard was seized of it in the year 1608. It afterwards came to Benedict Hall, of Highmeadow, esq; from whom it descended to lord viscount Gage, the present lord of the manor. For his lordship's arms, &c. see *Newland*.

Alexander Carent was seized of lands in Bicknor 5 E. 3. and John his son and heir held the same 6 R. 2.

Edward Tomkyns Machen, esq; has a good house and estate in this parish. He is descended of an antient family which has long resided in this county. Thomas Machen, his ancestor, was thrice mayor of the city of Gloucester, who died in 1614, and lies buried in the body of Gloucester cathedral, as mentioned p. 177.

The family of the Wyrrals, which has been seated here several generations past, is of great antiquity. Matthew Wyrral was high sheriff of this county in 1259. John Wyrral, a descendant from him, died 33 E. 3. and left William Wyrral his son and successor, who died also 38 E. 3. John Wyrral, son of William, had a wife of the name of Maud, and died in the reign of Richard the Second; and John Wyrral, son of the last John, died in the reign of Henry the Sixth, leaving Jenkyn Wyrral his son, who married Margaret, daughter of —— Machen, of St. Briavel's. He died 7 E. 4. and was buried in the church-yard of Newland, concerning whose epitaph there have been very frequent mistakes. John Wyrral, son of Jenkyn, married the daughter of —— Price, by whom he had a son William, who wedded Anne, daughter and heiress of John Ashurst. John Wyrral, son of William, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Robert Motton, and had a son William, whose son William Wyrral married

Maud

Maud, daughter of Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, and died in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. George Wyrral, ſon of the laſt William, married Bridget, daughter of George Wintour, of Churcham, and William his ſon married Catherine, daughter of Michael Chadwell, of Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire. George Wyrral, ſon of William, married Mary, only daughter of Dennis Compton, and had a ſon William, who married Anne Kyrle. Jephtha Wyrral, ſon of William, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Pury, of Tainton, and George his ſon poſſeſſed a good houſe and eſtate in the pariſh of Bicknor, at the beginning of this century. The arms of this family are, *Gules, a chevron Or, between three croſſes croſlets argent, in chief a lion paſſant of the third.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the foreſt deanery, worth about 130*l.* a year. Mr. Jones is patron; Mr. Meredith the preſent incumbent.

The church is dedicated to the virgin Mary. It is a large one, with two ſide ailes, a low embattled tower at the weſt end, and a ſmall chapel on each ſide of the chancel, one belonging to the family of Machen, the other to that of Wyrral, where they bury.

Firſt Fruits, £.	13	6	8	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, — --	1	6	8	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	4
Procurations, -	0	9	8				

Benefactions.

There are ſix or ſeven acres of land, and two acres of wood given to the uſe of the poor; who have alſo 5*s.* given them in bread annually, on Chriſtmas-day.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	87	12	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	28	7	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	146	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* — 1770, —	107	8	9

At the beginning of this century there were 60 houſes and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 19 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 10. *Atkyns.* But the people are now encreaſed to near 400.

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BISLEY.

THIS large pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, to which it gives name. The church is about three miles eaſt from Stroud, nine weſtward from Cirenceſter, four north from Minchin-hampton, and ten ſouthward from Glouceſter.

Biſley has a weekly market on Thurſdays, now little frequented, for the town is moſt unfavourably ſituated for a market, being of very difficult acceſs, by reaſon of the deep bottoms which environ it every way; but it has two yearly fairs, for cattle, &c. which are conſiderable, *viz.* one upon St. George's day, the other upon All-ſaints day, granted by king James the Second.

There are two ſmall brooks which run through the pariſh into Stroud river. The greater part of the pariſh is high ground, conſiſting moſtly of arable and woodland, with extenſive waſtes, on which are ſeveral populous villages, inhabited chiefly by poor people employ'd in the clothing manufacture. But it is probable that it was formerly much more woody than at preſent, and that its name is compounded of *bois*, a wood, and leaz, a paſture. Leaving this etymology to ſtand or fall as reaſon and better judgments may determine, I proceed to give a ſhort deſcription of ſuch places in this pariſh as more particularly deſerve notice.

In the woodland part, on the northern border, lies a ſmall ſequeſtered glyn or valley, called *Timbercomb-bottom*, noted for its ſingular ſituation, being intirely ſeparated from the reſt of the world by thick ſurrounding woods, which make it not eaſily acceſſible, nor is it to be ſeen 'till you enter into it. It is an eſtate belonging to Mr. Smart.

Chalford-bottom is a deep and narrow valley, about a mile in length, lying partly in Minchinhampton, but the greater part, being on the north ſide of the river which runs to Stroud, is in this pariſh. On the curious traveller's firſt approach, it preſents at once a very ſtriking and reſpectable appearance, conſiſting of a great number of well-built houſes, equal to a little town, lying very contiguous, but not joined together. Theſe are intermixt with rows of tenters, along the ſide of the hill, on which the cloth is ſtretched in the proceſs of making. This variety of landſcape is uncommonly pleaſing, and ſo great and ſurpriſing is the acclivity where ſome of the buildings ſtand, that in different approaches to the ſame houſe, you aſcend to the loweſt ſtory, and deſcend to the higheſt. In this bottom are eight fulling-mills, and here, and in the villages above the hill, called the *Linches*, within the pariſh, great numbers of people, employed in the different branches of the woollen manufacture, reſide. But the trade has lately been very much on the decline.

Chalford is likewiſe noted for the petrifying quality of a remarkably clear ſpring of water, iſſuing, by ſeveral apertures, out of the north ſide of the hill next to Minchin-hampton. Its effects are ſeen on various ſubſtances lying in its courſe, ſuch as moſs, and ſmall pieces of wood; but they are particularly obſervable on the axis and other parts of a mill-wheel, on which the water is continually dropping, ſo that in the courſe of a year, it forms incruſtations nearly half an inch thick, not much unlike pieces of manna. Falling into cavities, it forms *ſtalactites*, and large petrified maſſes in various uncommon ſhapes, pieces of which are occaſionally taken out and reſerved as curioſities.

The inhabitants of Chalford and its vicinities are eſtimated at near two thouſand, who are above two miles diſtant from the pariſh church; where-

fore a neat chapel was erected there some years ago, for their accommodation, in which they had sermons on sundays, and the officiating minister was supported by subscription. But for a year or two past, the contributions have failed, either from the lessened abilities of the inhabitants, thro' the decline of trade, or from some other cause, and there has been no regular service since.

Sir Robert Atkyns asserts, but I know not upon what authority, that the first clothing-mill in these parts was erected in *Todgmore*, or *Todesmore-bottom*, in this parish; and that the famous Roger Bacon, commonly called friar Bacon, (an eminent mathematician and philosopher for the age he lived in, and thence reputed a conjurer by the vulgar) was born there; and that he was educated at St. Mary's chapel in Chalford, now St. Mary's mill. This is a house belonging to Mr. Thomas-Fry Clark, in which is a room said to have been friar Bacon's study. But Dr. Cave and other biographers make Ilchester in Somersetshire to be the place of that great man's nativity. He died in 1284.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is thus expressed:

'Earl Hugh holds Biselege in Biseleie hundred, 'and Robert holds it of him. There are eight 'hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and 'twenty villeins, and twenty-eight bordars with 'twenty plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and 'four *ancillæ*. There are two priests, and eight 'radcheniſters having ten plow-tillages, and 'twenty-three other men paying [a rent of] 44*s.* 'and two sextaries of honey. There are five mills 'of 16*s.* value, and a wood of 20*s.* and eleven 'burgages in Gloucester yielding 66*d.* It was 'worth 24*l.* and is now worth 20*l.* *D. B.* p. 73.

It appears that this manor was afterwards in the crown 'till the time of king Edward the First, when it came, by marriage, to the Mortimers, a great and noble family, descended from Roger de Mortimer, who was general to William duke of Normandy, and, twelve years before the conquest of England, obtained a glorious victory for him against Odo, brother to the French king.

Ralph de Mortimer (probably the son of Roger) was one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in his expedition against England, and afterwards subdued and took prisoner Edrick earl of Shrewsbury, (who, in the marches of Wales, stood out against the Conqueror,) and was rewarded with his vast estate.

His son and heir Hugh was a great enemy to king Henry the Second, and incited Roger earl of Hereford to fortify his castle of Gloucester, and other his strong holds, as he had his own, against the king; but the earl of Hereford returning to his duty, Mortimer's three castles were at the same time besieged, and he forced to yield. His other turbulent actions shew him to have been of a proud and haughty spirit. He died 31 H. 2.

Roger his son and heir, who performed considerable exploits, especially against the Welsh, had for his second wife, Isabel, sister and heir to Hugh de Ferrers, upon whose death, 6 Joh. Roger gave 300 marks, and a horse for the great saddle, whereupon he had livery of the lordships of Leachlade and Lagebery in Gloucestershire, part of the inheritance of his said wife, who founded a nunnery at Leachlade, and was buried there. This Roger died 17 Joh.

Hugh Mortimer, his son by his first wife, succeeded him, who being firm to the king's interest against his rebellious barons, attended the king with all his armed power at Cirencester, according to summons, the year before his father's death, 16 Joh. and was well rewarded by that king. He married Annora, the daughter of William de Braose, by whom he had lands in Cherleton and Chiriton, and died without issue 11 H. 3.

Ralph Mortimer, half brother to Hugh, and son of the last Roger by his second wife, succeeded, and paying 100*l.* for relief, had livery of all his lands in Gloucestershire and elsewhere, excepting Leachlade. He was a great warrior, and built several castles upon his lands next Wales, and was so much in favour with the Welch, that prince Llewellin gave him his daughter Gladuse Duy in marriage, with large possessions. He died 30 H. 3.

Roger, his son and heir, had livery of all his lands (his mother's jointure excepted) upon paying 2000 marks, 31 H. 3. For some time he suffered greatly in his estate, by firmly adhering to king Henry the Third, against his rebellious barons; and was afterwards the chief occasion of their total defeat at the battle of Evesham, which victory was much owing to the forces raised by him, after he had been the sole occasion of delivering prince Edward, taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes. At this battle of Evesham, he commanded the third part of the prince's army, as the prince himself and the duke of Gloucester did the other two; whereby, assaulting the rebels on each side, they gained a glorious victory, recovering the captive king; for all which faithful services, this great earl was well rewarded. He married Maud, daughter and coheir of William de Braose, and, after other considerable services, died 10 E. 1.

Edmond, son of the last Roger, with other barons of the marches, encountered and slew in battle, Leoline prince of Wales, 10 E. 1. He married Margaret, a Spanish lady, kinswoman to queen Elianor, with whom he had great estates bestowed on him, among which was the manor of Bisley, and two parts of the advowson of the church, whereof he died seized 31 E. 1.

Roger Mortimer was son and heir of Edmond, upon whose departing without leave from the king's army in Scotland, 34 E. 1. the sheriffs of Gloucestershire, &c. were commanded to seize his lands, but they were restored the next year. In 18 E. 2. he was imprisoned for his rebellious practices, and his lands given to the Spencers; but escaping

scaped into France, and returned and dethroned ing Edward the Second, and obtains not his wn only, but much of the Spencers eſtate, among hich were the caſtle and manor of Hawley, with he chaſes of Malvern and Corſe, in the counties f Worceſter and Glouceſter. He had a grant of ne meſſuage, 10 librats of land, and rents in Biſley, hich lately belonged to Hugh le Diſpencer, 1 E. 3. nd obtained for Jeffery his third ſon, the manors f Leachlade and Sodington; but his wicked ractices and inſolent pride brought him to the allows, 4 E. 3.

Edmond his eldeſt ſon (not earl of March) mar- ed Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew lord adleſmere, and died the year after his father, E. 3. leaving Roger his ſon, then three years of ge, heir to the remains of his eſtate, who obtained reverſal of his grandfather's ſentence, 26 E. 3. nd ſo recovered the title of earl of March, and e whole eſtate; moſt of which had been given William de Montacute earl of Saliſbury. lizabeth Badleſmere, afterwards married to enry Spencer, dying 33 E. 3. he had livery of her nds, (being her heir) and died himſelf, ſeized of yſelege and Winſton, 34 E. 3.

Edmond Mortimer earl of March, &c. was his n and heir, by Philippa, daughter to William rl of Montacute. He married Philippa, daugh- to Lionel duke of Clarence, (whence the Mor- ners had juſt title afterwards to the crown.) He d great ſervices, eſpecially in Ireland, where he s deputy, and where he died 5 R. 2. This lmond was alſo heir, by his wife, to the third rt of the earldom of Glouceſter; for his wife s the daughter of Elizabeth, heireſs to William Burgh, who was heir to John de Burgh earl of ſter, who had married the third ſiſter and coheir Gilbert de Clare.

Roger Mortimer was his ſon and heir, born E. 3. one of whoſe godfathers was Thomas rton abbat of Glouceſter. He was made lieu- ant of Ireland 5 R. 2. and was declared, in liament, heir apparent to the crown, in the th year of that reign. He married Elianor, ghter to Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and ce to king Richard the Second; and was ſlain Ireland 22 R. 2. dying ſeized of the manor of ley, and of two parts of the church.

Edmond was his ſon and heir, then ſix years of , and the laſt earl of March of this family. was taken priſoner by Owen Glendourdwy nce of Wales, and afterwards married his ghter. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter Edmond earl of Stafford; but he died without 3 H. 6. ſeized of the manors of Biſley, Barnſ- Leachlade, Miſerden, Charleton, Winſton, mpsfield, and Over-Siddington.

Richard duke of York was ſon and heir of e, who was ſiſter and heir of Edmond Morti- the laſt earl of March, and ſucceeded him in manor of Biſley, and in the reſt of his great es. He was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, mpting to recover his right to the crown of England. And the manor and hundred of Biſley were granted to his widow, Cicely dutcheſs of York, for her life, 38 H. 6. which was confirmed to her 1 E. 4. and ſhe died 10 H. 7. By this account it appears, that the manor of Biſley had continued in the name of the Mortimers 180 years, and then, by deſcent from their heir female, was united to the crown.

Edward the Fourth, king of England, was ſon and heir of Richard duke of York, whereby the manor of Biſley came to the crown.

Richard the Third grants the manors of Biſley, Tunly, and Swageſwick to ſir William Nottingham, all which were held of the honour of Hereford.

The manor of Biſley ſoon after reverted to the crown, and, with the advowſon of the vicarage, was granted to ſir Miles Mildmay, 3 E. 6.

The manor was again in the crown in the year 1608, and was granted, by king James the Firſt, to the marquis of Rockingham, who granted it over to Thomas Maſter, D. D. and maſter of the Temple; whoſe heir ſold it to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, from whom it was purchaſed by Thomas Stephens, eſq; whoſe ſon John Stephens, of Upper Lypiat, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Per chevron, azure and argent, two falcons diſplay'd Or.*

Peter Corbete was ſeized of two parts of the hundred of Biſelegh; Theobald de Verdune held a fourth part, and Richard de Biſelegh held the other fourth part, 15 E. 1. The hundred of Biſley was granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. who was afterwards attainted of treaſon, and ſir Miles Mildmay became proprietor of it; and then it was granted to Robert Davis, 2 Eliz. and was again conveyed to Thomas Perry, in the ninth year of the ſame reign. It became afterwards the property of ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, and is one of the ſeven hundreds now in diſpute between the earl of Bathurſt and Mr. Chamberlayne. *See Cirenceſter.*

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Eſſex and Hereford, purchaſed lands in Biſley of John de Walerond, the ſon of John, 39 H. 3.

William Mansfield (perhaps the ſame with William Manſell, mentioned in the records relating to Lypiat) held one vineyard, ſixteen acres of land, [or ſix acres of land, as ſir Robert Atkyns, whom I have followed in this particular, has it in another place, p. 32.] and three acres of wood in Biſley, 18 E. 2.—From this record that learned hiſtorian hath undertaken to prove the improbability of there having ever been any vineyards in Glouceſterſhire, otherwiſe than apple-orchards. But I have already given my ſentiments on this matter, which the reader may ſee in the note p. 25, where that gentleman's argument is quoted at large.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are nine tithings in this pariſh, *viz.*

1. *Biſley,*

1. *Bisley*, of which already, with two constables.

2. *Avenage*, where is nothing remarkable.

3. *Bidfield.* Owen de Roderick was seized of Bidfield in the reign of king Edward the Third, but being attainted for rebellion, Bidfield was granted to Mary Herney, widow of William Herney, 47 E. 3. This manor afterwards belonged to Thomas Butler and Maud his wife; but upon their surrender, it was granted to John Baker for life, 5 E. 4. and was again granted to Thomas Gilbert, for his life, in the twelfth year, and again to Edward Pye, for his life, in the sixteenth year of that reign. Bidfield in Bisley, and many other estates, were granted to Thomas Hennage and the lord Willoughby, in consideration of lands in other places, 2 E. 6. Sir Anthony Grey had livery of this manor 4 Eliz. and Bidfield-farm, in the tenure of sir Anthony Kingstone, was granted to Arthur lord Grey 9 Eliz. Bidfield now belongs to John Stephens, of Upper Lypiat, esq;

4. *Bussage.*

5. *Chalford.* Thomas Mull and William Mull were seized of Chalford 2 E. 4.

6. *Ockeridge.* George Rawleigh, esq; died seized of lands in Okerinch and Avenash 37 H. 8. and Simon Raleigh, his son, had livery thereof the same year. Lands in Okerinch in Bisleigh, which had belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget 36 H. 8.

7. *Steanbridge*, of which there is nothing observable.

8. *Troham*, or *Trougham*, generally called *Druffham*. This place is mentioned in *Domesday-book*, where it is said,

'The same earl [Hugh] held there [*i. e.* in 'Biselege] one hide at Troham. Levenod held it 'of king Edward, and could go where he pleased. 'This land was taxed. There were four bordars 'with one plow-tillage, and four acres of meadow. 'It was worth 20*s.* The same earl held half a 'hide there, which Roger de Laci challenged to 'belong to Egesuurde, as the county witnesseth. 'It is worth 10*s.* and paid tax.' *Dom. B.* p. 73.

William Compton died seized of the manor of Trougham 38 H. 8. livery of which was granted to Walter Compton, his son, the same year. Mr. Smart has a good house and estate in this tithing, which hath been long enjoyed by his ancestors; and Mr. Turner has also a good house and estate here.

This place is remarkable for quarries of good tile, from which the vale country is supply'd at five shillings a thousand, or twenty-five shillings the waggon-load. Should the navigation to Stroud take place, it is probable this article may be of considerable consequence.

9. *Tunley* and *Daneway*. These places consist chiefly of woodland, with some tillage and pasture ground, in deep hollows, and little glyns of difficult access. It has been supposed that the Danes harboured themselves in the latter of these places, when this country was so terribly infested with them; and so it became distinguished with their name, from its being a chief place of their resort. John Clifford held one messuage and one plow-tillage in Daneway 20 R. 2. Mr. Hancock has a good old house, and a good estate at Daneway. His ancestors, from about the reign of queen Elizabeth, have carefully transmitted to him the fashionable houshold furniture of their times, and an intire suit of man's apparel, not the worse for wear, which he prudently preserves as real curiosities, and many people resort to see them.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 150*l.* a year, of which the lord Chancellor is patron, and Mr. Phillips the present incumbent.

The tithes of this parish, and of Stroud (for the parish of Stroud was formerly annexed to this church) were divided into three portions, whereof two were appropriated to two prebends of Westbury-college in this county; the other, which was the first in order, was appropriated to the prebend of the college of Stoke, near Clare in Suffolk. The rectory of these three prebends, as also a wood called Hawkley-wood, in Bisley, which also belonged to the prebend of Stoke, were granted to Lawrence Baskervil and William Blake, scriveners, 3 Jac. These tithes are vested in the earl of Coventry, and are worth about 400*l.* a year.

The tithe of all tithe-corn and hay belonging to the impropriation, and all the tithes of lambs and wool, and oblations, offerings, and all privy tithes were appointed to the vicar, by an antient endowment made by Reginald bishop of Worcester, in the year 1360; besides which, the full tithes of the glebe-land of the impropriation belong to the vicar.

There was formerly a chantry in this church, the revenue whereof was granted to Walter Compton 2 E. 6. but the chantry-house in Bisley and lands which had belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Westbury, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips, in trust for Anthony Cope and others, 10 Jac.

The church is large and lofty, consisting of the nave and two ailes, with a high spire at the west end, and six bells in the tower. The church has lately been new seated in a neat manner, and makes a good appearance. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is said to have been built by one of the Mortimers.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the south aile is the figure in stone of a knight templer, well preserved, reported by tradition to have been the founder of the church.

Near

Near the nave of the church, upon braſs, fixed on a grey marble flat ſtone, is engraved the figure of a woman, and on the right and left below, a repreſentation of ſix ſons and ſix daughters, with this inſcription in old black characters.

Pray for the ſoule of Kateryn Sewell late the Wyf of Thomas Sewell, whiche Kateryn deceſſed the viii day of Ianuary, the yere of o' Lord M v^c xv. on whoſe ſoule Ihu haue mercy amen.

——*This family lived at Ferrie's-Court, near Upper Lypiat.*

Againſt the eaſt wall of the chancel is a monument, with an inſcription for Thomas Freame, of Lypiat, eſq; who died in 1659, and his arms, *viz.* 1. *Azure, a croſs flory gules, between eight ears of ripe wheat, ſtalked and pendent, proper.* 2. *A feſs between three birds.* And oppoſite to it is a handſome monument, and memorial in Latin, for William Freame his ſon, with his effigy, holding a book in his hand. He died in 1696.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel are ſeveral memorials for the Jaynes, of this pariſh, with theſe arms, *viz.* 1. *Gules, a chief vaire, argent and azure, impaling* 2. *On a chevron, between three eagles heads eraſed Or, three trefoils ſable.*

Againſt the ſouth wall, is a marble monument, with the arms of Stephens, as before, and this inſcription:

Underneath this Monument are depoſited the Remains of Thomas Stephens, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, Steward of the Sheriff's Court, and Deputy Town-Clerk of the City of Briſtol, younger ſon of Thomas Stephens of Over Lupiatt, Eſq; who in ſeveral Parliaments ſerved as Knight of the Shire for this County, and was Lord of the Manor. His great Candour and Benevolence juſtly intituled him to the Eſteem of all that knew him, and he was not only an Ornament to his Profeſſion, but alſo to the worthy and antient Family from whence he deſcended. He died greatly lamented the 7th Day of December in the Year 1745, aged 46 Years.

In the nave of the church, a monument for John Mills, gent. who died in 1718, and Eſther his wife who died in 1701, with theſe arms, *Ermine, two ſaltires in pale ſable.*

A memorial for Scholaſtica Sevill, wife of William Sevill of Chalford; with theſe arms, *viz. Argent, upon a bend ſable, three eagles diſplay'd Or.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the nave, very high, is erected a handſome monument of white marble, with the family arms, *Argent, a chevron between three pheons heads ſable*; and upon the table it is thus written:

In the North Iſle of this Church, near the Remains of a much-beloved Wife, Father and Mother, lie thoſe of Thomas Smart, Eſq; of *Grays* in this Pariſh; who having, with Integrity, and the moſt endearing Goodnature and Chearfulneſs, diſcharged the Offices of this Life, exchanged it for Immortality on the 7th of December, in the Year of our Lord 1746, and in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here alſo lie the Bodies of his Sons William and Thomas, the former died in his Infancy, the latter on the 25th of April, 1742, aged 44.

This Monument, with the higheſt Senſe of Affection, Gratitude and Duty, was erected to their Memory, by their ſurviving Son and Brother Richard Smart, Eſq;

The above-mentioned Thomas Smart, Eſq; had Iſſue likewiſe another Son, of the Name of Richard, elder Brother to the ſaid William, Thomas and Richard, who died very young, and lies buried at Duntiſborne Rouſe.

Net fruits, £.	19	10	5	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	1	19	0	Pentecoſtals,	0	2	0
Procurations,	1	0	0				

Benefactions.

There is an eſtate leaſed out by feoffees upon lives, at the rent of 38*l.* a year, clear of all taxes; thus diſpoſed of, 2*l.* is paid to the pariſh clerk, 10*l.* to a ſchool-maſter, for teaching ſixteen boys; the remainder of the income is apply'd to the uſe of the church; and, upon the removal of a life, the fine is applied to the ſame uſe. The donor of this charity is not known.

Mr. John Taylor, in 1732, left an eſtate which lets at 25*l.* a year, of which the ſchool-maſter receives 8*l.* for teaching eight boys, and the remainder is applied to the clothing of them.

Mr. Thomas Butler, clothier, in 1688, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* a year for a ſermon, and for bread to the poor.

Mr. Walter Ridler, clothier, in 1697, gave 300*l.*

Mrs. Jane Ridler, in 1714, gave 300*l.*

Mrs. Mary Ridler, in 1715, gave the intereſt of 100*l.* provided the pariſh ſhould apply the produce of the two foregoing donations to the teaching of children to read.

Mr. Samuel Allen gave a houſe and orchard at King's-Stanley, and a ground at Calfway, let at 4*l.* 6*s.* a year, to clothe five poor widows.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Blackwell-hall factor, in 1723, gave 25*l.*

Charles Coxe, eſq; of Lower Lypiat, in 1729, gave 10*l.*

Thomas Radcliffe, of Glouceſter, eſq; in 1732, gave 9*l.*

The reverend Mr. Richard Butler, vicar of Arlingham, gave 20*s.* a year in bread, and 10*s.* for a ſermon on Eaſter-monday.

Mrs. Mary Baſton gave 80*l.* afterwards laid out in land of the yearly value of 3*l.* 4*s.* for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	170	16	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	87	9	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	201	19	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* -	1770, —	150	11	6

The regiſter of this pariſh commences as early as 1547, 2 E. 6. and has been well kept from that time to the preſent. In particular, it was regularly kept from 1640 to 1660, during the civil war and *interregnum*, by Mr. Britton the miniſter, an uncommon inſtance in thoſe days. The medium of burials for the years 1548 and 1549 was 18 yearly, and of chriſtnings 37, (more than double the burials) which ſhews the pariſh to have been very healthy in thoſe days; and the number of deaths ſhews that it was not very thinly inhabited; as ſuppoſing 1 in 55 to die yearly, which, conſidering the healthineſs of the place, ſeems not an undue proportion, there would be near 1000 inhabitants. At that time, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, they had ſome little of the clothing manufacture in the pariſh.

For ten years, form 1701 to 1710 incluſively, the average of burials is 58, of chriſtnings 85. From 1761 to 1765 incluſively, the medium of

burials is 81, of chriſtnings 127; and during the ſubſequent five years, which are given diſtinct, as the inhabitants were more unhealthy from an epidemic fever prevailing, the burials are 116, the chriſtnings 121, and the medium of burials for the whole ten years is 99, of chriſtnings 124.

Hence it may be obſerved, that the inhabitants have gradually increaſed to the preſent time, and the burials have alſo increaſed more than the baptiſms; which latter circumſtance may be attributed to various cauſes, as the acceſſion of people from other parts, to a growing manufacture, as it has been till within a few years; the poor people's incommodious way of life in cloſe and crouded habitations; but eſpecially the general intemperance of manufacturing people, their wants, neceſſities, and reduced manner of living when paſt their labour, as few of them make any proviſion for ſickneſs or old age; and a hard ſeaſon, with the want of accommodations they formerly enjoyed, carries many of them off.

In the regiſter, many ages are recorded from 70 to 80, ſeveral betwixt 80 and 90, a few above 90, but none of 100 for many years paſt, tho' it is a very healthy air.

There is an Independent meeting-houſe near Chalford, and another belonging to a ſmall ſociety of Baptiſts, in the ſame neighbourhood, at each of which ſome perſons are occaſionally buried; but it is apprehended, not ten yearly at both. In calculating the number of inhabitants in the pariſh, which cannot be exactly aſcertained, theſe muſt be taken into the account: And allowing one in forty-five to die yearly, which is probably near the truth, they are 4905.

BITTON

IS a pariſh of very large extent, in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead. The church is about ſix miles eaſt from the city of Briſtol, ſeven weſt from Bath, and thirty-eight ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the eaſt by a corner of Somerſetſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the brook Swinford; on the weſt by St. George's, on the north by Abſton and Siſton, and on the ſouth by the river Avon, which parts it from Keynſham in Somerſetſhire.

The river Boyd runs through and gives name to the pariſh, which hath been variouſly written in different ages, as *Betune* in *Domeſday-book*, *Button* in other antient records, and latterly *Bitton*, as it ſtands at the head of this account, all which are ſuppoſed to be contractions of, or corrupt modes of writing, *Boyd-town*, *i. e.* the town upon the river Boyd.

Langley and Swineſhead were antiently two diſtinct hundreds, of which the latter has been thought to take its name from the brook Swinford; but I apprehend that to be a miſtake. For ſince in *Domeſday-book* the name is written *Sineſhoved*, and *Suinheve*, which I underſtand to ſignify Sine's or Suin's houſe, from the Saxon *hope* a houſe, (whence our word *hovel*) it is probable that the hundred was denominated from the houſe of one *Sine*, or *Swain*, (for that record is not very accurate in orthography) who, in the Saxon times, might be the chief perſon of the hundred; and reſiding near the place where the road croſſed the water, by parity of reaſoning, the paſſage was alſo called Sine's-ford, or Swinford, after his name, which, in time, was applied to the whole river.

The pariſh, or the greater part of it, lies in that tract of ground formerly called the foreſt of Kingſwood, which was diſafforeſted, according to ſome accounts, in the reign of king Henry the Third. It is beautifully varied with eaſy elevations, and ſome bolder riſing grounds, which form a very agreeable landſcape, as ſeen from ſeveral points of view. The ſoil is rich and fertile, conſiſting chiefly of loam, intermixt with different proportions of ſand, and in ſome parts a little clay. The greater part is meadow and paſture, with ſome arable, both in common field and incloſures.

Great quantities of coal are dug in this pariſh, out of pits which are fifty yards deep, and ſome of them more. Here is alſo plenty of iron-ore, and rich cinders of the ſame metal, for ſmelting of which a furnace hath lately been erected, where they uſe coke inſtead of charcoal. The ſerpentine-ſtone, and many petrifications of the bivalve kind, are not uncommon in the fields and quarries. But upon the ſtricteſt inquiry, I cannot find that the ſoil produceth any rare vegetable. There is, however, a ſpring of purging mineral water near Comb-brook, which paſſing over a bed of iron-ore, carries with it ſome of the finer particles, and depoſits them in its courſe. The water of Gold-well, in the turnpike-road from Bath to Briſtol, is reckoned very fine and pure. There is a pump erected, and a can chained to it, for the uſe of travellers, to drink as they go along.

Several manufactures are carried on here, which deſerve particular notice. The braſs-mills are large works for making utenſils and thin plates of that metal. There are alſo machines for rolling and ſplitting of iron, for grinding of logwood, &c. and a pin-manufacture, though yet in its infancy, furniſhes employment for a conſiderable number of hands.

At Upton in this pariſh, a large ſtone coffin was lately found by people at plow in the field, containing a very perfect ſkeleton; but there were no coins, warlike inſtrument, nor other thing tending to diſcover whoſe bones they were. And human bones have been found ſeveral times, just within the ſurface of the ground, in a meadow called Siddenham, where a ſkirmiſh happened in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

The antiquities of this pariſh conſiſt of old foundations of buildings, found in the tithing of Hanham, and the remains of camps and fortifications

fortifications, which have not without reaſon been attributed to the Romans; for Tacitus informs us, that in the emperor Claudius's time, P. Oſtorius, prætor of Britain, ſubdued the *Iceni* and the *Cangi*, and planted ſeveral garriſons upon or near the *Antona*, generally ſuppoſed to be the Avon, which ſeems to have been the boundary of the country of the *Cangi* in theſe parts. As a confirmation of this opinion, we find their name ſtill remaining in the compoſition of the names of ſeveral places in the north of Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, as Cannington, Cannings, Wincaunton, ſometimes called Cangton, and to mention but one inſtance more, Keynſham or Kaynſham, directly oppoſite to Hanham, on the other ſide of the river.

Theſe remains of antiquity induced the late Doctor Gale, in his Commentary upon Antoninus's *Itinerary*, to ſuppoſe that Hanham is really the place of the Roman ſtation *Abone* therein mentioned, and that it ought to have been placed after the *Trajectus*, whereas it ſtands before it, in the fourteenth *Iter*; for then would the diſtance be ſix computed miles from *Abone* to *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, as ſet down by Antoninus, from the preceding ſtation to that city. Thus, by tranſpoſing the order of the ſtations, the diſtances in the *Itinerary* come near the truth; but preſerving the order, there muſt be ſome miſtake in the diſtances. The late Mr. Haynes of Wick, upon principles ſimilar to the foregoing, fixed upon a ſpot in the pariſh of Abſton for the ſite of the Roman ſtation in queſtion.

Theſe conjectures are ingenious, but not altogether ſatisfactory to thoſe who know that the diſtances in the *Itinerary* are erroneous in other inſtances. In the thirteenth *Iter* it is ſet down, from *Durocornovium*, or Cirenceſter, to *Spinæ*, fifteen miles; whereas, if we are not miſtaken as to the ſituation of thoſe ſtations, which I believe is univerſally allowed, the real diſtance between them is more than double. If therefore there is ſo great a miſtake in our copies of the *Itinerary*, reſpecting the diſtance in the laſt mentioned inſtance, why may not that be the caſe alſo as to *Abone* and the *Trajectus*? and then we ſhall have reaſon to think they are placed in their natural order, as I ſhall endeavour to ſhew when the ſubject is reſumed under Lidney.

Having briefly touched on the antiquities and natural hiſtory of the place, I ſhall juſt mention a particular cuſtom which formerly prevailed, and is not, even now, wholly laid aſide. There are three meadows which are common after the hay and the firſt crop is taken off. The proprietors of three eſtates break thoſe meadows in the following manner: One of them turns into the firſt a white bull, another into the ſecond a black boar, and the remaining proprietor puts a black ſtone-horſe into the third meadow; after which, thoſe who have a right of common drive in their ſtock immediately. What could give riſe to this cuſtom may be matter of ſpeculation; but I conjecture, that the ſame reaſon that obliged the parſon of many pariſhes to keep a bull for the uſe of his pariſhioners, might alſo oblige the abbat of Keynſham, to whom the meadows formerly belonged, to provide a male of each of the beforementioned ſpecies for the uſe of the pariſh where the meadows lie; and the obligation continued in force on the poſſeſſors, after the diſſolution of monaſteries.

Barr's-Court in this pariſh, taken notice of by Mr. Camden and other topographers, as a fine ſeat in the foreſt of Kingſwood, is now moſtly taken down, and the remainder gone much to ruin.

I come now to treat

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Bitton is part of the antient demeſnes of the crown. In *Domeſday-book* it is thus recorded:

'There were thirty-ſix hides at farm in Betune, 'in Suinheve hundred, with its two members 'Wapelei and Wintreborne, in the time of king 'Edward. In demean were five plow-tillages, and 'forty-one villeins and twenty-nine bordars with 'forty-five plow-tillages. There are eighteen '*ſervi*, with one mill.

'In the time of king Edward this manor paid 'a farm of one night, and it does the ſame now.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

The paying a night's farm was finding a night's entertainment for the court in thoſe reigns, agreeable to the explanation of that expreſſion, p. 80.

'Dons [one of the king's thanes] holds Betone 'of the king, and he held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are two hides, one of which 'paid tax, the other belonged to the church. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and five villeins, 'and two bordars with five plow-tillages. There 'are four *ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was 'worth 6*l.* and is now worth 3*l.*' *Dom. B.* p. 80.

There are records of the following dates, which ſhew who were the ſucceſſive proprietors of this manor, *viz.* Adam d'Amavil was ſeized of the manor of Button by the grant of king H. 2. and his ſon Robert d'Amavil died ſeized of it, with a right to markets, 11 H. 3. A ſon of that Robert married Petronella de Vinon, who ſurviving her huſband, was ſeized of this manor 45 H. 3. and married Richard de la Moor, who purchaſed a charter in Button in the 53d year of that reign. Adam d'Amavil, ſon of Petronella, died ſeized of this manor 15 E. 1. and leaving no iſſue, his two ſiſters became his heirs, the one being married to Richard de la Moor, ſon of the former, who, in her right, was ſeized of the manor of Eldeland in Bitton; Amabel, the other ſiſter, was married to David le Blount, the ſon of David, who, in her right, was ſeized of the manor of Button, by the ſurrender of Petronella de Vinon, 15 E. 1. which David and Amabel were alſo ſeized thereof, 21 and 32 E. 1.

David le Blount, their ſon, died ſeized of the manor 17 E. 2. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard,

Richard, who held it in the twentieth year of that reign; and dying without iſſue, the manor of Button was poſſeſſed by his brother Edmond, who married one Agnes, and died ſeized thereof 36 E. 3. Edmond Blount, their elder ſon, and Margaret his wife, held this manor, and one meſſuage and half a yard-land in Button, 4 R. 2. William Blount was ſeized thereof 22 R. 2. and Iſabel his daughter and heireſs held the ſame 4 H. 4. and dying unmarried, the manor came to her next kinſman Robert Blount, who was ſeized of it 9 H. 4. and he and his tenants had a right to heath, wood, and coal in Kingſwood chaſe.

John Blount, ſon of Robert, married one Willona, and died ſeized of Button, Oldland, Weſt-Hanham, Swinford, and Beach 26 H. 6. and Wentlin his widow (perhaps the ſame with Willona) being endowed with Button, died ſeized thereof 32 H. 6. Edmond Blount, eſq; ſon of John, died alſo ſeized of this manor 8 E. 4. as did his ſon Simon, 16 E. 4.

Margaret, the daughter and heireſs of Simon Blount, was married to ſir John Barr, who, in her right, was ſeized of the manors of Button, Oldland, Eaſt-Hannam, Weſt-Hannam, and Upton 22 E. 4. and left Joan, his only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Thomas Newton, who, in her right, became ſeized of the aforeſaid manors, and of Barr's-Court, which took its name from ſir John Barr.

The family of the Newtons is derived from Howel ap Grono, lord of Newton in Rouſe. Cradock ap Howel ap Grono, was ſon of Howel ap Grono. Sir William Cradock, ſon of Cradock ap Howel, married Jane, daughter of ſir Mathew Wogan, and lies buried at Newton. William Cradock, ſon of ſir William, married Catherine, daughter and heireſs of ſir William de la Meer, of Rickſton. John Cradock, ſon of William, married Joan, daughter of ſir John Elider, by whom he had a ſon Robert, who married Margery, daughter of Nicholas Sherborn. John Cradock, ſon of Robert, married Neſt, daughter of ſir Peter Ruſſel, and had a ſon John, who married Margaret, daughter of Howel Meythe, of Caſtle-Ordin, and Fountain-gate. Sir Richard Cradock, ſon of the laſt John, was Chief Juſtice of England: He married Emma, daughter and coheireſs of ſir Thomas Perret, of Iſlington, *and dwelled or was born* (ſays Leland) *at Tre-newith*, [*i.e.* New Town] *in Powiſland, and ſo was called* [Newton] *after that place.*

Sir John Newton, his ſon, married Iſabel, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Chedder. Sir Thomas Newton was brother to ſir John, and ſon of ſir Richard the Chief Juſtice: He married Joan, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Barr, by whom Barr's-Court, and the manor of Bitton, and other manors came into the family of Newton, 22 E. 4. as before related.

Thomas Newton, ſon of ſir Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of ſir Edmond George, of Wraxwell in Somerſetſhire; and had a ſon ſir John Newton, who married Margery, daughter of ſir Anthony Pointz. Sir Henry Newton, ſon of ſir John, married Katherine, daughter of ſir Thomas Paſton, and had a ſon ſir Theodore Newton, who married Penelope, daughter of ſir John Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke in Somerſetſhire. He was lord of the manor of Bitton in the year 1608. His ſon ſir John Newton, baronet, married Grace, daughter of —— Stone, and dying without iſſue, lies buried in the cathedral of Briſtol. He was the laſt of the Newtons of Barr's-Court, and gave this eſtate to ſir John Newton of Lincolnſhire, on whom he entailed the baronetage. Barr's-Court, and a very large eſtate in the parish of Bitton, is now the property of Michael Newton, of Lincolnſhire, eſq.

An eſtate, by the name of the manor of Bitton, was granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, afterwards lord of Berkeley, by king Henry the Second; and various records ſhew that the Berkeley family was afterwards ſeized of ſuch manor. Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeized of the manor of Bitton 15 H. 8. and Thomas lord Berkeley, his brother and heir, had livery granted to him the 16th, and died ſeized thereof 24 H. 8. Thomas his ſon died ſeized of this manor 26 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry lord Berkeley, an infant, who had livery granted to him 3 Mariæ.

The records ſhew that William Pigot held lands in Button 14 H. 3. Sir John Tracy and others were ſeized of lands in Button and Upton 37 E. 3. The abbey of Keynſham held lands and rents in Button, Weſt-Hanham, Upton, and Oldland, which were purchaſed in the name of John Becket and others, in truſt for the abbey, 10 R. 2.

Highfield is now the chief houſe in the parish, and, together with a good eſtate, is the property of Doctor Drummond.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are four tithings in this pariſh, *viz.*

1. *Bitton*, of which already.

2. *Hanham*, a place whoſe name vouches for its antiquity, for *ben*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies antient. The late learned doctor Gale interprets it, either as a contraction of *Avonham, a ham or manſion at Abone*, or elſe conſiders it as a ſmall variation from *Henham, an antient ham or ſtation.* I have taken notice, at the beginning of this account, of what is moſt obſervable in this tithing, wherefore little more need be ſaid of it. But with reſpect to the manor, it ſtands, in *Domeſday-book*, among the lands of Ernulf de Heſding, recorded as follows, *viz.*

'The ſame Hernulf holds Hanun in Sim-
'hovedes hundred, and Humbaldus holds it of
'him. Edric held it. There is half a hide. In
'demean are two plow-tillages, with eight
'borda-

bordars, and four *ſervi*. It is worth, and was worth 40*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

John de Button held Hannam 7 E. 2. and William de la Green held Weſt Hannam of the honour of Glouceſter 4 E. 3. Robert Grinder, eſq; was ſeized of the manor of Hannam, with woods in the foreſt of Kingſwood belonging to the ſaid manor, 22 H. 6. and Joan his widow held the ſame 24 H. 6. William Join and his wife levied a fine of lands in Weſt Hannam, Down Hannam, and Oldland to Andrew Windſor 12 H. 7.

Handclif-wood in Weſt Hannam, which belonged to the abbey of Keynſham, was granted to Thomas Bridges, eſq; 6 E. 6.

The manor of Hannam-Abbats, which belonged to the abbey of Keynſham, was granted to Rowland Hayward 2 Mariæ; but the lands belonging to Hanclif-wood, which were formerly in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid abbey, were granted to John Fernham 19 Eliz.

The manor-houſe in Hannam, called the Grange, belonged to the priory of Farley in Wiltſhire, and was granted to Roger Langsford and Chriſtopher Martin 17 Eliz. This is now the eſtate of Charles Bragge, eſq.

Henry Creſwicke, eſq; has a good houſe and a good eſtate here, called Hanham-Abbats, becauſe it antiently belonged to the abbat of Keynſham. It was formerly the ſeat of the Baſſets. His anceſtors held a court here. His arms are thus blazoned in the laſt heralds viſitation of the county, *viz. Or, a lion rampant within a bordure ſable beſanty.*

Mr. Kedgwin Webley of London, a deſcendant of the Webleys of the Mead, in the pariſh of Biddenham, purchaſed a very handſome, pleaſant ſeat, and a large eſtate in this tithing, formerly belonging to Thomas Trye, eſq; which is now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Frances Parry, widow of David Parry, of Noyadd in the county of Cardigan, eſq; and only child of Mr. Webley.

There were formerly two machines in this tithing, for raiſing water for the uſe of the city of Briſtol, taken notice of in ſome books, but they were removed in the year 1720.

There is a chapel of eaſe at Hanham, cloſe to Mr. Creſwicke's houſe, where divine ſervice is performed every Sunday, and it has a right of ſepulture; but Hanham is not reputed a ſeparate pariſh, as mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns.

3. *Oldland* is another large tithing, diſtinctly mentioned in *Domeſday-book*, after this manner:

'The biſhop of Execeſtre holds Aldelande in Pineſhovedes hundred. Aluui held it. He was one of earl Harold's [free] men, and could go wherever he pleaſed. There are two hides, one of which pays tax, the other does not. In demean are two plow-tillages, and one villein, and ſix bordars with one plow-tillage. There are two *ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was then worth 4*l*. and is now worth 20*s*.' *D. B.* p. 70.

It is probable, that after the death of the biſhop, his manor was in the crown, and that it was granted, with Button, by king Henry the Second, to Adam d'Amavil. It paſſed, by the marriage of one of the coheireſſes of the d'Amavils, to Richard de la More, who died ſeized of Eldeland, which he held by the ſervice of half a knight's fee 20 E. 1. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas de la More, who had 20*l*. a year in land, and was made a knight by king Edward the Firſt. He lived in the court of king Edward the Second, and wrote a hiſtory of the life and death of that king, which is now extant. Stephen de la More held Oldland in Button 2 E. 3. and Walter de la More poſſeſſed the manors of Oldland and Upton, and a hundred acres of Kingſwood foreſt, 14 E. 3. and John de la More, his ſon, was ſeized of the manor of Oldland in the 23d year of the ſame reign.

Cicely, the widow of Nicholas de Berkeley, was ſeized of Oldland, 16 R. 2. Sir John Denroſe held the manor of Oldland, and forty acres of arable and paſture there, within the manor of Button, of Roger Mermion 20 R. 2. and John Denroſe was ſeized of the manor of Oldland, and of a tenement there called Mermions, 7 H. 5. John Cheſbrook and Joan his wife levied a fine of one moiety of the manor of Oldland in Bitton, and of the hundred, to the uſe of Thomas Wikes, 2 H. 6. Thomas Wikes, ſon of Thomas, died ſeized of the manor of Oldland 13 E. 4. which afterwards deſcended to Richard Wikes, who died 5 Mariæ, and livery thereof was granted to his couſin and heir Robert Wikes the ſame year.

Weſton's-court was ſo called after the name of ſome perſons of eminence, who were the proprietors of it. Nicholas de Weſton was heretofore ſeized of it, and John Weſton was alſo ſeized of Weſton's-court in Oldland in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. It is now the eſtate of Mrs. Blake.

There is alſo a chapel of eaſe at Oldland, where they bury. The benefactions to Hanham, Oldland, and Bitton ſtand together at the end of this account.

4. *Upton*, or *Upton-Cheney*. The parſonage of Upton belonged to the prebend of the church of Sarum 10 R. 2.

Beach and *Swinford* are alſo hamlets in this pariſh.

Barr's-court, Hanham, Oldland, Upton-Cheney, and Beach are within the juriſdiction of the honour of Glouceſter.

The manerial rights of this pariſh are in diſpute between ſeveral claimants.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 200*l*. a year. The prebendary of Bitton in Saliſbury cathedral, in right of his prebend, is patron; Mr. Charles Elwes is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to the ſame prebend, and is in leaſe to Thomas-Edwards Freeman, of Batsford, eſq.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is lofty and in good repair, and has a very handſome embattled tower at the weſt end, with Gothick ornaments and pinnacles, and ſix bells in it. There is a large chantry-chapel on the north ſide, adjoining to the church, built by ſir John Barr, which is now the burying-place of the Newton family.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a ſmall monument againſt the north wall of the chancel, with this inſcription:

MEMORIÆ SACRVM IOH: SEYMOR MILITIS COMIT: GLOVCES:
Qui non minus Illuſtris animi dotibus excelluit, quam præ-illuſtri et nobili ortu claruit. Mortem obijt nouembris 17^mo. Anno Epoche Chriſtianæ 1663.

Si moueat virtus Lachrymas, defuncta, Viator,
Siſtas, officij ſic memoratq; tui.
Se pietas fato præbet Crucianda ſuperbo.
At quamuis Jaceat non quaſi vita, tamen
In te certabant Virtus et nobilis ortus
Quis prior: Heu! fato ceſſit utrumq; tuo.
Dum vigeat Phœbi Laurus, dum viuida virtus,
Vives, non norunt hæc monumenta mori.
Tu bene vixiſti, uita an felicior eſles
An obitu, fieri Queſtio jure poteſt.
Sic uixit Patriæ lumen, ſic occidit, eheu!
Fallimur, in Cœlo jam noua ſtella micat.
Vivito ut incluſus vixit modo nobilis Heros,
Certa licet fuerit ut Amica venit.

Age peripatetice Dum intuearis Cineres defuncti mort... en facel... breui fortaſſis tuæ.

On the ſtone are theſe arms: *Gules, two wings conjoined in feſſe Or.*

Againſt the wall of the chapel is a white marble monument, and this inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Sir IOHN NEWTON, Bar^t. thrice Burgeſs of Parliament. A moſt loving Huſband, careful Father, & faithful Friend. Pious, Iuſt, Prudent, Charitable, Valiant, & belov'd of all. He was born Ivne y^e 9^th A. D. 1626, being the Son of THOMAS NEWTON of Gunwarby in the County of Lincoln, Eſq; and died May 31^st A. D. 1699. He married Mary the daughter of S^r IERVASE EYER of Ramton in the County of Nottingham K^t. They liv'd happily all their Time together w^ch was 55 Years, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons & thirteen Daughters. This Monument was erected at the Charge of his youngeſt Son Gervas Newton, Eſq.

Over the table are theſe arms, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs Or.* The arms of Ulſter in a canton, for Newton. 2d and 3d, *Sable, two thigh-bones in ſaltire argent.*

Under the table, *Per pale*, 1ſt. Newton as before. 2d *Argent, on a chevron ſable three quatrefoils Or.* for Eyer.

Near the above, a ſmall marble monument, with this inſcription:

ELIZABETH STRINGER obijt triceſimo primo die Iulij Anno Dom. 1694.

SEQVIMVR
QVAMVIS NON PASSIBVS ÆQVIS.

Upon a ſcutcheon, *Per pale*, 1ſt. *Per chevron ſable and Or, three eagles diſplay'd counterchanged.* 2d. *Sable, two thigh-bones in ſaltire argent.*

There are ſeveral memorials in the church for the families of Creſwicke, Weare, Parker, Jones, &c. but there is nothing in them deſerving particular notice.

There were two antient ſtatues of ſtone lying at length, but for whom they were deſigned is unknown. *Atkyns.* They are now taken away.

Firſt Fruits, £.	18	14	10	Synodals, £.	0	2	8
Tenths, — —	1	17	6	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	2
Procurations, -	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

To Bitton. Mr. Freeman has given, for four ſermons every year, 40*s.* for ever; and 10*s.* a year to the poor.——Mr. Seed has given 40*s.* Mr. Shewring of Briſtol 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Gully of Briſtol 9*s.* Mrs. Badcock 7*s.* and Mr. Davis 2*s.* all to the poor, annually for ever.

To Oldland. Mr. Arthur Farmer of Briſtol gave 6*l.* a year for a ſermon on every firſt Sunday in the month.—Mr. Robert Kitchen 10*s.* a year for a ſermon on Good Friday, and 10*s.* to the poor for ever.—Mrs. Elizabeth Warn gave 40*s.* for four ſermons, and 40*s.* to the poor, annually for ever.—Mr. Thomas Woodward gave 20*s.* to the poor, as often as any rate ſhall be made at Oldland for their relief.

At Hanham. Mrs. Parry gives annually, to fifteen poor widows, 5*s.* each, on St. Thomas' day, which was left by one of the Tryes.

Bitton.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	180	12
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	46	17
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	202	3
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770,	—	151	11

Hanham.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	89	6
Poll-tax —— —	1694,	—	21	11
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	77	6
The ſame — —	1770,	—		

Oldland.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	89	6
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	27	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	116	15
The ſame at 3*s.* --	1770,	—	87	12

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 320 houſes and about 1150 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 80 were freeholders; yearly births 56, burials 40. But it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709, there were 633 baptiſms and 432 burials; and in a like ſeries from 1760 to 1769, 1116 baptiſms, and 960 burials; and the inhabitants having been exactly numbered in the year 1767, were found to be 469. There are religious ſectaries who have diſtinct burying places, and are ſuppoſed to bury about 9 or 10 every year, and taking theſe into the account, the average number of annual burials will be 109.8; ſo that about 1 in 42 dies every year, which ſhews it to be a healthy ſituation, and that the inhabitants have more than doubled their number within the laſt ſeventy years.

Rob

obert Atkyns's eſtimate of the inhabitants was eatly too low, as will appear by multiplying e average number of annual burials in the firſt ies, *i. e.* 43.2 by 42, which will give 1814 for e number of inhabitants at that time.

BLAISDON.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Weſtbury, in the foreſt diviſion, three miles ſtant eaſt from Mitchel-Dean, four north from ewnham, and eight weſtward from Glouceſter.

Before the Norman conqueſt, our kings had anted ſeveral parcels of land, part of the foreſt, the names of *Denes*, *i. e.* woody places; which terwards received ſome addition, as *Mitchel-ene*, *Little-Dene*, *Rure-Dene*, and laſtly *Blethes-ene*, or *Bleches-Dene*, which was the antient me of this place, having one of the firſt oprietors of it for the *pre-nomen*, to diſtinguiſh from the reſt. The pariſh conſiſts moſtly of ſture and woodlands. A ſmall rill, called atſwood-brook, runs through it to Weſtbury, d empties itſelf into the Severn.

This was not erected into a pariſh in the time king Edward the Firſt, for in the ninth year of at reign, the ſheriff, in his return of all the vills Glouceſterſhire, mentions Longhope *cum Ham-to de Bletcheſden*; whence it appears that it was en appendant to Longhope.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book makes no diſtinct mention of this ce; but there are records of the following dates ich ſhew who were the proprietors of it: illiam de Muſgroſe was ſeized of Bleteſden H. 3. as was Ralph de Abbenhall 29 E. 1. ffry le Mareſcal held Blecheſden, and the ad-wſon of the church, 32 E. 3. and in the 46th r of the ſame reign, this manor was held of mphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, d of Joan his wife.

This manor was afterwards called Blaiſdon, was granted to the abbey of Flaxley, and upon diſſolution of that abbey, it was granted to Anthony Kingſton 36 H. 8. William ngſton and Mr. Ayleway were lords of it the year 1608. Mr. Wade was lord of the nor at the beginning of the preſent century, it ſtill continues in the ſame family. The s of Wade are, *Azure, a croſs moline between r eſcballops Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Foreſt deanery, rth 50*l.* a year. Mr. Hayle and Mrs. Wade patrons, and preſent alternately.

The church hath a low tower at the weſt end, h battlements.

Firſt fruits,	£.	5	7	4	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0	6 6
Tenths,	—	0	10	8	Pentecoſtals,		0	1 6

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	49	4	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	12	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	51	10	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* -	1770, —	38	9	10

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houſes and about 180 inhabitants in this pariſh, yearly births 5, burials 4. But the number of inhabitants is now decreaſed to 137.

BLEDINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, four miles ſouth-eaſtward from Stow, five weſt from Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-nine eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the eaſtward by the river Evenlode, which divides it from Oxfordſhire. The ſoil is generally good, conſiſting of meadow, paſture, and arable.

The common-fields have lately been incloſed by virtue of an act of parliament, which directs that the Far-heath and the cow-commons do remain unincloſed, to be enjoyed, in a commonable manner, by the proprietors of lands there, in proportion to their rights and properties therein, except the dean and chapter of Oxford, who are excluded. By this act alſo, a portion of furze or heath-ground, not exceeding ſix acres, in the Home-heath, is veſted in the church-wardens and overſeers of the poor, in truſt for raiſing furze for the benefit of the poor pariſhioners.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the *Domeſday* account of lands belonging to the abbey-church of Winchcomb, it is thus expreſt:

'The ſame church [of St. Mary de Wincel-'cumbe] holds Bladintun [in Salemones hundred.] 'There are ſeven hides. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars with 'five plow-tillages, and eight *ſervi* and two *ancillæ*. 'There is a mill of 5*s.* [rent,] and thirty acres of 'meadow. It was worth 4*l.* and is now worth '3*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey procured this manor to be diſcharged from the hundred-court 8 H. 3. and purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Bladington, and divers other manors, in the 35th year of that reign, which privilege was allowed to the abbey in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

The abbey of Winchcomb aſſigned the manor of Bladinton to the church of St. Ebrulph at Utica in Normandy, 12 E. 2. and afterwards, upon the ſeizure of foreign monaſteries, it was granted to the church of Eveſham; and upon the diſſolution of that abbey, it was granted to ſir Thomas Leigh 7 E. 6. from whom it deſcended down to the preſent time in like manner with Addleſtrop, and is

now

now the property of the heir of James Leigh, eſq; lately deceaſed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow. It is an impropriation belonging to Chriſt-church in Oxford. Lands in Bledington, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8. The dean and chapter of Oxford are patrons, and Mr. Henry Brown is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation pays to the curate 20*l.* a year, and the act for incloſing directs the commiſſioners to lay out lands of the value of 4*l.* a year, as an augmentation of the vicarage; but before this time it had been augmented with two donations of 200*l.* each, and queen Anne's bounty, with which an eſtate was purchaſed in Werndydyr in Radnorſhire.

The impropriation is worth about 200*l.* a year, and is in leaſe to Ambroſe Reddall, eſq; of Stonehouſe in this county.

The Upper Oar and the Lower Oar, and ſome other lands adjoining, were tithe-free before the incloſing act, by virtue of which the dean and chapter had one ſeventh of ſuch lands as were ſubject to tithe allowed them in lieu thereof.

There was a charge of 20*s.* a year on Bledington, to find neceſſaries for maſs at Winchcomb-abbey, which was confirmed by the pope, by the archbiſhop, and by the biſhop of Worceſter.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. It hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits,	£.	6	13	4	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths,	—	0	13	4	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	10
Procurations,		0	6	8				

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	115	6	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	23	7	0
Land-tax — -	1694, —	62	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	49	16	3

At the beginning of this century there were 53 houſes and about 260 inhabitants in this pariſh; yearly births 8, burials 6. *Atkyns.* There are now only 251 inhabitants.

BODINGTON.

THE hamlets of Bodington and Barrow in this pariſh, lie in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury; but Heydon and Withybridge are in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Weſtminſter. The pariſh is ſituated in the vale part of the county, about five miles ſouthward from Tewkeſbury, four weſtward from Cheltenham, and ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The turnpike-road between the two laſt mentioned places is carried through it. The river from Cheltenham alſo runs through it, and empties itſelf into the Severn near the Ha paſſage.

It is probable, that in very early ages, here w a houſe of ſuch conſequence as to give denomi nation to the place, for *Bodington* (from the Briti word *bod* a manſion) ſignifies a capital houſe o manſion in the town upon the water, agreeable a former explanation of the ſeveral parts of th name. Leland ſays, *Ther is at Bodington a fa manor place and a park.* The park is now a farm and the manor houſe is occupied by the farmer.

There is a little ſugar-loaf hill in the hamlet o Barrow, which, from its reſemblance to a *tumul* gave name to the hamlet. From the top of thi hill, in a clear day, is a diſtinct view of thirty-f pariſh churches, a circumſtance ariſing from th ſituation of the hill in the middle of a large exte of flat country. However improbable this ma ſeem, it is nevertheleſs ſtrictly true, as I am aſſure by a gentleman of veracity living in the pariſh.

At Barrow, and at Moredon in the hamlet o Heydon, are ſeveral ſprings of ſaline purgati water, brackiſh and diſagreeable to the taſte, whi have been often uſed with a medicinal view by th country people.

The pariſh conſiſts of rich meadow and paſtu land, with about one hundred and twenty acres o coppice wood; and there is a common lot-me dow, of about a hundred acres, called Bodingto moor. Bodington is within the juriſdiction of th court of the honour of Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Three hides in Botintone belong to th 'manor. [Tedekeſberie.] Girard holds them, an 'he hath there two plow-tillages, and four vi 'leins with three plow-tillages; and there a 'three *ſervi*, and a mill of 8*s.* [rent] and eigh 'acres of meadow. [This eſtate] is worth an 'was worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

But it appears, by the ſame record, that the were two hides at Botingtune, part of the land belonging to the church of St. Peter at We minſter, and in the hundred of Derheſt, whic Wluui, one of the king's thanes, held in the ti of king Edward the Confeſſor, but which Gira held at the time of the ſurvey, after the Conque Theſe particulars ſtand under the head *Terra Petri Weſtmon.* p. 72.

This manor was granted to Robert Muſgr 38 H. 3. and was held of the earl of Glouceſt and Hertford, as of the honour of Glouceſter, one knight's fee, 47 H. 3. and 8 E. 2. John Bures held it 24 E. 3. and the next year John Holloway was ſeized of it.

Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley died ſeized Bodington 1 H. 5. and left Edmond lord Ferr his ſon and heir, by Margaret his wife, daugh of Edward lord Spencer, who died ſeized the 14 H. 6.

The Beauchamps were ſoon after proprietors this manor, for Richard lord Beauchamp di ſeiz

ized of Bodington 18 H. 7. and left three daughrs his heireſſes; Elizabeth, married to Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, whereby a third part of e manor deſcended to Edward lord Willoughby, eir ſon and heir, who left two daughters, Anne nd Blanch, of whom the latter was married to rancis Dawtry, who had livery of a moiety of e third part of the manor 25 H. 8. Anne, the cond daughter and heireſs of Richard lord Beauamp, was married to Richard Liggon: Marret, the third and youngeſt daughter, was mard to —— Reed, who left their third part to ichard Reed their ſon and heir, 4 H. 8. whoſe n, John Reed, had livery of the ſcite of the anor 9 Eliz.

Livery of the manor of Bodington, Barrow and eydon, was granted to Oliver St. John 15 Eliz. d it was afterwards purchaſed by lord Craven, ho ſold it to Mr. Lock. Matthew Lock, eſq; as the proprietor of it at the beginning of this ntury, and Mrs. Lock is the preſent lady of the onor, and holds a court-baron here.

As to other eſtates in Bodington, the records ew, that Hugh Muſtel held one meſſuage and ghty acres of land in Botinton 19 E. 2. And ugh Muſtel and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine lands in Bodington to the uſe of themſelves in lle, the remainder to Philip Boteler, the ſon of Thomas le Boteler, 7 E. 3. and they levied other fine of lands in Bodington to the uſe of emſelves in taille, the remainder to Thomas, the n of ſir Thomas le Boteler, in taille, the reinder to Alan le Boteler, brother of Thomas, E. 3.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Bodington* and *Barrow*, to which there is one hingman. Barrow is weſtward from the church.

2. *Heydon* and *Withy-bridge*, eaſtward from the urch. Theſe lie in the lower part of Weſtnſter hundred, and have one tithingman. The nor of Heydon antiently belonged to the abbey Weſtminſter. John Browning was ſeized of manor of Heydon, under the abbat, 3 H. 5. is manor was part of the poſſeſſions of the ſame rch in its ſeveral viciſſitudes. Thus it was nted afreſh to the church of Weſtminſter H. 8. was reſtored to the abbey of Weſtminſter Mariæ; and again returned to the church of eſtminſter 2 Eliz. John Partrige, eſq; held it der that church in the year 1608. It is now the te of the right honourable William Dowdeſl, eſq; as leſſee under the dean and chapter.

Butler's-Court, in Withy-bridge, is a reputed nor, belonging to lord Craven, who has a very ſiderable eſtate in Heydon and Withy-bridge. Hugh Muſtel held forty-eight acres of land in ydon 19 E. 2. William de Rodbearg held two ſſuages and two plow-tillages in Lye and ydon 3 R. 2. William Nottingham, and abeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Heydon to the uſe of themſelves in taille 20 H. 6. and ſir William Nottingham, their ſon, was ſeized thereof 1. R. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhurſt, and is annexed to Staverton. It is an impropriation, without any endowment to the curate. Some lands, and the tithes of Barrow, belonged to the monaſtery of Thornton in Lincolnſhire, founded in the year 1139, for black canons, by William earl of Almebarle; which lands and tithes were granted to John Fernham 19 Eliz.

The rectory of Bodington belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and was granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, in truſt for Richard Bourk, earl of Clanricard, 6 Jac.

The impropriation belonged to Mr. Brown, from whom it paſſed to Mr. Wells, who ſold it to Mr. Thomas Arkell the preſent proprietor, and patron of the living. The reverend Mr. John Kipling is the incumbent.

The advowſon of the vicarage, and chapel of Bodington and Staverton were granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anſelm Lamb 5 Mariæ.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end. The church-yard was conſecrated in the year 1469, with the conſent of the abbat of Tewkeſbury.

Pentecoſtals, — £. 0 0 7 *ob.*

Benefaction.

Three acres and a half in Dead-furlong and Stapleton-field are given to the church and poor.

Bodington.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	64	4 0
	Poll-tax —— —	1694,	—	8	2 0
	Land-tax ——	1694,	—	28	11 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770,	—	22	12 3

Heydon and Withy-Bridge.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	79	13 9
	Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	11	16 0
	Land-tax ——	1694,	—	61	12 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770,	—	46	10 1

There were, at the beginning of this century, 40 houſes and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders, in this pariſh; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* In ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both incluſive, there are entered 65 baptiſms and 49 burials; and in eight years, from 1760 to 1767 incluſive, there are 46 baptiſms and 25 burials; and the number of inhabitants is 95; ſo that population is on the decline.

BOURTON *on the* HILL.

ONE part of this pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, the other in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Weſtminſter, and conſequently the pariſh is under

the authority of two conſtables. It is five miles diſtant northward from Stow, five ſouth from Campden, and thirty north-eaſt from Glouceſter. It is about five miles long and one broad.

The houſes are ſituated on the ſide of a hill facing the eaſt, whence there is a fine proſpect over Morton-in-marſh, to the borders of Oxfordſhire. This ſituation gave riſe to the name of the village, for *Bourton* is a contraction of *Bourgtown*, from the Anglo-Saxon Beorg, which ſignifies a *hill*, a *fort*, or *caſtle*. The lands are moſtly arable and ſheep lays. There are two ſprings in this pariſh, one running eaſtward into the Thames, the other, by a contrary courſe, into the Severn. The turnpike-road from Worceſter to London paſſes through the village.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

There are two diſtinct manors. *Domeſday-book* ſhews that eight hides in Bortune belonged to the church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, as part of the manor of Derheſt. Wluui (a radcheniſter, or free man) held two hides at Bortune in the time of king Edward, which Girard held at the time of the ſurvey, in the Conqueror's reign. *See* p. 72.

Robert Fitz-Hamon ſacrilegiouſly took this manor from the abbey of Weſtminſter, in the reign of William the Second, and it was injuſtly detained 'till the reign of Henry the Second, when Lawrence the twenty-fifth abbat of Weſtminſter recovered it by a ſuit at law.

The abbat of Weſtminſter was ſeized of the manor of Bourton 15 E. 1. After the diſſolution of the abbey, and the erection of the ſee of Weſtminſter, the manor was granted to the chapter of that church 34 H. 8. The monaſtery being reſtored to its former eſtate by queen Mary, this manor was regranted to the abbey and convent of Weſtminſter in the fourth year of her reign. Another revolution taking place ſoon after, it was confirmed to the chapter of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz. The manor is held by leaſe under the church of Weſtminſter, by William Bateſon, eſq; who is lord thereof, and has a good ſeat and large eſtate in this pariſh. He married Suſannah, youngeſt daughter of Edmund Pytts, late of Kyre in the county of Worceſter, eſq; deceaſed, ſometime one of the repreſentatives of that county in parliament. His arms are, *Argent, three bat's wings erected ſable, 2 and 1. On a chief gules, a lion paſſant gardant of the firſt.*

His anceſtor was eminent for his loyalty in the time of the great civil wars, and was ſequeſter'd, and compounded for 700*l.* and his grandfather was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the year 1710.

The other manor lies in Tewkeſbury hundred. Walter de Burgton was ſeized of Burgton 15 E. 3. Joan the widow of John de Winchefter was ſeized of this manor 36 E. 3. and John Rouſe and others were alſo ſeized of it in the 49th year of the ſame reign. Gilbert de Stonour, ſon of Robert de Stonour, held Bourton 3 H. 5. Thomas lord Wentworth married Margaret, daughter and heir of Anne Forteſcue, and with her had the manor of Bourton, and lands in Condicot, of which he died ſeized 5 E. 6. and livery of the eſtate was granted the ſame year to Thomas lord Wentworth his ſon.

The manor paſſed from the Wentworths to ſir Nicholas Overbury. He married Mary, daughter of Giles Palmer, of Ilmington in Warwickſhire, by whom he had ſir Thomas Overbury, who was born in this pariſh. He was one of the judges of the marches of Wales, and was poiſoned in the tower in the year 1613, by the malicious contrivance of the counteſs of Somerſet, of which murder ſhe and her huſband were afterwards convicted. Sir Thomas left this eſtate to his nephew ſir Thomas Overbury, who publiſhed the trial of Joan Perry and her two ſons, John and Richard, for the ſuppoſed murder of Mr. William Harriſon, in the year 1676, who afterwards appeared. Of this ſtrange affair there is a further account under Campden. This laſt ſir Thomas died at Adlington in the pariſh of Queinton, and lies buried in that church.

Alexander Popham, eſq; purchaſed this manor of the truſtees of ſir Thomas Overbury in the year 1680, after whoſe death it came to Edward Popham, his ſon and heir; ſoon after which it paſſed out of that name, and is now the property of William Bateſon, eſq.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that Samuel de Bourton was ſeized of lands in Bourton 2 H. 3. and John Rouſe and others were ſeized of lands in Bourton 49 E. 3. Edward de Stour or Stonour, held lands in Burgton 5 R. 2.

—— Head, of the county of Berks, eſq; has a very handſome modern built houſe, with pleaſant gardens, in this pariſh, in right of his wife daughter and ſole heireſs of Dr. Harward.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 300*l.* a year. Thomas Kemble, eſq; is patron, Mr. Matthew Bloxam the preſent incumbent. Morton-in-marſh is annexed to it.

Tithes of the pariſh of Bourton on the Hill belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury 'till the diſſolution of that abbey, and were afterwards granted to William Duncan and Thomas Eſcourt 2 E. A conſiderable part of the tithes of Morton-in-marſh is appropriated, and belongs to Mr. Bateſon.

This pariſh and Morton-in-marſh were formerly within the peculiar of Blockley in Worceſterſhire, and mortuaries are ſtill paid to the vicar of that church, with whom the rector of Bourton compounded for the liberty of burying in the year 1542.

The church is large, with two ailes, and a tower at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Morton-

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the ſouth aile, on a blue marble table, is is memorial:

Near this Place is interred the Body of Brilliana, Wife of xander Popham, of this Pariſh, Eſq; Alſo that of her third ughter Letitia Popham. B. P. died Sept. 12, 1688; L. P. d Oct. 11, 1738. ——— Over, in a lozenge, *Argent, on a f gules, two flags heads caboſhed Or.* for Popham.

On a white marble monument,

In Memory of Kemp Harward, Doctor in phyſick, who died . 15, 1743, aged 66 years; and of Altham Harward, who d Feb. 20, 1733, aged 20 years. This Monument is erected Lucy Harward, as the laſt and only remaining Teſtimony of l Duty and Regard to her Father, and affectionate Remem- nce of her Brother. ——— The arms on it are, *Checky, Or and re, on a bend gules two eagles diſplay'd argent.*

A white marble monument, thus inſcribed:

In Memory of Robert Devereux Bateſon, Eſq; Son of William teſon, Eſq; of this pariſh. He married Anne, ſecond Daughter Allen Cliffe, of Mathon in the County of Worceſter, Eſq; whom he left Iſſue two Sons, William and Robert, and one ughter Anne. He died the 23d Day of October, 1736, in 45th Year of his Age. This Monument was erected to his mory by his equally loving and beloved Wife, Anne Bateſon. —On it are theſe arms, 1ſt and 4th, Bateſon, as before; and 3d, *Argent, a feſs gules, charged with a creſcent of the field. hief three roundlets,* the colour not diſtinguiſhable, for Cliffe.

rſt Fruits, £.	14	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
nths, — --	1	8	0	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	6
ocurations, -	0	6	8				

The Part in Weſtminſter Hundred.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	84	10	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	17	14	8
Land-tax ———	1694, —	52	12	0
The ſame, at 3s. —	1770, —	39	9	0

The Part in Tewkeſbury Hundred.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	25	8	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	8	14	0
Land-tax ———	1694, —	18	8	0
The ſame at 3s. --	1770, —	13	16	0

It is ſaid there were 60 houſes in this pariſh at beginning of the preſent century, and 250 in- bitants, whereof 11 were freeholders; yearly ths 8, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But the true ſtate of ulation is as follows. In ten years, from 1700 1709 both incluſive, are regiſtered 67 baptiſms 50 burials; and, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, baptiſms and 58 burials, and there are 269 abitants. Hence it may be obſerved, that ut one in forty-ſix dies every year, which ſhews healthineſs of the air; yet the inhabitants e increaſed very ſlowly, which muſt be attributed requent emigrations.

OURTON *on the* WATER.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, four miles diſtant th-weſtward from Stow, eight north-weſt from ford in Oxfordſhire, ſix north-eaſtward from rthleach, and twenty-four eaſtward, inclining he north, from Glouceſter.

This village is ſituate about a quarter of a mile ſouth-eaſt from the Roman foſs, in a fertile vale, ſurrounded by hills at a pleaſing diſtance, and is watered by a river which riſes a little above it, and, as it enters the village, forms itſelf into an elegant ſerpentine canal about thirty feet wide, flowing, with an agreeable rapidity, about the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches. Many of the houſes are ranged into a ſtreet, tho' ſomewhat irregularly, on each ſide of this natural canal, the banks of which being well gravelled, and very rarely over-flow'd, afford a delightful walk. The river is remarkable for fine trout, eel, and crayfiſh. In the centre of the place is a handſome freeſtone bridge of three arches, built in 1756, beſide which there are ſeveral wood bridges for foot paſſengers, at ſuch diſtances as to render the communication perfectly commodious. There is a good raiſed road carried through the place; but it is to be regretted, that ſome of the beſt houſes are not arranged in the ſtreet, which would have made a great addition to the agreeable appearance of this handſome village.

Nature has been laviſh with her favours to this place, and with a little more of the aſſiſtance of her younger ſiſter, Art, it might vie in beauty and elegance with any Dutch village. Many topographers have made no mention of it, and none have done it juſtice; for tho' it has not a market, here are ſhops for the ſupply of goods, and the more neceſſary kinds of trades are carried on as in a market town; and there is reaſon to believe, that it has been much larger and more populous than at preſent, for there are many foundations ſtill viſible, which are undoubtedly the ruins of houſes, as may be concluded from the aſhes of wood and coal that are found about them.

Adjoining to the village, and within the pariſh, is a large quadrangular Roman camp, incloſing about ſixty acres, now divided into twenty fields. The veſtiges of it are moſt perfect to the north-eaſt, where, at a gap in the rampart, a court-leet is held twice a year, for the liberty of Salemaneſ-bury, the antient name of a hundred now included in that of Slaughter. After calling over the jury, they adjourn to ſome other place to finiſh the buſineſs.

There can be no doubt of the camp being Roman, as many of the coins of that nation have been, and ſtill are, frequently found about it; and a gold ſignet was lately found, weighing near an ounce. The ring-part is ſo very ſmall, that it could not be intended for the finger. The impreſſion on the ſignet is a Roman ſoldier ſitting upon a tripod, with a ſpear in his left hand, holding a victory in the right, and the Roman eagle ſtanding at his feet. Round part of the camp, a paved aqueduct was diſcovered not long ſince, by people who were ſinking a well; and human bones have been often taken up in digging the foundations for walls.

Petrifications of various kinds of ſhell-fiſh are very commonly found in the quarries on Bourton-hill.

hill. The moſt remarkable among them is of a ſpiral form, with the contortions ſeparate and diſtinct, in the manner of a cork-ſcrew. It weighs above a pound; but I know not what name to call it by.

It is uncertain what was the name of this place in the time of the Romans, but queſtionleſs it received its preſent appellation from our Saxon anceſtors, on account of the camp or fortification, which they called Beorg, as I have obſerved elſewhere, and ſo came the name *Burgtone*, as it is written in ſome antient grants.

Three conſiderable brooks meet in this pariſh, one from Guiting, another from Slaughter, and a third from Swell. Theſe are joined below by a brook from Sherbourn, and run in one courſe to Windruſh, from whence the river is called the *Windruſh*, and running to Burford and Witney, empties itſelf into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Amongſt the particulars of the eſtates belonging to the abbey church of St. Mary of Eveſham, recorded in *Domeſday-book*, it is expreſs'd after this manner:

'The ſame church holds Bortune, in Salemones 'hundred. There are ten hides. In demean are 'ſix plow-tillages, and ſixteen villeins, and eight 'bordars, and two free men with ſeven plow-'tillages. There is a prieſt with half a plow-'tillage. It was worth 8*l.* but is now worth '12*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free-warren in this place 35 H. 3.

At the diſſolution of abbies this manor came to the crown, and was granted to Edmond lord Chandos 4 Eliz. who died ſeized thereof 15 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to Giles lord Chandos, his ſon. He died in the 44th year of that reign, and was ſucceeded by Grey lord Chandos, his ſon, who was ſeized of this manor in the year 1608, and ſold it to ſir Thomas Edmonds, treaſurer of the houſhold, and privy counſellor to king Charles the Firſt. He left Iſabella, his daughter and coheireſs, married to Henry lord de la Ware, who, in her right, was ſeized of this manor. John lord de la Ware, grandſon to Henry, ſold it to Charles Trinder, eſq; from whom it paſſed to Mr. Boddingham, and from him to Mr. Church, then to Mr. Partridge, and laſtly to Samuel Ingram, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor. For his arms ſee *Coln St. Aldwin's*.

Sir Robert Atkyns mentions, that Walter de Burgton, John Rouſe, Edward de Stoure, (or Stonor) and others, were at different times ſeized of Burgton; but this is rather to be underſtood of one of the manors in the preceding pariſh, and not of this, which the abbey of Eveſham continued to poſſeſs 'till that houſe was diſſolved.

Six acres of meadow in Bourton on the Water, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to ſir Philip Hobbey 37 H. 8.

There is a very handſome modern houſe, bui by William Moore, eſq; who married Miſs Colle daughter of Mr. Collet, late of this place, b whom he had a good eſtate in the pariſh; but he died about the year 1771, without iſſue, and hi widow, Mrs. Moore, is the preſent proprietor.

HAMLET. Nethercot is a hamlet in this pariſh. It was held of the honour of Wallingford by Edmond earl of Cornwall 28 E. 1. It was afterwards the eſtate of the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to William Lloyd and Thomas Parker, in truſt for others, 10 Jac. and is now the property of Mr. Palmer of Bourton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow worth about 500*l.* a year. The advowſon of the rectory of this church belonged to the priory of Kirkham in Yorkſhire, founded by Walter Eſpec for monks of the order of St. Auſtin, in the year 1122. At the diſſolution of religious houſes it was veſted in the crown, by which it was granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

The reverend Mr. Richard Vernon was the la patron and incumbent. He was ſurvived by hi ſiſter Mrs. Dorothy Vernon, who dying unmarried in the year 1764, bequeathed the advowſon of thi church to the warden and fellows of All Souls college in Oxford, for ever; who are to preſent perſons qualified according to the directions of her will. The reverend Mr. William Vernon is the preſent incumbent.

The pariſhes of Clapton and Lower Slaughter are annexed to this church; but they are now reputed ſeparate pariſhes, and have their diſtinct officers and rates to taxes.

The rector hath only the third part of the tithe of corn and hay in Bourton and Clapton, but he hath the whole of all other tithes in thoſe places and the whole tithes of corn and hay in Slaughter.

Thirty acres of meadow, and eighty-five of arable belong to the glebe. The parſonage-houſe is large and well built.

Anthony Palmer, author of a book intitled the *Goſpel New Creature*, was rector of this church in the time of the great civil wars. He was of ſtrong Calviniſtical principles, and firmly adhered to the intereſt of the parliament during the troubles.

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide. It is a very antient building, as appears more par ticularly from the form of the tower, which ſtand between the chancel and the body of the church and has a roof like a dwelling houſe, with para walls inſtead of battlements. The aile was laſt rebuilt in the modern taſte, when a ſtone coffi was diſcovered, without any inſcription. In the tower are ſix bells, with a clock and chimes. The church, tower, and chancel are 120 feet long and 21 feet broad. The aile is 25 feet broad. It called Clapton-aile, becauſe the inhabitants of that place once ſat there.

The

There was a chantry in this church dedicated o the Virgin Mary, whereof Nicholas Saunders as the laſt incumbent, and retired with a penſion f 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Willis.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome pyramidal monument of arble againſt the north wall of the chancel, ith this inſcription :

In Hoc Cancello contumulantur Reliquiæ
Revdi viri *GEORGII VERNON*, A. M.
Hujuſce Paroch: nec non de *SARSDEN* in Com. Ox.
Rectoris vere pij.
Et *ELISABETHÆ* Viduæ plurimum Mœrentis
Non longo tamen intervallo ſejunctæ.
Ille enim Obijt 17 Dec. 1720, Æt. 83.
Illa 1°. Aprilis, 1724, Æt. 80.
Propè jacent duo Filij
THOMAS Infans deceſſit Sep. 10, 1670.
ICHARDUS LL. B. hujus Paroch: poſt Patrem Rector,
Indigentiæ tacitè munificus
Obijt Feb: 18, 1752, Æt. 78.
Hoc in cariſſimorum Memoriam
DOROTHEA VERNON P. P.

At top are theſe arms, *Party per pale*, 1. *Or, on a feſs vert e garbs of the field*, for Vernon. 2. *Argent, a chevron ſable rged with three maſcles of the firſt, between as many pellets each rged with a martlet of the field.*

On the table of a freeſtone monument, againſt e ſouth wall of the church,

N MEMORY OF ANTHONY COLLETT, Gen^t. o lies att the Entrance of y^e ſeat. His Charity and Zeal for Religion ſurvives in a Donation of Ten Pounds yearly, for Inſtruction of twelve poor Boys in the Principles of the urch of England, who Deceas'd in 1719.——At top are theſe s, *Sable, on a chevron, between three hinds argent, as many ulets Or.*

ſt fruits,	£.	27	2	8	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
nths,	—	2	14	3	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	1
ocurations,		0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Mr. Anthony Collett gave 10*l.* a year to bliſh a ſchool for teaching twelve poor boys to d, write, and ſay the catechiſm.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	138	0	8
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	50	12	8
Land-tax — -	1694, —	112	0	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	87	19	6

t the beginning of this century, it is ſaid, there 70 houſes and about 350 inhabitants in this ſh, whereof 35 were freeholders ; annual hs 11, burials 8. *Atkyns.* But it is very cult to give the true ſtate of their population ; ome of the people of Clapton and Slaughter here, and are entered in the pariſh regiſter. les, here is a large congregation of diſſenters, of whom bury at the church, and are tered, others at the meeting-houſe, and not regiſtered. It appears, however, that 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were regiſtered baptiſms and 93 burials ; and that from to 1769, there were 194 baptiſms and 98 ls ; and there are about 500 inhabitants. great diſproportion between the baptiſms and burials ſhews a defect in the regiſter. The inhabitants have increaſed during this century.

BOXWELL *and* LEIGHTERTON.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, about four miles long from eaſt to weſt, and two broad from north to ſouth. It lies in the hundred of Grumbaldſaſh, ſix miles weſt from Tetbury, four eaſt of Wotton-under-edge, and twenty ſouth from Glouceſter. The ſoil is adapted to tillage and the feeding of ſheep, which are ſecure from the bane, or rot, in every part of the pariſh, and may amount in number, *communibus annis*, to between two and three thouſand.

The village of Boxwell, where the church and houſes are, lies at the top of a little glyn or dale, about half a mile from the turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Bath ; and ſeen from ſeveral points of view, appears extremely rural and pictureſque. It is watered by a rill which riſes in the pariſh, and runs through it ; and is covered, at an agreeable diſtance, by a hanging wood on one ſide of it ; a ſituation particularly eligible in the ſummer ſeaſon, and the ſurrounding hills ſecure it from the bleak and cold winds of the winter.

Leland informs us that there was antiently a nunnery in this place, which ſeems to be extremely well adapted by nature to the peaceful habitation of the religious in early ages ; but that houſe was deſtroyed by the Danes.

Boxewelle was the manner of writing the name, as it ſtands upon record ſeven hundred years ago. It is ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from a plentiful ſpring riſing out of a rocky hill, in a ſmall free warren, covered with about ſixteen acres of box-wood, the moſt conſiderable of that kind in England, except Boxhill in Surry. Upon this ſuppoſition, the box-trees muſt have grown here a long time, and this remarkable wood ſtill continues in a flouriſhing ſtate.

Several medicinal and poiſonous plants grow in this warren, as the deadly nightſhade, hemlock, henbane, wild thyme, dwarf elder, marjoram, and ſome others. A conſiderable number of petrifications, commonly, but erroniouſly, ſuppoſed to be of the cockle fiſh, to which indeed it has ſome reſemblance, are found in the hill ; and with them the ſerpentine or ſnake ſtones. The latter are ſo called from their likeneſs to a ſerpent cloſely coiled up, with the tail part in the middle ; not that they really had their origin from that ſpecies of reptile, which is not only unlikely, but impoſſible ; for in that caſe, the head would ſometimes be found perfect in the ſtone, which never happens ; and yet that part is full as likely to be turned into ſtone as the body. But the truth is, there are no petrifications of the fleſhy parts of land animals, nor of fiſh, that I ever heard of, except the teſtaceous kinds. And theſe ſtones are generally, if not always

accompanied in the beds where they lie, with petrifications of ſhell fiſh; wherefore it is moſt likely that theſe are marine ſubſtances, and a ſpecies of ſhell fiſh alſo.

There is a large *tumulus* at Leighterton called *Weſt-barrow*, which was opened by Mr. Matthew Huntley, great grandfather of the preſent Mr. Huntley of Boxwell, in which he found three vaults arched over like ovens, and at the entrance of each, an earthen urn, wherein were many aſhes and men's bones imperfectly burnt and broken; but the ſculls and thigh-bones were whole.

The rill I have mentioned is conſidered as one of the heads of the Berkeley Avon. It produces ſmall trout and crayfiſh at Boxwell. About half a mile from its ſource it joins another little brook from Laſborough, and uniting their waters with a ſtream from Kilcot, take their courſe to Stone and Berkeley, and empty themſelves into the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Peter of Gloweceſtre holds 'Boxewelle in Grimboldeſtowes hundred. There 'are five hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and twelve villeins, and one radcheniſter, having 'twelve plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, and 'a mill of 5*s*. [rent.] It was worth 70*s*. but is 'now worth 100*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Glouceſter held the manor of Boxwell 17 E. 3. The manor and advowſon of the pariſh and church, with the eſtates at Boxwell, have been many generations in the family of the Huntleys, before the diſſolution of the abbey, partly in fee, and partly by leaſe under that church. John Huntley, of Standiſh, eſq; granted to his ſon Henry Huntley, upon his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Throckmorton, eſq; all his lands, meſſuages, and rights in the manor of Boxwell, 34 H. 8. He then recites a grant of lands and rights in the ſaid manor, and other places, from the abbat and convent of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, dated 24 H. 8. to the ſaid John Huntley for 90 years, ſubject to a yearly payment of 40*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. which leaſe he alſo ſettles upon his ſon Henry. So that the manor ſeems to have been a joint property between them and the abbey, 'till the diſſolution.

A moiety of lands in Boxwell, Laterton, and Waſt in Hawkeſbury, which antiently belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted by the crown to Arthur Swayne and William Bennett 41 Eliz. who ſold it to ſir Walter Raleigh in 1601; but reverting to the crown upon his attainder, it was granted to Peter Vanlore and William Blake 3 Jac. who ſold it to George Huntley in 1612, as appears by evidences in the poſſeſſion of the reverend Mr. Richard Huntley, who is the preſent lord of this manor, and reſides at Boxwell, where he has a good houſe and pleaſant gardens. His arms are, *Argent, on a chevron between three ſtags heads erazed ſable, as many bugle horns ſtringed of the firſt.*

John Huntley of Standiſh, who lived in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, was ſon of John Huntley, of Rid in Glouceſterſhire, or of Hadnock in Monmouthſhire, and married Alice, daughter of Edward Langley, by whom he had Henry Huntley of Boxwell. Henry, who was brother to George Huntley of Froceſter, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Throckmorton; and ſurviving her, had to his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of John Rufford. George Huntley was his ſon and heir, who married Conſtance, daughter and coheireſs of Edward Ferris, by whom he had John Huntley, who married Frances, daughter of ſir John Conway; but he had a ſecond wife whoſe name was Vaughan. John Huntley was ſon and heir of the laſt John, whoſe ſon Matthew Huntley ſucceeded him in the manor of Boxwell, who was alſo ſucceeded by Richard Huntley, father of the reverend Mr. Richard Huntley, the preſent lord of the manor, as already mentioned.

Mrs. Woodward has a very good houſe here. She is ſiſter to Mr. Huntley. Beſide this and the manor-houſe, there are only ſix others in Boxwell, and no freeholder but the lord of the manor.

HAMLET. Leighterton is ſomething more than a meaſured mile ſouth-eaſt from Boxwell. There are 25 houſes and 120 inhabitants. Leighterinton was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. and Robert Stanſhaw, eſq; was ſeized of the manor of Leighterton 12 E. 4. The reverend Mr. Richard Huntley is the preſent proprietor of it. This hamlet is rated in payments with Boxwell. It lies high, and in a dry ſummer the inhabitants are much diſtreſſed for water.

Here is a ſmall chapel, with an embattled tower at the weſt end, the patronage of which is veſted in Mr. Huntley.

Mr. Stephens, who married Mr. Huntley's eldeſt ſiſter, has a good houſe in this hamlet, where he reſides.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 140*l*. a year. The reverend Mr. Richard Huntley is patron and incumbent. The advowſon of the rectory of Boxwell belonged to the priory of Walſingham in Norfolk, founded by Jeffrey de Faverches, for black canons, in the reign of king William the conqueror. This advowſon was granted, after the diſſolution, to William Grew and Anthony Forſter 6 Eliz. The abbey of Glouceſter preſented to this church in the year 1541.

About twenty acres in each common field belong to the glebe.

The church is ſmall, with a low ſpire in the middle, and a narrow aile on the north ſide. Several of the family of the Huntleys lie buried under flat ſtones in the chancel; but there is no remarkable inſcription.

irſt fruits, £.	23	4	8	Synodals, £.	0	1	8
enths, —	2	6	5	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	4
rocurations,	0	5	0				

Benefaction.

Three acres of land in the north field are given ward the repairing of Leighterton chapel.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	73	6	8
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	24	7	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	63	10	6
The ſame, at 3s. - 1770, —	49	10	9

There were 26 houſes and about 104 inhabitants this pariſh, whereof 5 were freeholders, at the ginning of this century; yearly births 2, burials *Atkyns*. In a ſeries of eight years, from 1761 1767 incluſive, there were regiſtered at Boxwell baptiſms and 6 burials; at Leighterton 31 ptiſms and 19 burials; in all 42 baptiſms and burials; and there are 175 inhabitants. Here ſee a conſiderable increaſe in the number of habitants, of whom only 1 dies in about 54 every ar, which ſhews the place to be very healthy. his is further confirmed by the following obſertion: Mr. Wykes Huntley died in the year 26, who was the third incumbent that had t ſung maſs there.

St. BRIAVEL's.

THIS pariſh lies in the foreſt diviſion of the county, in the hundred of St. Briavel's, to ich it gives name, about ſeven miles north from epſtow in Monmouthſhire, four ſouth from lford, and twenty-three weſt from Glouceſter. is of a middle ſize, about fourteen miles in mpaſs, and bounded for three miles on the weſt the river Wye, which divides it from Monuthſhire. To the account already given of this r, it ſhould be added, that there is great plenty elvers taken in it, by means of hair ſieves, every ing, which ſome writers have ſuppoſed to be uliar to the rivers of Somerſetſhire.

t was antiently called Brulais, and reputed to part of the pariſh of Newland; but I cannot ſo ch as gueſs at the meaning of the name, or at gave occaſion to it.

The ſoil is much inclined to clay, and the pariſh on very high ground, yet 'tis plentifully ſup-'d with wells and ſprings of water. Three conrable brooks, Markſbrook, Woodwards-brook, Ayleſmore-brook riſe here, of which the firſt s into the Wye, the others empty themſelves the Severn.

From the church to Bickſwear is a ſteep cent, almoſt covered with large blocks of eſtone, of a grey colour, cloſe grain, and ſhining like the rocks of St. Vincent in Clifton. out a third part of their bulk riſes above the ſurface of the ground, which may be ſaid to be ſtudded with them, as they ſtand ſingly, and make a very odd appearance.

There is a ſtone ſet on end in a piece of ground called *Cloſetuft*, ten feet high above the ſurface, ſix feet broad, and five thick. It is probably a monumental ſtone of the antient Britons, but this is mere conjecture, as there is no inſcription or other thing whatever to direct the judgment concerning it. But the moſt conſiderable remains of antiquity in theſe parts, are thoſe of the caſtle of St. Briavel's, taken notice of by Mr. Camden, and other writers of Engliſh antiquities. The caſtle is environed on every ſide by the lands of this pariſh, but as it is extraparochial, and particularly connected with the foreſt of Dean, it was thought proper to conſider it under that head, p. 31. Where alſo I have endeavoured to give a ſuccinct account of the mine-law court, the court for trying all perſonal actions ariſing within the hundred, &c. which have their peculiar rights and juriſdictions.

The pariſh joins to the foreſt of Dean, in which the inhabitants have a right of common of paſture and common of eſtovers; and they have alſo common of wood and of paſture in Hudnolls, confirmed to them by an act of parliament 20 C. 2.

They have a cuſtom of diſtributing yearly upon Whitſunday, after divine ſervice, pieces of bread and cheeſe to the congregation at church, to defray the expence of which, every houſholder in the pariſh pays a penny to the churchwardens; and this is ſaid to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnolls. The tradition is, that the privilege was obtained of ſome earl of Hereford, then lord of the foreſt of Dean, at the inſtance of his lady, upon the ſame hard terms that lady Godiva obtained the privileges for the citizens of Coventry.

Brockwear, upon the river Wye, lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of Hewelsfield. The tide flows up to this place, and hither the corn, and other products of the country lying upon that river (which is navigable to Glaſebury in Radnorſhire) are brought down in barges, and put on board larger veſſels of about ſixty tons burthen, and carried down the Severn, to Briſtol and other markets.

The great road from Roſs in Herefordſhire, through Colford to Auſt paſſage over the Severn, and ſo to Briſtol, leads through this village.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There is no mention of this place in *Domeſday-book*; but the following account is extracted from other records.

Jeffry Wither held the town of St. Briavel's, with twelve acres of land, and a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, 20 Joh. which had been held by his anceſtors.

William de Leſebroke held St. Briavel's in the foreſt of Dean 45 H. 3. and Walter Wither was ſeized of it in the 54th year of the ſame reign.

The

The manors of Newland and St. Briavel's were found to be in the crown by an inquiſition 4 E. 1. and paid 33*l.* a year.

There was a grant of fairs and markets in this town 2 E. 2. and Hugh le Diſpencer the younger had a grant of the manor of St. Briavel's, with fairs and markets, 12 E. 2. William de Staure held St. Briavel's 17 E. 2. Robert de Aure held St Briavel's 19 E. 2.

King Henry the Fourth ſettled St. Briavel's caſtle, and the town, on John duke of Bedford, his third ſon, in the firſt year of his reign, who died ſeized thereof 14 H. 6. Henry de Aure was ſeized of St. Briavel's 3 H. 4.

Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, were ſeized of the caſtle and manor of St. Briavel's, and levied a fine of them to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to the right heirs of Richard Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick, 6 E. 4. And the ſame counteſs afterwards levied a fine of the manor and caſtle to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh, in the third year of his reign.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608, but the earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord thereof. It was formerly holden by Henry the firſt duke of Beaufort, whoſe dutcheſs dowager parted with it to the Berkeley family.

The Hatheways were antiently poſſeſſors of lands in St. Briavel's, and have given their name to a manor within this pariſh. Ralph Hatheway died ſeized of lands in St. Briavel's, and in Horeſton in the foreſt of Dean, 10 E. 2. and William Hatheway his ſon had livery of thoſe lands granted to him the ſame year. Thomas Hatheway, ſon of William, died ſeized of one meſſuage and forty acres of land in St. Briavel's 5 R. 2.

John Tiptot earl of Worceſter was ſeized of Hatheway's tenement in St. Briavel's 9, 10, and 38 H. 6. The manor of Hatheway's afterwards came to the Baynhams. John Berne levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a fiſhery in the Severn, to ſir Alexander Baynham and others 10 H. 7. Thomas Baynham, ſon of Chriſtopher, had livery of the manor of Hatheway's 20 Eliz. This antient manor, together with a good eſtate in this pariſh, is now the property of Charles Wyndham, of Clowerwall, eſq.

The abbey of Grace de Dieu[a] in Monmouthſhire had two plow-tillages and common of paſture in St. Briavel's, Hermitor, and Penyard-wood, 11 H. 3. The tenants of this manor were admitted to their eſtates by the conſtable of the caſtle 'till that time, when it was ordered, that they ſhould not be admitted for the future, 'till they had compounded for their fines with the king. William Warren died ſeized of this eſtate 14 Eliz. It is a manor and grange, called *Stow Grange*, of which Mr. Kedgwin Hoſkins, of Clowerwall, is the preſent proprietor.

William de Staure held one meſſuage and twelve acres of land, with the caſtle of St. Briavel's, 2 E. 2. Sir John de Wyſham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's and Newland, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to John de Bures, ſon of Andrew de Bures, 20 E. 3. William Warren held lands in St. Briavel's 38 E. 3. John Stephens was ſeized of ten acres, and of 12*s.* rent in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, 9 R. 2. William Warren was ſeized of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean 7 H. 5. William Baker and his wife levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's to the uſe of Thomas Baker 12 H. 7.

There were other lands in St. Briavel's and Redmore's Grove, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8.

Bickſwear is an antient ſeat in this pariſh, upon the banks of the river Wye. The biſhop of Landaff was ſeized of Bickſwear 13 E. 2. The abbey of Tintern[b] in Monmouthſhire was ſeized of Bickſwear 19 E. 2. This is the eſtate of major James Rooke, ſon of the late James Rooke, eſq. who had it in right of Joan his wife, the only daughter of Tracy Catchmay, eſq. He was ſon to major general Rooke, of a Kentiſh family, and married, to his firſt wife, the counteſs dowager of Derwentwater, and mother of the unfortunate earl of Derwentwater. The Catchmays, reſiding for many years in this place, have been of great reputation in this county.

Ayleſmore houſe and eſtate is the joint property of Mr. Proſſer, in right of his wife Frances, and of Miſs Elianora Bond, the two daughters and coheireſſes of Mr. Richard Bond.

The reverend Mr. James Davies has a good houſe and eſtate here and in other places.

Mr. William Gough has a good houſe and eſtate at Willſbury in this pariſh, and in Hewelsfield and Woollaſton. He is of an antient family, of Britiſh extraction, long reſident in this part of the country. Their anceſtor, ſir Matthew Gough, or Goche, ſerved, with great reputation, in the wars of France, and was ſlain upon London-bridge by the Kentiſh rebels, 28 H. 6. William Gough, his deſcendant, died ſeized of a capital meſſuage in Woollaſton 5 E. 6. His ſon William married —— daughter of Mr. Madocke of Wibden, by whom he had George Goughe. He married Mary one of the three daughters and coheireſſes of William Warren of St. Briavel's, and with her had a manor and capital meſſuage in Hewelsfield. He had iſſue by Mary his wife, two ſons, Will-

[a] This was a Ciſtertian priory, founded by John de Monemuth in the year 1233, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, at the diſſolution, at 19*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

[b] This abbey was founded by Walter de Clare in 1131, for monks of the Ciſtertian order, and was valued, at the diſſolution, at 256*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

ho ſucceeded him in Hewelsfield; and Warren ughe, who ſettled at Willſbury. Warren ughe was one of the verderors of the foreſt of an 10 C. He married Dorothy, the daughter Mr. Barrow of Bream, by whom he had two s, Richard and James. Richard married Joice, daughter of George Kingſtone of Flaxley, and one ſon William, who married, firſt, Anne, ly child of ſir John Douglas, who fell at the ttle of Worceſter, 1651; his ſecond wife was ary, one of the daughters of ſir Nicholas rockmorton. By his firſt wife he had a ſon arles Gough, who married Elizabeth, daughter heireſs of William Smart of Woollaſton, upon iſſue of which marriage he ſettled his eſtate at llſbury; and William Gough, the eldeſt ſon of arles by the ſaid Elizabeth, is the preſent poſor of Willſbury. In the year 1717, he married therine, the only daughter, and at length heireſs Chriſtopher Portrey, eſq; the grandſon, and heir his mother, to Morgan Aubrey, of Yniſkedwin, the county of Brecknock, eſq; where James ugh, eſq; the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, and heir arent of the ſaid William Gough, now reſides, has taken the name of Aubrey, which is that his mother's anceſtors. The arms of Gough , *Azure, three boars heads couped argent.*

Thomas Foley, of Stoke in Herefordſhire, eſq; etime member of parliament for Droitwich, a good eſtate in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the Foreſt deanery, exed to Lidney. It is an impropriation be-ging to the dean and chapter of Hereford. The orial tithes are in leaſe to Mr. James of Sully, are worth about 60*l.* a year. There is no rage houſe nor glebe, except the church-yard. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. built in the form of a croſs, with a low tower he middle.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated e Virgin Mary, whereof Richard Fletcher was laſt incumbent, and retired with a penſion l.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome monument in the chancel, the figure of a man and woman in a cumbent re, and upon a compartment under them are children. Two corinthian pillars ſupport a ment, upon which the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity are relieved; and upon a ſhield are rms of Warren, *viz. Checky Or and azure.* re is no inſcription, but the monument was ed to the memory of William Warren and ana Catchmay, his wife, from whom the y of Jones of Sully is deſcended, by Margaret, of the daughters of that William Warren. as buried in the church-yard 14 Eliz. by ntment of his will.

Warren Gough, grandſon of the above William Warren, was buried in the ſame grave in 1636, and a handſome tomb, with the arms of Gough, was erected over him.

Several of the families of Whittington, Bond, and Byrkin are buried in the church; and ſeveral of the Catchmays, and of the James's of Sully, or Soilwell, lie in the chancel.

Proc. & Syn. £. 0 6 4 Pentecoſt. £. 0 1 4

Benefactions.

Sir William Whittington gave 3*l.* yearly to put out an apprentice, 3*l.* a year to the poor, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for four quarterly ſermons, and 20*s.* a year for adorning the church, for ever.

John Gunning, eſq; gave 5*l.* a year, Mr. William Hoſkins 20*s.* a year, and Mr. John Broban 40*s.* a year, all for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 159	10	8
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	32	4	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	239	6	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* — 1770, —	181	10	10

At the beginning of this century there were 80 houſes and about 400 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 12. *Atkyns.* In a ſeries of eight years, from 1760 to 1767 incluſive, there are entered in the pariſh regiſter 90 baptiſms and 85 burials. The houſes and cottages are 122, and the preſent number of inhabitants 766; by which it appears that one in 72 dies every year; a proof of the uncommon healthineſs of the place, and longevity of the inhabitants. In the year 1767, five perſons died, whoſe ages put together amounted to 450 years. Thomas Evans and Sarah his wife were two of thoſe perſons, who were born in the pariſh, and having lived in it, in the married ſtate, upwards of 77 years, died within nine days of each other. They have often declared that neither of them was ever blooded, nor had taken phyſic.

BRIMPSFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, about ſix miles ſouth from Cheltenham, five north-eaſt from Biſley, and ſeven ſouth-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is ſituate on the brow of that ridge of hills which runs through the county, whence there is a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect over the vale and the foreſt, with the lofty mountains in Monmouthſhire on one hand, and the blue hills of Malvern in Worceſterſhire on the other, to terminate the view.

Brimpsfield is a corruption of *Brimesfeld* as it is written in the antient records. It is compounded of bryme, famous, and pelo, the open country.

Here was formerly a caſtle, with four towers, of conſiderable ſtrength. There is no certain

account in hiſtory when or by whom it was built; but as the building of caſtles was the prevailing taſte about the reign of king Stephen, its original may be dated as high as that time at leaſt. It was demoliſhed in the barons wars, and there is nothing to be ſeen of it, except ſome traces of the foundation.

Here was alſo an antient monaſtery, of the value of 78*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* but being a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen de Fonteney in Normandy, as an alien priory, it was diſſolved by act of parliament 2 H. 5. and the lands belonging to it were granted to the college of Windſor, by king Edward the Fourth. *Appendix*, N°. 29. The priory is ſuppoſed to have been an elegant building, as there were windows of poliſhed marble dug up where it ſtood, about the beginning of this century.

In the reign of king Edward the Third, the duke of Clarence was lord of the manor. He purchaſed a charter for a weekly market on Tueſday, and a yearly fair on the eve of the feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti*, both of which have been long ſince diſcontinued. The market and fairs were held upon a part of the town called Haywick; and the men of that place being killed, it was afterwards, upon that occaſion, called *Manleſs-town*, which is the name of a hamlet in the pariſh at this time.

The head of the Stroud river riſes here, and the turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter, which is the *Irminſtreet* of the Romans, extends along the ſide of the pariſh, and divides it from Cowley.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Under the title of lands belonging to Oſbern Gifard, in *Domeſday-book*, it is expreſſed after this manner:

'The ſame Oſbern holds Brimesfelde in Reſpi-'get hundred. There are nine hides taxed. Duns 'held it of earl Harold. There are three plow-'tillages in demean, and ſixteen villeins, and ſix 'bordars, and a prieſt, with twelve plow-tillages. 'There are eight *ſervi*, and four *ancillæ*, and two 'mills of 64*d.* [rent.] In Glouceſter are five 'burgages of 2*s.* It is worth and was worth '12*l.* *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

This Oſbern Gifard, or Giffard, was deſcended from count Giffard, a great nobleman of Normandy. William earl of Arques, uncle to the Conqueror, attempted to gain the dukedom of Normandy to himſelf, during the duke's minority; but count Giffard, who was general for the young duke, fought him, and obtained a complete victory. Oſbern attended the Conqueror in the invaſion of England, and for his ſervices was rewarded with this and three other manors in Glouceſterſhire.

Elias Giffard, ſon of Oſbern, gave lands and woods in Bockholt, in this pariſh, to the abbey of Glouceſter, about the year 1100. Elias his ſon was a monk in Glouceſter abbey, and gave to that church the manor of Croneham, the church of St. Mary at Bitton, the church of St. George at Orcheſton, and the chapel of St. Andrew at Winterborn. Elias, grandſon to the laſt Elias, died 2 R. 1. and was ſucceeded by Thomas Giffard, and after him another Elias Giffard, who took part with the rebellious barons againſt king John, who ſeized his lands in the 18th year of his reign, and granted them to Bartholomew Peeche. But they were reſtored to Giffard again, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, and he died in the 33d year of that reign.

John his ſon and heir ſucceeded him. He was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 47 H. 3. He married Maud Longeſpee, widow of William Longeſpee, ſon of William earl of Saliſbury, and daughter and heir to Walter de Clifford, and carried her to his caſtle of Brimpsfield. She makes complaint to the king, and afterwards deſiſts from her complaint, but paid a fine of 300 marks for marrying without licence. He purchaſed a charter of free-warren in the manors of Badgworth, Stonehouſe, Rockhampton, Stoke-Giffard, and Tetbury, and in divers manors in other counties, 9 E. 1. He founded Glouceſter-hall in Oxford 11 E. 1. for twelve monks choſen out of the abbey of Glouceſter; but afterwards, other monaſteries of the order of St. Benedict contributing to the enlargement of the buildings, with the conſent of the founder and of the abbat of Glouceſter, partook of the benefit of that foundation. He died at Bitton 27 E. 1. and was buried at Malmeſbury, having been ſummoned as a baron to parliament from the 23d year of that reign to his death.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon John Giffard, called *John the Rich*, who took part with the barons againſt the Spencers, and therefore king Edward the Second, in his march from Cirenceſter to Worceſter, ſent ſoldiers to demoliſh his caſtle at Brimpsfield. He was afterwards taken priſoner at the battle of Burroughbridge, and ſent to Glouceſter to be executed as a traytor.

Upon his attainder, the caſtle and manor of Brimpsfield were granted to Hugh le Diſpenſer the elder, with remainder to Hugh the younger, 15 E. 2. but the ſcene of affairs changing, all the lands, lately belonging to John Giffard, were granted to John Maltravers 1 E. 3. as a reward for murdering the late king. He procured a confirmation of the manor from John de Callew, the heir of the Giffards, who levied a fine, and acknowledged the right of John Maltravers 4 E. 3. He was ſoon after convicted of high miſdemeanors and his eſtate ſeized.

The cuſtody of the caſtle and manor of Brimpsfield was granted for life to Maurice Berkeley, ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, 14 E. 3. upon whoſe death, 22 E. 3. the king granted the manor and caſtle to his third ſon Lionel de Antwerp, duke of Clarence, to whom ſir John Maltravers levied a fine thereof 26 E. 3.

Edward

Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulſter, arried Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel ke of Clarence, whereby he was intituled to the nor of Brimpsfield, which, from this time, acowledged the ſame proprietors as that of Biſley, which the reader is referred) 'till they both me to the crown, by the death of Cicely dutcheſs York, 10 H. 7. Brimpsfield was then ſettled king Henry the Eighth, on queen Catherine.

In the firſt year of king Edward the Sixth, this nor and park, and lands called *Haſel-hanger*, robably from the Britiſh *ben-gaer*, *i.e.* an old wall fortification,] were granted to ſir John Bridges, erwards lord Chandos, who died ſeized thereof Mariæ. Livery of the manor and park of impsfield was granted the ſame year to his ſon lmond lord Chandos, who died ſeized thereof Eliz. and was ſucceeded in honour and this ate by Giles lord Chandos his ſon and heir. He d ſeized thereof 36 Eliz. and left two daughters heireſſes; Elizabeth, married to ſir John Kenida; d Catherine, married to Francis lord Ruſſel of hornhagh.

From theſe the manor was transferred to Miles ndys, of Latimers in Buckinghamſhire, fifth ſon William Sandys, and younger brother of Edwin ndys archbiſhop of York. He was ſeized of is manor in the year 1608, and was high ſheriff Glouceſterſhire in the year 1625. He died zed of the manor of Brimpsfield 17 Car. Sir dwin Sandys, his ſecond ſon, (his elder brother, George, dying without iſſue) ſucceeded to is eſtate. William was the eldeſt ſon of ſir dwin, and for his prodigality was called *Golden ndys*. He died without iſſue, but ſold this nor to his uncle, ſir William Sandys of iſerden. Miles Sandys, ſon of William of iſerden, ſucceeded to this eſtate, and was high eriff of the county 30 C. 2. From him it went William Sandys, of Miſerden, eſq; ſon of Miles, o ſold it, and it is now the property of lord gecumbe, who holds a court-leet here. The manſion houſe is gone to ruin, and the park ned into a farm. His lordſhip's arms are, *les, on a bend ermines, cotoiſed Or, three boars ds couped argent.* CREST. *On a wreath Or and es, a boar paſſant argent, about the neck, a chaplet ak-leaves vert, fructed proper.* SUPPORTERS. *On b ſide, a greyhound argent, guttée de poix, collar'd etail double gules.* MOTTO. AU PLAYSIRE RT DE DIEU.

HAMLETS. 1. *Caudle-green* is a hamlet in parish, eaſtward of the church.

2. *Manleſs-town*, already mentioned, is the name another hamlet, if a place may be ſo called ich has no houſe in it.

3. *Birdlip*, ſo much of it as lies on the ſouth ſide he road, is in this pariſh, the reſt in Cowley.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 80*l.* a year. Lord Edgecumbe is patron, the reverend Dr. White the preſent incumbent.

There are thirty acres of arable, and ſeven of paſture belonging to the glebe.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower in the middle.

Firſt fruits, £.	9	11	11	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	19	1	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	7
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

The intereſt of 20*l.* given by ſeveral benefactors, is diſtributed annually at Eaſter, among the ſecond poor of this pariſh.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	96	9	4
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	13	19	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	90	17	0
The ſame at 3*s.* -- 1770, —	50	12	0

At the beginning of this century there were 52 houſes and 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 7. *Atkyns.* Since that time population has increaſed. The average of annual births is 8, of burials 5; the preſent number of houſes 63, of inhabitants 283; ſo that, in this healthy ſituation, about one in fifty-ſix dies annually.

BROADWELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, about two miles diſtant northward from Stow-on-the-Wold, eight ſouth from Campden, and twenty-ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The name is derived from the large ſpring which riſes in this place near the manor-houſe, and runs into the Evenlode, and ſo into the Thames.

The lands are chiefly arable, with a little paſture.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it is recorded after this manner: 'The ſame church [St. Mary of Eveſham] holds 'Bradewelle in Salemones hundred. There are 'ten hides. There are ſix plow-tillages in de'mean; and thirteen *ſervi*, and twenty-five vil'leins, and eight bordars, and one free-man, and 'a prieſt, having between them all twelve plow'tillages. In Glouuecester there are four bur'gages, and in Wincelcombe one, paying 27*d.* 'The whole was worth 8*l.* but is now worth 12*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

In ſir Robert Atkyns's abſtract from *Domeſday-book*, Bradewelle is ſaid to have been held by the

Pedigree of this family in the poſſeſſion of *William Baynton*, eſq.

church

church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe, in the reign of king William the Conqueror. But that was a miſtake, which, I apprehend, he was led into by an imperfect copy of that record; for I have myſelf ſeen a copy thereof, in which the head or title XII. *Terra S. Marie de Eveſham*, and the accounts of Malgereſberie, Tedeſtrop, and Bortune were omitted; whereby the manors of Bradewelle, Svelle, Willerſei, Weſtune, Stoch, and Hedecote, which all belonged to the laſt mentioned abbey, ſeemed to be the property of that of Wincelcumbe, whoſe eſtates are placed immediately before thoſe of the church of Eveſham in order. And I am the rather induced to account for the miſtake in this manner, becauſe the learned hiſtorian has fallen into the ſame error with reſpect to the five other manors above mentioned alſo. This matter will be clearly underſtood by inſpecting the printed copy of *Domeſday* at p. 71 and 72.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Bradwell, and divers other manors, 35 H. 3.

The maſter of the knights-templers was ſeized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Bradwell, by the grant of king Henry the Third, which privileges were allowed, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, held Bradwell 24 E. 3. William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon died ſeized of the manor of Bradwell 28 E. 3. But notwithſtanding I find theſe records applied to this pariſh by ſir Robert Atkyns, there is reaſon to believe that they ſhould be referred to ſome other of the name of Bradwell; for this manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Eveſham 'till the diſſolution of that houſe.

It is probable that Richard Andrews had a grant of this manor, and the advowſon of the church, from the crown, ſoon after the diſſolution; for he and Urſula his wife levied a fine of Bradwell, and of the advowſon of the church, to the uſe of Thomas Baſkerville and Anne his wife 6 E. 6.

— Ligon died ſeized of this manor 9 Eliz. and livery of it was granted the ſame year to Richard Ligon his ſon and heir.

Elianor Talbot, widow, was poſſeſſed of it in the year 1608, ſoon after which it was purchaſed by Mr. Hodges. Danvers Hodges, eſq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century; and Henry Danvers Doughty Hodges, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of it, and has a handſome ſeat here, built on the ſcite of the old houſe, by Dr. Chamberlayne, late dean of Briſtol, who married a daughter of the late Mr. Hodges. His arms are, *Argent, three creſcents ſable. In a canton* *a coronet*

The meadow called Burybradnam in Broadwell, belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to ſir Philip Hobbey 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stow. Adleſtrop is annexed to it, and both together are worth about 350*l.* a year. The advowſon, and great part of the tithes antiently belonged to the abbey of Eveſham. The abbat and convent preſented to this church in 1402. They granted all their tithes, except of their demeans, whilſt in their own hands, to the incumbent, in the year 1450, reſerving in all 6*l.* yearly; which rent is now paid out of the rectory to the patron. The heir of the late James Leigh, eſq; is patron; the reverend Mr. Leigh the preſent incumbent.

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end. There is a chapel in the aile, belonging to Mr. Hodges, where ſeveral of that name lie buried, and there is an antient monument erected to their memory. There is another handſome monument in the aile, in memory of Herbert Weſton, eſq; who died in 1635.

Firſt Fruits, £.	23	11	8	Synodals, £.	0	1	6
Tenths, — --	2	7	2	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	6
Procurations, -	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Three little houſes, a piece of meadow ground, and ſome land in the field are given for repairing the church.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	116	14 0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	15	8 8
Land-tax — -	1694, —	87	1 0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	67	2 0

At the beginning of this century there were 30 houſes and about 126 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 15 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* But the inhabitants are nearly doubled ſince that time, being in number 245.

BROCKWORTH.

THIS pariſh is ſituate in the vale part of the county, in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton; ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Cheltenham, five north from Painſwick, and four eaſt from Glouceſter. It lies on the antient Roman way called the *Irmingſtreet*, ſome traces of which may ſtill be diſcovered hereabout, where the ſand and ſtone of the old road, being cut through by the long uſe of carriages, appear, in the banks on the ſides of it, diſtinct from the natural ſoil.

Cooper's-hill, in this pariſh, is taken notice of by ſir Robert Atkyns, as being the place of reſidence of John Theyer, a learned antiquary, and a firm loyaliſt to king Charles the Firſt. He had the advantage of the library of the priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter, which his grandfather, who had married the ſiſter of Richard Hart, the laſt prior, had procured into the family. They died in the year 1673, and left eight hundred manuſcripts, which were purchaſed by king Charles the Second for the library at St. James's

In the antient record the name of this place is written *Brocowardinge*, which ſignifies *Broco's place*, from the Anglo-Saxon ꝑopꝺ, or ꝑeopꝺ, already explained under Aldeſworth.

The pariſh is ſmall, conſiſting of rich arable and paſture ground. A brook runs through it in its courſe to the Severn, by Sandhurſt.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it is thus written:

'Hugo Laſne holds Brocowardinge in Dudeſtan hundred of the king. There are five hides. Turchil held it of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and ſix bordars, and a prieſt, and two free men, and a ſteward, who have between them all fifteen plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and a mill of 2*s.* [rent;] a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth 6*l.* now [only] 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

The greateſt part of this pariſh was in the poſſeſſion of the Chandos's before the reign of king John; which king, in his charter of confirmation to the priory of Lanthony, recites the particulars given to the canons of that houſe, among which are the following: The church of Brockewordin given by Robert de Chandos, with half a hide of land and a houſe on the weſt ſide of the church-yard; and the land called Norbroc in Brockwordyn, and two new-plowed grounds which Richard de Brockwordyn gave unto them; and half a yard-land which was Aldred's; and whatever was given by Roger de Chandos the younger in Brockwordyn, and the lands in Brockwordyn which the canons had in exchange for Kyneceſtre. *Appendix*, N°. 19.

The priory of Lanthony had free warren in Brockworth 15 & 21 E. 1. and enjoyed this manor 'till that houſe was diſſolved. After the diſſolution, the manor and appurtenances, together with the tithes of the demeans, were granted to John Gyes, eſq; in exchange for Aſple lies in Bedfordſhire, and for Widdington in Eſſex 32 H. 8. and have continued in that family ever ſince, ſo that ſir William Gyſe, baronet, is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a large eſtate in the pariſh; for an account of whoſe family and arms, ſee *Rendcombe*.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of another manor in this pariſh. John Deffeld, the abbat, purchaſed of ſir Lawrence de Chandos fifty-five acres of arable land, and ſeveral houſes in Brockworth, and forty acres of incloſure, and all his wood in Bockholt, containing 300 acres, 44 H. 3. which particulars were afterwards conveyed to Reginald de Hamme, who was the next ſucceeding abbat. See p. 134.

Walter of Glouceſter and Hawiſe his wife held the manor of Brockworth of the abbey of Glouceſter at half a knight's-fee, and the manor of Elbrugge, 5 E. 2. *Eſc. ſub anno.*

Henry Brockworth was ſeized of Brockworth, as ſuppoſed as tenant to the abbey of Glouceſter, 22 E. 3. The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of it 49 E. 3. At the diſſolution of that abbey, the biſhoprick of Glouceſter was erected, and endowed with the manor of Droiſcourt in this pariſh, which belonged to St. Peter's abbey.

Henry le Drogue was ſeized of one yard-land in Brockworth, and was attainted of felony 28 E. 1.

HAMLETS. 1. *Cooper's-hill*, of which already.

2. *Elbrug.* Walter of Glouceſter held the manor of Elbrugg 5 E. 2. Sir Robert de la Mere and Maud his wife were ſeized of this manor 5 R. 2. Leonard Pool, eſq; of Saperton, died ſeized of the manor of Elbridge 30 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to his ſon Giles.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 20*l.* a year. The rectory belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, in exchange for other lands, 16 Eliz. Sir William Gyſe is patron and impropriator.

The church is dedicated to St. George. It has a low tower between the body of the church and the chancel.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome marble monument in the chancel for ſir Chriſtopher Gyſe, baronet, erected by his ſon ſir John Gyſe. He died in the year 1670, having been a great promoter of the recovery of the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton from the city of Glouceſter to the county at large. Dudſton and King's-barton were formerly two diſtinct hundreds in the county of Glouceſter, but had been made part of the In-county, and appurtenant to the city of Glouceſter.

Firſt fruits, £.	6 17 0	Synodals, £.	0 2 0
Tenths, —	0 13 8*ob.*	Pentecoſtals,	0 11 0*ob.*
Procurations,	0 6 8		

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	106	5 4
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	14	5 0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	111	16 0
The ſame, at 3*s.* -	1770, —	83	17 0

About the year 1710 there were 50 houſes and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But in a ſeries of ten years from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there were 84 baptiſms and 60 burials; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 253; ſo that they bury one in forty-two every year.

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BROMSBOROW,

LIES in the hundred of Botloe, in the foreſt diviſion of the county, four miles diſtant ſouth from Ledbury in Herefordſhire, five north from Newent, and twelve northward from Glouceſter. One part of it extends to the top of Malvern-hill; and the Glinch, a ſmall brook, runs from hence

into the river Leden. The whole pariſh is ſandy ground.

Lambard was miſtaken in the geography of this place, who repreſents it as ſtanding upon the river Severn, from which, in reality, it is diſtant eight or ten miles, being nearer the Wye than the Severn. He calls it *a town which Ethelfleda, ſiſter of Edward, and doughter of Ethred kinge of Mercia builded* 913. *It is famous amonges hyſtoriens for a victorie that Adelſtan had theare over Anlaf kinge of Irland, which gatheringe an army of Scottes and Danes, came againſt Atthelſtane with* 615 *ſhippes, whom Adelſtane metinge at this place, overthrew, ſo that he reigned ever after peacebly. Of this victorie the Saxons made a Pamphlet or Ryme, which begynneth,* Aoelſtean cyninz, *&c.* Lambard's Eng. and Wales, p. 26.

The name ſeems to be compoſed of Bryme, A. S. *famous*, and beorz, *a town*, or beorz, *a caſtle, hill*, or *fortification*.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book gives the following account of this manor:

'The ſame Radulfus [de Todeni] holds Brunme-'berge in Botelau hundred. There are five hides. 'Earl Herald held it. In demean is one plow-'tillage, and eleven villeins, and eight bordars, 'with fourteen plow-tillages. There is one *ſervus*. 'A wood two miles long and one broad. It was 'worth 8*l.* now 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

The manor of Bromſborough was granted to Roger de Toni 6 Joh. John de Penrys was ſeized of Bromſborow 15 E. 1. William de Whitefeld had free warren in Bromeſborow 14 E. 2. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſeized of the manor of Bromberghe 2 H. 4.

This manor afterwards belonged to the Bromwicks, deſcended from Wido de Bromwick, who reſided at a place of that name in Warwickſhire, 15 H. 2. and Henry de Caſtle-Bromwick was grandſon to Wido. A younger branch of this family ſettled here in the reign of king Richard the Second, and ſir John Bromwich and Catherine his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Bromſborough, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 10 R. 2. and that family continued here 'till the ſeventeenth century.

This manor afterwards came to the Yates. Walter Yate, eſq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century. He died without iſſue male, whereby John Yate, of Arlingham, eſq; his nephew, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate, and died unmarried.

Robert Dobyns, eſq; on the death of the above John, aſſumed the name and arms of Yate, and took all the eſtates of Walter Yate, in purſuance of his will. He was high-ſheriff of this county in 1765, but died before the expiration of that year; leaving two ſons and four daughters, by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Gorges, of Eye, in the county of Hereford, eſq. Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, eſq; eldeſt ſon of Robert Dobyns, is the preſent lord of this manor, and proprietor of the eſtates of the ſaid Walter Yate. He hath a very handſome, new-built ſeat, called *Bromſborough Place*, and a good eſtate in this pariſh. His arms are, Quarterly, 1. *Azure, a feſs Or, in chief two mullets of the ſecond*, for Yate. 2. *Azure, a chevron between three annulets Or*, for Dobyns. 3. *Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes pattée, ſix above and four below, argent*, for Berkeley. 4. *Gules, a ſtag's head caboſhed Or*, for . Motto. QUO VIRTUS VOCAT.

John Hawkeſlow and his wife levied a fine of lands in Bromſborough, to the uſe of John Machin and his wife, 13 H. 7. Mrs. Nanfan, widow of John Nanfan, eſq; has a good houſe called *Brownſend*, and a good eſtate in this pariſh. The *Grove-houſe* and eſtate is the property of Mr. William Brooke.

HAMLET. Woodend is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh, conſiſting of two houſes.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the foreſt deanery, worth 140*l.* a year. Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, eſq; is patron; the reverend Mr. Hayward the preſent incumbent.

The glebe conſiſts of about ſixty acres.

The church hath a ſmall tower at the weſt end; it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Monument and Inſcription.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Richard Yate, eſq; a branch of the Arlingham family, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wall, of Lintridge, eſq. He died in 1690. Beneath is this apoſtrophe:

Nunc Amice ſpectator, et quantillum contra Mortem valent iſta mortalia, Opes, Robur, Ingenium, ſerio nec ſero medite.

Firſt Fruits, £.	7	15	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, — —	0	15	6	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	4
Procurations, -	0	7	6				

Benefactions.

Two cottages, a garden, and five acres of arable land in one piece, one acre called Church-meadow, another called Gooſeacre, a piece of arable in Brookman's-field, another piece in a field called Mugles, another piece at Woodend-ſtreet, and another piece intermixt with Mr. Yate's land, are given for the uſe of the church.

Mrs. Catherine Yate gave 40*l.* a year, and Walter Yate, eſq; gave 30*l.* a year, to the poor of this pariſh.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	74	8	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	23	11	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	82	8	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* —	1770, —	61	16	3

At the beginning of this century there were 20 houſes and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns*. In the year 1770 there were 138 inhabitants.

BROCKRUP

BROCKRUP, *or* BROCKTHORP.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, ſix miles diſtant north om Stroud, three weſt from Painſwick, and four uth-eaſt from Glouceſter. It is a ſmall pariſh, nſiſting almoſt intirely of paſture land.

Ðopp, ðnep, or ðnop, in the Anglo-Saxon, gnifies a *ſtreet*, or *village*. This place, as I con-ſture, was the property of ſome perſon, in the axon times, whoſe name it bears; and it might e either *Bros*, *Broc*, or *Bruc*, as it is differently ritten in the records; but I know no authority r writing it, as I have ſeen it, *Brookrup*.

I find nothing of ſingular note here; but orbet relates a circumſtance that happened to he parliament's troops at this place, which I ſhall ſt mention.

'Two thouſand men of the king's forces, after the ſiege of Glouceſter, marching from Tewkeſ-bury to Painſwick, the governor Maſſie ſallied out of Glouceſter with two hundred muſketiers, and a hundred horſe, and marched to the top of Brockthorp-hill, there to expect the enemy, whom he found divided into three bodies, and himſelf born down by the multitude; for whilſt two parties faced him, the third ſtole down a hollow lane, and had almoſt ſurrounded him unawares, by the negligence of the ſcouts; ſo that our whole body was brought into great danger, driven by a ſudden and confuſed retreat, and the governor himſelf left deeply engaged: Yet moſt of our men got off, being preſerved by the gal-lantry of a few reſolved men, that ſtood in the breach; and of them captain George Maſſie ſtriving to retard the purſuit, grappled with three together, hand to hand, received a very ſore wound in the head, and was happily reſcued by a ſerjeant of the company. Of ours, two lieu-tenants and ſixteen private ſoldiers were taken priſoners; the reſt in diſorder ran down a ſteep, through a rough and narrow lane, and recovered a houſe at the foot of the hill, where a party was left to make good the retreat, and the enemy durſt not purſue; by which means all the bottom was preſerved from ſpoil.' *Military Government of Glouceſter.*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This eſtate ſtands under the title *Terra Regis*, *Domeſday-book*, where it is ſaid,

'In Broſtrop Aluric held three virgates of land. He had here two plow-tillages and one villein, three bordars and four *ſervi*. Theſe five eſtates [Herſefel, Athelai, Sanher, Herſecome, and Broſtrop] earl Herald took away after the death of king Edward; and Roger de Lurei put them to farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 67.

Adeline, the widow of Roger de Ivori, gave this manor to the abbey of Glouceſter 1103, and king Stephen confirmed it by his grant, wherein ſhe is called Adeline de Ibreo, occaſioned by tranſlating the name Ivori into Latin. She was daughter of Hugh de Grantmaiſnil.

Elias Giffard and Ala his wife, and their ſon Elias, granted to the monks of Glouceſter, by deed, which they laid upon the altar, all their land in Bruckrup, eſtimated at half a hide, and half a yard-land, free from all cuſtoms, except dane-gelt due to the king, 21 H. 1.

Roger the Firſt, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter eight acres of land near to Brockrup-court, whilſt Hameline was abbat; which grant was confirmed by Gilbert de Myners, about the end of the reign of king Stephen.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Brockrup 17 E. 3. which was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. and continued in poſſeſſion of it 'till that houſe was diſſolved. After the diſſolution of the abbey, the manor of Brockrup was granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and was confirmed to it 6 E. 6. to which it now belongs.

Roger le Rus was ſeized of three yard-lands in Bruckrup, which belonged to the Bertune of Glou-ceſter, 22 E. 1. There were lands and a portion of tithes in this pariſh, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony. The lands were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt for others, 35 H. 8. The tithes were granted to ſir William Ryder 17 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 55*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons; the reverend Mr. John Newton incumbent. This living has been augmented with queen Anne's bounty, and a legacy bequeathed by one Mr. Hodges.

The impropriation belongs to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, worth about 50*l.* a year. It pays 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the vicar, and ſixteen throw of wheat, ſixteen throw of beans, and thir-teen buſhels and a half of peaſe. In the taxation of eccleſiaſtical preferments, 19 E. 1. 'tis ſaid, *Eccleſ. de Brockthorp 2 marc.*

The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. It is ſmall, with a little, low, embattled tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits, *l.*	7	17	6	Synodals, *l.*	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	15	9	Pentecoſtals	0	0	4*ob.*
Procurations,	0	0	0				

Benefaction.

Forty ſhillings a year are allotted to this pariſh out of the charity of Mr. Cox of Sandhurſt.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	93	12	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —		6	4	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —		103	4	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —		77	18	0

In the year 1562, there were 16 houſholders in this pariſh.—At the beginning of this century there

there were 40 houſes and 200 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* But there are now only 107 inhabitants, ſo that population declines.

BUCKLAND.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, five miles diſtant weſt from Campden, ſix ſouth from Eveſham, and twenty-three eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The church and houſes are ſituate on an eaſy acclivity, at the foot of the great ridge of hills which parts the vale from the cotſwold country, with an aſpect towards the weſt. The pariſh conſiſts of good arable, paſture, and wood-lands.

The village obtained its name from the tenure of the land by a deed in writing, which was antiently called *Bocland*: So other land, which was not held by writing, was called *Folcland*, as having no other evidence than the teſtimony of the folk or people. See p. 65.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bocland to the monaſtery of Glouceſter, when Edburg was abbat. *Domeſday-book* gives the following particulars:

'The ſame church [St. Peter of Glowec.] holds 'Bocheland in Wideles hundred. There are ten 'hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'twenty-two villeins, and ſix bordars, with twelve 'plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, and ten 'acres of meadow. It was worth 3*l.* but is now 'worth 9*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Glouceſter held this manor 17 E. 3. and continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution. It was then granted to ſir Richard Greſham, lord mayor of London, in exchange for lands in Yorkſhire, 38 H. 8. Sir John Thynne married, to his firſt wife, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Richard Greſham,[4] and ſiſter and heir to ſir Thomas Greſham, who founded and endowed Greſham-college, and built the Royal Exchange in London; with whom he had the manor of Buckland, which has ever ſince continued in that family. Livery of this manor was granted to John Thynne, ſon of ſir John, 22 Eliz. James Thynne, eſq; was lord of it, and left it to his nephew Thomas Thynne, eſq; ſon of Henry. Lord viſcount Weymouth is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a ſeat near the church, and a large eſtate in this pariſh. His lordſhip's arms, &c. are given under *Bagendon*.

HAMLET. Laverton, a tithing in this pariſh, lies about a mile from the church. It has always acknowledged the ſame proprietor as Buckland. There was a chapel in this hamlet, which is now converted into a poor-houſe.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 150*l.* a year. The abbat and convent of Glouceſter were patrons, and preſented to it in the year 1515. Lord Weymouth is patron, the reverend Mr. John Martin incumbent.

The tithes of Buckland and Laverton belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. The rector hath one part of the corn-tithes, and lord Weymouth the other part. The demeans pay no tithes. Mr. James Thynne, in the year 1704, gave a piece of land in the field, called *Hallier's quarter*, containing forty-one lands, to the rector and his ſucceſſors, and diſcharged the ſame from tithe, in compenſation for the loſs which the rectory might ſuſtain, by reaſon of his having incloſed ſome tillage-lands, which paid tithe to the rector, and converted them to paſture.

The church, which hath an aile on the north ſide, is covered with lead. It has a handſome embattled tower at the weſt end, with ſix bells, a clock, and a ſet of chimes in it. In the eaſt window of the chancel are three compartments of painted glaſs. The ſubject ſeems to be a repreſentation of a manor-court. The abbat of Glouceſter, who was lord of the manor, is diſtinguiſhed by his mitre, and attended by ſeveral religious perſons in monkiſh habits; and the ſteward is known by his purſe hanging at his girdle. In the ſouth window are the arms of the abbey, *Azure, a ſword in pale, pointing downwards, pomeled and hilted Or, between two keys in ſaltire of the ſecond.*

The parſonage houſe is a good one, built about the beginning of the ſixteenth century. The hall is large and lofty. There are two pannels of painted glaſs in one window, well preſerved. In a ſhield is a tun or caſk, with a graft or branch of an apple-tree iſſuing out of it, deſigned as a rebus for the name, as it is written below in antient characters, *Willm Grafton, rector*, who probably built the houſe. There are alſo the ſame arms with thoſe in the window of the church, and ſeveral labels inſcribed *In noie Ihu*, i. e. *In nomine Jeſu.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome marble monument againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, with this inſcription:

Here lyeth the body of IAMES THYNNE, Eſq; Son of Sir HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE, Bar. and MARY Daughter of the Lord Keeper COVENTRYE. A Man of Exemplary Vertue and Charity, beloved and valued by his Equals, bleſt and pray'd for by the Poor. After ſome Legacies to his Relations, his whole large Perſonal Eſtate he bequeathed to pious uſes, and his Lands to his Nephew THOMAS THYNNE, who erected this Monument in gratitude to his Memory. He dyed March 15th 1708-9, Aged 66.

Over the table are theſe arms, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Barry of ten pieces Or and ſable.* 2d and 3d, *Argent, a lion rampant gules.*

[4] Sir Robert Atkyns's accounts of this intermarriage, under Buckland and Kempsford, are inconſiſtent. I have followed Collins's Peerage, vol. 6. p. 261.

On a raiſed tomb, in the church-yard, is this inſcription:

Coll. BERNARD GRANVILLE Son to Bernard Granville, Eſq; and Grandſon to Sir Bevill Granville who was killed in Lanſdown Fight, lyes here interred. He departed the fifty third Year of his Age, on the eighth of December, 1723.——There is a ſcutcheon on the tomb, *Party per pale*, 1. *Three clarions*. 2. Obliterated. —— The tomb was incloſed with rails, but now tomb and all are fallen to decay.

Firſt fruits	£.	29	6	8	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		2	18	8	Pentecoſtals	0	1	1*ob.*
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. James Thynne erected and endowed a free ſchool at Laverton in this pariſh, for reading, writing, and arithmetick. The maſter is appointed by the feoffees. He receives 20*l.* a year, and has a houſe, which is kept in repair for him. This ſchool, with that at Campden of this gentleman's foundation, is ſupported by an eſtate at Staunton in this county, veſted in feoffees, and now lets at 100*l.* a year.

Mr. Maltby, formerly rector of this pariſh, who died in the year 1630, gave 200*l.* to the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	167	16	0
Poll-tax —	1692,	—	31	15	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	160	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	112	14	6*ob.*

At the beginning of this century there were 50 houſes and 250 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof three were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. But it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were 71 baptiſms and 49 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there were 100 baptiſms and 57 burials; and there are now about 316 inhabitants. So that population is increaſing in this pariſh, where the proportion of the inhabitants to the average of annual burials, is as 55 to 1.

BULLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the foreſt diviſion of the county, within the hundred of the dutchy of Lancaſter, ſeven miles diſtant eaſtward from Bitchel-Dean, ſeven ſouthward from Newent, and three weſtward from Glouceſter. It is a very ſmall pariſh, conſiſting of good paſture and arable land.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Walter Baliſtarius holds of the king Bulelege in Weſtberie hundred. There are four hides taxed. Tovi held it of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins and six bordars with four plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow. In Glowec. the burgage paid 18*d.* It was worth 60*s.* and now worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

It does not appear who was the immediate ſucceſſor to the above Walter; but Juliana, Annabel, Joan, and Lucy de Muſgroſe levied a fine of lands in Bully and Ludeſcot, to the uſe of Walter de Muſgroſe, 43 H. 3. William de Muſgroſe was ſeized of Bullelegh 49 H. 3. John de Monemuthe was ſeized thereof 9 E. 1. Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, held the manor of Bully 34 E. 3.

John Elliford held Bully by the fourth part of a knight's-fee, of Roger de Mortimer, 22 R. 2. Iſabella, his widow, ſurvived him, and was married to Richard de la Moor, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeized of the manor of Bully 9 H. 5. John Elliford was ſeized thereof 3 H. 6. John Milborn, eſq; and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeized of the manor of Bully 15 H. 6.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Burgeſs, and Mr. Webb were joint lords of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. Nicholas Hyett, eſq; is the preſent lord of it. See his arms under *Hunt's-court* in *Badgworth*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is conſidered as a chapel to Churcham, in the deanery of the foreſt. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are impropriators. The ſmall tithes are worth about 5*l.* a year.

The church is a plain building.

Pentecoſtals, ——	£.	0	0	2	*ob.*
Land-tax, at 3*s.* 1770,	£.	37	2	3	

At the beginning of this century there were 20 houſes and about 85 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns*. But there are at preſent only 51 inhabitants.

CAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the vale, in the hundred of Berkeley, one mile north from Durſley, five eaſt from Berkeley, and fourteen ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. Some part of the turnpike-road from Durſley to Berkeley runs through it.

Here are no antiquities whatever. The ſoil is various; in the lower part of the pariſh it is rich, and produces ſome excellent cyder, and as good corn and cheeſe as any in the famous hundred of Berkeley.

The river, which runs through the village, riſes at Owlpen or Ewlpen, and paſſing by Durſley, where it is conſiderably augmented by the water of that place, takes its courſe through this pariſh, and Slimbridge, and empties itſelf into the Severn at Frampton-pill. It feeds no kind of fiſh except eels, on account of the great quantity of dye-ſtuff thrown into it. The courſe of it is crooked, like an arch or bow, wherefore it was called the *Cam*, which, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies *crooked*; and the village took its name from the river.

The poor are employ'd in the clothing buſineſs, by maſters at Durſley and Uley; but about thirty years ago, there were three or four conſiderable clothiers reſiding in this pariſh, who are ſince dead, or have declined buſineſs.

Great numbers of petrifications of the bivalve kind are found at Newnham-quarry, in the road from hence to Berkeley.

Stinchcombe antiently belonged to this pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the Conqueſt, this was a member, or Berewick, of the great lordſhip of Berkeley, of which, the whole account from *Domeſday-book* is inſerted among the particulars of that place and lordſhip. There were then, it is ſaid, 'in Camma 'ſix hides, and eleven other hides.' p. 271.

Other records, of the following dates, ſhew the ſucceſſive lords of this manor.

John Berkeley, and Maurice his ſon, were ſeized of the manor of Cam, with free warren, 36 H. 3. and Maurice Berkeley died ſeized of it 9 E. 1.

Ralph de Cam was ſeized thereof 16 E. 1. But as it was common, in early times, to call a part by the name of the whole, it is moſt likely that this was only a manor within the manor of Cam; for Thomas de Berkeley was ſeized of Cam 15 E. 2. & 18 E. 3. and Thomas lord Berkeley held it 35 E. 3. Maurice, ſon of Thomas lord Berkeley, was ſeized thereof 42 E. 3. Thomas Berkeley held the ſame 6 R. 2. as did Catherine his wife, in the 9th year of that reign. Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were ſeized of the manor of Cam 5 H. 5. Sir John Berkeley held the ſame 6 H. 6. and Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, died ſeized of Cam 17 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone was ſeized of this manor 38 & 39 H. 6. & 14 E. 4.

During the time of the laſt mentioned dates, and for a long time afterwards, there were great commotions and law-ſuits about the lordſhip of Berkeley, as already related, wherefore the records, during part of that diſpute, are imperfect as to this manor, and ſome others belonging to the Berkeley family.

William lord Berkeley, created earl-marſhal and earl of Nottingham, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh and his heirs male, 3 H. 7. whoſe heirs male ending at the death of king Edward the Sixth, livery of Cam was granted to Henry lord Berkeley 1 Mar. and the preſent earl of Berkeley is the lord of this manor.

Edmund Baſſet held one meſſuage, ſixty acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Cam 4 E. 2. John Serjeant was ſeized of lands in Cam 30 E. 3. William Warner levied a fine of lands in Cam, to the uſe of William Harding, 18 H. 7.

Upthorp, *Aſhmead's*, and *Hockerhill* are places in Upper-Cam; *Til's-down*, *Clinger*, and *Bower's-lye* are in Lower-Cam.

Lorrenge-farm was given, by Thomas lord Berkeley, in the reign of king Henry the Third, to the priory of Leonard-Stanley, of which the abbat of Glouceſter had the patronage; and the monks of that abbey procured it to be conſidered as belonging to the pariſh of Stanley; and it has been ever ſince, and ſtill is, aſſeſſed to the relief of the poor of that pariſh, whereas the land-tax of the farm goes in aid of the pariſh of Cam.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Durſley. Roger lord Berkeley gave this church, with its appurtenances, to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, in the year 1146, and gave the patronage of that priory to the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter.

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Glouceſter, the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, and the chapel, were granted to the biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors, 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. So that the biſhop of Glouceſter is patron and impropriator. The biſhop pays to the vicar, out of the impropriation, 60*l.* a year in money, which was ſo ſettled in the year 1660. The glebe and houſe are worth about 10*l.* a year. The impropriation is in leaſe to Mr. Matthew Eſtcourt.

The church, dedicated to St. George, conſiſts of the nave, and an aile on each ſide. It has a large, high, embattled tower, with five bells, at the weſt end. The ſtatue of St. George, carved in wood, ſtood in the porch of the church, and was taken from thence by a clothier, and carried, in his waggon, to Colebrook, in the road to London, which gave name to the George-inn in that place. *Atkyns.*

The church is called *Beatæ Mariæ de Cam*, in ſome old deeds in the reigns of Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Fifth.

Firſt fruits	£.	6	13	4	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	13	4	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7½
Procurations	0	6	8					

There is a meeting-houſe of proteſtant diſſenters at this place, endowed with 20*l.* a year.

Benefactions.

There are ſeveral ſmall tenements, and little parcels of land, given to the poor. The church-houſe, and a ground called the Almſhouſe-hay, and ſome other ſmall tenements, are given to the uſe of the church.

Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, a native of this place, and merchant in London, in the year 1669 gave 30*l.* a year, to be paid by the company of haberdaſhers in London, for the uſe of the poor.

Mr. Chriſtopher Woodward, of Briſtol, granted a rent-charge of 20*s.* a year on lands in Henbury, half for a ſermon on new-year's day, and half to the poor.

Ne-

Mr. Richard Hicks of Cam, by his will, in 1710, gave 120*l.* for the uſe of the poor, with which, and the intereſt thereof, making together 200*l.* two cloſes, in the pariſh of Berkeley, have been purchaſed, worth 10*l.* a year.

Mr. Edward Trotman, and his ſiſters Elianor and Margaret, by their deed in 1727, gave 10*l.* a year for ever; 6*l.* whereof for ſix poor widows, and the remaining 4*l.* to be diſtributed in bread to the poor.

Mrs. Frances Hopton of Cam, in the year 1737, left an eſtate of 50*l.* a year, to found a free-ſchool, for the educating and clothing of ten boys and ten girls of this pariſh, 'till they are fourteen years old. There is a houſe for the maſter and miſtreſs.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 277	6	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	42	9	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	246	15	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	231	6	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 150 houſes and about 800 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. *Atkyns.* The average of baptiſms entered in the pariſh regiſter for ſeven years, is now 23, of burials 21; and by a ſurvey of the inhabitants in the year 1767, they were found to be 1070. There are ſome baptiſed at the meeting-houſe, but few buried there; ſo that the proportion of the inhabitants to the annual burials, is nearly as 50 to 1; which ſhews it to be a very healthy place, conſidering the ſituation of it in the vale.

CAMPDEN

LIES in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftſgate, about twenty miles diſtant eaſt from Tewkeſbury, ten north from Stow, and twenty-eight north-eaſtward from Glouceſter; ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile bottom, ſurrounded with hills and hanging woods. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Stour, and ſo into the Avon, a mile below Stratford.

It is ſometimes called *Chipping-Campden*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Broad Campden*, a hamlet in the ſame pariſh. The *prænomen* denotes it to be a market-town, from the Saxon Cyppan, *to traffick*. For the other part of the name, Camp, in the ſame language, ſignifies a *fight*, or *battle*; and den, a *woody place in a valley*. Agreeably to this etymology, there is a tradition, that a great battle was fought in the hamlet of Barrington, between the Mercians and Weſt-Saxons; and there is a bridge in that place ſtill called Battle-bridge. The camp of the Mercians is ſaid to have been at Wilderſey, adjoining to this pariſh, and that of the Saxons upon Meen-hill, about three miles off. See *Mickleton*.

The town of Campden, as John Caſtor aſſerts, is alſo famous in antiquity for being the place of congreſs of all the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, who met here in the year 689, to conſult of making war and peace with the Britons. It might, at that time, be a place of conſiderable note. At preſent, it conſiſts of one long ſtreet, with a market-houſe in the middle, built by ſir Baptiſt Hicks, viſcount Campden, whoſe arms are on the north ſide of it. The market is held on Wedneſday.

The town is an antient borough and corporation, but ſends no members to parliament. The burgeſſes obtained their preſent charter 3 Jac. by which they are made a body corporate and politic, and have a common ſeal. The corporation conſiſts of fourteen capital burgeſſes, (out of whom two bailiffs are choſen annually, on the Wedneſday before Michaelmas,) and twelve inferior burgeſſes. They elect a ſteward, who is to be a perſon learned in the law, and is amovable at pleaſure.

There is a court of record, every fourth Friday in the year, before the bailiffs and ſteward of the borough, or his deputy, where they hold pleas of treſpaſs, of debt, contract, fraud, on the caſe, and all perſonal actions ariſing within the borough, its liberties and precincts, not exceeding the value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And they have two ſerjeants, with ſilver maces, to execute proceſſes.

The corporation has power of making laws reſpecting the borough, and of inflicting penalties by fine and amerciament. The capital burgeſſes fill up vacancies in the common council out of the burgeſſes.

There are four annual fairs, *i.e.* on St. Andrew's day, Aſh-wedneſday, St. George's day, and St. James's day. The profits of the two former belong to the corporation; of the two latter to the lord of the manor.—See the charter of incorporation, *Appendix*, No. 27.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of king James the Firſt, became a very popular man in this country, by his hoſpitality and generoſity. He inſtituted an annual meeting for the practice of all ſorts of manly exerciſes, and diſtributed prizes to ſuch as excelled in them. Theſe exerciſes and their patron are the ſubject of a ſmall collection of verſes, intituled *Annalia Dubrenſia*, written by the beſt poets of that age. And there is ſtill a meeting of young people upon Dover's-hill, about a mile from Campden, every Thurſday in Whitſun-week. See p. 24.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks, the firſt viſcount Campden, built a noble houſe near the church, the outſide of which coſt 29,000*l.* and in the lanthorn, on the top of the houſe, he ordered lights to be ſet up in dark nights for the benefit of travellers. This houſe was, without any great reaſon, burnt down by the king's party in the great civil war, leſt it ſhould be made a garriſon by the parliament.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it is expreſſed after this manner: 'The ſame earl [Hugh] holds Campedene in 'Witelai hundred. Earl Harold held it. There 'are fifteen hides taxed. In demean are ſix plow-'tillages,

'tillages, and fifty villeins, and eight bordars, with 'twenty-one plow-tillages. There are twelve '*ſervi*, and two mills of 6*s.* 2*d.* and two *ancillæ*. 'It was worth 30*l.* now only 20*l.*' *D. B.* p. 73.

The records of the following dates ſhew the deſcent of the manor. Guinar Briton was ſeized of all Campden 1 Joh. The archbiſhop of Canterbury was ſeized of Campden 6 Joh. Sir Ralph de Somery, a great baron, whoſe daughter Joan was married to Thomas lord Berkeley, died ſeized of Campden 1 H. 3. Roger, earl of Cheſter and Lincoln, was ſeized of Campden, with markets and fairs, 2 H. 3.

One Serlo died ſeized of the manor of Campden, and Agatha the wife of Henry ——, and Juliana the wife of William de Stratton, were his ſiſters and coheireſſes. They and their huſbands aſſign the manor of Campden to Anne the widow of Serlo, who had then married Hugh de Stratton, 4 H. 3.

Roger de Somery held Campden and Segleigh, and had a grant of free warren and markets 31 H. 3. & 1 E. 1. But a charter was granted to Hugh de Grundenel, and other burgeſſes of Campden, 35 H. 3. and there was another grant, the ſame year, to theſe burgeſſes, to be exempted from tolls in markets and fairs.

Ralph Cromwell and partners held Campden 1 E. 1. John Strangeways was ſeized thereof 4 E. 1. John de Ludloe, and Iſabel his wife, held a moiety of the manor of Campden; and lady Mabel de Sudely held a fourth part of the ſaid manor, and Ralph, ſon of Ralph de Cromwell, held the other fourth part, by the grant of John le Strange, 15 E. 1. John de Ludloe held Campden 23 E. 1.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was lord of Campden, and had the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine, of which he died ſeized 24 E. 1. and Joan his widow held it 35 E. 1. It was held of the earldom of Cheſter, as the eighth part of a knight's fee. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, ſon of the forementioned Gilbert, died ſeized of Campden, and of the advowſon of the church, 8 E. 2.

The manor of Campden, with the advowſon of the chapel, were held of Hugh de Audley earl of Glouceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 E. 3. William de Ludloe was ſeized of a moiety of the manor of Campden 23 E. 3. Richard de Stafford was ſeized of Campden, and had a grant of a fair therein 34 E. 3. Thomas de Ludloe held the manor of Campden, with the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine, 50 E. 3. Sir Richard Stafford died ſeized of a moiety of the manor of Campden, and the advowſon of the church, 4 R. 2. Thomas de Ludloe, of Campden, held Campden 16 R. 2. Maud, the widow of ſir Richard Stafford, was ſeized of the manor of Campden 1 H. 4.

William Grevile, of Campden, was ſeized of Campden 3 H. 4. Edmund Ludloe held Campden 11 H. 4. Edward Stafford, biſhop of Exeter, was ſeized thereof 7 H. 5. Thomas Stafford, eſq; was ſeized of a moiety of the manor of Campden, with the advowſon of the chapel, 4 H. 6.

Margaret, the widow of ſir Baldwin Strange, was ſeized of Ludloe's, within the manor of Campden, 10 H. 6. by which it appears, that the eſtate held by the Ludloes, called Campden in ſome of the above records, was a part of the manor, or a manor within the manor of Campden. William Molyneux, eſq; was ſeized of the manor of Chipping Campden 6 E. 4. Sir John Burgh held a manor of the name of Campden 11 E. 4. and John Molyneux, eſq; held Chipping Campden 13 E. 4.

The manor of Campden, and the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine, deſcended to Cicely, the wife of —— Fitzherbert: Her ſecond huſband was John Joſlyn, who, with his wife, levied a fine of them to the uſe of Thomas Molineux and others 8 H. 7. Euſtace Fitzherbert was Cicely's ſon and heir, who died ſeized thereof 9 H. 8.

Sir John Ruſſel died ſeized of the manor of Chipping Campden 4 Mar. and was ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Ruſſel, his ſon and heir. This manor afterwards came to the crown, and was granted, by queen Elizabeth, to ſir Thomas Smith, whoſe anceſtor was an alderman of Worceſter. Anthony Smith, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It was purchaſed, ſoon after, by ſir Baptiſt Hicks, who was created viſcount Campden 4 C. 1.

Edward lord Noel having married Juliana, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Baptiſt viſcount Campden, obtained a grant of that honour to himſelf and his heirs male, on failure of male iſſue of the ſaid viſcount Campden, at whoſe death he ſucceeded to the title, and to the manor of Campden. Mary, the other daughter, was married, firſt, to ſir Charles Moriſon, of Caiſhobery in Hertfordſhire, and afterwards to ſir John Couper, of Winburn in Dorſetſhire. This Edward viſcount Campden was active in the royal cauſe, at the breaking out of the civil war, and dying at Oxford, 1643, was carried to Campden, and lies buried there, under a ſumptuous monument erected over him by his lady. He left iſſue, by the above lady, two ſons, Baptiſt and Henry; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to ſir Eraſmus de la Fountain; and Penelope, to John viſcount Chaworth.

Baptiſt viſcount Campden ſucceeded his father in title and eſtate. He raiſed and maintained, at his own coſt, a troop of horſe, and a company of foot, for the ſervice of king Charles the Firſt, and paid, to the ſequeſtrators, 9,000*l.* compoſition for his eſtate, beſides 150*l.* a year, ſettled on the miniſters of the times. He married firſt, Anne Fielding, ſecond daughter to William earl of Denbigh, by whom he had three children, who died in their infancy; ſecondly, Anne daughter of ſir Robert Lovet, widow of Edward earl of Bath, by whom he had one ſon ſtill-born. His third wife was Heſter, one of the four daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas lord Wotton, by whom he

he had two ſons, Edward and Henry; and four daughters, Mary, afterwards counteſs of Northampton; Juliana, wife of William lord Allington; Heſter, who died an infant; and Elizabeth, married to Charles earl of Berkeley. His fourth wife was Elizabeth Bertie, eldeſt daughter of Montague earl of Lindſey, by whom he had ſix ſons, Lindſey, Baptiſt, John, James, and two ſtill-born; and three daughters, Catherine, married to John earl of Rutland; Bridget, and Martha-Penelope. His lordſhip dying in 1682, was buried at Exton in Rutlandſhire.

Edward Noel, who was advanced to the degree of a baron, by the title of lord Noel of Titchfield, in his father's life-time, 33 C. 2. ſucceeded his father at his death, and was created earl of Gainſborough the ſame year. He married lady Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Thomas-Wriotheſley, earl of Northampton, by whom he had iſſue Wriotheſley-Baptiſt, his ſucceſſor, and four daughters; lady Frances, married to Simon lord Digby; lady Jane, married to William lord Digby, brother and heir to the ſaid Simon lord Digby; lady Elizabeth, married to Richard Norton, eſq; and lady Juliana, who died unmarried.

Wriotheſley-Baptiſt, ſecond earl of Gainſborough, married Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Fulke Grevile, fifth lord Brooke, and departing this life in 1690, left iſſue only two daughters; lady Elizabeth, married to Henry Bentinck, firſt duke of Portland; and lady Rachael, wedded to Henry Somerſet, ſecond duke of Beaufort.—On his lordſhip's failing of iſſue male, the honours, and this eſtate, deſcended to Baptiſt Noel, ſon of Baptiſt, ſecond ſon of Baptiſt viſcount Campden, by his fourth wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Lindſey.

Which Baptiſt, third earl of Gainſborough, having married lady Dorothy Manners, ſecond daughter of John, firſt duke of Rutland, died of the ſmall pox in 1714, leaving iſſue three ſons, Baptiſt, his ſucceſſor; John, and James who died unmarried; and three daughters, lady Catherine; lady Suſannah, married to Anthony earl of Shafteſbury; and lady Mary, who died young.

Baptiſt, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded as fourth earl of Gainſborough. He married Miſs Elizabeth Chapman, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Baptiſt, his ſucceſſor; Henry, now earl of Gainſborough; and Charles, who died young; and nine daughters, lady Elizabeth; lady Jane, married to Gerrard-Anne Edwards, of Welham in Leiceſterſhire, eſq; lady Juliana, wedded to George Edwards, lord Carbery; lady Penelope, who died young; lady Anne; lady Lucy, married to Horatio Mann, eſq; lady Mary; lady Suſannah; and lady Sophia. His lordſhip died March 21, 1750-51, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Baptiſt, fifth earl of Gainſborough, who being on his travels, died a batchelor at Geneva, in 1759; upon which, his only ſurviving brother,

Henry, born in 1743, became the ſixth earl of Gainſborough, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Campden.

His lordſhip's titles are Earl of Gainſborough, Viſcount Campden of Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, Baron Hicks of Ilmington, Baron Noel of Titchfield, and Baronet. ARMS. *Or, fretty gules; a canton ermine.* CREST. *On a wreath, a buck at graze argent, attired Or.* SUPPORTERS. *Two bulls argent, armed, maned, and ungued ſable.* MOTTO. TOUT BIEN OU RIEN.

Mr. William Harriſon, ſteward to this family, was ſuppoſed to be murdered in 1676, and three perſons were executed for the murder; but he returned to Campden about two years afterwards, and ſir Thomas Overbury [e] publiſhed an account of that myſterious affair.

HAMLETS. 1. *Barrington*, in which the church ſtands. Henry Stapleton, gentleman, was ſeized of a virgate of land, a barn, and a cloſe

[e] The following is the ſubſtance of ſir Thomas Overbury's account.

Mr. William Harriſon went from Campden to Charringworth, about three miles off, to receive his lady's rents, and not returning at his uſual time, his wife ſent their ſervant, John Perry, to ſee for him; and neither of them returning that night, Mr. Harriſon's ſon went in ſearch of them, and found Perry, who ſaid his maſter was not at Charringworth. Soon after they were informed that a hat, band, and comb had been found by a poor woman leaſing in the field, which proved to be Mr. Harriſon's; and as the band was bloody, and the hat cut, he was ſuppoſed to be murdered. Search was made for the body, but in vain. Suſpicion ariſing againſt Perry, he was examined by a magiſtrate, and tho' nothing appeared againſt him, was kept in cuſtody ſeveral days. It was ſaid, however, that he told ſome perſons that a tinker had killed his maſter; and others, that a gentleman's ſervant had done it. And being taken before the magiſtrate again, he affirmed that his mother and brother had robbed his maſter and killed him, and that it was a matter previouſly agreed upon between him and them, relating a great variety of probable circumſtances concerning the murder, ſuch as where they had thrown the body, &c.

Joan and Richard Perry, the mother and brother, were apprehended and examined, who both denied the charge; but John ſtill perſiſted that he had ſpoke the truth; however, the body could not be found any where.

It is remarkable, that returning from the juſtice's, Richard Perry, who walked a good diſtance behind John, pulling a handkerchief out of his pocket, dropped a piece of inkle, with a reeve-knot at one end. This being ſhewed to John, he declared it was the ſtring his brother ſtrangled his maſter with.

At the next lent aſſizes, they were tryed upon an indictment for the ſuppoſed murder, and pleaded not guilty; but they were all convicted upon John's confeſſion before the magiſtrate, and a few days after, were brought to the place of execution on Broadway-hill, in ſight of Campden. The mother and Richard were firſt executed, profeſſing their innocence, and beſeeching John to declare what he knew. But he, with a dogged, ſullen carriage, told the people he was not obliged to confeſs to them; yet immediately before his death, ſaid, he knew nothing of his maſter's death, nor what became of him; but they were all executed, and John was hanged in chains.

Execution thus done upon thoſe unhappy wretches, it muſt ſtrike the reader with horror and amazement to be informed that the ſame Mr. Harriſon returned to Campden, about two years afterwards, alive and well, and gave an account of his having been taken away, by three perſons on horſeback, as he was returning from Charringworth: They travelled by night 'till they came to Deal, where he was put on board a ſhip, and after being at ſea about ſix weeks, he, and others in the ſame condition, were landed in the Turkiſh dominions, and diſpoſed of to different perſons. It was his lot to be choſen by an old phyſician, who died in ſomething more than a year afterwards. From thence he eſcaped by a ſhip that was bound to Portugal, and ſo returned to England, where he was received by his wife and family as one riſen from the dead.

formerly belonging to the chantry of St. Catherine, ſituate in Byrrington in the pariſh of Campden, which Thomas Smythe purchaſed of him, and died ſeized thereof 41 Eliz. as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition in that year.

2. *Weſtington* and *Comb*. Henry de Faunton was ſeized of the manor of Weſtington 7 E. 2. Robert Cotel was ſeized of the manor of Combe, and Alice, his wife, ſurviving him, had the third part of this manor aſſigned to her in dower, 9 E. 3. Adam de Hermington held the manor of Comb near Campden, 16 E. 3. Combe-grange, *alias* Combe, in the pariſh of Campden, formerly belonging to the abbey of Bordeſley, was granted, by the crown, to Thomas Smyth and Katherine his wife, to be held by the ſervice of one fortieth part of a knight's fee, 7 E. 6.

3. *Broad Campden*. Here was formerly a chapel, which was afterwards turned into a barn. Sir Chriſtopher Savage died ſeized of the manors of Broad Campden, Burington, and Weſtington 4 H. 8. and livery of theſe manors was granted to Chriſtopher Savage, his ſon, 12 H. 8. Thomas Boner[f] purchaſed a moiety of the manor of Campden, and of divers other lands in Campden, Buryngton, and Weſtington, of Chriſtopher Savage 37 H. 8. and ſold the ſame to Thomas Smyth. A meſſuage in Broad Campden, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, was granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 H. 8. James Gunter, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Broad Campden, to the uſe of ſir Roger Cholmondeley, lord chief-baron of the court of exchequer, 1 E. 6. and Roger Cholmondeley levied a fine of the ſame, to William Waſhborn, 5 Mariæ. Three yard-lands,[f] and two cloſes, and divers other lands in Broad Campden, late belonging to the chantry of St. Trinity in the church of Campden, were granted, by king Edward the Sixth, to Henry Stapleton, 3 E. 6. which he ſold to Thomas Smyth the ſame year.

Of the other eſtates in this pariſh the records give the following account. Henry de Erdington held lands in Barew and Campden by the eighth part of a knight's fee, 5 E. 1. and Ralph de Cromwell held lands in Barew and Campden, in right of his wife, by the ſervice of a fourth part of a knight's fee, 5 E. 1.

Sir Edward Berſtead levied a fine of the third part of lands in Campden, Weſtington, Muckleton, Pebworth, and Olington, to the uſe of Lewis Grevil 4 H. 4. William Milner, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in Campden, to the uſe of John Marſhal 5 E. 4. Sir William Compton died ſeized of thirty meſſuages and ſeventy acres in Campden 20 H. 8.

A mill, and lands in Campden, which belonged to the nunnery of Cockhill[g] in Worceſterſhire, were granted to Nicholas Forteſcue and Catherine Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of Nicholas, 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 300*l.* a year, in the patronage of the earl of Gainſborough. Mr. Weſton is the preſent incumbent.

The abbat of Cheſter was ſeized of the advowſon of the church of Campden 15 E. 1.

The rectory of Campden belonged formerly to the nunnery of St. Warburg in Cheſter, which ſaint was daughter of Wolpher, king of Mercia. It was granted to the chapter of Cheſter 33 H. 8. And the church and rectory were granted to Lawrence Baſkervil and William Blake 3 Jac.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Welbeck, and is now veſted in the earl of Gainſborough.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks purchaſed the impropriation of Winfrith in Dorſetſhire, worth, at that time, about 100*l.* a year, which was afterwards annexed to the vicarage of Campden, by Edward lord Noel.

The church is large and beautiful. The nave is ſixty feet high, with an aile on each ſide, and a very handſome tower, thirty-five yards high, beſides the battlements and twelve pinnacles. The church and ſide ailes are fifty-ſeven feet broad, and the length of the whole building is one hundred and thirty feet. There are alſo two handſome chapels and a ſpacious chancel, in the leaſt window of which are the arms of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, curiouſly painted, ſix feet in height. There is a peal of eight bells, and a ſet of chimes in the tower. The church is dedicated to St. James.

The church is ſuppoſed to have been built about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Second. There is a grey marble flat ſtone in the church for Mr. William Grevel, who died in 1401, 2 H. 4. on which he and his wife are repreſented on a braſs plate, ſtanding in two niches, embelliſhed with pinnacles, which correſpond exactly with the fine Gothic carved work over the great door, and belfry window, at the weſt ſide of the tower. From this circumſtance ſome perſons have ſuppoſed that he built the tower; and the legend in the window, over the door of the north aile, to *pray for the ſouls, &c.* and the many mullets, part of his arms, diſperſed over the windows, ſhew him to have contributed, at leaſt, towards the building or repairing of that aile. The floor of the nave was formerly adorned with very curious plated marble flat ſtones; but they are now covered with large pews to fit in.

There was formerly a great deal of curious painted glaſs, of which only a few fragments remain.

There were four chantries in this church, *i. e.* 1. Stratford's, or St. Catherine's firſt chantry,

[f] Eſcheator's inquiſition, 42 Eliz.

[g] This nunnery was founded by Iſabel counteſs of Warwick, in the year 1260; and valued, at the diſſolution, at 34*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* yearly.

whereof

whereof Daniel Tibot was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion, in 1553, of 5*l.* 2. St. Catherine's ſecond chantry, of which Chriſtopher Baxter, the laſt incumbent, received a penſion of 5*l.* 3. A chantry called *God's Service*, dedicated to the holy Trinity, whereof Thomas Mortiboys, the laſt incumbent, received a penſion of 5*l.* 4. St. Mary's, *alias* Bernard's chantry, of which Robert Joy was the laſt incumbent, and received a penſion of 5*l.*

Divers lands in Campden, formerly belonging to the holy Trinity chantry, and St. Mary's, were granted to ſir William Ryder and others 7 Jac.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a marble graveſtone, nine feet long and five broad, are the effigies, in braſs, of Mr. Grevel and his wife, five feet four inches in length, and the following inſcription, on a fillet of braſs, round the margin of the ſtone :

Hic jacet Wilelmus Grevel de Campedene quondam Civis London & flos Mcator lanar. tocius Anglie qui obijt pmo die menſe Octobris An dm Millmo CCCC°. pmo. Hic jacet Mariona vxor predicti Wilielmi que obijt Decimo die menſis Septembris Anno dni Millmo CCC°. LXXX. VI°. Quor. aiabs ppicietur Deus Amen.

On the north ſide of the chancel, within the communion rails, is a curious ſtone monument for Thomas Smith, eſq; with the effigies of himſelf, his two wives, and thirteen children, very finely carved, and on it this inſcription :

HIC IACET SEPVLTVS, VIR VERVS CHRISTIANVS, THOMAS SMITH ARMIGER. QVONDAM MANERII DE CAMPDEN DOMINVS. A PVERITIA SVA AVLICVS. QVI SVO TEMPORE FVIT. E CONSILIIS REGIS, MARCHIE WALLIE, BISQ. VICECOMES COMITATVS GLOCESTRIE, AC IVSTITIARIVS PACIS EIVSDEM COMITATVS, VSQ. AD EXTREMVM ÆTATIS, QVI HABVIT DVAS VXORES, PRIMAM ELIZABETHAM FILIAM ET HEREDEM EVSTATII FITZHARBERT ARMIGERI; SECVDAM KATHERINAM FILIAM GEORGII THROKMARTON MILITIS. CVM FILIIS ET FILIABVS VT HIC PATET ; QVI OBIIT DIE ..... AN°. DOM. 1593.

On the north ſide of the north chapel is a large altar monument for Mr. Robert Lilly, (uncle to the famous William Lilly, the aſtrologer) and at the eaſt end, on a blue ſtone tablet fixed in the wall, is the following inſcription, now ſcarce legible :

Mag^ter Robertus Lillius Sonante tubâ reſurget ultima. Vir Summe pius probus ac facundus; Quem peperit Leiceſtrenſis, nutriuit Alma Mater Cantabrigia, fidelem demum Paſtorem ſenſit grex hic miſcellus. Undiquâque dum vixit fœlix, niſi quod Calculi dolores acutiſſimi Autumnū vitæ fecerant valetudinarium, et (impedito ultra XX^ti. dies totio) prorſus afflictiſſimum; Qui tandem, exantlatis XX^ti. annorū hic loci laboribus, Tribus, optimæ ſpei, liberis, funeri ſe ſentiens Superſtitem, duas dulciſſimas quas præmiſiſſet, filias cælo Sequutus eſt: Naturæ conceſſit XXI^mo. die octobris 1636, et ætatis Suæ 54^to.

Exiguum hoc perpetui amoris monumentum, Amantiſſima pariter ac mœſtiſſima conjux Honora Lilly lugens poſuit.

Againſt the north wall of the chapel is a neat monument, thus inſcribed :

Lege Spectator & luge. Hoc enim ſub lapide in pulverem percolatur, vir ſummo ingenio & pietate Gulielmus Bartholomew A. M. è Coll: Trin: Cantabr: Primitias annorum & Miniſterij, Edvardo Vicecomiti Campden, clariſſimo Heroi, fæliciter dicavit: cui in ædibus Brookianis è ſacris fuit. Mox in hujus Eccleſiæ vicarium ſuccenturiatus, viginti quatuor per annos, negotio animarum incubuit, omnium cum amore, laude, admiratione. Orator eximius, Malleus ſectoriarum Orthodoxæ religionis Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, partium Carolinarum (peſſimis licet temporibus) intrepidus aſſertor: Moriens, Eodem in tumulo, quo Suſannam filiolam olim condiderat, mortalitatis ſuæ exuvias voluit recondi. Obijt Illa Sept. 3^d. An°. Dom: 1642. Ætatis Suæ 3. Obijt Ille Octo: 11°: An°. Dom: 1660. Ætatis Suæ 56°.

Sanctis exilium mundus, ſua patria cœlum :
Qui moritur Chriſto, non perit, ille redit.

Upon a flat blue ſtone are the arms of Hicks, and this inſcription :

H. S. E.
Dnūs Henricus Hyckes,
Collegij SS: Trinitatis apud Oxonienſes Alumnus,
Gradu Magiſtri in Artibus ibidem inſignitus,
Eccleſiæ Parochialis { de Stretton Rector, / de Campden Vicarius.
Utriuſq; per annos tantum non quinquaginta
Paſtor fidelis;
Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ verè Apoſtolicæ
Filius Orthodoxus,
Et contra omnes Adverſarios,
Tam Pſeudo Catholicos quam nuperos Novatores,
Intrepidus Vindex.
Hic etiam reconditæ ſunt Reliquiæ
Mariæ,
Dni Gulielmi Bartholomew,
Hujus Eccleſiæ olim Vicarii,
Et exploratæ in Regem fidelitatis Virî,
Filiæ,
Et predicti Henrici Conjugis.
Diem Supremum obijt { Illa Dec. 23^rd. A. D. 1701. Ætat. 62. / Ille Ian. 17^th. A. D. 1708. Ætat. 78.

In the middle of the ſouth chapel ſtands a moſt magnificent monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of ſir Baptiſt Hicks and his lady lying upon it: The top of it is ſupported by twelve columns of Egyptian marble, and on the north ſide is the following inſcription, in gold capitals :

TO THE MEMORIE OF HER DEARE, & DECEASED HUSBAND BAPTIST LORD HICKS, VISCOUNT CAMPDEN. BORNE OF A WORTHY FAMILY IN THE CITIE OF LONDON; WHO BY THE BLESSING OF GOD ON HIS INGENIOUS ENDEAVORS, AROSE TO AN AMPLE ESTATE, & TO THE FORESAID DEGREES OF HONOUR: AND OUT OF THOSE BLESSINGS, DISPOSED TO CHARITALE USES, IN HIS LIFETIME, A LARGE PORTION, TO THE VALUE OF 10000l. WHO LIVED RELIGIOUSLY, VERTUOUSLY & GENEROUSLY, TO THE AGE OF 78 YEARES: AND DIED OCTO: 18: 1629.

ELIZABETH VISCOUNTESSE CAMPDEN,
HIS DEARE CONSORT, BORNE OF THE FAMILY OF THE MAYS, LIVED HIS WIFE IN ALL PEACE & CONTENTMENT, THE SPACE OF 45. YEARES, LEAVING ISSUE BY HER SAID LORD & HUSBAND TWO DAUGHTERS, IULIANA MARRIED TO EDWARD LORD NOEL, NOW VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, AND MARY MARIED TO Sr. CHARLES MORISON Knt. AND BARONETT, HATH PIOUSLY AND CAREFULLY CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AS A TESTIMONIE OF THEIR MUTUALL LOVE, WHERE BOTH THEIR BODIES MAY REST TOGETHER, IN EXPECTATION OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION.

On the ſouth ſide it is thus inſcribed :

AD TERRAM CAMPDENICAM.
CAMPDENA FOELIX, POSSIDES LARGAS OPES CORPVS PATRONI, QVÆ RECONDIS OPTIMI; DOMINVM POTENTEM PRÆDIIS, ET QVI ADDIDIT ISTIS HONORVM FLOSCVLOS TERRIS NOVOS. DOMINO SEPVLCHRAM PREBEAS; ILLE ÆDIBVS DECORAVIT AMPLIS, HORTVLIS NITIDIS AGRVM TVVM, NEC ÆDEM NEGLIGI EST PASSVS DEI, SED INDIGENTES FORTE SVSTINVIT PIA. VIVO VOLVPTAS, MORTVO FAC SIS QVIES. HIC ET PVDICAM, QVÆ SOCIA VITÆ FVIT, TENES MATRONAM: CORPVS HOC GEMINVM FOVE RESVSCITANDVM, ET CONTEGAS ALMO SINV.

On a beautiful marble monument, fixed in the wall, at the eaſt end of the north chapel, a half length figure, of admirable workmanſhip, and under it this inſcription :

The Moſt Exquiſite Model of Nature's beſt Workmanſhip, Y^e. Richeſt Magazin of all Divine and Moral Vertues,
PENELOPE NOEL.
Having added to the Nobilitie of her Birth a brighter Shyne of true Nobleneſſe y^e Exemplarie ſweetneſſe of her Converſation, her Contempt of earthly vanities, And her Zealous affection towards Heaven, after 22 Yeares Devotions commended her Virgin Soule into the hands of its true Brydgroome JESUS CHRIST,

CHRIST, May 17. A°. 1633. Over whoſe pretious Duſt here reſerved her ſad Parents, Edward L^d. Noel Viſc. Campden, And the Lady Iulian his Wife dropt their Teares, and Erected this Marble to the Deare Memorie of their unvaluable loſſe.

Superata tellus Sidera donat.

On the ſouth ſide of the ſame chapel ſtands a very ſtately monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of lord and lady Noel, larger than life, ſtanding in a niche, in their ſhrouds; and upon two folding doors, on each ſide of them, are the following inſcriptions:

This Monument is Erected to preſerve The Memory and Pourtrait of the Right Honorable Sir Edward Noel Vicount Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, and Hicks of Ilmington: A Lord of Heroik high parts & Preſence; He was Knight Banneret in the Wars of Ireland being Young: And then Created Baronet Anno 1611. He was afterwards made Baron of Ridlington. The other Titles came unto him By Right of Dame Iuliana his Wife, Who ſtands Collaterall to him in this Monument: A Lady of Extraordinary great Endowments both of Virtue, and Fortune. This Goodly Lord Died at Oxford at the beginning of the late Fatal Civil Wars, whither he went to Serve & Aſſiſt his Souverain Prince Charles the Firſt: And ſo was Exalted to the Kingdome of Glory 8°. Martij. 1642.

The Lady Iuliana Eldeſt Daughter, and Coheire (of that Mirror of his time) S^r. Baptiſt Hicks Vicount Campden, She was Married To that Noble Lord Who is here Engraven by her, By whom She had Baptiſt Lord Vicount Campden now living (Who is Bleſſed with a Numerous & Gallant Iſſue) Henry her ſecond Son Died a Priſoner For his Loyalty to his Prince. Her Eldeſt Daughter Elizabeth was Married To Iohn Vicount Chaworth. Mary her Second Daughter To the very Noble Knight S^r. Eraſmus De la Fontaine. Penelope Her Youngeſt Daughter Died a Maid. This Excellent Lady for the Pious, and Unparallell'd affections She retained to the Memory of her Deceaſed Lord Cauſed this Stately Monument To be Erected in her life time in September, Anno Dom. 1664. (h)

Firſt fruits	£.	20	6	8	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		2	0	8	Pentecoſtals	0	1	10
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. John Fereby, *alias* Verby, founded a grammar-ſchool in this town, in the year 1487, and endowed it with a moiety of the manor of Lynham in Oxfordſhire, and with a large cloſe called Fines-cloſe; but by the ill management of the feoffees, this eſtate was ſold, and another at Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickſhire, was purchaſed with the money, which was ſettled, by a decree in chancery, 1627, in a certain number of feoffees, for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter and uſher, and now lets at 80*l.* a year, of which the maſter has 40*l.* the uſher 20*l.* The effigy of the founder is ſet up in the ſchool.

James Thynne, eſq; of Buckland, gave 1000*l.* for the founding of a charity-ſchool for thirty girls, to be cloathed every year whilſt they continue in the ſchool; and appointed 10*l.* a year to the miſtreſs. This charity is ſupported by an eſtate at Staunton, near Campden.

George Townſend, eſq; gave 4*l.* a year, to teach a certain number of poor children to read.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks, in the year 1612, founded an almſhouſe for ſix poor men and ſix women, and endowed it with 3*s.* 4*d.* weekly to each perſon, with a black gown, a hat, and a ton of coals yearly; each perſon having two handſome rooms and a garden. He likewiſe gave, by his laſt will, 500*l.* for a ſtock to ſet the poor at work.

Mr. William Freeman, of London, in 1642, gave 2*s.* a week, for ever, to be given in bread to the poor.

Mr. Robert Tainton, of London, gave 50*l.* Mr. William Blakely, in 1672, gave 50*l.* and Edward lord Noel, in 1674, gave 40*l.* the intereſt of which ſeveral ſums is directed to be diſtributed weekly in bread to the poor for ever.

Mr. John Ballard, a phyſician of Weſton-Subedge, in the year 1678, gave 100*l.* to the uſe of the poor.

Mr. Endymion Canning, of Brook in Rutlandſhire, who died in 1683, by his will gave 100*l.* the intereſt of which to be diſtributed weekly in bread to the poor of Campden and Barrington for ever; and another 100*l.* to be added to the town-ſtock, and to be diſpoſed of by the feoffees of the charities in this town, and their ſucceſſors, for ever.

Mr. William Yate, in 1690, gave one dozen of bread weekly to the poor.

There have been other benefactions of a leſs permanent nature. Sir Baptiſt Hicks gave a pulpit-cloth and cuſhion, of gold tiſſue; a braſs faulcon; two communion cups, and two ſalvers, double gilt; and one of the bells in the tower, which coſt 66*l.* He expended 200*l.* on the roof of the chancel, repaired the ſouth chapel, built a wall round the church-yard, at the expence of 150*l.* and built the market-houſe, which coſt 90*l.* in the year 1624. Mr. William Blakely, in 1665, gave the third bell; and Mr. Thomas Ballard, in 1682, gave the chimes. James Thynne, eſq; gave the gallery for the children of his ſchool to ſit in. And John Savage, eſq; in 1734, gave 100*l.* to erect an altar-piece, and 10*l.* to be given to the poor in bread.

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h In a manuſcript lent me by a friend, wherein are many particulars relating to the church of Campden, I find the following very pertinent reflections.

'I have often lamented,' ſays the writer, 'the ſacrilegious ſpoil and deſtruction of the venerable monuments of our great and good anceſtors, by men in power and office; men, ſometimes, of liberal education, who know, or at leaſt ought to know, that there is a reſpect due to the dead; that the memory of the righteous ought to be had in everlaſting remembrance; and that even the heathens themſelves have looked upon the violation of the monuments of the dead with the utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence. And yet, alas! neither greatneſs of birth, true patriotiſm, valour, munificence, nor other qualifications and indowments whatever, have been ſufficient to protect the monuments of our anceſtors from violence. By my intereſt, a fine old monument in Campden church was preſerved, which would have fallen a ſacrifice to the lucre of an iron grate that incompaſſed it, the ſale of which would have put a few pounds in the ſpoiler's pocket. I remember ſeveral old monuments for perſons of merit, which have been demoliſhed, and laid aſide as rubbiſh, to make room for new ones, for perſons who very little deſerve a memorial. Among the monuments of antiquity now remaining, none decline ſo faſt as the old ſtones with braſs plates. The plates fall a prey to petty church-robbers, whoſe behaviour is countenanced by the bad example of great ones, or negligence of their ſuperiors; ſo that in another century, unleſs greater care be taken, but very few of thoſe monuments will be found remaining.'——— Theſe reflections are applicable to other places beſides Campden.

Chipping Campden.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	44	12	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	86	0	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	71	0	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	56	5	0

Broad Campden.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	75	18	0
	Poll-tax — 1694, —	20	17	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	50	8	2
	The ſame at 3*s.* 1770, —	43	16	1*ob.*

Barrington.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	68	2	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	16	4	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	61	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	49	1	0

Weſtington and *Comb.*

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	80	6	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	12	10	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	64	0	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	48	7	6

At the beginning of this century there were 391 houſes and about 1618 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 61 were freeholders; yearly births 48, burials 45. *Atkyns.* In a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, the average number of annual baptiſms entered in the pariſh regiſter, was of burials . And, from 1760 to 1769, the average of baptiſms was , and of burials , including the diſſenters. And the whole number of inhabitants is about . So that the proportion between the living and the annual burials is nearly as 45 to 1; which ſhews the place to be healthy.

CERNEY, (NORTH.)

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, in the coteſwold country, four miles north from Cirenceſter, ſeven ſouth-weſt from Northleach, and fourteen eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituate upon the river *Churn*, whence it took its name, for *Cern-ey* ſignifies the *Churn-water*. This pariſh conſiſts moſtly of arable land, with ſome meadow and paſture. Cirenceſter races are run upon Cerney-down, which is eſteemed a very fine two mile courſe, as well for running as for the ſpectators.

There is a camp in Cerney-field, of conſiderable extent; and about ſeventy years ago, there was an urn of blue glaſs dug up in Calmſden-field, in this pariſh, full of burnt bones and aſhes.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

'Saint Oſwald [of Glouuec.] held in Cernei, in Reſpigete hundred, one manor of four hides, in the time of king Edward. The ſame ſaint holds it ſtill, and has two plow-tillages in demean, and ſix villeins, and two bordars, with five plow-tillages. There is one *ſervus*, and a mill of 7*s.* [rent] and two acres of meadow. It was then worth 100*s.* and is now worth 4*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

'Giſlebert [the ſon of Turold] holds Cernei in Reſpiget hundred. There are ſeven hides. Elaf and his brother, two thanes, held it for two manors, and could go where they pleaſed. In demean are four plow-tillages, and ſeven villeins, and ſix bordars, with five plow-tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*, and a mill of 8*s.* [rent] and ſix acres of meadow; a wood two quarters [of a mile] long, and one broad. Four knights belonging to Giſlebert, with their men, have ſeven plow-tillages, and a mill of 8*s.* [rent] The whole, in the time of king Edward, was worth 14*l.* and is now worth 12*l.*' *Ibidem*, p. 76.

The above Giſlebert took part with Robert Curtoiſe againſt king William the Second, wherefore his eſtates in England were ſeized. He was alſo lord of Rendcombe, which manor was granted to Robert Fitz-Hamon, and went, with Mabel his daughter, to Robert Mellent, and ſo deſcended to the ſeveral earls of Glouceſter down to the Staffords, who were lords of the manors of Rendcombe and Cerney; wherefore I conjecture, that upon Giſlebert's defection, this manor was granted, with Rendcombe, to Robert Fitz-Hamon, and deſcended together, 'till the attainder of Humphry earl of Stafford, after he was killed in the battle of Northampton, 38 H. 6. But the records are imperfect, as to Cerney, for a great part of the above time.

Hugh earl of Stafford held lands in Cerney, with the advowſon of the church, at the time of his death, at Rhodes, in his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, which happened 9 R. 2. as appears by an inquiſition of the following year. Thomas earl of Stafford died ſeized of them 16 R. 2. Edward earl of Stafford was ſeized of the manor of North Cerney, and of the advowſon of the church, 4 H. 4.

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was ſeized of the manors of North Cerney and Woodmancot, when he was attainted and executed, 14 H. 8. whereby they came to the crown, and the advowſon of the church, and the manor of Woodmancot were granted to ſir Richard Cornwall, and his heirs male, the ſame year.

The manor of North Cerney was granted to Henry lord Stafford 2 Mar. He died in 1558, and livery of the manors of North Cerney and Woodmancot was granted to Edward lord Stafford, his ſon and heir, 13 Eliz.

John Partridge, eſq; was ſeized of North Cerney in the year 1608. Three perſons, Mr. Combs, and two gentlemen of the name of Oatridge, were afterwards joint owners of it, who ſold it to the earl of Bathurſt, the preſent lord of the manor.

Robert de Mara purchaſed lands in North Cerney, of Jordan his brother, 1 Joh. Henry the

ſon of Gerald, purchaſed, by exchange, lands in Cerney, of William de Alneto, 11 Joh. John Dunſen was ſeized of lands in this place 30 H. 3. John Weſtby, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in North Cerney, Calmſden, and Woodmancot, to the uſe of William Tracy and others, 19 H. 7.

Thomas Tyndale, eſq; has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh, which he purchaſed of the late Mr. Pickering Rich. His arms are, *Argent, a feſs gules, between three garbs ſable.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Woodmancot*, about two miles north-weſtward from the church. William de Marre, of Ryndecumbe, releaſed to the convent of Lacok, for ſeventeen pounds ſterling, all his rights in the manor of Wodemancote, except the view of frankpledge of the earl of Glouceſter, to be made twice a year at Rindecumbe. Conſtantia de Lega gave to God and the bleſſed Mary, all the manor of Wudemanecote, to make an abbey at Lacok, and afterwards, in the reign of king Henry the Third, acknowledged, before the king's juſtices, that two carucates of land, with their appurtenances in Wodemancote, were the right of the convent of Lacok.

The foregoing is taken from *Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon*, (Appendix, N°. 448.) where are many other particulars of lands in Wodemancote, ſaid to be granted to the monaſtery of Lacok; but as the county is not mentioned, and as there are many places of that name in other parts, beſides three in Glouceſterſhire, it cannot be aſcertained to which of thoſe places the lands belonged.

Thomas the ſon of Otto, and Beatrix his wife, were ſeized of the manor of Woodmancot 2 E. 1. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was ſeized of the manors of Woodmancot and Calmſden, with court-leet, 15 E. 1. Warine the ſon of Warine was ſeized of the manor of Woodmancot 16 E. 3. John Blount held Woodmancot and Calmſden, in North Cerney, 22 H. 6. and Wentlyn, his widow, was ſeized thereof 32 H. 6.

2. *Calmſden*, which was held by the earl of Glouceſter and John Blount, as above mentioned. Alice Burley held a third part of the manor of Calmondeſden in dower, and John Burley, her ſon, and Iſabel, his wife, levied a fine of the other two parts, to the uſe of themſelves, 4 H. 4. Richard, the ſon of Roger de Calmſden, gave divers lands to the knights templers, which afterwards came to the knights hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem. Conſtantia de Lega, widow, gave to the nuns of Lacok 25*s.* yearly rent in Calemundeſden, which the knights hoſpitallers uſed to pay her. *Stevens*, as above. Mabilia, Robert, and William de Mara gave to the knights hoſpitallers all their demeans in Calmſden. After the diſſolution of religious foundations, ſuch of the above lands as belonged to the knights hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem, were granted to Thomas lord Seimour; after whoſe attainder they reverted to the crown, and were again granted to Catherine Buckler, widow, and to Richard Buckler and Catherine his wife, 7 E. 6.

There was a manor in Calmſden which belonged to the archbiſhop of York 14 E. 3. and was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. But the tithes of the archbiſhop's demeans belonged to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and were granted to the chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8. Sir William Gyſe claims the manors of Woodmancot and Calmſden.

There was formerly a chapel in each of theſe hamlets, but they have been long ſince demoliſhed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth 300*l.* a year. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was ſeized of the advowſon of Cerney 8 E. 2. The advowſon was in diſpute between the late ſir John Gyſe, and the executors of the late Charles Coxe, eſq; which ended in an agreement to convey both their rights to Univerſity-college, Oxford. The reverend Thomas C. Coxe is the preſent incumbent, and one of the repreſentatives of the clergy in the houſe of convocation.

Ninety-ſix acres of arable, and between twenty and thirty of paſture, belong to the glebe.

The church is handſomely pewed, and hath two croſs ailes and a low tower. There was a ſtatue of a prieſt in his robes, in a niche in the ſouth wall of the chancel, ſuppoſed to be for the founder of the church, but it is now taken away.

There is a piece of ground given to adorn the church, which lets for 22*s.* a year.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the table of a handſome monument, in the ſouth aile, is this inſcription:

Here lyeth y^e^ Body of Tho: Rich, Eſq; one of y^e^ M^rs^ of y^e^ High Court of Chauncery, who married Anne one of y^e^ daught. & Coheires of Tho: Bourchiere of Barneſley Eſq^ir^: by whom he had Ten Sonnes, Tho: Will: Edw: Sam: Jo: Robt: Ewſtace: Hen: Antho: & Cha: & Five daught^rs^: Bridget, who marryed Jo: How, Baronet, Suſan who married Edw: Bathurſt Baro: Mary who married Giles Dowle, Gent. & Anne & Anne who died younge. Who departed y^e^ life the 27^th^ of Octo. 1647.— At top are theſe arms, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Per pale, ſable and gules, a croſs botonny fitchy, between four fleurs de lis Or*, for Rich. 2d and 3d, Bourchier, as before under *Barnſley*.

On another monument, in the ſame aile, is a memorial for Thomas Rich, gent. who died in 1704-5, and Suſannah his wife, daughter of Edward Nott, of Bradon, with their arms, *i. e.* 1ſt, Rich, as before, impaling, *Azure, on a bend between three leopards heads caboſhed Or, as many martlets gules*, for Nott.

Firſt fruits	£.	21	10	5*ob.*	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths	—	2	3	0*ob.*	Pentecoſtals		0 1 6
Procurations		0	6	8			

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid	in 1692,	£.	91	13	2
Poll-tax —	1694, —		13	1	0
Land-tax —	1694, —		59	1	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		62	3	0

Three

There were 42 houſes and about 190 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns*. Examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were 58 baptiſms and 43 burials; and in the ſame number of years, from 1760 to 1769, both incluſive, there were 99 baptiſms and 82 burials. And the number of inhabitants is 384, ſomething more than 46 to 1 of the average of the annual burials.

CERNEY, (SOUTH.)

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, four miles ſouth from Cirenceſter, four north-weſtward from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and twenty-one ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The river Churn runs through it, and empties itſelf into the Thames at Cricklade. The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſture, with ſome rich arable. The meadows are greatly improved by turning the river water over them in the winter ſeaſon, which invigorates the ſoil, and inſures a plentiful crop every year, without manure; which I mention, becauſe the method is not generally uſed, nor even heard of in many parts of the kingdom.

The name is explained under the preceding pariſh, and more largely under *Cirenceſter*.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars: 'Walter [the ſon of Roger] holds Cernei in Gerſdones hundred. There are fourteen hides, and one yard-land. Archbiſhop Stigand held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and twenty-five villeins, and a prieſt, and nine bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and a hundred acres of meadow, and there were three mills of 30*s*. [rent.] It was worth 16*l*. and is now worth 12*l*.'

'This manor was claimed by the church of St. Mary of Abendone, but all the county teſtified that Stigand the archbiſhop held it ten years when king Edward was living. Earl William gave this manor to Roger the ſheriff, father of Walter.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

'Radulf [de Todeni] holds Omenie and Cerney in Gerſdones hundred, and Roger holds them of him. There are four hides. Four thanes held them for four manors, and they could go where they would. In demean are ten plow-tillages, and one villein, and nineteen bordars. There are twenty-one *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s*. and thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 10*l*. and is now worth 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

There are, at preſent, three manors in this pariſh, whereof the largeſt belonged to the barons of St. Amand. Guy de St. Amand was poſſeſſed of eſtates in South Cerney, Wick, and Cirenceſter, which came to William St. Amand, and were purchaſed of him by Almarick de St. Amand, governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean. Ralph de St. Amand, ſon of Almarick, married Aſceline, one of the heireſſes of Robert d'Aubeny, baron of Caynho in Bedfordſhire, and dying 30 H. 3. was ſucceeded by his ſon Almarick de St. Amand, who died ſeized of South Cerney 14 E. 1. Guy, his ſon and heir, left no iſſue, but Lucia, his wife, ſurviving him, was endowed with a third part of the manor of South Cerney.

Almarick de St. Amand, brother of Guy, was the next heir, and was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 28 E. 1. but he dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by John de St. Amand, his brother, who was educated in the civil law. He was alſo ſummoned as a baron to parliament 2 E. 2. and died ſeized of South Cerney and Cerney Wick 20 E. 2. Almarick de St. Amand was ſon and heir to John. He and his wife Joan levied a fine of the manor of South Cerney to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of Almarick, 4 E. 3. He was conſtituted juſtice of Ireland 31 E. 3. and was made knight of the Bath in 1400. He died 4 H. 4. leaving two daughters, Elianor, by Ida his firſt wife, and Ida, by Elianor his ſecond wife.

Elianor, his eldeſt daughter, was married to Gerhard Braybrook. They left three daughters, whereof Elizabeth, the eldeſt, was married to William Beauchamp, ſon of Walter Beauchamp of Powyk, and grandſon to John lord Beauchamp. He was created lord St. Amand, and ſummoned to parliament 27 H. 6. and died 35 H. 6. But it does not appear that he was poſſeſs'd of this manor; for Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeized of South Cerney 17 H. 6.

The above Richard de Beauchamp had three daughters, of whom Elizabeth, the youngeſt, was married to George Nevile, lord Latimer. Richard lord Latimer, grandſon and heir of George, died ſeized of the manor of South Cerney and Cerney Wike 22 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to John lord Latimer, his ſon, who died 34 H. 8. He left a ſon John, who had livery granted to him the next year. He married lady Lucy, daughter to Henry earl of Worceſter, and died 20 Eliz. leaving four daughters coheireſſes, who had livery granted to them the ſame year. Lucy, the third daughter, was married to ſir William Cornwallis, who, in her right, was ſeized of this manor in the year 1608. Thus it appears that the chief manor of South Cerney and Cerney Wike continued, by deſcent, in the ſame family above four hundred years.

Afterwards it came to ſir Nevil Pool, who ſold it to ſir Edward Atkyns, from whom it deſcended to ſir Robert Atkyns; and he ſettled it on his ſon ſir Robert Atkyns, who ſold away the greateſt part to divers freeholders, and the remaining part was veſted in Mr. John Jones.

Richard

Richard Jones, eſq; was his ſon, whoſe truſtees ſold it in chancery to Henry Cook, Edward Dewe, and John Jones, in ſurvivorſhip. Dewe dying, Cook and Jones conveyed their rights to their reſpective ſons, and William Cook, ſon of Henry, purchaſed of Richard Jones, ſon of John, his ſhare of the manor. He died, and left it by will to his mother, Amy Cook, who is the preſent proprietor, and holds court-leet, but there are no copyholders belonging to the manor.

The priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter was ſeized of another manor in this pariſh, and had court-leet and waifs 15 E. 1. Upon the diſſolution of religions foundations, this manor was granted to William earl of Southampton and his heirs male 31 H. 8. The ſame manor, and the tithes of the demeans, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 E. 6. who conveyed it to George Carlton the following year; and he ſold it, in 1556, to Francis Wye. Another Francis Wye gave it to his niece Iſabel, wife of William Gower, eſq; in 1653; whoſe ſon John Gower ſold it to John Jones, eſq; in 1677: His grandſon John Jones, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, who has a good houſe and large eſtate in this pariſh, and in other parts of the county. His arms are, *Ermine, a chevron humetty ſable.* The above manor is free from tithes.

The third manor was granted by the crown to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, and is now in leaſe to Thomas Buſh, eſq; who has a good houſe and good eſtate here, and in other parts. He holds a court-baron, but no court-leet. His arms are, *Argent, a horſe rampant ſable, in chief three croſſes pattee gules.*

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that Philip de Ferlege gave all his lands in Cerne to the priory of Bradenſtoke. *Dugd. Bar.* Lands in Cerney Wike belonged to the priory of Ferley in Wiltſhire, and were granted to Alexander Staples and John Lovel 16 Eliz.

Halſtone-bridge is half in Cerney and half in Chelworth in the pariſh of Cricklade, and each pariſh ſupports its reſpective part. Halſtone-farm is wholly in Chelworth.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth 130*l.* a year. Walter, the ſheriff of Glouceſter, ſon of earl Roger, gave the church of Cerney, with the tithes thereof, to the monks of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. The biſhop of Worceſter appropriated this church to the abbey of Glouceſter, and ſettled the allowance to the vicar, in the year 1327. After the diſſolution of religious foundations, the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage were granted to the biſhop of Glouceſter, by the charter of foundation of that ſee. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron and impropriator; and the reverend Mr. Anſelm Jones the preſent incumbent. The impropriators, ever ſince the reign of king Charles the Second, have augmented the living with 11*l.* a year.

The chapel of Halſtone, formerly called *Cerney Milonis*, was annexed to this church. *Atkyns.*

The church conſiſts of the nave and one aile, with a handſome ſpire ſteeple, and five bells, at the weſt end. It is dedicated to All Saints. No monument of note.

Here was a cuſtom, which prevailed 'till lately, of ſtrewing coarſe hay and ruſhes over the floor of the church, which is called *Juncare*; and the lands which were ſubject to provide thoſe materials, now pay a certain ſum of money annually, in lieu thereof.

Firſt fruits	£. 6	16 8	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	0	13 8	Pentecoſtals	0	1 6
Procurations	0	6 8			

Benefaction.

—— Cutts gave a yard-land and five acres, being together about thirty acres, and ſix ſmall tenements, all worth 28*l.* a year, to the uſe of the church, the poor, and the repair of the highways. There is no account when the donation was made; but it muſt have been ſeveral ages ſince, if tradition may be credited, that a very antient flat ſtone in the church-yard, with half-length figures of a man and woman, is for the donor and his wife.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 219	15	9
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	42	16	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	176	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	124	17	9

At the beginning of this century there were 120 houſes and about 500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 14. *Atkyns.* But by the entries in the pariſh regiſter, it appears, that in ten years, from 1731 to 1740, both incluſive, there were 188 baptiſms and 105 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning at 1760, there were 215 baptiſms and 161 burials. The preſent number of houſes is 247, and of inhabitants 806; ſo that population is conſiderably increaſed, and about 1 in 50 dies every year.

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CHARFIELD.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Grumbaldſaſh, ſix miles diſtant north from Chipping-Sodbury, three miles weſt from Wotton-under-edge, and twenty-three ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter.

It is very difficult to fix the etymology of the name, if ſir Robert Atkyns was not right in his conjecture, that it was ſo called from being the *field* where *Cerdic* or *Cirdic* obtained a victory over the Britons.

Tafarn-bath,

Tafarn-bath, corruptly from *bâch*, conſiſting of a little ale-houſe and another cottage, at the croſsing of the two roads on the borders of this pariſh, claims our notice for its antiquity. The name is Britiſh, and ſignifies a *little ale-houſe*, which ſhews that there was a houſe of entertainment there, as long ſince as it was uſual to give Britiſh names to places in this country.

The greateſt part of the pariſh is paſture, with ſome arable. It is ſeparated from Kingſwood by a ſmall brook, which runs down to Berkeley.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Gozelinus Brito holds Cirvelde, in Bacheſtanes 'hundred, of the king. Elfelt held it of king 'Edward. There are three hides. In demean are 'two plow-tillages, and four villeins, and ſeven 'bordars, with four plow-tillages. There are 'four *ſervi*, and a mill of 10*s*. [rent] and eight 'acres of meadow; a wood half a mile in length 'and breadth. It was worth 4*l*. and is now 'worth 40*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

The Mayſeys, or Maſſeys, were lords of Charfield in the reign of king Henry the Third. John de Mayſey granted this manor to Robert le Veel, who was ſeized thereof, and of court-leet and free warren, 15 E. 1. This record implies ſome reconveyance, and ſhews that Charfield did more antiently belong to the Veels. Sir Peter, ſon of ſir Peter le Veel, married Cicely, daughter and heir of John Mayſey, (or Maſſey, as he is called elſewhere) with whom he had the manor of Charfield 4 E. 3. and held the ſame 17 E. 3.

Sir John Berkeley, ſon of ſir Thomas Berkeley, by Catherine, daughter of ſir John Clivedon of Charfield, knight, and widow of ſir Peter le Veel of Tortworth, was ſeized of the manor of Charfield 6 H. 6. But John Veel was ſeized of it 36 H. 6.

Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone held Charfield 38 & 39 H. 6. and 14 E. 4.

Robert Stanſhaw, eſq; was ſeized of this manor 12 E. 4. and John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in this pariſh 12 H. 7.

William Berkeley was ſeized of this manor in the reign of king Richard the Third, and granted it to ſir Thomas Brugge and his heirs male, in taille, 1 R. 3.

This manor, ſoon after, paſſed to the Throckmortons of Tortworth. Thomas Morgen levied a fine of lands in Charfield, Huntingfeild, and Oldbury, to the uſe of Thomas Throckmorton 3 Mar. and upon his death, livery of the manor, and of a moiety of the advowſon, was granted to Thomas Throckmorton, his ſon, 9 Eliz. Sir William Throckmorton was lord of it in 1608. It paſſed afterwards into the name and family of Hicks, and is now the property of lieutenant colonel Brome, of the royal regiment of artillery. Colonel Brome's arms are, *Sable, three ſwans Or, a creſcent for difference.*

The manor of Charfield was held of the honour of Glouceſter 21 E. 3.—10, 16, & 22 R. 2. and 4 H. 4. by one knight's fee; and it is now reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the court of that honour.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 150*l*. a year. Mr. Richard Tyndale[1] is patron and incumbent. The rector hath 20*l*. a year out of Micklewood-chace, and no lands in the pariſh are free from tithe.

The church conſiſts of the nave, and an aile on the north ſide, with a low tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	1	2	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	0	1*qr*.	Pentecoſtals	0	0	10
Procurations	0	6	8					

Benefactions.

Joan Burton hath long ſince given 20*l*. to the poor. The widow Pierce gave 24*s*. a year, to charitable uſes, of which 10*s*. is for a ſermon. And there is a rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. a year charged on —— Jocham's houſe, towards the repair of the church.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	100	12	0	
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	15	18	0	
Land-tax —— 1694, —	133	10	0	
The ſame, at 3*s*. 1770, —	104	0	7*ob*.	

There were 30 houſes and about 145 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders, when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. In the courſe of ten years from 1759, there are regiſtered 48 baptiſms and 42 burials, and the inhabitants are upwards of 200; ſo that the number of living is to the annual burials, nearly as 50 to 1.

CHARLTON ABBAT's

IS a very little pariſh in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, five miles diſtant north-eaſt from Cheltenham, two ſouthward from Winchcombe, and thirteen north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

Charlton, from the Saxon ceopl, ſignifies the *country-man's town*; and being part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Winchcombe, occaſioned the additional name, to diſtinguiſh it from another Charlton in this neighbourhood.

A rivulet riſes in this pariſh, whoſe head is called Tinning-Well, and running directly north, empties itſelf into the Severn. Another ſpring, riſing near it, runs ſouthward into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe 'holds Cerletone in Greteſtanes hundred. There

[1] Mr. Tyndale's family came into Glouceſterſhire about the time of king Edward the Fourth, and, for ſome time, paſſed by the name of Hitchens, to avoid the reſentment of party, having been concerned in the diſputes between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; but when thoſe diſputes were ended, they re-aſſumed their proper name. *For their arms, ſee North Cerney.*

'are two hides free and quit [from tax.] In 'demean is one plow-tillage, and four villeins, 'and two bordars, with four plow-tillages. There 'are six *ſervi*, and a mill of 20*d*. [rent] and two 'acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth '20*s*.'. *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbat of Winchcombe purchaſed a charter of free warren in Charleton 35 H. 3. which privilege was allowed him in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. And the church of Winchcombe continued in poſſeſſion of this manor 'till the diſſolution of that houſe.

After the diſſolution, it was granted by the crown to Henry Tracy of Toddington, 7 E. 6. ſoon after which, it was purchaſed by John Carter, eſq; whoſe deſcendant Eſtcourt Carter, eſq; ſon of Cornelius, a younger ſon of John Carter, ſon of another John, who was the ſon of the firſt purchaſer, is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a good eſtate here and in Oxfordſhire. His arms are blazoned under *Aſton Blank*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is an impropriation, ſubject to the payment of 10*l*. a year to the curate. There is no ſettled incumbent; but divine ſervice is performed once a fortnight, by ſome neighbouring clergyman. Mr. Aylworth left 800*l*. to purchaſe land for the augmentation of Charlton Abbats, Cold Salperton, Sevenhampton, and Compton Abdale, out of which the curate of this church receives about five guineas a year. There was an attempt to procure the queen's bounty, but the income being now improved to upwards of 10*l*. a year, the truſtees would not allow it.

The tithes of this pariſh belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. after whoſe attainder, they were again granted by the crown to John Huſſey and John Haward 20 Eliz. The impropriation is now the property of Edward Carter, eſq. The demeans of the manor are tithe free.

The church is ſmall and very ruinous. The inhabitants bury at Winchcombe, except thoſe who bury in the church.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	53	10	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	8	11	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	34	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s*.	1770,	—	24	9	10*ob*.

At the beginning of this century there were 13 houſes and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders. *Atkyns*. There are now 12 houſes and 63 inhabitants.

CHARLTON KING's

LIES in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile diſtant eaſtward from the town of that name, ſeven ſouth from Winchcombe, and eleven eaſt from Glouceſter.

Charlton is explained under the preceding pariſh, from which this is properly diſtinguiſhed by the additional name of *King's*, becauſe at the Norman conqueſt it was part of the demeans of the crown.

This pariſh conſiſts of rich paſture and arable, with ſome woodland. It is watered by three brooks which unite here, and drive ſeveral corn-mills; and is very advantagiouſly ſituated under the Lechampton hills, which ſecure it from the eaſterly winds.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

As this was a member of the great manor of Cheltenham, at the time of the conqueſt, it was included in the general account of that manor in *Domeſday-book*. In the ſubſequent records, we find a manor deſcribed by the name of Aſhley, *alias* Charlton King's, as tho' thoſe two names were really and ſtrictly proper to the ſame place; whereas the manor of Aſhley doth not comprehend the whole of Charlton, but is a manor holden of, and lying within the manor of Cheltenham; and Charlton, and Bafford in Charlton, are parcels of the ſame manor of Cheltenham, diſtinct from, and far more extenſive than Aſhley.

Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the Firſt, was lord of the manor of Charlton. James-Lenox Dutton, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor.

Walter de Eſheley took his name from the manor of Aſheley in this pariſh, and was ſeized of part of Charlton 30 H. 3. Petronella Mareſchal held the manor of King's Charlton 54 H. 3. but this is to be underſtood of Aſhley only, which was given her in free marriage by Walter de Eſheley.

This manor belonged afterwards, for many deſcents, to the family of the Grevils, who enjoyed ſeveral eſtates in the pariſh of Cheltenham, and other parts of Glouceſterſhire. Thomas Rawlins and his wife levied a fine of lands in Charlton, Gineton, Preſbury, and Cheltenham, to William Grevil and William Baynham, 9 H. 7. Francis Grevil levied a fine of Charlton King's, *alias* Aſhley, 3 E. 6. Giles Grevil and Arthur Parker were owners of this manor in the year 1608.

The manor of Aſhley, *alias* Charlton King's, came afterwards to Mr. Edward Mitchel. It is now the property of William Prinn, eſq; who has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh. His arms are, *Or, a feſs engrailed between three eſcallops azure*,

Mr. Whithorn has alſo a good houſe and good eſtate in this pariſh.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that Richard Forſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Charlton and Ham, to John Walſh and others, 12 H. 7.

HAMLET. *Ham* is a hamlet in this pariſh, about half a mile from the church. Richard Grevil levied a fine of the manor of Ham, and of lands

lands in Charlton King's, 3 E. 6. Ralph and Richard Goderick levied a fine of lands in Ham and Norfield, to Robert Bidle 3 E. 6.

An act of parliament was paſſed 1 C. 1. intitled, *An Act for the ſettling and confirming copyhold eſtates, and cuſtoms of the tenants in baſe tenure, of the manor of Cheltenham, com. Glouc. and of the manor of Aſhley, otherwiſe Charlton King's, in the ſaid county, being holden of the ſaid manor of Cheltenham, according to an agreement thereof made between the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, being then Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Earl of Cheſter, lord of the ſaid manor of Cheltenham, and Giles Greville, eſq; lord of the ſaid manor of Aſhley, and the ſaid copyholders of the ſaid ſeveral manors:* The ſubſtance of which act is given under *Cheltenham*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchombe. It was antiently a chapel to the church of Cheltenham, of which the rectory, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, was granted by the crown to ſir William Rider 7 Jac. It is an impropriation belonging to the earl of Eſſex. The curate is nominated by Jeſus college Oxford, and approved by the heir of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, exactly in the ſame manner, and under the ſame limitations preſcribed for Cheltenham. He receives 35*l.* a year out of the impropriation. Mr. Bedwell is the preſent incumbent. Here is no houſe for the miniſter.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a flat building, with an aile on the ſouth ſide. It has a handſome ſquare embattled tower with pinnacles, and ſix bells in it, ſtanding in the middle, and there are two chapels on the north and ſouth ſides of the tower, making together the form of a croſs.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a neat pyramidal marble monument in the north chapel, with this inſcription.

HEREUNDER lye the Remains of Mrs. ELIZABETH PRINN, late the Wife of *William Prinn*, Eſq; and eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Ridler*, late of *Edgworth*, in the County of *Glocester*, Eſq; who departed this Life *March* 5th, 1771, aged 31 Years. ALSO of Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNT, Daughter of the above named *William Prinn*, and *Elizabeth Prinn*, who was Married to *Dodington Hunt*, of the Inner Temple, *London*, Eſq; and departed this Life *Auguſt* 10th, 1772, aged 24 Years and Six Months. —— At bottom are theſe arms, *Or, a feſs engrailed between three eſcallops azure*, for Prinn.

In the chancel there is the following inſcription upon an oval braſs plate:

SAMUEL COOPER of this Pariſh, Gent. died the 13th of *May*, 1743; who by Will gave to the Truſtees under mentioned, and to their Succeſſors his Truſtees for ever, the Rents of his Grounds in the ſame Pariſh, called *Cutham Butts*, and *Battle Downs*; for buying Books, and teaching *ſix poor Children* of this Pariſh to read two years, at the End of which Time *ſix* others, to be choſen by the ſaid Truſtees, with the Privity of the Churchwardens. The Overplus to provide Fuel, and cloath *ſix aged infirm poor Perſons* not receiving *Alms* of the Pariſh. Truſtees, Robert Gale, ſen^r. Edm^d. Welſh, Edw^d. Gale, Gent. —— At botton, on a ſcutcheon, *Vert, a tortoiſe palewiſe proper*.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel is a memorial for ſeveral of the family of Brereton, and theſe arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, two bars ſable*. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a bend argent, charged with three lozenges of the field*.

There is an inſcription upon a ſtone in the church for Winifrid, wife of James Ingram, and at top are her arms, *A croſs lozengy between four roſes*. The colours not expreſſed.

There is a tomb in the church-yard, with a memorial for Mrs. Margaret Rich, daughter of Ed. Rich, of Dowdeſwell, eſq; buried Sept. 2, 1692. And the arms of Rich, (as under *North Cerney*) impaling, *A chevron charged with three ſtags heads caboſhed, between as many lozenges*. No colours expreſſed.

Pentecoſtals 9*d. ob.*

Benefactions.

There are lands of the value of 12*l.* a year given for the repair of the church, and for the relief of the poor. Mr. Alexander Packer gave 100*l.* to the poor. And ſmall donations from ſeveral perſons amount to 70*l.* which is made a ſtock for the uſe of the poor.

For Mr. Cooper's donation for teaching poor children of this pariſh to read, and for buying fuel for poor families, ſee *Inſcriptions*.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	189	14	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —		46	5	0
Land-tax —	1694, —		208	9	3*ob.*
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		156	8	5

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his *Hiſtory*, there were 102 houſes in this pariſh, and about 550 inhabitants, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 15. But it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in ten years from 1700, there were 125 baptiſms and 153 burials, but in four of thoſe years there was a great mortality in the pariſh, which carried off 88 perſons, being about 40 more than died in four common years. In ten years, from 1760, there were 147 baptiſms, and 107 burials; ſo that the annual average of burials is 10.7, and the number of inhabitants is about 458. From the ſtate of the pariſh regiſter, it ſeems that ſir Robert Atkyns's eſtimate of the inhabitants was too high; and from a compariſon of the baptiſms in thoſe diſtant periods, it may be concluded, that population is rather increaſing here.

CHEDWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the coteſwold country, in the hundred of Rapſgate, four miles ſouth-weſt from Northleach, ſeven northward from Cirenceſter, and about ſixteen eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Leo ſignifies the *brow* or *deſcent of a place*, and porð *a village*, which is exactly deſcriptive of the preſent ſituation of the houſes in this pariſh, moſt of which ſtand on the declivity of two hills, facing each

each other, with the river Coln running between them, in its courſe to Coln Deans, Coln Rogers, Coln Aldwins, and Fairford, a little below which it empties itſelf into the Thames.

This place gives the title of baron to the Right Honourable Henry-Frederick How, third lord Chedworth, whoſe father, John How, was created baron of Chedworth in the county of Glouceſter, by letters patent, dated May 12, 1741.

John Chedworth, biſhop of Lincoln in the year 1471, is ſuppoſed to have been a native of this place.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

What is advanced by ſome writers, that *Burgred king of Mercia, about the year* 854, *gave fifteen hides in Chedanwyrd on the hills to the monaſtery of Glouceſter, whilſt Gaffe was abbeſs thereof*, ſeems to be a miſtake: For Eva, the laſt abbeſs of that monaſtery, died in 768; and afterwards, in the wars between king Egbert and the Mercians, the nuns abandoned the monaſtery, which became deſolate, and ſo continued 'till the year 821. Beornulph king of Mercia then repaired it, and beſtowed part of its former poſſeſſions for the maintenance of ſecular prieſts, whom he had placed there. And king Burgred, in the year 862, confirmed to them the lands which had been given them. See p. 131.

This manor ſtands under the title *Terra Regis*, in *Domeſday-book*, and, at the time of the Norman conqueſt, was part of the demeans of the crown.

'Wlward held Cedeorde in Reſpiet hundred. 'There were fifteen hides including the wood, the 'plain, and the meadow; and ſeven plow-tillages 'in demean, in the time of king Edward; and 'ſixteen villeins, and three bordars, with ſix plow-'tillages, and three mills of 14*s.* 2*d.* and the toll 'of the ſalt which came to the [king's] hall. The 'ſheriff added eight villeins and three bordars, 'having four plow-tillages.'

'Of theſe two manors [Cedeorde and Alvredin-'tvne] the ſtewards paid what they pleaſed in the 'time of king Edward. They now pay 40*l.* of 'white money, of which twenty is in *ora*. Earl 'Roger held it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Earl Roger was ſtiled Roger de Bellemont, and was earl of Mellent. He ſettled this manor on Henry de Newburg, a younger ſon, who was afterwards created earl of Warwick by king William the Second, and died ſeized of Chedworth 23 H. 1. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Roger earl of Warwick, who married Gundred, daughter of earl Warren, and died 18 Steph.

William earl of Warwick, ſon and heir of Roger, dying 30 H. 2. without iſſue, was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by Walerond his brother, who married Margaret, daughter of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford. His ſecond wife was Alice, daughter of John de Hercourt; which Alice, upon the death of her huſband 6 Joh. had Chedworth aſſigned to her in dower.

Henry earl of Warwick, ſon of Walerond, died ſeized of the manor of Chedworth 13 H. 3. Thomas earl of Warwick, his ſon, married Ela, ſecond daughter of William Long Eſpee, earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon to king Henry the Second, by Fair Roſamond, and died without iſſue 26 H. 3. Ela, his widow, was ſeized of the third part of the manor of Chedworth in dower 36 H. 3.

John de Pleſſets, or Placetis, married Margery, ſiſter and heir to Thomas earl of Warwick. He was in great favour with king Henry the Third, who made the match, and obliged the lady to ſettle her whole eſtate on him for life, altho' ſhe ſhould have no children by him. He held two parts of the manor of Chedworth in right of his wife, 27 H. 3. and afterwards had the title of earl of Warwick; but ſhe having no iſſue, the manor deſcended to the Beauchamps. For Walerond, the before mentioned earl of Warwick, beſides his ſon Henry, had a daughter Alice, or Eliſia, married to William Manduit de Hanſlape, the king's chamberlain. They had iſſue William and Iſabel. William Manduit, in right of his mother, upon failure of the former line, was created earl of Warwick; but he died 52 H. 3. without iſſue, whereby his ſiſter Iſabel became his heireſs. She was married to William Beauchamp.

William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſon of the laſt William, by his wife Iſabel Manduit, died ſeized of the whole manor of Chedworth 52 H. 3. of which the third part had been reſigned to him by Ela, the widow of Thomas earl of Warwick.

At this time the manor began to be divided, for Patrick de Chaworth, the fourth of that name, marrying Maud, daughter of the above William Beauchamp, had with her the third part of it, of which he died ſeized 11 E. 1. And Henry earl of Lancaſter marrying Maud de Chaworth, his daughter and heir, was ſeized, in her right, of the third part of the manor of Chedworth 1 E. 3. which deſcending to Henry duke of Lancaſter, was given, with the manor of Kempsford, and other lands, to Newark hoſpital at Leiceſter, which he had founded.

But William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſon of the before mentioned William, died ſeized of the reſidue of the manor of Chedworth 26 E. 1. and was ſucceeded by Guy earl of Warwick, his ſon and heir, who was twenty-ſix years old at his father's death. Guy was ſeized of the manor of Chedworth, which he held of the king *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and had in demean 200 acres of arable land, worth 2*d.* an acre, and not more, becauſe it was hill country land; eight acres of meadow, worth 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre; and 200 acres of wood, the underwood of which was worth 30*s.* and not more, becauſe it was common. This abſtract from the eſcheator's inquiſition ſerves to ſhew the value of land at that time. He died 9 E. 2. and left Thomas earl of Warwick his ſon and heir, then only two years old; who married Catherine, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer, and died of the plague at Calais, ſeized of

Chedworth,

Chedworth, 43 E. 3. He was ſucceeded by Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his ſurviving ſon and heir. He had taken up arms againſt king Richard the Second, and was attainted, and his eſtates forfeited, whereupon this manor was granted to John Montacute, earl of Saliſbury; who afterwards endeavouring to reſtore the ſame king, and being taken priſoner at Cirenceſter, and there beheaded by the townſmen, 1 H. 4. this eſtate was reſtored to Thomas de Beauchamp, who died ſeized of Chedworth 2 H. 4.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſucceeded Thomas his father, and married Iſabel, the only ſurviving heireſs of the Diſpencers, who were heirs to the Clares earls of Glouceſter, and died ſeized of Chedworth 17 H. 6. Henry his ſon was created duke of Warwick, and died ſeized of this manor 23 H. 6. He left Anne, his only daughter and heireſs, an infant, who dying ſoon after, the inheritance came to Anne, ſiſter to Henry duke of Warwick; but the manor was aſſigned to Cicely dutcheſs of Warwick, his widow, in dower, 25 H. 6. This laſt Anne married Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, who, in her right, was alſo earl of Warwick, and was often called the Make-King, from his great power and influence, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. He was ſlain in Barnet field, fighting againſt king Edward the Fourth. Anne, his widow, had two daughters by him, coheireſſes to her vaſt eſtate; and becauſe ſhe had taken part in the deſigns of her late huſband, her eſtate was taken from her by an act of parliament 14 E. 4. and was ſettled on her two daughters, of whom Iſabel, the elder, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to the king; and Anne, her ſiſter, was married to Richard, duke of Glouceſter, afterwards king Richard the Third.

George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, died ſeized of the manor of Chedworth 8 E. 4. and left Edward Plantagenet, the laſt heir male of that line, his ſon and heir; who by court contrivances, was attainted and beheaded, 15 H. 7.

King Henry the Seventh pretending the injuſtice of diveſting Anne dutcheſs of Warwick of her large inheritance, procured another act of parliament, in the beginning of his reign, to re-inſtate her, and then artfully prevailed with her to ſettle that great inheritance on him and his heirs, to the diſinheriſon of the iſſue of her own daughters, after this manor had been in the ſame family, by lineal deſcent, nearly five hundred years.

The manor of Chedworth continued in the crown till it was granted to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 1 E. 6. He being attainted 1 Mar. the manor reverted to the crown, and was granted to ſir Edward Unton. Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor of Chedworth in the year 1608.

This manor went afterwards to ſir Richard Howe, of Compton; from whom it deſcended to John How, eſq; of Stowell, ſometime one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Wilts, who in 1741, was created baron of Chedworth; and lord Chedworth, who reſides at Stowell, in this county, is the preſent lord of the manor.

The other part of the manor of Chedworth, which had been given by Henry duke of Lancaſter to the hoſpital at Leiceſter, continued in the poſſeſſion of that hoſpital 'till the general diſſolution of religious foundations. Theſe lands were called *Dean-lands*, becauſe the dean and chapter of Leiceſter were intruſted with them for the uſe of the hoſpital, and were granted to John earl of Warwick 2 E. 6. upon whoſe attainder they were again granted to Erſkin earl of Marr, 1 Jac.

John Atwood was ſeized of a tenement in Chedworth called Woodland, 3 H. 4. And Thomas Mines levied a fine of lands in Chedworth to Simon Hercourt and others 23 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 70*l.* a year. It is in the gift of Queen's college, Oxford. The reverend Mr. Rawys is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon was given by William Fitz-Oſborn, earl of Hereford, ſoon after the conqueſt, to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy. Afterwards William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, granted the advowſon to the abbey of Eveſham 2 E. 1. And the advowſon and impropriation both belonged to the priory of Bethleem at Sheen in Surry, who preſented in the year 1489. The impropriation was given by Hugh Weſtwood, eſq; towards the maintenance of a free grammar-ſchool at Northleach. The impropriation pays 16*s.* 2*d.* a year to the crown.

The vicar hath a third part of all tithes, twelve acres of paſture in eight cloſes, two yard-lands and a half of arable land, 150 ſheep-paſtures, and three half acres of land on a hill, where was a chapel dedicated to St. John. The chapel has been long ſince demoliſhed, and there are aſh-trees growing on the ſpot, which bear the name of *St. John's Aſhes*, and are to be ſeen at a great diſtance.

The vicarage-houſe is a very good one, built by the preſent incumbent.

The church hath a low tower, with five bells, at the weſt end.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In antient characters, againſt one of the butreſſes of the church, is this inſcription:

Hic jacet in tumba Ricard Sely & . . . . . Uxīs ſue qui obiit 12 die menſis Mayi An dm 1461 cu aie ppciet d.

In the chancel:

GALFRIDVS WALL, A. M. hujus Eccleſiæ circiter Annos LXI Vicarius, Obijt Maij 25, Anno Dom. MDCCXLIII. Ætat. LXXXVIII.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	8	4	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	—	0	14	10	Pentecoſtals	0	1 10
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Lands were given for the repair of the church, and for the relief of the poor, in the reign of king Richard the Second. In the year 1691, they were leaſed out for ninety nine years, in two parcels, one at 30*s.* the other at 24*s.* a year. The lands are now worth 10*l.* a year. There are alſo ſix cottages given to the ſame uſes.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	92	15	2
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	28	19	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	54	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	57	3	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 150 houſes, and about 500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof almoſt 40 were freeholders; yearly births 13, burials 11. But it appears by the regiſter, that in ten years, from 1700, there were 153 baptiſms, and 110 burials; and in the ſame number of years, from 1760, the baptiſms were 234, and the burials 168. There are now 181 families, and 787 inhabitants. And the proportion of the living to the average number of perſons buried annually, is nearly as 47 to 1.

The following particulars came to hand not 'till after the former part of this account was printed, which prevented their being inſerted in the uſual place.——About the year 1760, a perſon ſinking a ditch, diſcovered a Roman bath, at Liſtercombbottom in this pariſh. It was ſupported by pillars of brick, round and ſquare alternately, of about nine or ten inches diameter, and the floor was alſo of brick. All the bricks were mark'd ARVIRI in Roman capitals, about two inches long, which I read, A ROMANIS VIRIBVS. There was a ſpring, and a ciſtern to receive the water; and many other things in the bath, which the perſon deſtroy'd, and could give but little account of. He uſed moſt of the bricks in building an oven, but the late doctor Shaw had a perfect one, which is preſerved amongſt his curioſities. This place lies about two miles on the north-weſt ſide of the Roman *Foſs*, and very probably there was a ſummer ſtation of that people at Chedworth. On the hill, a little above the bath, is a large *tumulus*, which had a huge, rough ſtone ſet upright on the top of it, ſuppoſed to be raiſed by the Britons or Saxons. Not long ſince, ſome of the farmers removed the ſtone with a double team of oxen, and ſo expoſed great quantities of human bones lying near the top of the barrow.

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CHELTENHAM

IS a market-town within the hundred of its own name. It lies ten miles eaſt from Glouceſter, fifteen north from Cirenceſter, nine ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and a hundred weſt from London; from all which places there are turnpike roads leading to this town. The market is on Thurſday.

Chylt, or Cylt, in the Anglo-Saxon language, ſignifies clay. Some, however, have ſuppoſed Chilt to be the proper name of the brook that riſes at Dowdeſwell, and runs by this town, which they think took denomination from it; but I know not upon what grounds that ſuppoſition is founded. In ſhort, little can be ſaid with certainty of the derivation of the name of this place; but according to the firſt acceptation of the word Cylt, it ſignifies *a village* or *town of clay*; perhaps ſo called from the buildings being firſt made of earth or clay, before our Saxon anceſtors had learnt the art of brick-making; for it is pretty generally allowed, that after the Romans left Britain, that art and many others were loſt. But the Saxons had opportunities of improvement during the reign of king Alfred, who ſent for builders and artificers of almoſt every kind, from countries where they were more ſkilful.

The town conſiſts of one handſome ſtreet, near a mile long. The buildings are chiefly of brick. It is ſituated on the border of a fine fertile vale, about two miles from Cleeve, Preſbury, and Leckhampton hills, which join the Coteſwolds, and forming a kind of ſemi-circle, defend the town from thoſe cold blaſts which proceed from the eaſtern quarter.

As the pariſh is large, the ſoils are various: On the eaſt is a very looſe, white ſand, weſtward a ſtrong clay, ſouthward a fine rich loam, and in other parts a mixture of loam and ſand. The air is healthy, and the water not ſo hard, nor ſo fully charged with calcareous earth, as Dr. Lucas has repreſented it; for the inhabitants, and all who viſit them, uſe it for every common purpoſe, notwithſtanding they might have the brook water with little trouble.

Here is no manufacture carried on, but the women and children of the poorer ſort ſpin woollen yarn, for the clothiers about Stroud.

On an eaſy aſcent, about half a mile ſouthward of the church, in a loamy ſoil, riſes the Cheltenham *Spaw*, which firſt drew the public attention about the year 1740. What led to the diſcovery of its virtues, was an obſervation made by ſeveral perſons, that flocks of pidgeons reſorted to the ſpring, to eat a white ſalt, caſually made from the water by the heat of the ſun. And it had alſo been obſerved, that in hard, froſty weather, when other ſprings were frozen, this water continued fluid. Upon trial, it was found to be cathartic. It then roſe in a ſlow, obſcure ſpring, and ran upon the ſurface of a paſture ground. Mr. Maſon became the proprietor of it, by purchaſing the field in the year 1718, and firſt made a well, and erected a ſhed over it. In the year 1738, Mr. Henry Skillicorne purchaſed the premiſſes, built a dome over the well, and erected a large handſome room for the convenience of company. About this time, Dr. Short, who

was then ſearching after all the mineral waters in the kingdom, viſited this place, and made experiments on the water, which are publiſhed in his *Eſſay towards an experimental Hiſtory of Mineral Waters*. Many other eminent phyſicians have alſo, at various times, examined and recommended it, which eſtabliſhed its reputation, and brought it into uſe.

The late ingenious Dr. Lucas *found it pretty clear, colorleſs, but not the moſt perfectly bright. It had hardly any remarkable ſmell, and taſted ſaline, bitteriſh, and ſlightly vitriolic. It may be rather ranked among the diſagreeable, then the agreeable to the palate.* Eſſay on Waters, Part 2.

Dr. Rutty concludes, not only from his experiments made with this water, but alſo from the experience of thoſe who have uſed it, that it gives a keen appetite, is ſucceſsful in the gravel, effectual in ſcorbutic humours, and will cure old ſcorbutic ulcers, even in the legs, tho' of twenty years ſtanding; is a remedy in eryſipelaſes, ſtrumous inflammations of the eyes, and thoſe tormenting pains of the hips and lumber muſcles which proceed from a lodgment of hot ſcorbutic ſalts; and that it is, at leaſt, of equal efficacy with the Alford waters, in bilious cholics, and other diſorders of the *primæ viæ*.

Dr. Short gives it the preference to all waters of the ſame kind yet diſcovered in England, and indeed, excepting Stoke water, it carries the greateſt proportion of ſalt in the ſame volume.

I ſhall conclude my account of it, in the words of Dr. Lucas, taken from his Eſſay already quoted. *In obſtinate obſtructions and ſcurvies, in cold phlegmatic conſtitutions, thoſe [waters] impregnated with iron muſt be, as experience ſhews them, the moſt effectual. Of theſe it is very remarkable, that purging with them is rarely, if ever, attended with any degree of dejection: for while the ſalts diſſolved in the waters purge, the mineral ſpirit, charged with iron, warms and invigorates the whole frame. In theſe the peaſants commit extraordinary exceſs, without feeling any ſenſible ill effect. I have ſeen old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart, without number or rule. Upon enquiring their intention and method, they have anſwered, they had drank them on ſuch days and holidays for upwards of thirty years. They ſaid they had no diſorders; but they reckoned it wholeſome to clean their bodies, and they had no rule, but to drink 'till the water paſſed clean through them. Yet I have not been able to diſcover any ill effects from this ſtrange practice.*

Pleaſant gravel walks lead from the town to the ſpaw, where, between rows of elms, that give a moſt delightful ſhade, is a walk more ſpacious than the reſt, upwards of two hundred yards long, and twenty foot broad. At convenient diſtances from the town, are many agreeable airings upon the hills, which afford extenſive views of the vale below.

Here are aſſemblies and public breakfaſtings, as at other places of like reſort. The ſeaſon is from May to October, but there is moſt company in the months of June, July, Auguſt, and part of September.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* this manor ſtands under the title *Terra Regis*, where it is thus recorded:

'King Edward held Chintenham. There were 'eight hides and a half. Reinbald holds one 'hide and a half which belongs to the church[k]. 'There were three plow-tillages in demean; and 'twenty villeins, and ten bordars, and ſeven *ſervi*, 'with eighteen plow-tillages. The prieſts [have] 'two plow-tillages. There are two mills of 11*s.* 'and 8*d.* King William's ſteward added to this 'manor two bordars, and four villeins, and 'three mills, of which two are the king's, the 'third is the ſteward's; and there is one plow-'tillage more. In the time of king Edward it 'paid 9*l.* and 5*s.* and three thouſand loaves for 'the dogs. It now pays 20*l.* and 20 cows, and 20 'hogs, and 16*s.* inſtead of the bread.' *D. B.* p. 67.

The town of Cheltenham belonged to Henry de Bohun earl of Hereford 1 John. who exchanged it with that king for other lands; and king Henry the Third granted the manor and hundred to William Long Eſpee, earl of Saliſbury, in the third year of his reign; who died poſſeſſed thereof, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William earl of Saliſbury, who had his eſtates ſeized for going out of the kingdom without the king's licenſe.

This manor was granted in dower to queen Elianor, daughter of the earl of Provence, 27 H. 3. and according to the records, the biſhop of Hereford was ſeized of it in the thirty-firſt year of the ſame reign.

The abbey of Fiſchamp in Normandy purchaſed the manors of Cheltham and Sclaugtre, and the hundreds of Cheltham and Salemaneſberie, with free warren, by exchange of lands in Winchelſea and Rye in Suſſex, 36 H. 3. and their right to thoſe and other great privileges which they enjoyed therein, was allowed 15 E. 1. And they obtained the king's licenſe to ſell thoſe manors and hundreds the 18th year of the ſame reign.

John Limel died ſeized of this manor 2 E. 2. which I apprehend he held by leaſe only. It afterwards belonged to the priory of Montburg in Normandy; but the lands of alien monaſteries being veſted in the crown, by act of parliament, 2 H. 5. the manor and hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the nunnery of Syon in Middleſex; and for the further confirmation of the title, Maud, the abbeſs of that houſe, levied a fine thereof 22 H. 6. and they had another confirmation 1 E. 4. In the fourth year of the ſame reign, ſir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone held the ſame, as it is ſuppoſed, by leaſe from the abbeſs

[k] Reinbald was dean of the collegiate church of Cirenceſter.

of

of Syon; for that nunnery was poſſeſſed of the manor of Cheltenham at the time of its diſſolution, when it came to the crown. Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the Firſt, was lord of it.

James-Lenox Dutton, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of this manor, which came into the Dutton family by grant from the crown.

There was a court of pleas, called the three weeks court, held by the ſteward of the manor, for the recovery of debts of any amount; but this court hath been long diſuſed. By an act of parliament 1 C. 1. it is enacted, that the deſcent of the cuſtomary lands ſhall be from thenceforth in fee ſimple, according to the rules of common law; ſaving only, that if any copyholder of the ſaid manor, ſhall dye without iſſue male, having daughters, the eldeſt daughter ſhall inherit ſolely, as the eldeſt ſon ought to do by the courſe of the common law; and that if any of the ſaid cuſtomary lands or tenements ought, according to the courſe of the common law, to deſcend to any ſiſters, aunts, or female couſins, in every ſuch caſe, the eldeſt ſiſter, aunt, or female couſin, ſhall inherit the ſame lands and tenements ſolely and alone.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew that John Cheltenham died ſeized of lands in Cheltenham near Arle, 33 E. 3.

The abbey of Cirenceſter were owners of a mill and other lands in Cheltenham when that houſe was diſſolved, which particulars were granted to Peter Oſborn 3 Eliz. and were probably thoſe mentioned in *Domeſday-book* to be held by Reimbald, or the two plow-tillages which occur afterwards in the abſtract quoted from that record.

Here are five fairs held on the following days, *i.e.* on the ſecond Thurſday in April.—Holy Thurſday.—St. James's day *O. S.*—Second Thurſday in September.—Third Thurſday in December.

HAMLETS. There are five hamlets in this pariſh, beſides the town, *viz.* 1. *Arle.*—2. *Alſton.*—3. *Weſtal.*—4. *Naunton.*—5. *Sandford*; of which in their order.

1. *Arle* lies about a mile from the town, down an eaſy deſcent. On the ſouth ſide of the road leading from Cheltenham to this place, on the left hand, is a ſpring of purging water, riſing perpendicularly in the middle of a ditch, filled up with ſludge and weeds, where the common water ouzes, and runs into and mixes with it, wherefore no juſt eſtimate can be made of the quantity of its fixt parts. However, according to Dr. Short, *it contains nitre and alcaline earth. The ſalt is full as bitter and purging as that of the laſt.* [i.e. *the Hyde water. See Preſbury.*] *This water is neither ſo clear, pleaſant, nor briſk as the other, becauſe of its mixture with the ditch-water. Its ſalt is alſo much different, being not calcarious, but the ſame with Aſtrope, both in colour and cryſtals.*

Arle-court antiently belonged to a family that took their name from this place; and from them this eſtate came to the Grevils, by the marriage of Robert Grevil, brother of judge Grevil, with the daughter and coheireſs of John Arles. One of the female heirs of the Grevils carried it by marriage into the family of Liggon; and in like manner it came to ſir Fleetwood Dormer, by the marriage of one of the Liggons. Judge Dormer was the proprietor of this eſtate ſome time ſince the beginning of this century, who was ſucceeded therein by Mrs. Catherine Dormer, lately deceaſed. The honourable Mr. John Yorke, (brother to the late earl of Hardwick) who married the only daughter of Reginald Lyggon, of Maddersfield in Worceſterſhire, eſq; is the preſent proprietor. There is a tithingman to this hamlet.

2. *Alſton*, of which there is nothing obſervable, except that it hath a tithingman diſtinct from the other hamlets.

3. *Weſtal.* Thomas Phillips was ſeized of Arle-Weſtal, Cheltenham-Arle, and Hardhurſt 6 E. 4.

4. *Naunton*, from *Nant*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies a *valley*, and ſometimes a *brook*. Francis Grevil levied a fine of lands in Naunton and Cheltenham, to the uſe of Thomas Barret and John Willis, 3 E. 6. Sir Henry Capel and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Naunton and Alſton, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood, 3 Mar.

5. *Sandford*, ſo called from the ſandy ſoil, and the ford or paſſage over the brook. Thomas Dingley and Philippa his wife were ſeized of the manor of Sandford, and of lands in Cheltenham. George Barret married their only daughter Elizabeth, who jointly ſued out livery of thoſe lands 9 H. 8. One tithingman ſerves for Weſtal, Naunton, and Sandford.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is an impropriation formerly belonging to the nunnery of Syon, but immediately before the diſſolution of monaſteries, it belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and was granted to ſir William Rider 7 Jac. A portion of the tithes belonged to the nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire, which tithes were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. The impropriation is now the property of the earl of Eſſex. Jeſus College in Oxford recommends three of its own fellows to the heir of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Gainſborough, who chuſes one, to be the parſon, and preſents him to the biſhop. The miniſter is only a ſtipendiary, receiving 35*l.* a year of the impropriator.

The college derive their title from ſir Baptiſt Hicks, and by agreement between them, the incumbent muſt not continue longer than ſix years. The miniſter has ſurplice fees. Here is no parſonage houſe.

The church is built in the form of a croſs. It has a high ſpire in the middle, with a ring of eight muſical bells, and a ſet of chimes. There is a

ile on each ſide of the church. The gallery at he weſt end was built by Mrs. Anne Norwood, n the year 1628; the other was erected by the ubſcription of the inhabitants.

Here is a lecture ſermon, by ſubſcription, in he afternoon.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome marble cenotaph in the hancel, with this inſcription:

In Memory of BAPTIST SMART, M.D. late of his Place, who after a long and painful Illneſs, departed this Life at the Hot-Wells, Briſtol, Decem^r. 20^th 1772, in the 63^d Year of his Age, and lies interred at Clifton.——At bottom are his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three pheons heads ſable.* On a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly, Ermine and azure, a croſs Or.*

In the chapel at the eaſt end of the north aile, on the table of a freeſtone monument,

Hic juxta ſita eſt
CATHARINA
Fleetwoodi Dormer Equitis Aurati Sponſa,
Johannis Lygon de Arle-Court Armigeri,
Ex Elizabethâ Uxore Filia,
Utriuſq; Parentis Hæres unica,
Cujus Familia in Agro Wigornienſi
Per trecentos et amplius annos
Floruit, et adhuc fœliciter floret:
A tanto licet Genere oriunda, Nobiliq; nupta,
Stirpem, tamen et Conjugem,
Utroſq; antea illuſtres,
Morum Sanctitate Illuſtriores reddidit;
Maritum ſi non Patrem, Hæredem ſcripſit;
Hæc illum moriens amplo Patrimonio,
Ille hanc amiſſam, hoc Monumento decoravit.
Deceſſit Feb. 3.
Anno { Ætatis 72. / Domini 1678.

ohannes Lygon ſupradictus obijt 1644. Filius unicus Ricardi ygon de Maddersfield Arm: ex ſecundis nuptijs cum Margaretâ iliâ Joh: Talbott Militis, ex Stirpe Comitum Salopiæ, Affinis iam fuit Baronibus de Berkeley Caſtro, alijſq; Proceribus, per Vxores ſuas Hæredibus quorum Inſignia ſupernè epinguntur.

On the upper part of the monument are theſe arms, *Per pale, Azure,* 10 *billets Or,* 4, 3, 2, 1; *on a chief of the ſecond a demy n rampant ſable,* for Dormer. 2. *Argent, two lions paſſant rdant in pale gules.* The arms alluded to in the inſcription are fifteen quarterings, of the families of *Lyggon, Bracey, Madersld, Hareſleet, Decars, Gifford, Beauchamp, Abtot, Uffleet, rnival, Luſtot, Verdon, Greville, Arie,* and *Southiey.*

There is a memorial upon a flat ſtone for William Grevil, one of the judges of the common leas, who died in the year 1512.

rocurations £. 0 6 8 Synodals £. 0 2 0
entecoſtals . 0 1 3*ob.*

Benefactions.

In the year 1574, Mr. Richard Pates, of Glouſter, founded a ſchool and an hoſpital here. e endowed the ſchool with 16*l.* a year for the aſter, and 4*l.* for the uſher. The maſter has a ouſe to live in. Mr. Pates gave the lands to pport theſe charities to *Corpus Chriſti* college in xford, who nominate the maſter and uſher, and e biſhop of the dioceſe approves. From the hool, an exhibitioner goes to Pembroke college, r eight years, with 10*l. per Ann.* given by Mr. ownſend. To the hoſpital, Mr. Pates's heirs ominate three men and three women, with a pend of 12*d.* each weekly, 4*d.* quarterly; and 16*s.* yearly for a coat for each of the men, and a gown for each of the women. They have alſo 2*d.* weekly each, from another donor.

Mr. Townſend hath founded another ſchool, and endowed it with 4*l.* a year to the maſter, and hath left 5*l.* a year for apprenticing out lads of this pariſh.

Lady Caple hath alſo founded a ſchool, with a ſalary of 8*l.* a year to the maſter.

Thomas George, in the year 1620, gave by his will 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to the poor, and the ſame ſum to the miniſter for a ſermon, the payment of which is charged on lands now belonging to Mr. Robert Cox.

John Wallwyn, by his will in 1627, gave 2*l.* 10*s.* a year for ever to the poor of this town, charged on the manor of Swindon.

In 1667, divers charities aſſigned for the benefit of the poor, and for putting out apprentices, were laid out in the purchaſe of lands called the poors grounds, at that time worth 8*l.* 5*s.* a year; but they are now let at the improved rent of 18*l. per annum.*

In the year 1704, the reverend William Stanſby, vicar of Badgworth, left an eſtate at Badgworth, which lets at 14*l.* a year, for apprenticing boys, of which that pariſh is to have 5*l.* Churchdown 3*l.* and Cheltenham the overplus.

The following are donations of a leſs permanent nature. In the year 1603, Lodovick Packer, gent. gave the third bell.—In 1721, lord viſcount Gage gave a fire-engine, and the ſame year ſir John Dutton, baronet, gave another.—1738, Edmund Smith, ſurgeon, gave a large, handſome braſs ſconce for the church.—1741, Norborne Berkeley, eſq; gave a crimſon velvet pulpit-cloth and cuſhion.

Cheltenham.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	145	13	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	130	19	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	226	7	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	171	0	9

Arle.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	78	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	17	6	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	77	4	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	57	18	3

According to an account publiſhed in the year 1712, there were 321 houſes in this pariſh, and about 1500 inhabitants, whereof 200 were freeholders; the yearly births 48, burials 44; which appear to be the true numbers for the baptiſms and burials upon the pariſh regiſter, on an average of ten years beginning at 1703. And in a like ſeries of years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, the births were 455, and the burials 368, or 45 baptiſms and 37 burials, nearly, upon an average every year; and the inhabitants are about 1433. Hence it appears that population decreaſes, and that one in about 39 dies every year.

CHERINGTON.

THIS pariſh is ſituated in the country adjoining to the Coteſwolds, and lies in the hundred of Longtree, about three miles diſtant north from Tetbury, three ſouth-eaſtward from Minchin-Hampton, and ſixteen ſouthward from Glouceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns aſſerts that the name *is derived from Kinning, that is King's town*; but there is not, in my opinion, the leaſt ſhadow of probability on his ſide. In *Domeſday-book* it is written *Cerintone*, where the *C* had undoubtedly a hard ſound. And as Lenne in the Anglo-Saxon language ſignifies *bent* or *crooked*, and ing a *meadow*, or *place of water*; ſome perſons have thought that the name implies a town upon a crooked ſtream of water; for here is a ſmall brook which runs in a winding courſe from hence to Avening, and Stroud, where it joins another river, a little below the town. It is by means of this water, that the preſent undertakers of the Stroud navigation purpoſe to join their canal with the Thames at Cricklade, if they ſhould ſucceed to their wiſhes, in the firſt ſtep to Stroud.

In the great civil war, ſo fatal to many families of eminence and diſtinction, John lord Stuart, ſecond brother to the duke of Richmond, ſir John Smith, the colonels Sandys, Scot, and Manning, all eminent perſons on the part of the king, were ſlain on the downs in this pariſh, in an engagement which happened between lord Hopton and ſir William Waller, when the parliament's forces, under the latter, obtained the victory on the 29th of March, 1644.

Petrifications of the bivalve kind, as of the oiſter, and muſcle, are often found in the fields and ſtone-quarries, in this pariſh and its neighbourhood.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This was one of the eighty-eight manors beſtowed upon Miles Criſpin, by the conqueror, for his aſſiſtance in the expedition againſt England.

'Milo [Criſpin] holds Cerintone in Langetreu 'hundred, and Goisfrid holds it of him. Haminc 'held it of king Edward. There are two hides 'taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'three villeins, and eight bordars with three plow-'tillages and a half. There are twelve *ſervi*, and 'a mill of 30*d*. [rent] and four acres of meadow. 'It is worth and was worth 4*l*.' *D. B.* p. 78.

This Miles Criſpin married Maud, daughter and heir to Robert D'Oiley, and died 7 H. 1. without iſſue. The manor was afterwards held by the priory of Lanthony, of Edward earl of Cornwall, as of the honour of Wallingford 15 & 28 E. 1.

But Peter de la More, or de la Mere, was ſeized of this manor 20 E. 1. and Robert de la More was alſo ſeized of it 2 E. 2. About this time ſir Robert Atkyns ſuppoſed that the Balacotes and the Mortimers held this manor; but their eſtate lay in Charlton in Tetbury, which he had miſtaken for Cherington.

Beatrix le Boteler was ſeized of the manor of Cherington 32 E. 3. Elianor le Boteler held the ſame 46 E. 3.

It came again into the poſſeſſion of the De la Mores, for ſir Robert de la More and Maud his wife were ſeized of this manor 5 R. 2. and Maud ſurviving him, was ſeized thereof 6 H. 4.

Sir Walter Beauchamp was ſeized of the manor and church of Cherington 9 H. 6. and ſir William Beauchamp of St. Amand, a baron, died ſeized of the ſame 35 H. 6.

This manor paſſed afterwards to the Baintons. Sir Edward Bainton was ſeized thereof in right of Iſabel his wife. She ſurviving him, was married to John Stump, and died ſeized of the manor 10 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to Henry Baynton her ſon and heir. It paſſed from this family into that of the name of Stephens.

Thomas Stephens, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Edward Stephens, eſq; was lord of it when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory. It went afterwards to ſir John Turner, baronet; who ſold it to —— Smith, eſq; of London, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Cherington, and has a very good eſtate in the pariſh.

This manor is holden of the honour of Ewelm. The ſeat of Ewelm, lying a ſmall diſtance from Benſon in Oxfordſhire, was built by William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, whoſe grandſon, John earl of Lincoln, being engaged in a conſpiracy againſt king Henry the Seventh, his eſtate was confiſcated; and king Henry the Eighth, with the addition of ſome neighbouring manors, made an honour of it; and among theſe manors was Wallingford, which had a long time belonged to the dukes of Cornwall, of whom, it has been obſerved, the manor of Cherington was holden.

Lands in Cherington belonged to the rich nunnery of Benedictines at Godſtow, in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to John Smyth and Richard Duffield 6 Eliz.

HAMLET. 1. *Weſtrip* is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 130*l*. a year. Mr. Smith is patron, the reverend Samuel Lyſons, M. A. the preſent incumbent.

There were 61 acres in the weſt field, and 5[illegible] acres in the eaſt field, belonging to the glebe before the incloſing, at which time the rector had 330 acres of land allotted to him in lieu of tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It has a croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a low embattled tower at the weſt end.

Monuments

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel are the following memorials:

M. S.

Viri Reverendi D. Joſephi Trapp, A. M. Ædis Chriſti Oxon. olim Alumni, & hujus Eccleſiæ per Annos 37 Rectoris Vigilantiſſimi. Cujus (licet obſcuro in loco poſitus fuerit) dignæ ſunt Virtutes quæ poſteris traduntur. Eximia erga Deum Pietas; In Uxorem Liberoſq; Affectus propenſiſſimus; Munificentiâ in Pauperes, pœne quam par fuit, effuſior; In Amicos Fides & Obſequium; In Univerſos Benevolentia. Ingenio fuit vividus & perſpicax; Eruditione non mediocriter inſtructus; Summè humilis interim & modeſtus. In Congreſſibus comis, humanus, facilis; Sciſmaticis omne genus infenſus; Diſciplinæ Fideiq; Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Tenax. Hoc tamen vitio vertimus Viro cætera laudatiſſimo, (Ignoſcendum illud quidem ſed Doctis & Piis heu! nimium ſolenne) Quod Animarum ſolummodo ſanitati invigilaverit, de ſano Corpore parum ſolicitus. Obijt Sept. 23^{d}, Anno Dom. 1698, Ætat. ſuæ 61.

Mariæ, Theophili Quintin, Viri Reverendi Eccleſiæ Briſtolienſis Præbendarii, Tockenhamenſis vero in agro Wilton, Rectoris, Filiæ natu minimæ, Quæ fuit
Vultu a Natura ad Modeſtiam compoſito,
Ingenio facili ſed reconditiori, [emplar.
Virtutum omnium, præſertim Chriſtianarum, eximium et Ornamentum et Ex-
Temporis frugi, in Nummis erogandis perquam liberalis;
In Verbis ſolummodo parca.
In S. Scriptoribus verſatiſſima,
In Precibus Publicis privatiſq; dubium frequentior an flagrantior.
Eccliæ Anglicanæ Fidem & Diſciplinam ſemper coluit.
Vita illibata, ſancta, vere virginea.
Mortem deniq; ex confluentibus (ut ſolet) minacem, teterrimam, gravem, Patientia tulit, Spe amplexa, et Immortalitati deceſſit,
Ætatis ſuæ 34, Nati Chriſti 1695.

First fruits	£.	13	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	6	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

The church-houſe, with ſix acres of land in each field, twenty ſheep-paſtures, and two beaſt-paſtures, were given to repair the church. And one Mr. Cox gave 5*l.* to the poor.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	49	14	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	3	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	50	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	37	19	3

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houſes and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. But it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in ten years, from the year 1700, there were 37 baptiſms, and 33 burials; and that in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, there were regiſtered 51 baptiſms, of whom 30 were males, and 54 burials. At this time the exact number of houſholders is 78, and of inhabitants 358. But during the latter period, there were two years of great mortality in the pariſh, which carried off 17 more than the greateſt number of burials in any other two years during that period; and making a deduction on that account, the average number of annual burials will be 3.7; which is in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants nearly as 1 to 43.

CHURCH-DOWN

IS a pariſh in the hundred of King's-barton, ſituated in the vale part of the county, ſix miles diſtant weſt from Cheltenham, nine ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and four eaſt from Glouceſter.

The church ſtands at the top of a ſteep ſugar-loaf hill, whence there is a very extenſive proſpect over the vale, particularly up as high as Worceſter. There is a ſilly tradition in this part of the country, that the church was begun to be built on a more convenient and acceſſible ſpot of ground, but that the materials uſed in the day, were conſtantly taken away at night, and carried to the top of the hill; which was conſidered as a ſupernatural intimation that the church ſhould be built there. The pariſh takes its name from the ſituation of the church upon the hill or down. It is vulgarly called *Choſen*, and few of the common people know the proper name of it.

The ſoil is rich, and the pariſh conſiſts chiefly of paſture, but with a good portion of arable. A ſmall brook runs from hence, and empties itſelf into the Severn at Sainthurſt.

John Harmar, the famous Greek profeſſor in Oxford, was born in this pariſh. He died in 1670.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, this manor ſtands under the title *Terra Thome Archiep'i*, the eſtate of Archbiſhop Thomas; and it is thus recorded:

'Stigand the archbiſhop [of Canterbury] held 'Circeſdune. There were fifteen hides and a half, 'and two plow-tillages in demean, and eighteen 'villeins, and five bordars, and ſeven radecheniſters 'with thirty plow-tillages. There was a wood 'half a mile long, and three quarters broad. It 'was then worth 13*l.* [*i. e.* when Stigand held the 'manor;] and is now worth 12*l.* Afterwards follow the particulars of Hochilicote and Nortune, and then it is ſaid 'Archbiſhop Thomas now holds 'theſe three manors.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Thomas was archbiſhop of York; he was found by inquiſition to be ſeized of this manor 7 Joh. And a *Quo warranto* was brought againſt him, as againſt almoſt every other proprietor of lands, 15 E. 1. to ſet forth the privileges of this manor.

The temporalties of the archbiſhop of York were extended 14 E. 3. amongſt which was the manor of Church-Down; but it was afterwards reſtored, and continued in the archbiſhoprick till it was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. and hath ever ſince continued in that family. Sir John Chamberlain was lord of this manor in 1608; Edmund Chamberlain, eſq; died ſeized of it in the year 1774, and the reverend Mr. John Chamberlain, is the preſent lord of the manor. *For his arms, &c. ſee Maugerſbury.*

The principal eſtate in Church-Down, late belonging to Henry Window, eſq; is now the property of Mr. Richard Rogers, of Glouceſter.

John de Oldney, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Church-Down, Nokey, and Hucklecot, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 3 E. 3.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Church-Down*, of which already.

2. *Hucklecot*,

2. *Huckelcot*, antiently written *Hochilicote*, and *Uchelgoed*. The name is compounded of two Britiſh words *Uchel*, lofty, and *coed* a wood. Here was a large wood at the time of the conqueſt; and not only in this place, but in ſeveral of the neighbouring villages there was a great deal of woodland, as the very names of Bernewood, or Barnwood, Wotton [*i. e. wood-town*] and Sainthurſt, import.—This is a diſtinct tithing from Church-Down, and maintains its own poor.

It was alſo a diſtinct manor at the time of the general ſurvey, tho' under the ſame proprietor with Church-Down.

'The ſame Stigand held Hochilicote. There 'were four hides, and in demean two plow-'tillages, and eleven villeins, and five bordars with 'eleven plow-tillages. There is a mill of 32*d.* '[rent,] and a wood one mile long, and half a 'mile broad. It was then, and is now, worth 4*l.*' *Domeſday-book* p. 69.

When this record was made, the manor was held by Thomas archbiſhop of York, and continued in the ſee of York, 'till it was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. It has deſcended in the ſame manner, and ever had, and ſtill continues to have, the ſame proprietor with Church-Down.

The abbey of Eveſham had an eſtate in Hudlecot and Bartram, which has been called a manor, and was granted to Philip Hobby, eſq; 34 H. 8. and paſſed afterwards to —— Hanks, from whom it deſcended to Robert Hanks, who had livery thereof 1 Eliz.

The priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter had other lands in Hucklecot, called the *New Houſe*, which were granted to John Fernham and John Doddington 17 Eliz.

Sir William Strachan, baronet, has a good houſe here, which he holds by leaſe of Samuel Hayward, eſq. Sir William married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of —— Popham, of the Lodge, near Tewkeſbury, eſq.

The reverend Mr. Rogers, of Glouceſter, to whoſe family I am greatly indebted for ſome papers relating to that city, has a good houſe and eſtate here. His arms are *Argent, a chevron ſable, between three bucks courant Or.*

3. *Pirton* or *Parton*, and *Elmbridge*. This is a hamlet, but not a diſtinct tithing. There is another hamlet of the name of Pirton, in the pariſh of Lidney, which has occaſioned ſome confuſion and miſtake in the accounts which ſir Robert Atkyns gives of them. He has applied the ſame records to both places. Thus he ſays, *John de Badeham and Elizabeth, his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Periton to John de Knovil, to the uſe of themſelves, and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the heirs of Elizabeth* 25 E. 1. *In the ſame year, another fine was levied by John Ap Adam and Elizabeth, his wife, to the uſe of themſelves, in tale ſpecial.* And further on, *Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkeley, held Piriton* 42 E. 3. Upon which I obſerve, that John de Badeham and John Ap Adam, is the ſame identical perſon; for Badeham is a corruption of Ap Adam, and therefore the ſuppoſed two fines are one and the ſame, levied by the ſame perſon. And I am of opinion that Pirton, the property of Ap Adam, and afterwards of Maurice Berkeley, lay not in this pariſh, but in Lidney, where the Gournays, Ap Adams, and Berkeleys, (all deſcendants from Fitz-Harding, the great anceſtor of the Berkeley family) had other very conſiderable poſſeſſions, about the times of the dates above-mentioned.

But to return to Pirton in Church-Down. This manor belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and was probably given to it in very early times. Upon the diſſolution of that houſe, it was granted to ſir John Jennings 37 H. 8. who had obtained the grant of the ſite of the priory before he was knighted. From him it deſcended to —— Jennings, ſon of ſir John, who dying without iſſue 5 Mar. it deſcended to John Wighte, or Wright, in right of Agnes his wife, who was daughter and heireſs to Joan the wife of Robert Kemp, which Joan was daughter of the laſt mentioned —— Jennings, ſon of ſir John Jennings. John Wighte and Agnes, his wife, had livery of this manor the ſame year. And Richard Wighte their ſon, died ſeized of the manor of Perton, *alias* Parton, as I find it written in the Eſcheator's inquiſition, 43 Eliz. and deviſed it in truſt, to be ſold, to raiſe portions for his children. Lord Craven is the preſent lord of this manor. This is not a diſtinct tithing. William Singleton, eſq; has a good eſtate at Parton.

4. *Brickhampton*. This is a reputed manor. The prior of Glouceſter was ſeized of Trithampton 19 E. 1. which I mention, not as being certain that this manor is the Trithampton of the record, but becauſe I find it thus expreſs'd by ſir Robert Atkyns. John Sage granted 100 ſolidatas of land in Brickhampton, to the abbey of Hayles, 6 E. 2.

This manor belonged to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, at the beginning of this century; and is now the joint property of the reverend Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hoard.

5. *Noke*. John de Oldney and Agnes, his wife, levied a fine of lands in Nokey 3 E. 3. John de Wiſham was ſeized of Noketon 6 E. 3. This is now the eſtate of Samuel Hayward, eſq;

Of the Church, &c.

This church is an impropriation in the deanery of Glouceſter. It was a chapel to St. Catherine's *alias* St. Oſwald's, in Glouceſter 19 E. 1 & 2 H. 7. The rectories, with the advowſon of the vicarages of Church-Den and Hucklecot, belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald's at Glouceſter, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8. who are the patrons and impropriators. The leſſee of the impropriation pays the curate 20*l.* a year

year. The reverend Mr. Evans is the preſent incumbent. The living has been augmented with queen Anne's bounty, added to a donation of 200*l.* given by Mrs. Urſula Taylor, which makes it now worth about 50*l.* a year.

The church conſiſts of the nave and an aile on the ſouth ſide, with a tower and five bells at the weſt end.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Here are no very remarkable monuments. Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel is this inſcription.

Here lyes Sir Robert Auſten, Bar^t. of Hall Place, near Dartford in Kent, of an antient Family. He was honeſt and generous. He died September the 20th, 1743, in the 43^d year of his age. His arms are on a ſcutcheon, *Or, a chevron gules, between three lions paws erazed and erected ſable.* The arms of Ulſter.

On a tomb in the church-yard, is the following inſcription, with four lines out of Horace. Ode 3. lib. II.

Hoc Sepulchro in diem reſurrectionis reconditur corpus Dni Iohīs Brown ſen. hujus Paroch. qui ex hac vita migravit 21°. Feb. Anno Dni 1689, Ætatis ſuæ 72°.

Omnes eôdem cogimur, omnium
Verſatur urna; ſeriùs, ocyùs
Sors exitura, & nos in æternum
Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

On another ſide of the tomb:

Hic etiam acquieſcunt corpora Catharinæ, Annæ, & Henrici, liorum dni Iohīs Brown, ſen. & Catharinæ uxoris ejus. Catharina humata erat Martii 28°; Anna, Junii 20°; Henricus, Julii 15°; tres eodem Anno, 1683.

There is a memorial upon two flat ſtones under the ſouth wall of the church, for Henry Windowe, Eſq; who died in 1745-6, aged 63; and for Sarah his wife, who died in 1759, aged 60.——Mr. Windowe's arms are engraven on the ſtone, *i. e. Azure, a feſs raguly between three lions paws erazed and erected Or.*

Pentecoſtals 6*d.*

Benefactions.

Mr. Cox of Sandhurſt gave 50*l.* a year to the poor of ſeveral pariſhes, of which thoſe of this pariſh, not receiving alms, have 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*——Blount, gentlewoman, gave five acres of paſture ground, incloſed in Hatherly meadow, for ſuch poor labourers and widows of this pariſh as receive no alms. Richard Holford, gent. gave four almſhouſes, with three acres and a half of arable land, and one acre of paſture, for the uſe of four poor widows of this pariſh. William Ranſby, gent. gave 3*l.* a year for apprenticing out poor boys. And Jeremiah Mitchell, gent. gave 40*s.* a year to provide bread and wine for nine monthly ſacraments.

Henry Windowe, eſq; late of this pariſh, gave an eſtate in Badgworth, now let for 80*l.* a year, for the endowment of two charity-ſchools; the one for inſtructing all poor boys and girls of this pariſh, and of Badgworth, upwards of ſix years of age, in reading and writing, under a maſter; the other for inſtructing younger boys to read, and girls to read, knit, &c. under a miſtreſs. And he gave two houſes in this pariſh, for the maſter and miſtreſs to live in.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 321	5	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	18	15	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	279	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	69	8	3

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houſes and about 400 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 8. But it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that the average of annual burials, in ten years from 1700, was 7, of baptiſms 13.1. And in the like number of years, from 1760, the average of baptiſms was 16.8, of burials 13.2. The preſent number of houſholders is exactly 131, of inhabitants 630. Theſe numbers ſhew that the place is remarkably healthy for a vale-ſituation, as only one in 47.8, upon an average, dies every year; and that population increaſes very conſiderably.

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CHURCHAM

LIES in the foreſt diviſion, in the hundred of Weſtbury, eight miles eaſt from Mitchel-Dean, ſeven north-eaſt from Newnham, and five north-weſtward from Glouceſter. There are three hamlets belonging to it, which lie in a different hundred.

Hamme was the antient name of it, as we find it written in *Domeſday-book*. But there was another *Hamme* mentioned in the ſame record, which lay contiguous to the firſt. The vicinity of two places of the ſame name occaſioned confuſion, wherefore it was requiſite to diſtinguiſh them. The pariſh church lay in the *Hamme* of which I am now treating, and was therefore called *Churcham*. The other *Hamme* lay higher up, on the banks of the Severn, wherefore it obtained the name of *Highnam*. This diſtinction had taken place 9 E. 1. for in that year, the ſheriff returned Chircham to be a vill in the hundred of Weſtbury, but Highnam was one of the vills in the hundred of Dudſton.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Wolphin, or Ulfine le Rue, or Lehue, was conſul or governor of Glouceſter in the fifth year of the reign of king Canute. He was alſo lord of the two manors of Hamme. At the inſtigation of Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, king Canute turned out the ſecular prieſts from the abbey of of Glouceſter, and placed monks of the order of St. Benedict in their ſtead; but this le Rue was ſo averſe to the monks, that he ſlew ſeven of them, not far from the town, in the year 1033, or, according to another account, in 1048. The pope afterwards obliged him to attone for his offence, by giving thoſe manors for the maintenance of ſeven monks in St. Peter's abbey. I ſhall now

treat of them distinctly. *Domesday-book* gives the following account of Churcham:

'The same church [of St. Peter of Glowec'.] 'holds Hamme and Mortune, in Westberies hun-'dred. There are five hides in wood and in plain. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and seven 'villeins, and two bordars, with six plow-tillages. '[There is] a wood one mile long and one broad. 'The church had venison in three parks there, 'in the time of king Edward, and so she hath in 'the time of king William. It was worth 20 *sol.* 'and is now worth 40 *sol.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The sheriff returned, that the abbey of Gloucester was seized of this manor 9 E. 1. and free warren therein was allowed to the abbat in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 E. 1. The same abbey had a grant of eighty acres and sixty perches of land in Churcham 6 E. 3. to make a park there.

This manor continued in the abbey 'till the dissolution of religious foundations. The manor of Churcham, with the rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, as also a wood in Churcham, called Byrdewood, containing by estimation one hundred acres, were granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8. Charles Barrow, esq; one of the representatives of the city of Gloucester, and James Money, esq; are lessees of the manor, under the dean and chapter. *For Mr. Barrow's arms, see* Minsterworth.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Edward Barrow died seized of lands in Churcham 12 Eliz. and James, his son and heir, had livery of them the same year.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are three hamlets in this parish, *Highnam*, *Linton*, and *Over*, which lie in the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, and together make one tithing, and maintain their poor jointly, but distinctly from Churcham. They were antiently within the hundred of Tolangbrige, which is now comprised in Dudston and King's-Barton.

1. *Highnam* is two miles distant from Gloucester. Of this manor it is thus recorded:

'The church [of St. Peter of Glowec'.] holds 'Hamme in Tolangebriges hundred. There are 'seven hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, 'and twenty-two villeins, and four bordars, with 'seven plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and 'thirty acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 'the manor. It was worth 40 *sol.* but is now 'worth 4 *l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

In the lease of this manor, granted by the abbat of Gloucester 7 H. 8. part of the mansion-house is reserved for the abbat and his men, if the plague or pestilence should be in Gloucester or Over.

This estate continued in the possession of the abbey of Gloucester 'till that house was dissolved, wherefore all the demean lands are tithe free. The manors of Highnam and Over, and divers messuages and lands, with the tithes thereof, lying in Churcham, all formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to John Arnold of Monmouthshire, esq; 33 H. 8. at whose death livery of the manor of Highnam was granted to his son, sir Nicholas Arnold, 37 H. 8. He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Dennys of Dyrham, and was succeeded by Rowland Arnold, his son, who married Mary, daughter of John Brydges, lord Chandois, and left an only daughter and heiress, wedded to Thomas Lucy, son of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcot in Warwickshire.

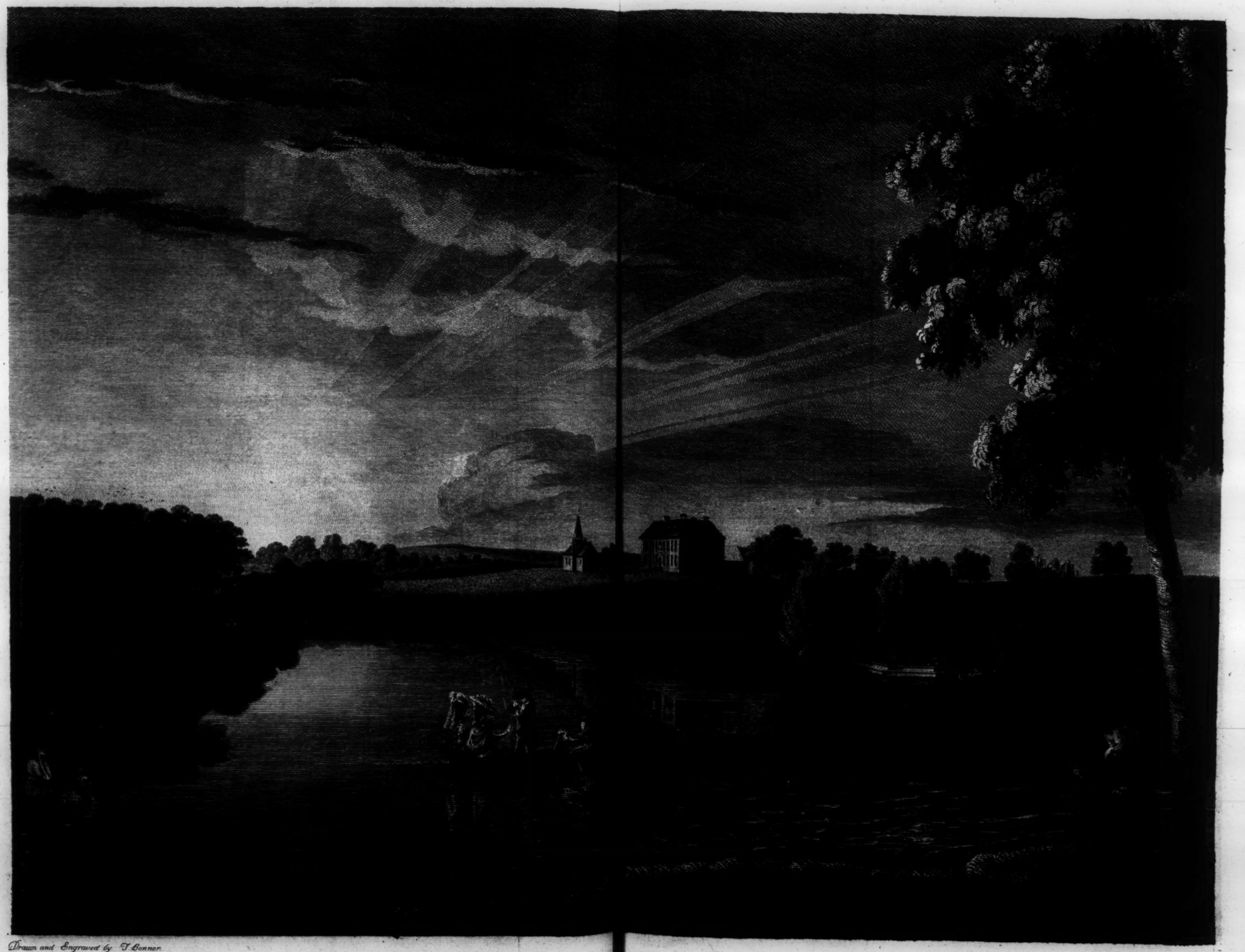
Thomas Lucy likewise left an only daughter, married to sir William Cook, descended from the family of the Cooks of Giddy-hall in Essex. By this marriage, sir William Cook had the manor of Highnam, of which he died seized in 1616. Sir Robert Cook was son and heir of sir William. He married Dorothy daughter of sir Miles Fleetwood, of Aldwincle in Northamptonshire. William Cook, son of sir Robert, succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter of Dennis Rowls, of Devonshire. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1663, and served in several parliaments for the city of Gloucester. Dennis Cook, esq; eldest son of William, married Mary, sister of the lord Scudamore of Herefordshire; but dying before his father without issue, his brother Edward Cook, esq; succeeded to the estate. He married Mary, daughter of Roger Newborough, of Somersetshire. William Cook, esq; was his son and heir, but dying unmarried, his brother Dennis succeeded to this estate; and he dying without male issue, the estate devolved to his two sisters, agreeably to their father's will. The elder was married to Reynon Jones, of Nass, in this county, esq; and the younger to Henry Guise, of the city of Gloucester, esq; whose son John Guise, esq; is the present possessor. He has a beautiful seat at Highnam with large gardens, fish-ponds, and a very extensive park. It commands a prospect of the city of Gloucester, and of the vale. The public is indebted to his generosity for the plan annexed. Mr. Guise's arms are, *Gules, seven lozenges vaire, 3, 3, 1, on a canton Or, a mullet of six points pierced sable. A crescent for distinction.*

The lord of the manor of Highnam claims a very singular right, of turning two horses into the mowing grass of a large meadow near the city of Gloucester, called Wollam, from St. George's day 'till the whole is cut down.

2. *Linton*, but antiently *Lilton*, and *Lyl*... The tithes of this place, and the parsonage of Aldesworth, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8.

3. *Over*. This hamlet lies on the banks of the Severn, opposite to the city of Gloucester, with which it has a communication by bridges over the several branches of that river. Over-bridge is the lowest on the Severn, and is maintained at the public expence of the county.

In sir Robert Atkyns's account of Over in Almondsbury, is the following particular, which



Drawn and Engraved by T. Bonnor.

Highnam Court the Seat of John Guise Esq.r

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ſeems to belong to this place. In the year 804 Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, at the requeſt of a ſynod held at Glouceſter, wherein he was preſent, granted thirty meſſuages in Overe to the church of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and confirmed the grant of his father, in the time when the canons ſecular reſided there. But there ſeems to be a miſtake in the date of this account, for it does not appear that the ſecular canons were then ſettled at Glouceſter. Lands lying in Over, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 E. 6.

Mr. Guiſe holds court leet and court baron for Highnam, Linton, and Over.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 80*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons and impropriators; the reverend Mr. Edward Sparkes the preſent incumbent. The chapel of Bully is annexed to it.

The church conſiſts of the nave only, with a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a chapel at Highnam, built by the family of the Cooks, ſome of whom are buried there, without any memorial. Their arms are, *Or, a chevron checky gules and azure, between three cinquefoils of the laſt.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is an inſcription in the church, in memory of John Arnold, eſq; and Elizabeth his wife. He died in 1546. Another inſcription for Edward Oldiſworth, eſq; and of Tacy his wife, daughter of Arthur Porter, eſq. and granddaughter of John Arnold, eſq. Mr. Oldiſworth died in 1570. In the chancel is an inſcription for John Brown, eſq; alderman of Glouceſter, and leſſee of this manor, who died in 1639. And another inſcription for Mr. John Harris, ſon of John Harris, an alderman of Glouceſter, and leſſee of this manor. He died in 1680.

First fruits	£.	20	5	0	Synodals £.	0	7	8
Tenths —		2	0	6	Pentecoſtals	0	2	0
Procurations and								

Benefactions.

There are four houſes and five acres of land ſettled for the benefit of four poor women. Mr. Cox has given an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor. Mr. Blount has alſo given five acres to the uſe of the poor.

Churcham.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	115	8	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	14	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	127	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	95	3	0

Highnam, Linton, and Over.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	144	1	4
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	32	0	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	168	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	126	9	0

There were 77 houſes and about 340 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 18 were freeholders, yearly births 15, burials 13, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of it. But having examined the pariſh regiſter, it appears, that in ten years, from 1700 to 1709, both incluſive, there were 118 baptiſms and 76 burials; ſo that the average about that time was very ſhort of ſir Robert's numbers. In the ſame number of years, from 1760 to 1769, both incluſive, there were regiſtered 143 baptiſms, and 78 burials, which ſomewhat exceed thoſe in the former period; and the inhabitants are at preſent about 309. From the great diſproportion between the baptiſms and burials, I judge, that many of the natives who are baptiſed here, ſettle elſewhere. This indeed might be expected from the ſituation of the pariſh ſo near to the city of Glouceſter. Beſides it lies near the river Severn, the great navigation upon which takes all perſons concerned in it from home, and is a great means of changing their ſettlements.

CIRENCESTER.

1. *Of the Situation, Name, Extent, Antiquities, &c.*

CIRENCESTER is a market and borough town, ſituate in Lat. 51° 13′ 30″ Long. 90 miles weſt from London. It is thirty-ſix miles diſtant eaſtward from Briſtol, and thirty-three from Bath; thirty-four weſtward from Oxford, ſeventeen ſouth-eaſt from Glouceſter, and ſeven north-weſt from Cricklade in Wiltſhire.

The pariſh, conſiſting of a due proportion of meadow and paſture, arable and woodland, is about four miles and a half long, and two and a half broad.

The town is ſituated on the borders of the Coteſwold country, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, where three great Roman roads meet, the *Foſs*, the *Irminſtreet*, and the *Ikenild-way*. It ſtands on the river *Ceri*, or *Cori*, or *Corin*[l], which we now call the *Churn*, and takes its name from that river[m]; for the Britons called it *Caer-Ceri*[n], and *Caer-Cori*[o]; in whoſe language *caer*, which in its genuine ſenſe ſhould be tranſlated a *wall*, or *fortreſs*, came at length, when uſed in the compo-

[l] Dr. Howell's Hiſtory of the World, Part 4, p. 171.—*Coryn* in the Britiſh language ſignifies the *top*, and is very properly apply'd to this river, becauſe it is the higheſt ſource of the Thames.

[m] Eorum vero [i. e. *Dobunorum*] prima civitas fuit *Corinium*, a *Corino* fluvio vicino ſic appellata. Britannicè dicta eſt *Cair Kori*, vel rectius *Cori*. Saxonicè autem *Churnceſtre*: deinde et *Cirenceſter*: at nunc, ablata media vocabuli parte, *Ciceſtre*. Hic ingens vis numiſmatum imaginibus Cæſarum, lege Britannis impoſita, ſignatorum reperiuntur. Paucis ab hinc annis ibidem erutæ inter mœniorum rudera tabulæ Ro. literis inſcriptæ. *Lelandi Itin.* v. 9, p. 32, ſub verbo *Dobuni*.

[n] Aſſer de Reb. Geſt. Ælfredi, p. 35, Ed. Wiſe.

[o] Lambard's Deſcription of England.

ſition

ſition of the names of places, to ſignify a *walled* or *fortified town*.

The Roman name of this place was framed from the Britiſh; Ptolomy calls it *Corinium*, Antoninus *Duro-Cornovium*, probably from *dwr*, the Britiſh word for *water*. The latter name ſeems to be moſt expreſſive, yet both ſignify the town upon the water or river *Corin*.

The Anglo-Saxons, either from the Britiſh, or from the Roman name, called the town Lonneceaſtre, Lunneceaſtre[p], Lyrenceaſtre; upon which I ſhall once more obſerve, that ceaſtre is nothing more than a tranſlation of the Britiſh word *caer* into the Saxon language. The name of the town, as it is now written, ſtands at the head of this account, but the preſent common appellation is *Ciſeter*.

On a near approach to the town, there is a gentle deſcent every way, except from the ſouth. The air is ſo remarkably pure and ſalubrious, that a phyſician, who ſettled here about forty years ſince, after ſtaying a time ſufficient, as he thought, to make trial of his ſucceſs, pronounced it impoſſible for one of his profeſſion to ſubſiſt on the practice the town and its neighbourhood afforded. The water is ſufficiently pure and pleaſant, riſing in a fine gravel, about fourteen or fifteen feet below the ſurface, and almoſt every houſe has a pump.

The town conſiſts of eleven ſtreets, beſides lanes and alleys. *Dyer-ſtreet*, but more antiently *Chipping-ſtreet*, ſo called becauſe the market is held in it, is that by which you enter the town from London and Oxford. From the round ſtone at the bottom of it to the other extremity, at the croſſing of the four principal ſtreets, it meaſures 549 yards.—*Cricklade-ſtreet* is ſo called becauſe it leads to the antient town whoſe name it bears. From a ſtone which marks the limits of the borough on that ſide, at the bottom of the ſtreet, to the other extremity, it meaſures 360 yards.—*Caſtle-ſtreet*, which name was given it from its leading to the antient caſtle, is that by which you enter the town from Briſtol and Bath, and is 274 yards long.—*Goſditch-ſtreet*, leading from the middle of the town northward to the firſt bridge towards Glouceſter, is in length 180 yards.—*Dollar-ſtreet*, or in old writings, *Le Foſſe*, commencing at the firſt bridge, and extending to the ſecond, on the ſame road, is 190 yards long.—*St. Lawrence-ſtreet*, or *Glouceſter-ſtreet*, was ſo called becauſe the church of St. Lawrence ſtood in it, and becauſe it leads to Glouceſter. This ſtreet is 427 yards long.—*Cecily-ſtreet*, or *Cecily-hill*, took its name from the church of St. Cecilia ſtanding in it. From Groomſtole-bridge, where this ſtreet begins, to the end of it, leading to Minchin-hampton, it is 190 yards.—*Black-jack-ſtreet*, which leads from Groomſtole-bridge, and ſeems like a continuation of the laſt mentioned ſtreet, is in length 300 yards.——*Silver-ſtreet*, making the communication between Black-jack-ſtreet and Caſtle-ſtreet, is in length only 75 yards.—*Thomas-ſtreet* had its appellation from an hoſpital ſtanding in it, dedicated to the ſaint of that name, and, extending from Groomſtole-bridge to the bottom of Dollar-ſtreet, is 227 yards long.—*Coxwell-ſtreet* was ſo called from the name of a perſon of conſiderable property who lived in it; but the more antient name is *Abbat-ſtreet*, which was given it becauſe it led to the abbey. This ſtreet is 221 yards long.—*Shoe-lane*, (ſo called from the ſhoe-makers ſettling there) the *Butter-row*, and the *Butcher-row*, lie parallel to each other on the weſt ſide of the corn-market, whence the two latter lead to the high-croſs, and are 33 yards long.—Beſides theſe, there are *Sheep-ſtreet-lane*, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town; *Spital-gate-lane*, corruptly called *Spiringate-lane*, on the north ſide of it; *Leauſe-lane* on the ſouth-eaſt, and the *Law-ditch-lane* on the weſt ſide of it.

Coming into the town from Glouceſter, a great part of the ſtreet is a hollow way, in ſome places five feet deep, where a portion of the Churn water runs, and empties itſelf into one of the arms of that river at the ſecond bridge. There is a tradition that the river antiently ran through the middle of the town, which is ſtrengthened by a paſſage in Leland, who ſays, *Be lykehod yn times paſt Guttes were made that Partes of Churne Streame might cum thorow the Cyte, and ſo to returne to their great Bottom.* Itin. v. 5, p. 61. And not many years ſince, as the workmen were digging a vault under the ſtreet, near where the four principal ſtreets meet, at about the depth of ſix feet under the ſurface, they found ſtones ſet up edge-ways, like thoſe commonly placed in a water-courſe, for people to ſtep on. This circumſtance, I think, puts the matter out of doubt, that antiently the water ran through the town by the high croſs, and ſo down Cricklade-ſtreet, and at length joined the main river at Watermore.

There is a great deal of travelling through this place from the northern to the weſtern parts of England, and from Bath and Briſtol to London, through Oxford and Abingdon. Two ſtage-coaches paſs thro' it to London, and a third in its courſe between Bath and Oxford; which, with a great number of heavy carriages that keep their regular ſtages, open a communication between this place and Monmouthſhire, South Wales, Hereford, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Warwick, Coventry, Leiceſter, Nottingham, the Weſt, and many other places; a circumſtance ſo favourable to trade, that, next to Glouceſter, this is eſteemed the principal market-town in the county.

It has two weekly markets, on Monday and Friday. The firſt, for grain and all ſorts of commodities, is very much frequented; the other is chiefly for wool, butchers-meat, and poultry. The wool-market was once very conſiderable, 'till the dealers in that article began to travel the country, and buy their wool at the farm-houſes, which at length had this effect, that inſtead of thirty or forty waggon-

[p] Lambard, p. 259.

waggon-loads, which uſed to be brought hither every market-day, there has been, for ſome time, ſcarcely any ſent to market; and the Boothall, where the wool was uſually depoſited, is now taken down.

Frequent oppoſitions in the borough, in chooſing their repreſentatives in parliament, have made the poor inhabitants more licentious, and leſs induſtrious, than they formerly were. Theſe circumſtances are unfavourable to manufactures, and generally prevent them from riſing to any degree of eminence. The cloathing buſineſs flouriſhed here, according to Leland, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth; but at preſent little is done in that manufacture.

The heavy edge-tools of this place are in great reputation, eſpecially thoſe knives which curriers uſe in ſhaving leather, and which find a market all over Europe and America. Wool-combing is on the decline. Carpet-making hath been lately introduced; and there are a few cheneys, harrateens, and light ſtuffs manufactured. But ſtocking frame-knitting, which was ſet on foot about forty years ſince, lies at the laſt gaſp, under many diſadvantages, and is only kept from expiring by the cordial influence of a very large eſtate, which was charitably intended to promote ſome conſiderable manufacture here. The principal buſineſs is woolſtapling and yarn-making, for which the town is well ſituated, near the cloathing country.

This is called an antient city, and, according to the opinion of ſome perſons, of ſo high antiquity as to have been built by the Britons, before the Roman invaſion. But that the Britons had then any cities or towns, in the ſenſe we now underſtand thoſe terms, is a notion very contrary to the teſtimony of antient authors, of the greateſt credit as to that matter. Cæſar indeed, in his book *De Bello Gallico*, ſpeaks of their towns, but he tells us what they were; *Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum ſilvas impeditas vallo atque foſſa munierunt:* The Britons call that a town, when they have ſurrounded and fenced about their thickeſt woods with a bank and a ditch. And Xiphilin ſpeaking of the *Mæatæ*, or inhabitants of the now moſt northern counties of England, aſſerts, that they had neither *walls* nor *cities*; what paſſed under the name of cities in Britain, being, according to Strabo, no other than *groves*. Theſe authorities will ſtand their ground againſt the fond conceits and looſe conjectures of later writers; and upon this ground I ſhall venture to ſay that Cirenceſter was built by the Romans. The preciſe time of its foundation I do not pretend to aſcertain, but I apprehend it might be very ſoon after they had eſtabliſhed themſelves in Britain. Three great roads meeting at this place, rendered it the moſt deſirable ſituation for a town that can be conceived, and no doubt that circumſtance induced them to make choice of it.

Being the metropolis of the large province of the *Dobuni*, it was called *Corinium Dobunorum*, and became a very eminent ſtation for the Roman armies. Antoninus places it at the diſtance of fourteen miles from *Glevum*, or Glouceſter, in the thirteenth *Iter* from *Iſca*, now Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, to *Calleva*, which Dr. Gale will have to be Henly, the *Calleva Attrebatum*, or chief city of the *Attrebatii*, whilſt others give that honour to Wallingford in Berkſhire.

According to Brompton, and ſeveral other antient writers, this city lay in the province of Wiccia. The antient city wall was more than two miles in circumference. It was intire in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, but muſt have been razed ſoon after. Leland traced it quite round in king Henry the Eighth's time, but even then there were but few veſtiges of it remaining;

. . . . . *Sic omnia fatis*
In pejus ruere, ac retro ſublapſa referri. Virg.

He tells us, that 'A man may yet, walking on 'the bank of Churne, evidently perceyve the cum-'pace of foundation of towers ſumtyme ſtanding 'in the waul. And nere to the place wher the 'right goodly clothing mylle was ſet up a late by 'the abbate, was broken down the ruine of an old 'tower, toward making of the mylle waulles, in 'the which place was fownd a quadrate ſtone 'fawllen down afore, but broken *in aliquot fruſtra*, 'wherein was a Romain inſcription, of the which, 'one ſcantly letterd that ſaw yt, told me, that he 'might perceyve PONT. MAX. Among divers *nu-'miſmata* fownd frequently there, Diocleſian's be 'moſt faireſt; but I cannot adfirme the inſcription 'to have bene dedicate onto hym. In the middes 'of the old town, in a medow, was found a flore '*de teſſellis verſicoloribus*, and by the town *noſtris 'temporibus* was fownd a broken ſhank bone of a 'horſe, the mouth cloſed with a pegge; the which 'taken owt, a ſhepard found yt fillid *nummis argen-'teis*. In the ſowth-ſouth-weſt ſide of the waul be 'lykelyhod hath bene a caſtel, or ſum other great 'building, the hilles and diches yet remayne. The 'place is now a waren for conys, and therin hath 'be fownd mennes bones *inſolitæ magnitudinis*, 'alſo to ſepulchres *ex ſecto lapide*. In one was a 'round veſſel of leade covered, and in it aſhes and 'peaces of bones.' *Leland's Itin.* v. 5, p. 65.

Dr. Stukeley viſited this place in the year 1723, and fancied that he could even then trace the old city wall quite round the town. But antiquities give way to modern improvements, and all that remains of it, at preſent, lies on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides, about half a mile in length, covered with earth and rubbiſh fourteen or fifteen feet high. A ſmall part being uncovered in 1774, it was found to be eight feet thick, built with hewn ſtone, ſtrongly cemented with lime and gravel.

A little within the old city wall, is a pretty large tract of ground called the *Leauſes*, now converted to garden-ground and corn-fields, where,

for many ages paſt, have been found antient carvings, inſcriptions, and teſſellated pavements, with great abundance of Roman coins, rings, and intaglio's, which have been long ſince loſt or diſperſed. From theſe circumſtances, together with the name, Dr. Stukeley, with good reaſon, ſuppoſed the *Leauſes* to have been the Roman *Prætorium*, for *Ilys*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies a *court*.

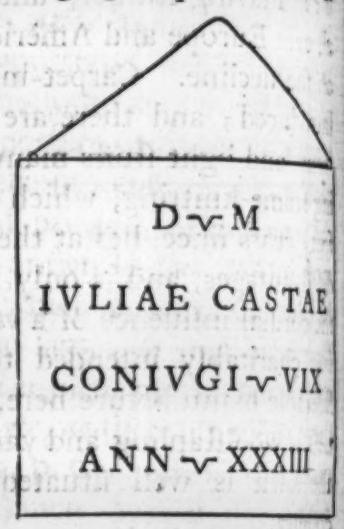
Several authors have barely mentioned theſe antiquities, but they have not tranſmitted down to us a catalogue of the coins, nor given us ſo many particulars as the ſubject deſerved: I ſhall, however, collect from them what has been written, and then ſubjoin my own particular obſervations.

Leland has left us no more than what is quoted in the preceding page.

Sir Robert Atkyns follows next in order. 'Here,' ſays that gentleman, in his account of Cirenceſter, 'are often dug up, in old foundations, 'a great many and great variety of ancient Roman 'coins. There was accidentally diſcovered, in a 'meadow near the town, an ancient building 'under ground. It was 50 foot long and 40 'broad, and about 4 foot high; ſupported by 100 'brick pillars; inlaid very curiouſly with teſſe-'raick work, with ſtones of divers colours, little 'bigger than dice: It is ſuppoſed to have been a 'bathing-place of the Romans.' This is all ſir Robert ſays, from whoſe account the reader will not very readily underſtand what part was ſo curiouſly inlaid; whether the pillars, the whole building, or (as it is moſt likely) the pavement only.

Then comes Doctor Stukeley, who has not complimented the good people of Cirenceſter on account of their taſte for works of antiquity. 'Large quantities of carved ſtones,' ſays he 'are 'carried off yearly in carts [meaning from the Leauſes] 'to mend the highways, beſides what 'are uſeful in building. A fine moſaic pavement 'was dug up here in September 1723, with many 'coins. I bought a little head, which had been 'broken off from a baſſo-relievo, and ſeems by 'the tiara, of a very odd ſhape, like fortification-'work, to have been the genius of a city, or ſome 'of the *Deæ Matres* which are in the old inſcrip-'tions, ſuch like in Gruter, p. 92. The gardener 'told me he had lately found a little braſs image, 'I ſuppoſe one of the *Lares*; but upon a dili-'gent ſcrutiny, his children had played it away. 'Mr. Richard Biſhop, owner of the garden, on 'a hillock near his houſe, dug up a vault ſixteen 'feet long, and twelve broad, ſupported with 'ſquare pillars of Roman brick, three feet and a 'half high, and on it a ſtrong floor of terras. 'There are now ſeveral more vaults near it, on 'which grow cherry-trees, like the hanging 'gardens of Babylon. I ſuppoſe theſe the foun-'dations of a temple, for in the ſame place they 'found ſeveral ſtones of the ſhafts of pillars, ſix 'feet long, and baſes of ſtone near as big in 'compaſs as his ſummer houſe adjoining, as he 'expreſſed himſelf; theſe, with corniees very 'handſomely moulded, and carved with mo-'dillions and the like ornaments, were converted 'into ſwines-troughs. Some of the ſtones of the 'baſes were faſtened together with cramps of 'iron, ſo that they were forced to employ horſes 'to draw them aſunder, and they now lie before 'the door of his houſe as a pavement. Capitals 'of theſe pillars were likewiſe found, and a 'crooked cramp of iron, ten or twelve feet long, 'which probably was for the architraves of a 'circular portico. A moſaic pavement near it, 'and intire, is now the floor of his privy vault.

'Sometimes,' continues the doctor, 'they dig 'up little ſtones as big as a ſhilling, with ſtamps 'on them. I conjecture they are counterfeit dies 'to caſt money in. We ſaw a monumental in-'ſcription' [ſee the margin] 'upon a ſtone of 'Mr. Iſaac Tibbot's, 'in Caſtle-ſtreet, in 'very large letters, 'four inches long'. 'It was found at a 'place half a mile 'weſt of the town, 'upon the north ſide 'of the Foſs-road, 'called the Querns, 'from the quarries 'of ſtone there-'abouts. Five ſuch 'ſtones lay flat-wiſe upon two walls, in a row, 'end to end, and underneath were the corpſes of 'that family, as we may ſuppoſe. He keeps 'Julia Caſta's ſkull in his ſummer-houſe, but 'people have ſtole all her teeth out for amulets 'againſt the ague. Another of the ſtones ſerves 'for a table in his garden; 'tis handſomely 'ſquared, five feet long, and three and a half 'broad, without any inſcription. Another is laid 'for a bridge over a channel near the croſs in 'Caſtle-ſtreet. There were but two of them 'which had inſcriptions; the other inſcription 'periſhed, being unluckily expoſed to the wet in 'a froſty ſeaſon, probably of the huſband. Several 'urns have been found thereabouts, being a 'common burying-place. I ſuppoſe them buried 'here after Chriſtianity.' *Stukeley's Itinerarium Curioſa.*



When we compare theſe accounts together, it ſeems probable that the antient building mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns (and which ſeems to be the ſame that, according to a manuſcript which I have ſeen, was opened in 1683) was in part dug up and deſtroyed by the gardener, in Dr. Stukeley's time. What remained of it being afterwards covered over with earth, was again opened in 1780. The opening was made about ſixteen yards from a wich-elm, growing in the S. W. wall of the garden. About three feet and a half below the ſurface, the workmen came to a very ſmooth floor of terras, which they found to extend about twelve

[a] This ſtone is fixed in Mr. Buſh's garden-wall, in Cirenceſter.

twelve feet further north-eaſtward, where it was broken down and deſtroyed. And ſinking deeper there, they came to another floor of terras, four feet five inches below the ſurface of the firſt, and running all the way under it; for they preſently diſcovered that there was a large cavity between them, and that the upper floor was ſupported by rows of brick pillars, which ſtood upon that beneath. Clearing the earth away from off the ſecond, or laſt mentioned floor, they came to a wall of hewn ſtone, riſing within about two feet of the ſurface of the ground, at the diſtance of fifteen feet from the broken edge of the upper terras, which latter, it was evident, had originally extended to this wall. Here ſeems to have been the boundary of the works on the north-eaſt ſide. Soon afterwards they came to another upright wall on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, which joined to, and made a right angle with the former. Theſe appear to be the north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt walls of a vault, whoſe dimenſions are not certainly known, as the other two walls are deſtroyed. In each wall were obſerved five maſſy ſtones, forming the crown of an arch, the cavity of which lay almoſt intirely below the top of the ſecond terras. In order to examine theſe arches, a ſmall part of the under floor was beat up along the ſides of the walls, and at the depth of thirty-four inches, there was a third ſtrong floor of terras, running under the ſecond, the ſpace between being filled with rough ſtones, thrown together in a promiſcuous manner. This laſt ſerved as a floor to the arches, which had nothing in them but rubbiſh, and at bottom a bed of wood-aſhes about two inches thick.

A large hole was made through the ſouth-eaſt wall, about eight feet from the angle where the two walls join. This wall was found to be forty inches thick, yet it was only a partition; for on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of it was another vault, with floors and brick pillars, on the ſame level, and exactly correſponding with thoſe in the firſt-mentioned vault, but in a more imperfect ſtate.

The ground was then carefully opened from the ſurface, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the partition wall, about twelve feet from the angle where the two walls join, and at the depth of three or four feet, there were found vaſt quantities of flat bricks, of different ſizes, like thoſe uſed in the conſtruction of the firſt-mentioned vault, intermixt with broken funnels and other rubbiſh, but the vaulting had been totally deſtroy'd. However, the greater part of the partition wall remained, and twenty feet diſtant from the north-eaſt end of it, was an opening three feet wide, with ſquare quoins, but its height is not known, as the top was broken down. This aperture ſerved for a communication between the two vaults, and having an arch on each ſide, exactly at correſponding diſtances, (about four feet) ſeems to indicate a regular building, and makes it probable that this wall was divided into two equal parts by it, and conſequently that the whole extended forty-three feet. The arches are all upon the ſame level, and of like dimenſions, thirty-five inches wide, and thirty-ſeven from the crown to the floor, and therefore too low for door-ways.

The great ſtrength and ſtability of the vaulting are remarkable: The two lower floors of terras, with the bed of ſtones between them, were deſigned by the architect as a firm baſis to ſupport the brick pillars, and the maſſy floor that lay upon them. The upper floor of each vault is fourteen inches thick; the pillars thirty-nine inches high, and eight inches and a quarter ſquare, made of courſes of entire bricks of the ſame ſuperficial dimenſions, and about an inch and three quarters thick, except that each pillar has a large brick of eleven inches ſquare for its baſe, and another of the ſame ſize by way of capital. They ſtand in rows fifteen inches aſunder, and are covered with wide bricks at top twenty three inches ſquare, upon which the terras is laid. What now remains of the upper floor in the firſt mentioned vault, is ſupported by twenty-two pillars only, arranged in ſeven rows one way, and ſix the other; and where the pillars are deficient, the gardener has taken care to ſupport the floor with timber.

The under part of this floor, (which, as already obſerved, conſiſts of broad bricks) and all the pillars, are very much burnt, ſo that but few of the latter are perfect, occaſioned in ſome meaſure, perhaps, by the force of long continued fires; but I apprehend they have ſuffered much injury alſo by other accidents, ſuch as knocking off pieces from the ſides and angles with iron inſtruments uſed in ſtirring the fire, and placing the fewel, which muſt ſometimes have happened unavoidably. There were found diſperſed all over the ſecond floor, which I ſhall now call the hearth, a very conſiderable quantity of wood aſhes, intermixed with coals, and conſolidated into a hard maſs, by length of time and natural humidity; whence it appears ſufficiently evident, that fires have been kept burning uniformly all over the hearth, to heat the floor above, but not for the purpoſe of a bathing-place, as ſir Robert Atkyns conjectured, whoſe opinion I had adopted before I ſaw the ruins. And ſtill leſs probable is Dr. Stukeley's opinion, that 'theſe are the foundations of a temple;' but they appear very evidently, to me at leaſt, to be the remains of two Hypocauſts.

It may be obſerved, from the dimenſions of the pillars, and the diſtance by meaſurement which they ſtand from each other, that in a ſpace of 50 feet long and 40 broad, as the building formerly diſcovered is ſaid to have been when intire, there muſt have been near four times the number of them mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns; yet as he does not pretend to have ſeen them, and as no great accuracy can be expected from hearſay accounts, I have not the leaſt doubt but theſe are the

the remains of the ſame building taken notice of by the two laſt mentioned authors.

Hypocauſts, (from the Greek, ὑποκαίω, to *burn under*) were a kind of large, ſubterraneous ovens, which the Romans made uſe of for warming their houſes. Palladio, the great Italian architect, gives a ſhort account of them. *The antients*, ſays he, *made a fire in a ſmall ſubterraneous vault, from which many funnels of various ſizes were carried to the ſeveral rooms in the houſe, and the heat aſcended in them in the ſame manner as it is found to paſs through the narrow neck of an alembic, one end of which, tho' very diſtant from the fire, is not leſs warm than the part neareſt to it. Thus, the heat ſo equably diffuſes itſelf into all parts, that it fills the whole houſe. This is not the caſe with chimney-hearths, near which if you ſtand, you are ſcalded; if at a diſtance, you are chilled; but where theſe pipes are carried, a mild air diffuſes itſelf around. Theſe funnels which conveyed the heat had not open mouths, ſo they did not emit flame nor ſmoak, but only a hot vapour, and perpetual warmth. A ſmall fire in the vault, provided it were continual, was ſufficient. At the mouth of the vault they dreſſed their victuals. Pots and veſſels were placed on every ſide in the walls, full of hot water, to keep their victuals warm; a very great advantage without expence, liable to no danger, no filth, nor ſmoak, and free from a thouſand inconveniencies which accompany other kinds of fires*[1].

Hence it appears, that the hypocauſts of antient Rome, as deſcribed by Palladio, were ſomething different from thoſe which have been found here. For as this country is much colder than Italy, ſo the Romans in Britain found it convenient, in this cold country, to make their hypocauſts immediately under their parlours and lower rooms; and both their vaults and fires were larger than thoſe in uſe at Rome. But, probably, in all other reſpects they were alike. Many fragments of earthen funnels have been found among the ruins of our Hypocauſts, and one piece has the cavity intire, of an oblong form, ſix inches by four; and in ſeveral parts of the partition wall, particularly in the large ſtones of the arches, are a great many holes, in which were fixt, and are ſtill to be ſeen, the ends of iron hooks or ſtaples, [as may be ſuppoſed,] to ſupport the earthen funnels, and lead them to the upper rooms, in the manner deſcribed by this author. The mouths of both Hypocauſts, where they were ſupply'd with fewel, which were probably on the north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides, are both deſtroy'd.

The editor, from repeated inſpection of theſe ruins, being enabled to give a more perfect account of them than he had ever ſeen, could not reſiſt the pleaſure which he promiſed himſelf of obliging the public with it; and therefore, ſince the original publication of his work in 1779, he has printed this additional ſheet, to be fixed in his books in the room of the leaf paged 345, 346, which contained the old account, and is now to be cancelled. [March 6, 1782.]

Fragments of Roman pottery, and ſmall cubical ſtones of different colours, which are undoubtedly the ruins of ſome teſſellated pavement, are continually found in theſe gardens; but the upper floors of the Hypocauſts do not appear to have been teſſellated. A portion of a large pillar, and the capital of a pillaſter of the Corinthian order, which were formerly dug up there, among other ornamental parts of buildings, and perhaps the very pieces mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, are now in good preſervation, in Mr. Buſh's garden in Cirenceſter: The ſhaft of the pillar, when intire, muſt have been ten or twelve feet long, independent of the capital and other members.

There was a fine figure of Apollo, in braſs, about the height of eighteen inches, found in the ſame gardens about forty years ſince, and is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by the favour of Mr. Maſter, who preſented it to the univerſity. And a ſmall altar, about ſeven inches high, was thrown up among the rubbiſh a few years ſince, but there is no inſcription on it. This is now in Mr. Buſh's poſſeſſion, and was probably the portable altar of ſome poor man, uſed only in the offering of incenſe, or ſalt flour, ſuch as Camden mentions in his account of Lancaſhire, adding, that the Romans raiſed altars not only to their Gods, but out of a ſervile flattery, to their Emperors likewiſe, under the impious title of *Numini Majeſtatique eorum*. At theſe they fell on their knees and worſhiped, theſe they embraced and prayed to, before theſe they took their oaths,

[1] Veteres in *ſubterraneo* fornice non magno, cujus extrema pars extra domum muro terminabatur, unum ignem incendebant. Ab hoc canales plurimi, variæ magnitudinis, intimis fabricæ parietibus incluſi, ut hodie aquarum et ſentinarum fiſtulæ, ad ſummam contignationem permeabant. His ſingulis nares erant ad os fornicis domus parietibus adjunctum, per quas calor inter parietes aſcendens, ad oecos, triclinia, tablina manabat, et ad omnia loca quibus calorem procurare vellent. Quemadmodum vim ignis per canaliculos quoſdam alembicum penetrare videmus: ubi ignis quidem longiſſime diſtat ab ore vitri, quod tamen non minus calet, quam illa vaſis pars, quam ignis proxime calefacit. Calor ille adeo æquabiliter in omnes partes ſe diffudit, ut totum habitaculum impleret. Non ita camini, quibus ſi propius ſtes, æſtuas; ſi longius, friges. Illic vero aer mitiſſimus ſe circumfudit; ut cameram, cui caminus in adverſo muri latere collocatus eſt, accenſus ignis paulatim et leniter tepefacit. Canales illi qui calorem diſpenſabant, patulas fauces non habuerunt; quare nec flammam nec fumum, ſed calidum tantum vaporem, et perpetuum teporem emiſerunt. Ignis in fornice parvulus, modo continuus, locis adeo occluſis, vaporandis ſuffecit. Ad os fornicis edulia parabant. Quaquaverſum in muro vaſa et ollæ collocatæ ſunt, aquis ferventibus repletæ, quæ dapes calidas ſervarent.

Commodum ſine ſumptu maximum! nullo periculo, nullis ſordibus, non fumo turbatum; mille incommodis ſolutum, quæ reliqua focorum genera comitantur. Non illic fumariolis, ignitabulis, vel thermocliniis, tot malorum cauſis, opus fuit: non variis inſtrumentis ad frigus domandum, et fovenda calore corpora. Sed in ſingulis cameris per omne ſpatium æqualis tepor et mollissimus aer ſe diffudit. Canales plus minus calebant, ut ratio temporum poſtulabat. Peritiſſimi enim in calore moderando veteres fuerunt; uſi lenis auræ refrigeratione, qualem organorum folles ſpirant, quæ non minus ſuavis et placida eſt, quam illa acuta eſt, vehemens, et fæda, quam fabrorum folles ejectant.

Si divites et principes viri, qui ædes ſibi ædificant, exemplo adeo commodo uterentur, rem facerent digniſſimam, quam omnes amplecterentur, et quæ minore cum ſumptu innumeris ærumnis nos expediret. *Palladio de Focis Veterum, in fine libri cui titulus Antiquitates Urbis Romæ. Ital. & Lat. Oxonii*, 1709, 8vo.

Not underſtanding Italian, the editor, from neceſſity, quotes the Latin tranſlation of Palladio.

and

nd to be ſhort, in theſe and their ſacrifices the hole of their religion conſiſted; ſo that thoſe mong them who had no altar, were ſuppoſed to ave no religion, and to acknowledge no deity.

There is alſo a monumental ſtone, now placed in building in the garden belonging to Siddington ouſe, which was dug up, about fourteen or fifteen ears ſince, at Watermore common, juſt without he city wall. It has a pediment at top, with a reſcent in low relief, and the following in-ription:

D M
P VICANAE
P VITALIS
CONIVX (t)

ying by the ſtone was an urn, with aſhes and ones half burnt. This ſtone may be referred to e ſame age with that taken notice of by Dr. tukeley.

There was alſo a glaſs urn, of a green colour, g up, about fifteen years ago, in Kingſmead, hich lies about half a mile from the town, on e ſide of the *Irminſtreet*. This urn, which ntained many aſhes and pieces of burnt bones, as placed in a ſtone, chiſſelled out in a hollow rm proper to receive it, and a flat ſtone covered e top. All theſe were depoſited in the midſt of piece of ground about twenty feet ſquare, in-oſed with a ſtone wall which lay below the rface of the ground. The relicks were further cured by a pavement ſpringing from the wall on ery ſide, and riſing in the middle over the urn, the form of a very obtuſe cone. This was un-ubtedly Roman, but unaccompanied with coins, leſs the workmen concealed them on the firſt ſcovery.

About the ſame time, a large ſtone coffin was g up on the ſide of the road leading to Tetbury, t a quarter of a mile from the town. A human eleton was found within it, with the ſcull tween the legs, and a ſword lying on the right e of it.

On the eaſt ſide of the town, lies *Tor-barrow-hill*, hich is undoubtedly a *tumulus*, as the name ſigni-s. This muſt certainly be the hill ſaid to ſtand Colton's-field, near Cirenceſter, and of which ere is a ſtrange account[u] in a paper printed by William Budden, 1685, and preſerved in the Bodleian Library, among Dr. Rawlinſon's papers.

Weſtward of the town alſo, a little within lord Bathurſt's park, is a large round mount of earth, thrown up to the height of about twenty feet, according to tradition, by Godrum the Dane, who is called Gurmundus in the Britiſh annals; whence, by vulgar corruption, the place hath obtained the name of *Griſmund's-tower*, and *Chriſtmas-tower*. There was probably a wooden watch-tower erected on it, according to the cuſtom of the Danes, the better to explore the country, and to guard againſt a ſudden ſurpriſe from the enemy. Upon opening the mount, about fifteen years ago, ſeveral large earthen veſſels, full of aſhes and burnt bones, were found in it, and the earth and ſtones very much burnt for a great ſpace in one part of it. But that a leaden veſſel, with ſome aſhes and bones of an uncommon ſize have been found *on* the mount, I have read no where but in Buſching's Geography. Indeed Leland ſpeaks of ſuch a veſſel, with aſhes and pieces of bones, having been found where the caſtle ſtood, which Buſching miſtook for this tower. Who were the proprietors of theſe bones, and what bodies theſe aſhes are a part of, are queſtions above the reach of antiquariſm; but it is probable that they belonged to ſome perſons of eminence among the Danes, who fell in battle againſt the Saxons and Britons in theſe parts.

What gave riſe to the practice of burning the dead is uncertain: ſome have conjectured that it was to avoid a viſible degeneration into worms, and to leave a laſting portion of their compoſition after death; whilſt others have thought it an expedient to eſcape the malice of enemies. But whatever was the occaſion, the practice is of great antiquity. Homer has given many beautiful deſcriptions of the funeral obſequies of Patroclus, Achilles, Hector, and other chiefs among the Greeks and Trojans. At firſt they burnt the bodies of thoſe only who were moſt eminent among them, but denied that honour to ſuch as had laid violent hands on themſelves, or had betrayed their country, becauſe they conceived them enemies to the gods. The funeral pile was compoſed of roſemary, larynx, yew, cypreſs, and fir,

t *Conjux* (for *Conjugis*) is the true reading on the ſtone. But muſt have been a miſtake in the ſtone-cutter, who might be ignorant man, as many of them were, making frequent blun-by omitting letters, and ſometimes adding others; more ticularly when they were not immediately overſeen by the ſon whoſe office it was to direct them. There are many ances of omiſſions and redundancies in antient coins and criptions; thus we often find COS for CONS, or CONSVL; A IOVIS for DEA IOVIS, IDEA PALATINA for DEA LATINA, &c. &c. More of this may be ſeen in Mr. *Hearne's ſſertation on the Stunsfield Teſſellated Pavement*, at the beginning the 8th Vol. of *Leland's Itinerary*.

u The ſtory is to the following effect: Two men digging a wel-pit at the foot of this hill, having ſunk four yards deep, covered an entrance into the hill, where they found ſeveral oms with their furniture, which being touched, crumbled to . In one of them were ſeveral images and urns, ſome with es, others full of coins, with Latin inſcriptions on them. ering another, they were ſurprized at ſeeing the figure of a man in armour, having a truncheon in its hand, and a light, in a glaſs like a lamp, burning before it. At their firſt approach, the image made an effort to ſtrike, ſo at the ſecond ſtep, but with greater force; but at the third it ſtruck a violent blow, which broke the glaſs to pieces, and extinguiſhed the light. Having a lanthorn, they had juſt time to obſerve, that on the left hand [I ſuppoſe of the figure] lay two heads embalmed, with long beards, and the ſkin looking like parchment, when hearing a hollow noiſe like a groan, they haſtily quitted thoſe dark appartments, and immediately the earth fell in, and buried all the curioſities.——— Camden was informed by credible perſons, that at the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, there was found a lamp burning in the vault of that little chapel wherein Conſtantius Chlorus was thought to be buried. Lazius, ſays that antiquarian, tells us, that the antients had an art of diſſolving gold into a fat liquor, and of preparing it ſo that it would continue burning in the ſepulchres for many ages. *Camden*, v. 2, col. 880, in his account of York city.

by

by which, being trees of perpetual verdure, it has been thought they intended to convey ſome hints of a reſurrection.

The Romans adopted the practice from the Greeks, and ſo it came into uſe among the Celtæ in the weſtern world. In Britain, urn-burial was not confined to the Romans, for we learn from Pomponius that the druids uſed to burn and bury; and it is affirmed, that Bellinus, brother to the Britiſh king Brennus, was burnt. Cæſar ſays that burning was practiſed in Gaul; and ſince we learn from Tacitus, that the Britons were ſoon brought to build temples, to wear the gown, and ſtudy the Roman laws and language, it is no improbable conjecture, that they ſoon alſo conformed to their cuſtoms in burial.

The Saxons, Jutes, and Angles came from parts where burning was antiently practiſed, and the Germans, from whom they deſcended, uſed it, as Tacitus affirms.

In Denmark and Norway many urns have been found, very different from thoſe of the Romans, as may be ſeen in Wormius; whence it ſhould ſeem, that the Danes very antiently burned the dead; indeed Frotho the Great made a law, that princes and great commanders ſhould be committed to the fire, tho' the common ſort had grave-interment. It was alſo the cuſtom of thoſe people to diſtinguiſh the remains of the moſt noble among them, by placing large ſtones in circles about them.

The urns we find are neither uniform in figure, nor of one capacity; the largeſt contain about three gallons, ſome not much above half that meaſure. Some have handles, ears, and long necks, but moſt are of a circular form; many are red, ſome black, ſome covered with brick or tile, and ſome have earthen covers adapted to them, whilſt great numbers have no covering, but the earth preſſed into them. Some have lachrimatories, or tear-bottles, attending them, either as ſacred to the *Manes* of the deceaſed, or paſſionate expreſſions of their ſurviving friends, who, with hired tears, ſolemnized their obſequies.

Where we find D. M. [*Diis Manibus*] we commonly meet with *Pateræ*, and veſſels of libation, upon old ſepulchral monuments. An urn preſerved by cardinal Farneſe contained the heads of ſeveral gods and goddeſſes, an ape of agate, a graſshopper, an elephant of amber, a cryſtal ball, three glaſſes, two ſpoons, and other things, which probably the deceaſed took pleaſure in; and in ſome urns we find money, rings, darts, and pieces of broken armour. It has been conjectured, that the money was intended as a fee for old Charon; but whatever was the deſign, the putting coins in urns, and the preſent practice of burying money in the foundations of noble buildings, are laudable means of chronological diſcovery, and poſterity will applaud them.

As the time is uncertain when the practice of burning the dead began, ſo is that of its ceaſing alſo. Macrobius affirms that it was diſuſed in his days. In Minutius's time, it was objected againſt the Chriſtians, that tho' they did not heſitate, for the cauſe of religion, to give their bodies to be burnt when alive, yet they condemned[w] the practice of burning after death; ſo that we may conclude with great certainty, that it ceaſed about the time of the converſion to chriſtianity; and as the Romans confeſſedly practiſed it after they poſſeſſed Britain, the urns we find here are generally attributed to them, or to the Britons romaniſed. But to return from this digreſſion to my former ſubject.

There was a Roman teſſellated pavement found in a garden in Dyer-ſtreet, belonging to a houſe the property of Mr. Joſeph Small; another was lately diſcovered in digging a cellar in Mr. Cripps's houſe, belonging formerly to the family of the Georges; and another was found, a few years ago, in digging the vault under the ſhambles at the Boothall; and without doubt many more are left for future ages to diſcover. Theſe probably belonged to the halls or principal rooms of ſome great officers under the *prætor*, or chief magiſtrate that governed the town. The teſſellated pavements were of two orders. Thoſe of the nobler kind, which had uſually the figure of Apollo, or ſome other deity upon them, were called *Megalographia*, in contradiſtinction to the other ſort of them, on which were repreſentations of moſt inferior beings. This ſort was ſtiled *Ropographia*. But what thoſe were, of which I have juſt been ſpeaking, is uncertain, as there is no drawing of them, and the works themſelves are deſtroy'd, to the regret of the lovers of antiquity.

The coins that have been found here are chiefly thoſe of Antoninus, Diocleſian, and Conſtantine.

Three Roman conſular ways meet at this place, the great *Foſs-way*, the *Irminſtreet*, and the *Acman-ſtreet*.

The *Foſs* comes from Scotland, and enters this county from Warwickſhire, by Lemington. It paſſeth thro' Moreton-henmarſh and Stow, by Bourton on the Water, and Northleach, and croſſing the river Coln at a place called Foſs-bridge, leads directly to Cirenceſter.

The *Acmanſtreet-way*, but ſometimes called the *Ickenild-way*[x], croſſeth Oxfordſhire, and coming to Broadwell-grove, where it is very high and perfect, enters this county at the pariſh of Eaſtleach, and joins the great *Foſs-way* about a mile north-eaſt of Cirenceſter. Four miles and a half weſtward of

[w] Execrantur rogos, et damnant ignium ſepulturam. *Minut. Fel.* p. 97.

[x] 'The *Ickenild-way* paſs'd not far from it, [Witney] on the 'right Hand in its Courſe to Cirenceſter, where all the four *great* '*Ways* croſs'd.' *Diſcourſe concerning ſome Antiquities found in Yorkſhire*, publiſhed at the end of Vol. 1. of *Leland's Itin.* p. 119. The *Foſs*, on the weſt of Cirenceſter, ar far as Bath, is by ſome writers called the *Acmanſtreet-way*, and thus Leland makes the number of the Roman ways meeting here, to be *four*.

the town, it leaves the turnpike-road, at a place called *Jacuments-bottom*, but more truly *Acman's-bottom*, and enters Wiltſhire near Kemble, in its ſtraight courſe to Bath, the Accmannerceaſtep of the Saxons.

Another of the great Roman ways, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Irminſtreet*, leads from Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, through Glouceſter and this place, to Cricklade, and ſo on to Southampton[y]. Mercury was thought to preſide over the highways, and the Germans worſhipped him by the name of *Irmunſul*, whence, according to Mr. Camden, this Roman way derives its name.

The notion which ſome have entertained of theſe roads having been thrown up by one Mulmutius, long before the birth of Chriſt, is now generally exploded. Iſidore's teſtimony, that *highways were made almoſt all over the world by the Romans*, in which they employ'd the ſoldiery and the people, that they might not grow factious by too much eaſe, goes a great way in determining to whom they ought to be attributed; but further, there are antient records, which ſay, that *In the days of Honorius and Arcadius there were made in Britain certain highways from ſea to ſea.* And here it may be proper to obſerve, that we derive the cuſtom of placing mile-ſtones on our turnpike-roads from the Romans, for at the end of every mile, along their great roads, pillars were erected by the emperors, with figures cut in them to ſignify the number of miles. Hence Sidonius Apolonius,

Antiquus tibi nec teratur agger,
Cujus per ſpatium ſatis vetuſtis
Nomen Cæſareum viret columnis.

Nor let the antient cauſey be defac'd,
Where, in old pillars, Cæſar's name's expreſs'd.

By the ſides of them were alſo the graves and monuments of famous men, to put the traveller in mind of his own mortality; whence aroſe that uſual apoſtrophe, *Siſte Viator*, in monumental inſcriptions.

The learned antiquary before mentioned, in his account of Radnorſhire, has ſhewn, that large heaps of ſtones, confuſedly piled up together, are common in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, in the north, and probably in other parts of England, and are called by the Britiſh name *Karneu*, *Karned-beu*, and *Kairn*, which he underſtands to be a primitive word, ſignifying a *heap of ſtones*. He is of opinion, that moſt of them were intended for memorials of the dead, not only becauſe he obſerved, near the ſummit of one of them, a rude ſtone monument in the form of a coffer or cheſt, but alſo, becauſe it was antiently the cuſtom to throw up large heaps of ſtones for ſepulchral monuments, and in later times, more particularly over the graves of malefactors: What led me to this obſervation, is a piece of ground on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town, juſt without the old city wall, which goes by the name of the *Querns*, or *Kairns*, full of ſuch large heaps of ſtones, but now, in length of time, covered with herbage. Large monumental ſtones have been dug up there, as already taken notice of from Dr. Stukeley, who concluded from thence, that the Querns was the common burying-place of the antient city of Cirenceſter; but, notwithſtanding the name, I am far from thinking thoſe heaps of ſtones are ſo many funeral piles, but rather, that they are heaps of rubbiſh, made by digging for ſtone to raiſe the city wall, or ſome other large buildings.

I muſt not, however, leave the Querns, without firſt taking notice of a plot within it, of an elliptical form, called the *Bull-ring*, the longeſt diameter of which is ſixty-three yards, the other forty-ſix. Round it is a mound or wall of earth, thrown up to the height of about twenty feet, ſloped on the inſide with ſo much exactneſs as to manifeſt the hand of care and deſign; and I am of opinion, that there were originally rows of ſeats, or ſteps, one below the other, from top to bottom; but time has much defaced them. There are two avenues to this area, (eaſt and weſt) and on the north ſide alſo is another ſtrait approach, between two ſtone walls, lately diſcovered by people digging for ſtone. It is directed to the centre of the area, and about thirty inches wide between the walls, which were deſigned to keep up the high bank of earth on each ſide. Probably this is a Roman theatre, or elſe one of thoſe places where antiently people met at the *Gurimawrs*[z], which were held in ſpacious places, incloſed with earthen banks, having room ſufficient for thouſands of people within. But tradition is ſilent as to the uſe of it; nor do I find the place itſelf taken notice of any where in hiſtory. Mr. Camden mentions one ſomething like it in Weſtmoreland, called *King Arthur's Round Table*, which he thinks might poſſibly be a juſting-place.

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[y] In an eſſay concerning the four great Roman ways, at the end of the 6th Vol. of Leland's Itinerary, I find Mr. Camden cited for his obſervation, (p. 240) that 'Several towns lye on and near the laſt mentioned cauſeway, that retain the word *arn* in their names, as *Sharncote* and *South Sarney*, between Cricklade and Cirenceſter, and *North Sarney* about two miles above the latter upon the river Churn, and *Sharnton* about three miles from Glouceſter. All which have taken their appellations from the Britiſh word *Sarn*, which imports *ſtratum*, or *pavimentum*, and in Wales we have ſuch an one called *Sarn Helen* to this day.' But I differ in opinion from that learned antiquary, reſpecting the names of the above places, for the following reaſons: The *C* in thoſe names had originally a hard ſound, as the ſame letter in *Corneceaſtre*, *Curineceaſtre*, alſo had; for I apprehend that the name of the town and of the villages had one common ſource, that is, *Corin*, or *Churn*, the name of the river on which both the *Cerneys* are ſituated: *Cerney*, therefore, is only a ſmall deviation from *Churn-ey*, i. e. *the water Churn*. And as to *Sharncote*, which is adjoining to South Cerney, on the contrary ſide of it from the Roman road, I ſuppoſe it to be nothing more than *Cerney-coed*, ſo called from the Britiſh word *coed*, which ſignifies *wood*, as having been antiently a woody place.

[z] *Guiredd*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies *truth*, and *mawr*, *great*; ſo that the word may ſignify the *ſcriptures*, or *great truths*. It is generally agreed that theſe circular places have been appropriated to religious purpoſes, and probably ſome parts of the ſcripture hiſtory were uſually repreſented in them, for the inſtruction of the people.

2. *Of Military Affairs, and other memorable Events.*

This town hath ſeen many great events and memorable tranſactions. From Oroſius's manner of expreſſing himſelf, one might be induced to think it a place of note in the time of Julius Cæſar. The third battle, ſays he, which that general had with the *Bryttas, was near the river which men call the Temeſe, near thoſe fords which are called Wallingford; after which, not only all the inhabitants of* Cyrnceaſtre *ſubmitted, but the whole iſland.*

Some ſay the emperor Conſtantine was crowned king of the Britons here, whilſt others inſiſt that York has a better claim to that honour; however it is certain, that Cirenceſter was a very conſiderable place in that emperor's time.

Under the Heptarchy, it lay within the kingdom of Mercia, which, as it appears by Ethelwerd, was divided from that of the Weſt Saxons by the river Avon; but in the year 577, this city was won from the Britons of Mercia, who had 'till then defended themſelves in theſe parts with great bravery againſt the Weſt Saxons, by whom they were totally routed that year at Deopham, [Dyrham] under two of their leaders, Cuthwin and Ceaulin. Three Britiſh princes, Commeail, Condidan, and Fariemeiol were ſlain in battle, and the cities of Cirenceſter, Glouceſter, and Bath fell into the hands of the enemy; and ſoon after, Cirenceſter was made a frontier garriſon againſt the Mercians.

About fifty years afterwards, *anno* 628, Penda, king of Mercia, endeavoured to recover this place from the Weſt Saxons, and meeting Cynegils and Cwichelm, (the king and his ſon) near Cirenceſter, with great forces on both ſides, a bloody battle enſued; when, according to Huntingdon, both armies having abjured flight, they were parted only by the darkneſs of the night; and this engagement not being much in favour of either party, they made peace the next morning, which continued but for a ſhort time. The Weſt Saxons, however, remained maſters of Cirenceſter, 'till Peada, the firſt chriſtian king of Mercia, and ſon of Penda, retook it from them in the year 656.

From that time, either no very intereſting tranſactions happened here, for a ſpace of two hundred years, or our hiſtorians have taken no notice of them. But in the year 879, the Danes, under their leader Godrum, having been routed by king Alfred at Ethandun in Wiltſhire, ſurrendered their caſtle in that neighbourhood, and made peace with the king, on condition that they might have leave to quit the kingdom; and accordingly they came immediately from Chippenham to Cirenceſter[a], and remaining here one whole year, went afterwards to the eaſtern parts of the kingdom. This Godrum, or Gothrum, is probably the ſame that Polydore Virgil and others call Gormon and Gurmond, an African tyrant.

It is mentioned in the Britiſh Annals, that the ſame Gurmundus, after beſieging this city a long time in vain, at laſt ordered wild-fire and combuſtible matter to be tied to the legs of ſparrows, and letting them fly, they lighted on the houſes and ſet them on fire, by which ſtratagem he took the city; whence Giraldus calls it the *City of Sparrows*. Alexander Neccham, from the ſame annals, writes of it thus:

> *Urbs vires experta tuas, Gurmunde, per annos*
> *Septem.* . . . . . .
>
> A city that experienc'd Gurmund's power
> For ſeven long years.

But it ſhould be remembered, that poets are not always good hiſtorians; nor is there the leaſt reaſon to believe that Gurmund, if he be the ſame with Aſſer's Godrum, was longer here than one year, unleſs we ſuppoſe it to be before his convention with king Alfred.

The next memorable thing taken notice of to have happened here, was in the year 1020, when king Knute, after his return from Denmark, held a general council of the kingdom, at Eaſter, in this town, in which Ethelwold was outlawed.

Here was a caſtle on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town, and tho' I have not been able to diſcover when nor by whom it was built, our hiſtories give us a more certain account of its deſtruction; for in the year 1142, the town having been made a garriſon for Matilda the empreſs, againſt king Stephen, he came ſo ſuddenly and unexpectedly upon the caſtle, as to ſurpriſe and burn it. However it was ſoon afterwards rebuilt, and held out againſt the king by the earl of Leiceſter's conſtable, who at length ſurrendered it, to procure better terms for his maſter on his ſubmiſſion. This caſtle was garriſoned by the barons who took up arms againſt king Henry the Third; but that king ſoon recovered it, and cauſed it to be immediately demoliſhed.

When the barons took up arms againſt king John, in the 16th year of his reign, the royal army was drawn together at this place; and again, upon a like occaſion, this was the rendezvous for the army which king Edward the Second aſſembled, to cruſh the confederacy formed by the earl of Lancaſter and the lords of the marches, againſt Hugh le Deſpencer the king's favourite.

But this place is more remarkable for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion raiſed by the dukes of Aumerle, Surry, and Exeter, and the earls of Glouceſter and Saliſbury, and their adherents, in the 1ſt year of king Henry the Fourth. This ſignal ſervice was effected by the bravery and conduct of the mayor, as he is called in our hiſtories, and about 400 of the townſmen only. Thoſe noblemen had formed a conſpiracy to ſeize and aſſaſſinate the king, at a tournament at Oxford, to which he was invited. The plot was committed to writing, and each conſpirator had a copy, ſigned and ſealed by all the confederates. Afterwards, Aumerle being at dinner with his father the duke of York, the latter obſerv'd a paper in his ſon's boſom, ſeized it, and reading the contents, order'd his horſes to

[a] Aſſerii Annales Rerum geſtarum Ælfredi Magni. p. 35.

be ſaddled immediately. Suſpecting his father's intention, Aumerle rode full ſpeed to the king at Windſor, and diſcovering the conſpiracy, obtained pardon before the duke arrived. The other conſpirators ſuſpecting themſelves diſcovered, raiſed a numerous army to ſurpriſe the king at Windſor. But Henry having alſo aſſembled 20,000 men, marched to give them battle, which ſo diſcouraged them, that they retreated to Cirenceſter, and encamped without the gates. The chiefs quartered in the town, but the mayor perceiving that the gates and avenues were unguarded, aſſembled 400 men in the night, ſeized the gates, and attack'd the four noblemen in their quarters. The duke of Surry, and earl of Saliſbury were taken, and beheaded on the ſpot; but the duke of Exeter, and the earl of Glouceſter, eſcaped by the tops of the houſes to the camp, which the ſoldiers had abandoned, and fled; imagining, from the noiſe and tumult of fighting in the town, which had been ſet on fire by the rebel party, that a detachment of the king's troops had entered it. The duke of Exeter and earl of Glouceſter were taken ſome time after, and loſt their heads in the ſequel. The heads of Surry and Saliſbury were ſent to London, their bodies having been buried in the abbey; but the head of the latter was reſtored, and his body removed to Buſtleſham, now Biſham in Berkſhire, where he had founded a priory for canons of the order of St. Auſtin, dedicated to Chriſt Jeſus and the virgin Mary, valued at the diſſolution at 327*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The king, for this great ſervice done him by the men of Cirenceſter, granted them all the rebels goods, and four does in ſeaſon out of his foreſt of Bredon, and one hogſhead of wine out of his port of Briſtol. And to the women, he granted ſix bucks in right ſeaſon, and one hogſhead of wine out of the ſame port. See *Appendix*, N°. 1. Afterwards, in the 4th year of his reign, the ſame king granted to the town, a court of Staple for merchandize, erecting a corporation of a mayor and two conſtables, and others the commonalty, for the encouragement of trade, by the execution of the *Statute Merchant*. But this charter, after a long ſuit in the Exchequer, was decreed to be cancelled, 37 Eliz.

All theſe events ſhew the town to have been large, and of great account, in the times of which I have been ſpeaking; but even in later ages, it has been the ſcene of remarkable tranſactions; for here, as I find it in *Corbet's Hiſtory of the Military Government of Glouceſter*, was the firſt forcible oppoſition to king Charles the Firſt, in the year 1641, by inſulting lord Chandois, then lieutenant of the county, who was at that time executing the commiſſion of array. The rabble encompaſſed him, and forced him to ſign a paper, promiſing that he would no more attempt to put it in execution. His lordſhip eſcaped unhurt in his perſon, but his coach was cut in pieces.

This place was garriſoned, ſoon after, by the parliament's forces, and about the firſt of January, 1642, was threatened to be ſtormed by the main ſtrength of the king's army, which came before it; but after ſtaying two days, withdrew to wait for a reinforcement of horſe and artillery, and returned again on the 30th of the ſame month, under the command of prince Rupert, who aſſaulted the town on the 2d of February, of which action the following is a ſhort account, drawn from one publiſhed by his highneſs's chaplain. The prince had two eighteen pounders, and four field-pieces; and a mortar-piece to throw granades. Proper diſpoſitions being made, the attack began at an incloſure between Mr. Poole's houſe (now the ſite of lord Bathurſt's houſe) and that of the Barton. The aſſailants being twice reinforced, beat the townſmen from the hedge, to the garden wall of the Barton. Mean while, a ſtrong body, under general Wilmot and colonel Uſſer, attack'd and burnt the Barton houſe, whence the townſmen were driven, and afterwards purſued by 500 of colonel Kirk's men, to the firſt turnpike, (a kind of barricado) by Cicely hill. Lord Wentworth, who had the command of the right wing of the army, was to have fallen to the ſouthward, on the right hand of the mount, now called Griſmund's Tower; but being miſled on the left hand of it, was flanked by a battery of two ſix pounders, erected on the mount, and annoyed by the muſquettry from a high wall before them; which thinking it difficult to force, they drew to the left, into the lane leading to Cicely-hill, and joining colonel Kirk's men there, entered the barricado, or turnpike, together. Colonel Scrimſour, with a party of horſe, then puſhed into the town, and drove all before them. Colonel Fettiplace, who was the governor, captain Warneford, and Mr. George, one of the members for the borough, with many others, were taken priſoners in the town, and together with ſuch of the fugitives as were taken in their flight, were ſecured in the church. Great numbers of arms were found in the houſes, and drawn out of the river, to the amount of upwards of 3000, for this place had been a magazine for the country.

This town was afterwards made quarters, ſometimes for the king's army, at others for that of the parliament. After the ſiege of Glouceſter was raiſed, the earl of Eſſex beat up the king's quarters here, and drove ſir Nicholas Criſp and colonel Spencer, with their two regiments of horſe, out of the town. In this action he took 400 horſe, and 30 cart-loads of proviſions, which was a ſeaſonable ſupply to his army.

Here alſo was the firſt bloodſhed in the laſt revolution, in the year 1688, when lord Lovelace, being on his march to join the prince of Orange with a party of horſe, was attacked by captain Lorange of the county militia, animated by the duke of Beaufort, who was a zealous man for king James. The captain was proprietor of Haymes in this county, and tho' both he and his ſon loſt their lives at that time, his men overpowered lord Lovelace, took him, and carried him priſoner to Glouceſter jail, having ſlain ſome unfortunate gentlemen at the ſame time.

The

The ſummer aſſize for the county was held here, by lord chief juſtice Scroggs and ſir Robert Atkyns, on account of a peſtilentical diſorder being at Glouceſter, in the year 1679.

3. *Of the antient and preſent State of the Hundred of Cirenceſter, and its Subdiviſions; of the Borough, the Manor, and other Eſtates.*

This place very antiently gave denomination to a hundred, which, at different times, was more or leſs extenſive. Soon after the conqueſt, as we find in *Domeſday-book*, it included the following places, *viz. Achelie, Benwedene, Circeſtre, Dunteſborne, Hunlafeſed, Nortcote, Penneberie, Preſtetune, Stratone, Sudintone, Torentune, Turſberie.*

In the ninth year of the reign of king Edward the Firſt, the ſheriff of the county returned, that in the hundred of Cirenceſter are the underwritten vills, *viz. Baudinton, Cirenceſter, Cotes, Daglinworth, Down Ampney, Dryfeild, Dunteſburne, Hampton Moyſey, Preſton, Sodington, South Cerney, Upampney.*

By comparing the two accounts, it is obſervable, that Cotes is a new name, and ſtands, in the ſheriff's return, in the room of Hunlafeſed, Torentune, and Turſberie, as we find them ſet down in *Domeſday-book*. Achelie, Nortcote, and Penneberie, ſpecified in the *Domeſday* account, are not mentioned by the ſheriff, becauſe, at that time, they were conſidered as members only of ſome of the vills ſet down in his return. Daglinworth, in the latter account, is ſubſtituted for Stratone in *Domeſday*, which latter is not ſet down as a vill in the above-mentioned ſheriff's return; whereas the former is no where to be found in the general ſurvey; I conclude, therefore, that both thoſe places, eſpecially as they join together, were, 'till ſome time after the ſheriff's return, reputed to be one vill or pariſh only, which took denomination, at firſt from Stratton, but afterwards from Daglingworth, 'till it came to be divided into two pariſhes. It is alſo remarkable, that both the Ampneys, Dryfeild, and Hampton Moyſey, which in *Domeſday-book* are placed in Gerſdon hundred, are returned by the ſheriff as belonging to that of Cirenceſter.

Afterwards, another very material alteration took place in this hundred. In the fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Fourth, the town was erected into a kind of corporation, and two conſtables placed over it, whereby it became a diſtinct juriſdiction. The out-pariſhes, with Minety, were ſevered from it, and held a ſeparate *Torn* or court, which for diſtinction was probably called *The Out Torn and Minety*, but now vulgarly, and as I conceive corruptly, *Crowthorne and Minety*. The hundred was the property of the abbat, who choſe rather to have the people of his houſe under the juriſdiction of the conſtable of the *Out-Torn*, than ſubject to the officers of the borough, or *In-Torn*, which alone retained the name of the hundred of Cirenceſter. Thus the abbey and all its precincts and offices became diſtinct from the borough, and have continued ſo ever ſince.

From that time the hundred and the borough have been commenſurate.

The borough is divided into ſeven wards, *i. e.* Dyer-ward, Cricklade-ward, Caſtle-ward, Goſditch-ward, Dollar-ward, St. Lawrence-ward, and Inſtrip-ward. To each ward two wardſmen, or petty conſtables, are annually appointed at the leet; where alſo two high conſtables are appointed, whoſe authority extends over the hundred and borough.

This borough ſent repreſentatives to a great council 11 E. 3. and by the grant of queen Elizabeth, in the thirteenth year of her reign, it ſends two members to parliament. At firſt, only the free burgeſſes were electors, but on the occaſion of a conteſted election, in the reign of king James the Firſt, it was determined, that the inhabitants houſholders, not receiving alms, ſhould make the election; but the houſe of commons, Nov. 4, 1690, reſolved, *That the inhabitants of the borough of Cirenceſter, being inmates, have no right to vote in electing burgeſſes to ſerve in parliament*; and by their reſolution of Dec. 1, 1709, *the inhabitants of the Abbey, the Emery, and the Spiringate-lane have not a right to vote in ſuch election.* The number of electors is between ſix and ſeven hundred.

A Liſt of the Burgeſſes who have ſerved in Parliament for this Borough.

1571,	Gabriel Blike, eſq;	Thomas Poole, gent.
1572,	Thomas Powle,	Thomas Strange, gent.
1585,	Tho. Poole, junr. eſq;	Will. Eſtcourt, gen.
1586,	Charles Danvers, eſq;	Geo. Maſters, gent.
1588.	Charles Danvers, eſq;	Geo. Maſters, gent.
1592,	Oliver St. John,	Henry Ferrys, gent.
1596,	James Wroughton, eſq;	Hen. Powle.
1601,	Rich. Browne, eſq;	Rich. George, eſq.
1603,	Rich. Marten, eſq;	Arnold Oldiſworth, eſq.
	Edw. Jones, kt. in Marten's place, and Anth. Männye, kt. in Jones's place, decd.	
1614,	Lord Newborough,	Tho. Rowe.
1620,	Tho. Roe, knight,	Tho. Nicholas, eſq.
1623,	William Maſters, kt.	Hen. Pool, eſq.
1625,	Miles Sandys, kt.	Hen. Pool, eſq.
1625,	Nevill Pool, kt.	John George, eſq.
1628,	Giles Eſtcourt, kt. & bart.	John George, eſq.
1640,	Hen. Pool, eſq;	John George, eſq.
1641,	Theobald Gorges, kt.	John George, eſq. In their
places,	Thomas Fairfax, kt.	Nath. Rich, eſq.
1653,	The Little Parliament. No boroughs ſent repreſentatives.	
1654,	John Stone, of Friday-ſtreet, London, eſq.	
1656,	John Stone, eſq; of Weſtminſter.	
1658-9,	John Stone, eſq;	Rich. Southby, eſq.
	Theſe three laſt were the Common Wealth Parliaments.	
1660,	Rich. Honour,	John George.
	This was called the Convention Parliament.	
1661,	Rich. Honour,	John George.
1678,	Hen. Powle,	Sir Rob. Atkyns.
1680,	Hen. Powle,	Sir Rob. Atkyns.
1680-1,	Hen. Powle,	Sir Rob. Atkyns.
1685,	Tho. Maſter,	Earl of Newburgh.
1688,	Tho. Maſter,	John Howe.
1689,	John Howe,	Rich. Howe.
1695,	John Howe,	Rich. Howe.
1698,	Hen. Ireton,	Charles Coxe.
1700,	Char. Coxe,	James Thynne.
1701,	Char. Coxe,	William Maſter.
1702,	Char. Coxe,	William Maſter.
1705,	Allen Bathurſt,	Hen. Ireton.
1707,	Allen Bathurſt,	Hen. Ireton.
1708,	Allen Bathurſt,	Charles Coxe.
1710,	Charles Coxe,	Thomas Maſter.
1713,	Tho. Maſter,	Benj. Bathurſt.
1714,	Tho. Maſter,	Benj. Bathurſt.
1722,	Tho. Maſter,	Benj. Bathurſt.
1727,	Tho. Maſter,	Peter Bathurſt.

1734, Tho.

1734,	Tho. Maſter,	William Wodehouſe.
1741,	Tho. Maſter,	Henry Bathurſt.
1747,	Thomas Maſter,	Henry Bathurſt.
But Thomas Maſter dying in 1748, John Coxe was elected.		
1754,	John Dawney,	Benjamin Bathurſt.
1761,	John Dawney,	James Whitſhed.
1768,	James Whitſhed,	Eſtcourt Creſſwell.
1775,	James Whitſhed,	Samuel Blackwell.

The arms of the town are, *A Phœnix in Flames*, alluding to its having riſen out of the aſhes of the antient city, as the young phœnix is ſaid to proceed from the aſhes of the old one.

Cirenceſter gives the title of baron to William duke of Portland, whoſe anceſtor, by letters patent dated Apr. 9, 1689, was created [b] baron of Cirenceſter, viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland.

Richardus Corinienſis was ſo called becauſe he was born here. He was a monk of Weſtminſter, and is famous for collecting an Itinerary, in the 14th century, of Roman Britain, from ſome remains of records drawn up between the years 138 and 170, by the authority of a Roman general, ſuppoſed to have been *Lollius Urbicus*, governor of Britain under Antoninus Pius; which work was a long time loſt to his native country. Mr. Bertram, an Engliſh gentleman, diſcovered the manuſcript at Copenhagen, in 1747. A copy having been tranſmitted to the late Dr. Stukeley, he publiſhed a tranſlation of the Itinerary, part with a comment, in 1757, and in the ſubſequent year the whole work was printed at Copenhagen, and a few copies ſent to England as preſents.

Here are three fairs in the year, *viz.* on Eaſter-Tueſday, July 18, and Nov. 8. The two cloth-fairs mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns, one in the week before Palm-Sunday, the other in the week before the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, are both diſcontinued.

The property of the hundred deſcended with the principal manor, which is next to be conſidered.

The manor of Cirenceſter is of the antient demeans of the crown, of which *Domeſday-book* gives the following particulars:

'King Edward had five hides of land in Cireceſtre hundred. There are five plow-tillages in demean, and thirty-one villeins, with ten plow-tillages. There are thirteen *ſervi*, and ten bordars, and three mills of 30*s.* ſome meadow, and two woods of 50*s.* And there are two free men who have two plow-tillages. The queen hath the wool of all the ſheep. In the time of king Edward, this manor paid three buſhels [*modios*] and a half of corn for bread, three buſhels [*modios*] of barley, and ſix ſextaries and a half of honey, and 9*l.* 5*s.* and 3000 loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20*l.* 5*s.* and twenty cows, and twenty hogs, and 16*s.* inſtead of the eaves, and 20*s.* for the new market, of which St. Mary hath the third penny.' *D. Book*, p. 67.

The church of St. Mary held two hides in the hundred, which will be taken notice of in its proper place; and there were two other manors in the vill, thus particularized in the record;

'A free man held two hides of land in Cireceſtre, 'and paid 20*s.* and did ſervice to the ſheriff 'throughout all England. Earl William put this 'land out of farm, and gave it to one of his men.'

'William the ſon of Baderon held two hides in 'Cireceſtre, and Hugh holds them of him. There 'is one plow-tillage in demean, and one villein 'and a half, and four bordars, with one plow-'tillage. There are two *ſervi*. It was worth 100*s.* 'now 70*s.* Aluui held this land.' *D. B.* p. 73.

It is impoſſible, at preſent, to diſtinguiſh between the two laſt manors with any degree of preciſion; but I conjecture that the firſt of the three continued in the crown 'till it was granted, with the juriſdiction of the ſeven hundreds, by king Richard the Firſt, to the abbat and convent of Cirenceſter. Sir Robert Atkyns is imperfect in his account of theſe manors and their appendages; which is the more remarkable, as he himſelf claimed to be the proprietor of ſome of them. I will give the beſt account I can of them, from the materials in my poſſeſſion.

When the townſmen of Cirenceſter ſuppreſſed the rebellion againſt king Henry the Fourth, they petitioned the king to be incorporated; whereupon the king directed his writ to the eſcheator, to inquire what damage others might ſuſtain if he ſhould comply with their requeſt. The eſcheator returned the king's writ, the petition, and the inquiſition, which he had taken at Glouceſter, 4 H. 4. into the court of chancery, where they were exemplified, and whence I have extracted the following particulars: 'The jurors ſay, that the 'town of Cirenceſter and the town of Mynety, 'with the appurtenances, make and are the manor 'of Cirenceſter, and were ſo in the time of king 'Richard the Firſt. That the church of St. Mary 'of Cirenceſter is of the foundation of king Henry 'the Firſt, and within his patronage. That king 'Richard the Firſt gave to God, and the church 'of St. Mary of Cirenceſter, his whole manor of 'Cirenceſter, with all and ſingular the appurte-'nances, and with the town of Mynetie, which is 'a member of the ſaid manor, and with the ſeven 'hundreds to the ſame manor, and to his farm 'belonging, and with all other the appurtenances, 'to be holden of the ſaid king and his ſucceſſors 'for ever, at the rent of 30*l.* a year, with [c] Soca, 'Saca, Thol, Them, Infangtheof, and Outfang-'theof, Hamſoca, and Girthbriche, Blodewite, 'Murder, Foreſtall, Flemsfleet, Ordeal, and Oreſt, 'within time and without, and in all places and 'with all cauſes which may be. And that the 'rent of aſſize of the ſaid manor of Cirenceſter 'is 143*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly, payable to the abbat. 'And that the ſaid ſeven hundreds are but as one 'hundred, and time out of man's memory have

[b] Collins's Peerage, Vol. 2, p. 139. Edit. 1768.

[c] The explanation of theſe terms may be ſeen in the Appendix, N°. 29.

'been uſed as one hundred before the making the 'aforeſaid deed, and belonging to the ſaid manor 'of Cirenceſter, and are holden at the town of 'Cirenceſter, from three weeks to three weeks, in 'a certain houſe called the Tolſede[d], ſituate in the 'middle of the ſaid town. That the manor of 'Cirenceſter is the antient demean of the crown, 'and that to the ſaid manor belong two free te-'nants, William Erchbald and the holder of the 'court, and that all other tenants to the ſaid 'manor, in the aforeſaid town of Cirenceſter and 'Mynetie belonging, hold all their lands and 'tenements according to the cuſtom of the manor 'of Cirenceſter.'

Hence it is evident that this is the ſame manor with that mentioned in *Domeſday-book* to have been held by king Edward; which, with the hundred of Cirenceſter, the ſeven hundreds, and other particulars granted to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey 'till it was diſſolved. Yet, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, Ela, counteſs of Warwick, held the hundreds of Cirenceſter and Briſtwoles Borough 11 E. 1. and the abbeſs of Lacock in Wiltſhire was ſeized of the hundred of Cirenceſter 12 E. 1. But 15 E. 1. the king's writ of *Quo warranto* was iſſued againſt the abbat of Cirenceſter, for the liberties of the ſeven hundreds, and his claim was allowed. At the diſſolution of the monaſtery, all theſe particulars reverted to the crown.

The hundred of Cirenceſter, Crother', Brightwaldes barrowe, Reſpegete, Bradley, Langtre, and Myntye, and the ſeven hundreds of Cirenceſter, were afterwards granted to ſir Thomas Seymour, lord Seymour of Sudley, as I find it recited in a ſubſequent grant of them to ſir Anthony Kingſtone, 6 E. 6. of which I have an office copy.

Sir John Danvers died ſeized of the manor 37 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Henry Danvers earl of Danby, who built a large houſe on the weſt ſide of the town, and made the famous phyſic-garden, for the public uſe of the univerſity of Oxford. The manor and hundred were afterwards ſold to Henry Poole, whoſe ſon and heir ſir William Poole, in 1645, aſſigned them, with their appurtenances, and levied a fine thereof to the lady Poole, his mother, (in lieu of dower) for her life, and after her death, to her daughter Anne Poole, and her heirs; which Anne was married to James earl of Newburgh, and previouſly thereto, and in conſideration thereof, ſhe releaſed to him the manor, borough, and town of Cirenceſter, with their appurtenances and franchiſes, to the uſe of him and his heirs. Charles was his heir. He married Frances ——, who ſurvived him, and whom he left the premiſſes in fee. She ſold them in the year 1695, to ſir Benjamin Bathurſt, father of the Earl of Bathurſt[e], the preſent proprietor; between whom and Mr. Chamberlayne there is a diſpute concerning the right to the ſeven hundreds.

[d] The lower part of the Tolſede, or Tolſey, is now converted into a grocer's ſhop, in the Butter-row, and the rooms over it are part of a dwelling houſe.

[e] His Lordſhip's anceſtors were ſeated at a place called Bathurſt, in Suſſex, not far from Battle abbey, of which they were diſpoſeſſed, and their caſtle demoliſhed, in the troubleſome times of the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

Lawrence Bathurſt was ſeated at Cranebrook in Kent, within three miles diſtance of the antient ſeat; and held lands at Staplehurſt in the ſame county, beſide his paternal eſtates at Cranebrook and Canterbury. He left iſſue three ſons, Edward, anceſtor to the Earl of Bathurſt; Robert, of Horſemanden in Kent; and John, who had lands in Staplehurſt, by his father's gift.

Edward, the eldeſt ſon of Lawrence Bathurſt, was ſeated at Staplehurſt, and among other children, had

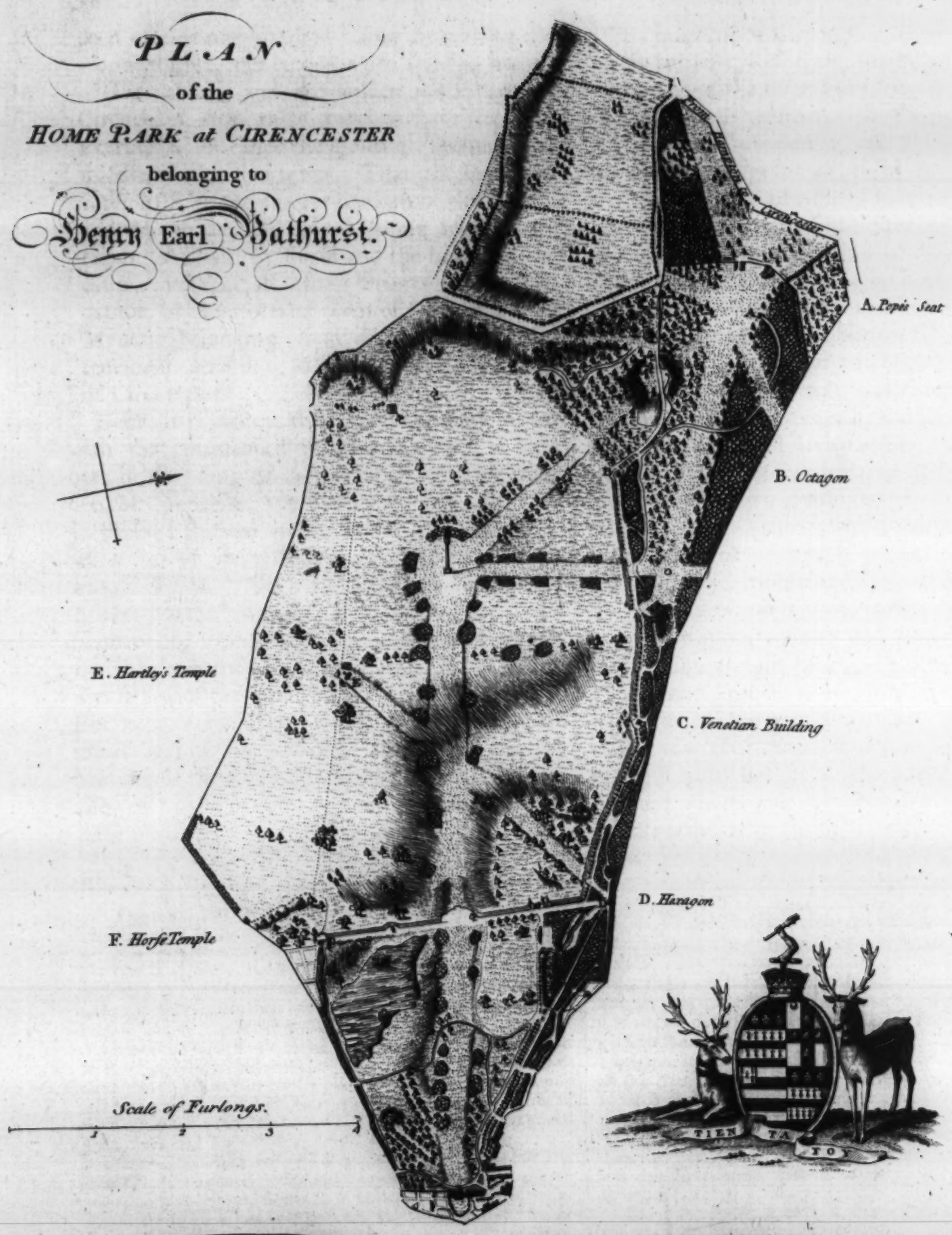
Launcelot Bathurſt, alderman of London, who, in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, was poſſeſſed of the manor of Franks, in the county of Kent. He married Judith, daughter of Richard Randolph, of London, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and three daughters, Randolph, Launcelot, Edward, and George Bathurſt; Elizabeth, married to John Brown, eſq; Mary, wedded to Edmund Peſhall, eſq; and Suſan, eſpouſed to Robert Owen, eſq. From the eldeſt ſon, Randolph Bathurſt, the family at Franks deſcended, now extinct in the male line.

George Bathurſt, youngeſt ſon of the ſaid Launcelot, in the year 1610, married Elizabeth Villiers, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, of Howthorp, in com. Northampton, deſcended from an anceſtor of George Villiers duke of Buckingham, and had with her the ſaid manor of Howthorp, where he ſettled, and had iſſue twelve ſons and four daughters. Several of the ſons died in the ſervice of king Charles the Firſt, during the civil war. Thoſe who ſurvived were Ralph, Villiers, Henry, Moſes, and ſir Benjamin. Ralph was educated at Trinity-college in Oxford, for a divine, but during the civil war ſtudied phyſic, and was employed as a phyſician in the navy. At the reſtoration, reſuming his former function, he became fellow of the Royal Society, preſident of Trinity-college, and one of the king's chaplains; and on June 28, 1670, was inſtalled dean of Wells. He died on the 14th of June, 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity-college, which he built at his own expence, and was highly eſteemed for his learning.——Villiers Bathurſt was judge-advocate of the navy, in the reigns of king Charles the Second, and king William and queen Mary, and died in the ſame poſt in the reign of queen Anne.——Henry was attorney-general of Munſter, and recorder of Cork and Kinſale; but he and Moſes dying without iſſue, their eſtates deſcended to their youngest brother,

Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, who, in the reign of king Charles the Second, was elected governor of the Royal African Company under his Royal Highneſs James duke of York; alſo governor of the Eaſt India Company, in the years 1688, 1689. He was afterwards treaſurer of the houſhold to the princeſs Anne of Denmark on the eſtabliſhment of it, and was appointed cofferer when she acceded to the crown. Sir Benjamin died Aug. 27, 1704, and was buried at Pauler's Pury in Northamptonſhire, leaving iſſue by Frances his wife, daughter of ſir Allen Apſley, of Apſley in Suſſex, knight, three ſons, Allen, Peter, and Benjamin; and one daughter, Anne, wedded to Henry Pye, of Farringdon in Berkſhire, eſq.

Allen, the eldeſt ſon of ſir Benjamin Bathurſt, ſerved in parliament for the borough of Cirenceſter, from the year 1705. In queen Anne, in conſideration of his own great merit, and the long ſervices of his father, was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent dated Dec. 31, 1711. In the year 1742, his lordſhip was ſworn one of the privy council, and the ſame day appointed captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners, but reſigned his office in 1744. In 1757, he was conſtituted treaſurer to his preſent majeſty, then prince of Wales, at whoſe acceſſion to the throne, he was continued in the liſt of privy counſellors, but declined accepting any employment, on account of his great age. His lordſhip married Catherine, daughter and heir of ſir Peter Apſley, knight, and heir of ſir Allen beforementioned, by whom he had iſſue ſons and five daughters. Her ladyſhip died in the year 1768, aged 79, and was buried in a vault in Cirenceſter church.——Benjamin the eldeſt ſon, born Aug. 12, 1711, married Elizabeth, the daughter to Charles lord Bruce. He was choſen one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter, in the 8th parliament of Great Britain, and was alſo choſen one of the members for the borough of Cirenceſter, in the year 1754. He died without iſſue Jan. 23, 1767; and his lady died Nov. 11, 1771, and are buried at Siddington St. Peter.——Henry Bathurſt, his lordſhip's ſecond ſon, applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, ſoon became eminent in his profeſſion, and was ſucceſſively appointed ſolicitor-general and attorney-general to Frederick prince of Wales. On the 2d of May, 1754, he was made one

PLAN
of the
HOME PARK at CIRENCESTER
belonging to
Henry Earl Bathurst.



Views of the House at Cirencester.

His lordſhip holds courts for the hundred of Cirenceſter in the borough; and thoſe for the ſeven hundreds are held by Thomas Horde, eſq; and the reverend Mr. Chamberlayne, within their reſpective juriſdictions.

Soon after his lordſhip was poſſeſſed of the above eſtate, by the death of his father, he purchaſed a large one, adjoining to it, of ſir Robert Atkyns; and taking down the old houſe, built the preſent manſion upon the ſite of it. It has a free-ſtone front next the town, but a high wall, lined with ever-greens, prevents the view on that ſide.

This ſeat is diſtinguiſhed by its extenſive and elegant plantations. The park is well ſtock'd with deer. The entrance to it is at a lodge on the north ſide of the houſe, by a ſpacious gravel-walk, lined on each ſide with a row of ſtately elms. At a ſmall diſtance from the entrance, to the left, is an oblique proſpect of the north-weſt front of the houſe, with a fine ſweep of lawn before it, and a grove of lofty trees on either ſide. Turning to the right, the walk divides; one branch of it leads to the terras, the other runs by the ſide of it, in a ſerpentine direction, above a mile in length, finely arched and ſhaded by the plantation through which it paſſes. At ſuitable diſtances it communicates with the terras, where are ſeveral buildings and benches for the convenience of reſting and proſpect. At the end of the ſerpentine walk is a ſmall building, called *Pope's Seat*, perhaps becauſe that great genius frequently retired thither, when he viſited his noble friend at Cirenceſter. There is a lawn before it, to the centre of which eight viſtas are directed, which terminate with the proſpect of neighbouring churches, and other agreeable objects. One of thoſe objects is a fine lofty column in the midſt of the deer-park, on which is placed the ſtatue of queen Anne, larger than life. This pillar is near a mile diſtant from the houſe, behind which ſtands the beautiful tower of the pariſh church of Cirenceſter, ſo directly in the centre of it, with their fronts parallel to each other, that an obſerver at the pillar might be eaſily induced to believe the tower to be a part of his lordſhip's houſe, were it not of a different colour.

The terras is ſheltered on the north-eaſt by a thick plantation of wood, with a moſt agreeable border, or lining, of ſhrubs and evergreens. It commands a diſtant proſpect of the north of Wiltſhire, and terminates at a handſome octagonal building, about a mile from the houſe. In the middle of the terras is a large pair of gates, for a communication between the deer and lodge-parks. At theſe gates is ſeen a large lake of water, a little to the right of the houſe, which looks like a part of a conſiderable river; but 'tis only a pleaſing deception, for nature hath dealt her favours to this place with ſo ſparing a hand as to that element, that there is not perhaps a perennial ſpring to be found within it. This agreeable effect is produced by planting clumps of trees to conceal the extremities of the lake, which is one of the numberleſs inſtances of that fine taſte, every where to be ſeen in the diſpoſition of this place, all laid out and perfected in the manner we now ſee it, in the life-time, and by the particular directions of the noble proprietor. The eye is no where offended with the appearance of bare walls, nor can it judge of the extent of the park, as the country about it is taken into view, over foſſees and concealed boundaries made for that purpoſe, where they have the beſt effect.

Adjoining to the deer-park weſtward, are the lodge-park, and Oakley Woods, particularly meriting the traveller's attention. Of theſe I have attempted a ſhort deſcription under the tithing of Oakley. I now return to Cirenceſter.

As to the other eſtates in Cirenceſter, mentioned in *Domeſday-book* to be held by lay-men, it is impoſſible for me to give a diſtinct account of the deſcent of them; but I apprehend a part was granted to the abbey-church, of which hereafter, and a part paſſed in the following manner.

Ralph Cuſron was ſeized of twenty acres in Cirenceſter 3 H. 3. and Jeffry de Erchebald, whom I take to be a deſcendant of the free man mentioned in *Domeſday-book*, held an eſtate in Cirenceſter 36 H. 3. William Erchbald, a deſcendant of the ſaid Jeffry, was found to be a free tenant here, by the eſcheator's inquiſition, 4 H. 4. Philip Smith and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Cirenceſter and Cheſterton, to the uſe of ſir Giles

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law, and one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas; ill when, by ſucceſſive re-elections, he had ſat in parliament or the borough of Cirenceſter from the year 1735. In 1770, he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal; nd his majeſty was alſo pleaſed to advance him to the dignity f a baron, by the title of baron Apſley, on the 22d day of anuary, 1771; having on the 12th day of the ſame month, ppointed him to the important office of lord high chancellor of reat Britain; which office he continues to diſcharge with great bilities and honour. His lordſhip married Anne, daughter and eir of —— James, eſq; who dying without iſſue, he wedded, condly, Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, Northamptonſhire, by whom he has iſſue two ſons and three aughters.—John Bathurſt, third ſon of Allen earl of Bathurſt, reides at Saperton in this county, and remains unmarried.—Allen, he fourth ſon, was fellow of New-college, Oxford, and rector of everſtone and Saperton in this county. He died unmarried, the year 1768. ——— His lordſhip's five daughters were Frances, married firſt to William Woodhouſe, eſq; who died knight of the ſhire for Norfolk, May 31, 1735; ſecondly, to James Whitſhed, of Hampton Court in Middleſex, eſq; one of the preſent repreſentatives of this borough. —— 2. Catharine, married to Henry-Reginald Courtney, eſq; brother to ſir William Courtney, bar^t. afterwards created viſcount Courtney. — 3. Jane, married to John Buller, of Morvall, in Cornwall, eſq; and knight in parliament for that county. —— 4. Leonora, married to colonel Edward Urmſtone, of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, now a major-general. —— And 5. Anne, married to the reverend James Benſon, LL. D. the preſent chancellor of the dioceſe of Glouceſter.

In conſideration of his lordſhip's great merits, his majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of an earl, by the title of Earl of Bathurſt, of Bathurſt in Suſſex, by letters patents dated Aug. 12, 1772.

His lordſhip's arms are, *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three croſſes pattee Or.* CREST. *On a wreath, a dexter arm in mail embowed, holding a club with ſpikes, all proper.* SUPPORTERS. *Two ſtags argent, each gorged with a collar gemel ermine.* MOTTO. TIEN TA FOY.

Bruges,

Bruges, 17 H. 7. and ſir Edward Seymour, ſon of Edward duke of Somerſet and the lady Catharine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cirenceſter, to the uſe of the king, 7 E. 6. Thoſe lands are now divided between a great number of proprietors.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are five tithings, or hamlets, in this pariſh, all in the hundred of the *Out-Torn*, or *Crowthorne and Minety*, of the following names, *viz.* 1. *Spital-gate*, now vulgarly and corruptly called *Spiringate-tithing*. 2. *Wiggold*. 3. *Cheſterton*. 4. *Barton*. 5. *Oakley*.

1. *Spital-gate* tithing lies on the north and eaſt ſides of the town. The abbey of Cirenceſter had its *hoſpitium*, for the entertainment of ſtrangers; and the entrance to that part of the abbey was called the *Spital-gate*. This gate gave denomination to the tithing in which it ſtands, and to an adjoining farm. There are other lands in this tithing, called the *Almery-farm*, from the *almery* of the abbey, to which it belonged. The *Almery-gate* is alſo ſtanding. Both theſe farms were granted to Richard Maſter 6 Eliz. and are now the property of Thomas Maſter, eſq; who has a fine ſeat, with handſome gardens in this tithing, built on, or near, the ſite of the antient abbey, and therefore called the *Abbey-Houſe*, of which more may be ſeen in the account of the abbey.

2. *Wiggold* lies on the north-eaſt of the town, beyond the forementioned tithing. John Biſſet, chief foreſter of England, died ſeized of Wiggold 25 H. 3. His wife Alice ſurvived him, and held Wiggold in dower. After her death, the manor deſcended to his four daughters; Margaret, married to Richard de Rivers; Ela, Iſabel, and Edith; which laſt was called Edith lady of Wiggold. Roger Normand purchaſed a charter of free-warren in this manor 9 E. 3. which was confirmed 15 R. 2. William Boys and others held lands in Wiggold and Cirenceſter 32 E. 3. Sir William Nottingham was ſeized of this manor 1 R. 3. and William Pole and Anne his wife levied a fine of it to George Prater 3 E. 6. Mr. Talbot and Mr. Grey were proprietors of it in the year 1711, but Mr. Talbot and Mr. Townſend are the preſent lords of this manor. The tithes of Wiggold, belonging formerly to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Thomas Erſkyn, viſcount Fenton, 5 Jac. but Thomas Maſter, eſq; is the preſent impropriator. The tithe of hay, and all privy tithes, belong to the miniſter of the pariſh.

3. *Cheſterton*, ſituate on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt ſides of the borough, the name of which has in it a kind of evidence of its antiquity; for the Saxon Ceaſtre, (and ſo our *Cheſter*,) comes plainly from the Roman *Caſtrum*; and Mr. Burton has obſerved, that the name is given to ſuch places only where the Romans built their *Caſtra*. But the antiquities found in this tithing have already been largely ſpoken of in the former part of this account, under the name of the Leauſes, which lie within it; to which the reader is referred.

Jeffry Langley was ſeized of Cheſterton 2 E. 1. Edmond Langley held this manor of Henry earl of Lancaſter, by the third part of a knight's fee, 2 E. 3. John Langley was ſeized of it 38 & 39 H. 6. Iſabel, the widow of Walter Langley, held this manor 14 E. 4. It afterwards deſcended to William Arundel, as heir to his father, 20 Eliz. and he had livery granted to him the ſame year.

Robert D'Oiley, ſon of Nigel, gave the tithes of Cheſterton to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat. Sir John Nelthorp is the preſent impropriator. The tithe of hay and privy tithes belong to the miniſter, as in Wiggold.

The earl of Bathurſt, Thomas Maſter, eſq; and the reverend Mr. Thomas Coxe, have very conſiderable eſtates in this tithing.

4. *Barton-tithing* includes a conſiderable tract of land on the weſt ſide of the town, beſide the Barton-farm; which great farm belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and was granted to Richard Berners 36 H. 8. and livery of it was granted to Gerard Croker 15 Eliz. It was veſted in Sir Richard Onſlow, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, during part of queen Anne's reign, who ſold it to Allen Bathurſt, eſq; now earl of Bathurſt, the preſent poſſeſſor, whoſe deer park lies in this tithing.

5. *Oakley-tithing* lies further weſtward of the town. Of this place *Domeſday-book* gives the following account:

'Roger de Laci holds Achelie. There is one 'hide and a half. Leuuinus held it, now Girard 'holds it of Roger. There are two plow-tillages 'in demean, and two villeins, with a prieſt, having 'two plow-tillages and a half. There are nine 'ſervi. It was worth 4*l.* now 3*l.*' *D.B.* p. 76.

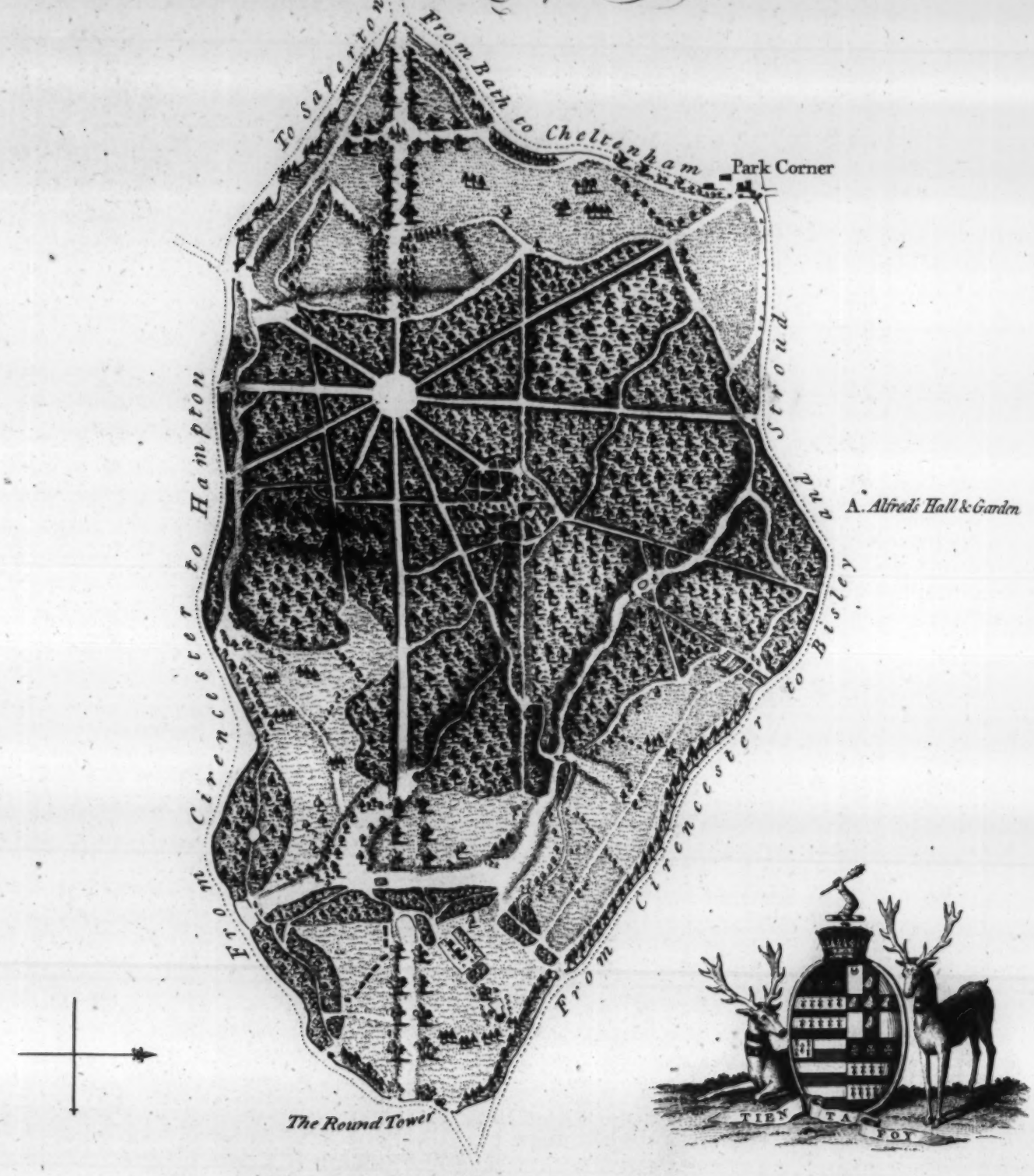
'Giſlebert the ſon of Turold holds one hide in 'Achelie of the king, and Oſulf holds it of him. 'Keneuuard held it in the time of king Edward. 'There are two plow-tillages in demean, and three 'bordars, and ſix *ſervi*. It was worth 40*s.* now '[only] 30*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

'Turſtin the ſon of Rolf holds one hide in 'Achelie. Brictric held it for a manor of king 'Edward. There is one plow-tillage in demean, 'and three villeins with three plow-tillages. There 'are ſix *ſervi*, and four acres of meadow. It was 'worth and is now worth 50*s.* Girvius holds it 'of Turſtin.' p. 78. Thus far *Domeſday-book*.

In the exemplification of the charter of king Henry the Firſt to the church of Cirenceſter, it is thus expreſſed: 'I have alſo granted a water 'courſe, and the wood called Acley, with the 'foreſt, and all its lands, and I retain to myſelf 'nothing out of the wood beſides my hunting, 'and the abbat may not plow up [or aſſart] any 'part of it.'

This eſtate was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey 'till its diſſolution. Sir Thomas Seymour, uncle to king Edward the Sixth, obtained a grant

PLAN of OAKLEY GREAT PARK belonging to Henry Earl Bathurst.



Scale of Furlongs.

Views of Alfreds Hall.

of Oakley woods, in the firſt year of that king's reign; but he being attainted, they were granted to John duke of Northumberland 6 E. 6. after whoſe attainder, they reverted to the crown, and were again granted, 2 Eliz. to ſir Thomas Parry, who died ſeized thereof 6 Eliz. and his ſon had livery granted him the ſame year. The laſt mentioned family ſold them to ſir John Danvers, who was poſſeſſed of them 37 Eliz. at the time of his death. They were afterwards purchaſed by ſir Henry Pool, whoſe ſon, ſir William Pool, ſold them to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, of whom they were bought by the earl of Bathurſt, the preſent proprietor of them, and of the whole of this extenſive tithing.

The truffle is a vegetable production found in ſufficient abundance in Oakley woods.

Theſe woods deſerve our particular notice. Near the middle of them, on a riſing ground, is the point from which, like ſo many *radii*, ten cuts or ridings iſſue. The largeſt, about fifty yards wide, has the lofty tower of Cirenceſter to terminate the view; others, directed to neighbouring country churches, clumps of trees, and various diſtant objects, produce an admirable effect. Concealed as it were in the wood, ſtands Alfred's-hall, a building that has the ſemblance of great antiquity, with a bowling-green, and many beautiful lawns and agreeable walks about it. Over the door oppoſite to the ſouth entrance, on the inſide, is the following inſcription, in the Saxon character and language:

Dis is þ fryþe þ Ælfred cyninc 7 gyðrun cyninc 7 ealles angelcynnes witan. 7 ealreo cob þe on eartenglum be oþ ealle gecþen abbaþ 7 mid aþum gefæstnod for hi selfe for heora gingran. ge for geborene ge for ungeborene ðe goder miltre hecce oþþe ure;

Ærest ymb ure landgemæra up on temese ðonne up on lizan 7 andlanc lizan oþ hine pylm ðonne on gehihte to bedanforda ðon up on uran oþ pæclingastræt;

Over the ſouth door is the following Latin tranſlation:

FOEDUS quod Ælfredus & Gythrunus reges, omnes Angli ſapientes, & quicunq; Angliam incolebant orientalem, ferierunt; & non ſolum de ſeipſis, verum etiam de natis ſuis, ac nondum in lucem editis, quotquot Dei miſericordiæ divinæ aut regiæ velint eſſe participes ſanctè rejurando ſanxerunt.

Primò ditionis noſtræ fines ad Thameſin evebuntur, inde ad Leam uſq; ad fontem ejus; tum rectà ad Bedfordiam, ac deniq; per Uſam ad viam Watelingianam.

Behind this building is a ruin, with a ſtone over the chimney-piece, on which, in antient characters relieved on the ſtone, is this inſcription:

IN · MEM · ALFREDI ·
REG · RESTAVR:
ANO · DO · 1085.

It would have been inexcuſable in the topographer to have paſſed by ſo curious a place without notice; but the hiſtorian would have been equally culpable, who ſhould not have informed the reader, that this building is an excellent imitation of antiquity. The name, the inſcription, and the writing over the doors, of the convention between the good king and his pagan enemies, were probably all ſuggeſted by the ſimilarity of *Achelie*, the antient name of this place, to *Ægleа*[t], where king Alfred reſted with his army, the night before he attacked the Daniſh camp at Ethandun, and at length forced their leader Godrum, or Guthrum, or Gormund, to make ſuch convention.

Windſor, Richmond, and Stow have been ſung by their reſpective bards; ſo the park and woods of this place are the ſubject of a ſhort deſcriptive poem, by Mr. Edward Stephens, not wholly deſtitute of ſentiment.

Of the Abbey.

King Henry the Firſt built the abbey church, which he began in the year 1117, and compleatly finiſhed it in fourteen years. This church was dedicated to St. Mary and St. James. But before the conqueſt, here was a rich college of prebendaries, ſays Leland, *but of what Saxon's foundation no man can tell.* It was antiently endowed with lands and poſſeſſions, of which *Domeſday-book* gives the following account:

'The church of Cireceſtre holds of the king 'two hides in Cireceſtre hundred in elemoſinage, 'and held them of king Edward quit from all 'cuſtom. There are ſix acres of meadow. This 'is now, and was then worth 40ſ.' *D. B.* p. 73.

And further in the ſame book, in the regiſter of lands belonging to Roger de Laci, at Wiche, now Painſwick, in Biſley hundred, it is alſo recorded, that 'Saint Mary of Cireceſtre holds one 'vill (as I read it) and part of a wood in this 'eſtate. King William granted it to her. It is 'worth 10ſ.' p. 75.

Reinbaldus, a prieſt, and a very eminent perſon of his time, was dean of this collegiate church. He was alſo chancellor to king Edward the confeſſor, and, as ſuch, ſet his hand to witneſs the charter of privileges granted by that king to the abbey of Weſtminſter[u]. Beſide his eccleſiaſtical and other preferments, he held in this county four hides in Amney, ſeven in Driffield, one in North-

[t] Diluculo ſequenti illuceſcente, rex inde caſtra commovens, venit ad locum qui dicitur *Ægleа*, et ibi una nocte caſtrametatus eſt. Inde, ſequenti mane illuceſcente, vexilla commovens, ad locum qui dicitur *Ethandun* venit; et contra univerſum paganorum exercitum, cum denſa teſtudine, atrociter belligerans, animoſeque diu perſiſtens, divino nutu tandem victoria potitus, &c. *Aſſerius de Rebus Geſtis Ælfredi.* Editio T. Wiſe. p. 34.

[u] For many of theſe particulars ſee *Leland's Itin.* v. 2, p. 22. and v. 5, p. 62.

cote, and eight in Preſton, and in other counties very conſiderable eſtates, which, at his death, devolved to the crown.

King Henry having placed regular canons in the abbey church, and obtained pope Innocent's licence, and the conſent and approbation of the archbiſhops, biſhops, princes, and barons of the kingdom, as I find it expreſſed in the exemplification of his charter, (*Appendix*, N°. 13.) endowed it, among other things, with all Reinbald's eſtates. And king Richard the Firſt further increaſed its revenues, in the 9th year of his reign, by annexing to it the juriſdiction of the ſeven hundreds, as will appear by the exemplification of that king's charter, 4 H. 4. an abſtract of which is given in the account of the manor and hundreds, to which the reader is referred. And king John, in the firſt year of his reign, confirmed all theſe grants to the abbey by his charter, which ſee alſo in the *Appendix*, N°. 14.

There was a rent of 30*l.* a year reſerved out of the manor of Cirenceſter, and the ſeven hundreds, to be paid into the exchequer at Michaelmas, which was ſettled, by king Edward the Firſt, on queen Margaret, as part of her dower. This rent was afterwards granted to Edmond de Woodſtock, the king's brother, 13 E. 2. and again, 1 E. 3. to Edmond earl of Kent, who was beheaded at Winchester. And John earl of Kent was ſeized of the ſame rent 26 E. 3.

The lands of William of Cirenceſter, in Minety, were granted to this monaſtery 5 Joh. and a new farm was granted to it in the 17th year of the ſame reign.

The abbat of Cirenceſter held Crinclewood, containing thirty acres, 9 E. 2. And Walter Wrilock and others granted two meſſuages, one toft, twenty-ſix acres, a yard-land, four acres of meadow, with other particulars, to the abbey, 13 E. 2. William Erchebald and others, for the church of Cirenceſter, were ſeized of ſeventeen meſſuages and twenty acres in Cirenceſter, 16 R. 2.

This monaſtery obtained a grant of a fair 17 Joh. and it had another grant of fairs in the town of Cirenceſter 37 H. 3. and of markets there, and in the ſeven hundreds, 42 H. 3.

I have already obſerved, in the account of the manor, &c. that a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought againſt the abbat, for the hundreds, 15 E. 1. So there was another large and ſtrict inquiſition iſſued againſt him 1 H. 4. for uſurping divers privileges in the towns of Cirenceſter and Minety, and in the ſeven hundreds. But I apprehend theſe were moſtly vexatious proceedings, to extort money from the ſubject for new grants; which were thought neceſſary in thoſe times, when by caſualties in the civil wars, or otherwiſe, any of the poſſeſſor's deeds and evidences happened to be loſt or deſtroyed.

The extent of the abbat's juriſdiction in the manor court of Hatherop, was particularly ſpecified, and mutually ſettled and agreed, by a compoſition between Hugh the abbat, and convent of Cirenceſter, and Wymark the prioreſs and the convent of Laycock, to whom that manor belonged; which compoſition is preſerved in the *Appendix to Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon*, N°. 445.

There was a deed made in the year 1305, between the abbat of Cirenceſter and John de Latton, an anceſtor of a family of that name at Kingſton Bagpaze, in Berkſhire. This deed is taken notice of by ſir Robert Atkyns, as remarkable for the abbat's conceſſions to the other party; and as there is a tranſlation of it in ſir Robert's book, I have alſo inſerted a copy of that tranſlation in the *Appendix*, N°. 29.

The following is a Liſt of the Abbats, from Mr. Willis's Hiſtory of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies.

1. Serlo, the fourth dean of Saliſbury, was made the firſt abbat after the foundation, *anno* 1117. He died *anno* 1147, and was ſucceeded by
2. Andrew, who died *anno* 1176, and had for his ſucceſſor,
3. Adam, prior of Bardney. He died *anno* 1183, and
4. Robert, canon of Cirenceſter, ſucceeded; who dying the ſame year, the convent elected another
5. Robert for their abbat; upon whoſe death, which happened *anno* 1187,
6. Richard, prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, ſucceeded. He died *anno* 1213; in which year,
7. Alexander Nequam, *alias* Neccham, was made abbat. He was a very learned man, and greatly renowned for his ſkill in poetry, and all ſorts of literature. See an account of him in Leland, and Bale *de Scriptoribus*. Weever ſays he was buried in St. Alban's abbey, tho', with better authority, other hiſtorians mention his interment in the cloyſters of the cathedral church at Worceſter, with this epitaph:

Ecclypſim patitur ſapientia, ſol ſepelitur,
Qui dum vivebat ſtudii genus omne vigebat.
Solvitur in cineres Neccham. *Cui ſi foret hæres*
In terris unus, minus eſſet flebile funus.

The year after his death, which happened *anno* 1227, or, as in Willis, 1217,
8. Walter, or, as ſome records have it, Richard, was elected abbat. He died 1230, whereupon
9. Hugh de Bampton, *alias* Bathon, who is elſewhere called Henry, ſucceeded. He died *anno* 1238, and was ſucceeded by
10. Roger de Rodmarton. He died *anno* 1266, and was ſucceeded by
11. Henry de Munden, to whoſe election the king conſented Oct. 10, 1266. I don't find when he died, but *anno* 1281,
12. Henry de Hamptonel was made abbat. He died Nov. 2, 1307, eleven days after which,
13. Adam Brokenbury was elected abbat; but his election was vacated 'till the 3d of December, at which time he obtained a confirmation of it. He died *anno* 1319, and was ſucceeded by
14. Richard de Charleton, on whoſe reſignation, *anno* 1334,
15. William Hereward was admitted abbat. He died Apr. 25, 1352, and was ſucceeded by
16. Ralph de Eſtcote, who dying *anno* 1357, was ſucceeded by
17. William de Marteley, or Martelege. He died *anno* 1361, and was ſucceeded by
18. William de Dinton, who dying *anno* 1363, was ſucceeded by
19. Nicholas de Ameney, who dying *anno* 1394, was ſucceeded by
20. John Lekhampton. His ſucceſſor was
21. William Beſt, *anno* 1416. He procured to himſelf and ſucceſſors, the uſe of the mitre and pontificals, and dying 1429,
22. William Wotton obtained the benediction, Mar. 5, 1429. On his death, 1440,
23. John Taunton was conſecrated abbat the ſame year, and dying *anno* 1445, had for his ſucceſſor,
24. William George, who received the benediction April 19, 1445, at Perſhore. He died *anno* 1461, whereupon
25. John Solbury, or Sadbury, received the benediction at Alnchurch, Oct. 13, 1461. I find not when he died, but *anno* 1478,
26. Thomas Compton occurs abbat. He died Oct. 11, 1481, and was ſucceeded by
27. Richard Clyve, elected Oct. 25, and confirmed Nov. 5, 1481. He was ſucceeded 1488, by

28. Thomas

28. Thomas Aſton, confirmed abbat, in the biſhop of Worceſter's chapel in the Strand, London, October 22, 1488. He reſigned *anno* 1504, and was ſucceeded by

29. John Hakeborne, or Haukebourne, who was confirmed abbat December 7, 1504; of whom Anthony a Wood tells us, that in the year 1500, being then prior of St. Mary's college in Oxford, he commenced Batchelor of Divinity, and afterwards Doctor, and dying about the year 1522, was ſucceeded by

30. John Blake, the laſt abbat. In the year 1534, he ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, with Richard Ciceter, prior, Will. Cerney, and other monks of his houſe, in number ſixteen.

This abbey was ſurrendered to the commiſſioners on the 29th of December, 1539, 31 H. 8. according to Mr. Willis's emendations, inſerted after the index, in his *Hiſtory of Parliamentary Mitred Abbies*; where I find the following account of the penſions aſſigned to the abbat and the religious of this monaſtery. 'John Blake, late 'abbat, 250*l.* Richard Woodwall, late prior, '13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* William Warbot, late cellerer, 8*l.* 'William Philips, vicar of the pariſh church of 'Circeſter, *nihil*; *declaratur in pede.* Thomas 'Fiſher, Thomas Hedde, John Ruſſel, John 'Walle, William More, Richard Bolle, John 'Straunge, Thomas Logger, Anthony Chilcoke, 'Henry Hawks, James Plebeien, William Smyth, '6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Richard Lane, 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* '——Memorandum, That William Philippes 'abovenamed, is aſſigned to the Vicarage & Cure 'of the Pariſh of Circeſter, with the hole Tithes 'of Woolle, Lambe, Hey, Oblations, Alterages 'and all other Profitts bilonging to the ſame 'Churche: The Tithes of the Domayne-Lands, 'latelie being in Occupation of the late Abbot and 'Convent there, only excepted. Yeldinge, ther'fore, unto the King's Majeſtie, in Conſideration, 'the ſame Vicar ſhall be charged with the finding 'of three Preiſts beſydes hymſelf to myniſter there, 'alſo ſhall finde Wyne and Wax at his propre 'Coſts and Charges Yerely, 53*s.* 4*d.* And ſo the 'ſaid Vicar ſhall have a reaſonable Living and a 'convenyant Portion of the Profitts of the ſaid 'Churche, the Quantitie of the Cure there Duelie 'conſidered.'

Robert Southwell.	John London.
Edward Carne.	Rychard Poulet.
Ric. Gwent.	Will. Berners.

This was a mitred abbey. The abbat was ſummoned to parliament 43 H. 3. but had not a ſtated ſeat there 'till William Beſt obtained the mitre, and a ſeat among the barons, for himſelf and ſucceſſors, in the year 1416. The abbey was valued, at the time of its diſſolution, at 1051*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.ob.* as I find it in Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon.

The abbat had the privilege of coinage. I have ſeen a braſs piece, ſomething ſmaller than a copper halfpenny, which was found in the year 1772, in Mr. Maſter's garden. On one ſide was a coronet, charged with *three rams heads*, (part of the arms of the abbey) and round it this inſcription, AVE MARIA · GRACIA · PLEN · On the reverſe, *a croſs flory between four fleurs de lis*; and round the quarters the letters ·G· ·A· ·G· ·A· for *George, Abbas*. From which it appears, that it was coined between the years 1445 and 1461, during which time William George was abbat.

Leland, who had ſeen the abbey church, ſays, *The Eſt part of the Chirch ſhewith to be of a very old building. The Weſt part, from the Tranſeptum,* [the great croſs aile] *is but new Work to ſpeke of.* The whole fabric was probably demoliſhed ſoon after the ſurrender, and the materials were ſo totally removed, that the preciſe place where it ſtood was ſoon forgotten; but there are two gates, the *Spital-gate* and the *Almery-gate*, belonging to the abbey buildings, and the abbey barn, ſtill remaining. Mr. Willis conjectures that the abbey ſtood on the north ſide of the pariſh church, which was, no doubt, ſays he, ſet within part of the abbey cemitery. He has given the following dimenſions of the abbey church, from William of Worceſter's MS. in Bennet-college, Cambridge. *viz.*

The length of the great church contains 140 ſteppys, the breadth of the nave of the church 41 ſteppys, with two ailes; or 24 yards. The chapel of the bleſſed Mary on the ſouth part of the church contains 41 yards, with an aile adjoining. The breadth of the ſaid antient chapel contains 21 graſſus, with the antient aile. The length of the cloiſter 52 graſſus. The length of the chapter-houſe 14 yards and 10 yards in breadth.——The graſſus, or ſtep, is about two feet.

In the Body of the [abbey] *Chirch*, ſays Leland, *in a Sepulchre Croſſe of white Marble is this* [inſcription,] *Hic jacet Rembaldus Preſbyter quondam hujus Eccleſiæ Decanus* [*& Tempore Edwardi Regis Angliæ Cancellarius*[h].] *Ther ly 2 Noblemen of S. Amandes buried withyn the Preſbyterie of Cirenceſtre Abbay Church. And there is buried the Hart of Sentia, Wife to Richard King of* [the] *Romains, and Erle of Cornwalle.* Sir Robert Atkyns was greatly miſtaken in repreſenting theſe particulars as being in the preſent pariſh church, inſtead of the abbey church.

The arms of the abbey were, *Gules, on a chevron argent three rams heads caboſhed ſable, attired Or.*

The ſite of the abbey was granted, Aug. 19, 1 E. 6. to Thomas lord Seymour, with lands in fifteen ſhires, to be held *in capite* by the ſervice of one knight's-fee, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*[i] But on his attainder it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards granted to Richard Maſter, 6 Eliz. and is now the property of Thomas Maſter, eſq;[k] who has an elegant houſe and gardens on the ſite of the abbey, and a large eſtate adjoining.

One

[h] Leland's Itin. v. 5, p. 62.

[i] Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon, from Fuller's Hiſtory of Abbies, p. 364.

[k] Richard Maſter of Cirenceſter, anceſtor to the preſent poſſeſſor, was deſcended from the family of Maſter in Kent. He was phyſician to queen Elizabeth, and married Elizabeth daughter of——Tunnely of Lincolnſhire.

George Maſter, eſq; ſon of Richard, married Bridget, daughter and heireſs of John Cornwall, of Marlborough in Wiltſhire.

Sir

One hundred fifty two meſſuages lying in the town of Cirenceſter, and which formerly belonged to the abbey, were granted to John Polland and William Birt 36 H. 8. St. Mary's-Mill (at the firſt bridge, now taken down) and Barton-Mill, formerly belonging to the abbey, were granted to James Woodford and Thomas Woodford 2 Eliz. Bridgbury-farm in Cirenceſter, alſo belonging to the abbey, was granted to Percival Bowes and John Moſier 10 Eliz.

Thus far of the *town* and *abbey*. The regiſter and other books belonging to the abbey, which might have given further light into the antient affairs of this place, are ſuppoſed to be loſt. Doctor Tanner had not ſeen them, and the editor of this account, after diligent inquiry, has not been able to get the leaſt information concerning them.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirenceſter. The biſhop of the dioceſe is patron of the curacy, which, with various augmentations and perquiſites, is now of conſiderable value. The particulars of the ſeveral donations to it ſtand under the head *Benefactions*.

The rectory of Cirenceſter, and the advowſon of the vicarage, were granted to ſir Thomas Treſham and George Treſham 5 E. 6. But William Bourchier, of Barnſley, eſq; died ſeized of the rectory in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and livery thereof was granted to his ſon Thomas Bourchier the ſame year. The impropriations of Cheſterton and Wiggold are already taken notice of under thoſe tithings.

A portion of tithes called Archebalds, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

There have been three pariſh churches in this town, one dedicated to St. Cecilia, which was intirely down in Leland's time; the church of St. Lawrence is ſtill ſtanding, but now converted into ſmall tenements. The third is the preſent pariſh church, dedicated to St. John the evangeliſt. It is a large and beautiful building, conſiſting of the nave, two large ailes, and five chapels. The roof is ſupported by two rows of ſtone pillars, very handſomely fluted. There are five pillars and two pillaſters in each row. The length of the nave is 77 feet, and the breadth of the church, including the two ailes, 74 feet. Over the pillars are the buſts of ſeveral benefactors to the church, with proper ſcutcheons, arms, and devices. The firſt two (one in each row) next the chancel, are for Thomas Ruthal, biſhop of Durham, with the arms of his ſee impaling his own paternal coat. He was a native of Cirenceſter, and was conſecrated biſhop of Durham 1 H. 8.——The next figure in each row, repreſents John Hakebourne, twenty-ninth abbat of Cirenceſter; one ſcutcheon bears the arms of his abbey; on the other is *a mitre pierced with a croſier*, to ſhew that his abbey was a mitred one; and upon both are I. H. the initial letters of his name.——The arms over the third pillar, in one row, *Quarterly* 1ſt. and 4th. *two lioncels paſſant*; 2d. and 3d. *a chevron*. On the other, *a wyvern in combat with a lion*, a creſcent for diſtinction.——Over the fourth pillar on one ſide, R. R; on the other row, *a croſs moline* between the letters I. P.——Over a fifth pillar are the letters H. G. and the ſcutcheon oppoſite to it has *three greyhounds palewiſe courant*.——The arms of the town ſtand near the top of the fourth pillar; and other devices, among which are the crown of thorns and inſtruments of crucifixion, are arranged over the arches.

Theſe circumſtances ſhew that the nave of the church, and probably all weſtward, including the tower, was rebuilt when John Hakebourne was abbat, *viz.* between the years 1504 and 1522. But the original church was built long before, for there are monumental inſcriptions ſtill remaining, of dates almoſt a hundred years prior to abbat Hakebourne's government. The arms of biſhop Ruthal, placed among thoſe of the benefactors to this church, is ſo ſtrong a circumſtance of his having contributed to the rebuilding of it, that I cannot aſſent to Leland, who ſays, he *promiſid much, but preventid with Deth gave nothing*.

The windows were very curiouſly painted, but they have ſuffered from bigots and bungling workmen. Thoſe on the ſouth ſide are beſt preſerved, and of thoſe the great one on the right of the entrance is moſt intire. This conſiſts of three ranges of figures, of four compartments each. The principal figures in the uppermoſt, are three of the antient fathers of the church, and the Pope. They ſtand in the following order, 1ſt. *St. Auguſtine*, 2d. *St. Jerom*, 3d. *the Pope*, 4th. *St. Ambroſe*. The names of the fathers are written beneath; but the Pope is diſtinguiſhed only by his *tiara*, or tripple crown. Under St. Auguſtine, in the ſame compartment, is a figure kneeling, with a ſcroll round his head, whereon is written *Sc's Auguſtinus*[1] *ora pro nobis*. His name, *Willi*

Sir William Maſter, ſon of George, married Alice, daughter of Edward Eſtcourt, of Saliſbury, eſq. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 3 Car. 1, 1627, and was a perſon of great worth and loyalty. He ſerved in parliament for the borough of Cirenceſter, and lies buried in the church of that place.

Thomas Maſter, eſq; ſon of ſir William, married Elizabeth, ſiſter of ſir Thomas Dyke, of Suſſex. He died 1680, and lies buried near his father in Cirenceſter church. He alſo ſerved in parliament for that borough.

Thomas Maſter, ſon of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of John Driver, of Aſton, and has likewiſe ſerved in parliament for the ſaid borough.

Thomas Maſter, ſon of the laſt Thomas, married Joan, daughter and heireſs of Jaſper Chapman, of Stratton, eſq; who before his death gave this eſtate to his ſon,

Thomas Maſter, eſq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of ſir Thomas Cann, bar[t]. and dying the latter end of May, 1749, left iſſue by the ſaid Elizabeth, two ſons, Thomas and Richard, and one daughter Elizabeth.

Thomas Maſter, ſon of the laſt Thomas and Elizabeth, the preſent proprietor of the abbey eſtate, married Mary, daughter of James-Lenox Dutton, of Sherbourn in this county, eſq. His arms are, *Gules, a lion rampant gardent, his tail double Or, holding in his paws a roſe Argent.*

[1] Not *Sc'e Auguſtine*, which I obſerve, leſt the reader ſhould think the above an error of the preſs.

Hampton,

Hampton, ſtands at foot, to ſhew that he was the donor of this light, or compartment of the window. There are alſo figures at the feet of the other fathers, with their names thus written, *Iohes Hampton & ux ei'*; *Willm' Okyn & Iohana ux. eiuſd*; *Will. Colſburn Bower & Alicia Iohana*. Theſe gave the reſpective compartments in which they are placed.——The principal figures in the ſecond range are, 1ſt. *St. Catherine*, 2d. *St. Margaret*, 3d. *St. Dorothy*, 4th. defaced. They have all ſcrolls round them, upon which portions of ſcripture, in Latin, are written in old character; and the donor of each compartment is placed, with his name, under the principal figure.—— The figures in the four lights of the lower range are, *Sc's ..... de Beu'laco*; *Johes de Bev'laco*; *Will Eberaco*; *....s Oſmund de Sarr'* with ſcrolls and paſſages of ſcripture round them. In the ſmall lights, at the top of the window, are various figures and repreſentations, as of the trinity in a triangular form, as commonly expreſs'd; of the virgin mother, &c. &c.

In the window on the other ſide of the ſouth door, are written on the glaſs the names of the benefactors to the lights wherein they ſtand, viz. *Iob'es Rowthale M'garet & Alic' ux.* in one compartment, *Iohanes Langele*[1] in another, and *Iohana Whyt* in a third; and round the head of the latter, in a ſcroll, *Sc'a Batildis ora pro nobis*; which ſaint is the principal figure above in this compartment. There is a large figure in each of the other lights, over the perſons above-mentioned, but their names do not appear. In the other windows, on the ſame ſide of the church, are figures of canonized ſaints, with portions of ſcripture, in Latin, upon ſcrolls round them; but a deſcription of every particular would be too minute and tedious.

There is a gallery or ſcreen-work at the entrance of the choir, upon which a handſome organ was erected in the year 1683, and has been ſeveral times ſince repaired and enlarged at a great expence.

The chapels were built at different times, and are the following:

1. *Jeſus-chapel*, built of Iriſh oak, at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile. It is 12 feet long, and 9 broad. Round the top of it are ſeveral coats of arms belonging to the families of benefactors to the church and poor; as, 1. Bathurſt, 2. Maſter, 3. Monox, 4. Atkyns, 5. Cox, 6. Coxwell, 7. Smyth impaling Maſter, 8. *Or, a feſs between three wolves heads eraſed ſable*, for How of Guiting.

2. *St. John's*, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, is 34 feet long, and 24 broad.

3. *St. Catherine's*, on the north ſide of the choir, is 34 feet long, and 13 broad. The roof is curiouſly arched with ſtone, and ornamented with arms, knots, and devices; among others, 1. *Quarterly, France and England.* 2. *Three oſtrich's feathers iſſuing out of a ducal coronet.* 3. *A roſe ensigned with a coronet.* 4. The letters I. H. ſeveral times repeated, for John Hakebourne, as already mentioned. This chapel was roofed in abbat Hakebourne's time, principally at the expence of himſelf and biſhop Ruthall. The effigy in ſtone of Richard Oſmund, with a purſe at his girdle, lay under an arch in the wall of this chapel, with his head upon a pillow, but now is injudiciouſly placed upright againſt the wall. He is ſuppoſed to have been the founder of it. The figure of St. Catherine, as large as life, with her wheel and ſeveral votaries at her feet, is rudely painted on the ſouth wall, and 'till lately has been covered with white waſh.

4. *St. Mary's*, formerly endowed with great revenues. It ſtands on the north ſide of St. Catherine's, and is 74 feet long, and 21 broad.

5. *Trinity-chapel*, on the north ſide of the north aile. The glaſs windows of this chapel were very beautiful. In the eaſt window were the figures of Peter king of Caſtile, Richard duke of York, Thomas duke of Surry, Richard earl of Saliſbury, and of ſir John Jeneville, who was buried here; but thoſe figures are now defaced. In the wall at the eaſt end are the arms of benefactors. 1. *Gules, a chevron between three mullets Or.* 2. *Argent, on a bend gules three martlets Or.* 3. *Gules, two bars Or, in chief two ſtags heads caboſhed of the ſecond.* 4. *Argent, on a bend gules three cinquefoils Or.* 5. *Gules, a chevron between ten croſſes pattee argent.* 6. Obliterated. 7. *Argent, a feſs between three croſſes pattee ſable.* 8. *Sable, a croſs argent.* 9. *Gules, three couples-cloſes argent.* 10. *Checky Or and gules, a feſs ermine*, for Roe. 11. *Argent, a chevron between three creſcents Or.* 12. *Nebule Or and gules.* 13. *Argent, a chief indented ſable.* 14. *Sable, ſix doves argent.* 15. *Argent, a bend Or, in chief a label.* 16. *Ermine, on a croſs gules five martlets Or.* 17. *Checky Or and ſable, a chief argent gutty gules.* 18. *Argent, fretty gules.* 19. *Gules, fretty argent, a canton of the ſecond in the dexter chief.* — In a niche, at the eaſt end of this chapel without, are the effigies in ſtone of the virgin Mary, and the infant Jeſus in her arms.

The tower ſtands at the weſt end of the church. It is 134 feet high, well proportioned and beautiful, with pinnacles and battlements. On the dexter ſide of the weſt door are the arms of Cirenceſter abbey; on the other ſide, *Quarterly, France and England.* There is a peal of twelve bells in this tower, which no place in the kingdom can boaſt of, except London. In the ſouth-weſt angle of the tower, in a niche, is the figure of St. John, as large as life, to whom the church is dedicated; and in the north-weſt angle ſtands another figure.

There is a very curious repreſentation in the north wall, at the top of the church, of a *Whitſon-Ale*, with the lord and lady, in high relief, and the ſteward, purſe-bearer, and all the mock-officers which attend that kind of merry-making, almoſt peculiar to this country. See pp. 23, 24.

The ſouth porch is a fine Gothic ſtructure facing the market-place, thirty-eight feet in front,

[1] He was lord of the manor of Siddington Peter, of which he died ſeized 39 H. 6.

front, and fifty high. It is ornamented with curious pinnacles and battlements of hollow work, and with a great variety of carved repreſentations of dragons, beaſts, and other figures, very neatly finiſhed. In twelve niches in the front, formerly ſtood the twelve apoſtles; but the rigorous principles of the times, about the latter end of the reign of king Charles the Firſt, would not permit them to remain. Over this porch is the town-hall, now uſed on pariſh meetings, and other large aſſemblies of the inhabitants; but formerly the general Seſſions of the county hath been kept in it; on which account, I apprehend, the figure of Juſtice, ſtanding over the door of the ſtairs leading to the hall, was firſt placed there. Alice Avening, aunt to biſhop Ruthall by the mother's ſide, gave 100 marks towards the building of the porch, and his mother, and other pariſhioners, contributed to the finiſhing of it.

There were ſeveral chantries and religious offices eſtabliſhed in this church, viz.

1. The chantry of St. Mary.
2. The chantry of Jeſus.
3. The chantry of St. Chriſtopher, whereof Thomas Edmonds was the laſt chaplain, and had a penſion, after the diſſolution, of 4*l. Willis.* The lands belonging to theſe three chantries, were granted to ſir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac.
4. The chantry of the Holy Trinity, whereof William Painter was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 4*l. Willis.* The lands belonging to it were granted to —— Skevington, in the reign of Edward the Sixth.
5. The ſervice of the Holy Trinity, of which Thomas Marſhall was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 5*l. Willis.*
6. The chantry of St. Catherine.
7. The office of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded by ſir William Nottingham, whereof Thomas Neal was the laſt chaplain.
8. The chantry of St. Anthony.
9. The chantry founded by John Jones.
10. The ſervice of St. John.
11. Robert Richard's chantry, whereof William Wilſon was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 4*l. Willis.*
12. Alice Avening's chantry, whereof Henry Jones was the laſt chaplain, and had a penſion of 5*l. Willis.* Her name is now in the window of St. Catherine's chapel.
13. The Fraternity of St. Catherine, and
14. The Fraternity of St. John Baptiſt.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone, engraved on braſs, in the ſouth aile, are the effigies of a man and woman. On labels proceeding from their mouths,

Mercy God of my miſdeede. — Lady help at my moſt neede.

On a braſs plate under their feet,

Reyſe gracious Ihu to endles lyfe at thy grete dome where all ſchall Apere Hughe Norys Groc' & Iohan hys wyf nowe dede in grave & beryed here yo' p'yers deſyryng There Soules for chere the x day of Iuly the yere our lord god M°CCCCCXXIX.——
The above verſes are engraved on the plate in a continued form, like proſe.

In the paſſage before the chapels are the effigies of a man and woman engraved on a braſs plate, and this inſcription in old characters:

Orate pro aiabus Willi Nottingham et Criſtine uxoris ejus qui quidem Willms obiit xxi° die menſis Nouembris Anno d'ni Millmo CCCC° XXVII°. Et predict. Criſtina obiit iiij° die Iulij A°. Dni M° CCCC° XXXIIIJ°. q°r. aiab' p'piciet. deus Amen. —— *Cloſe by, on another ſtone (lately removed) was written,*

Munde vale tibi ve, fugiens me dum ſequerer te,
Tu ſequeris modo me, munde vale tibi ve.

Under the figure of an eccleſiaſtic, engraven on braſs, it is thus written:

Orate pro anima dñi Radulphi Parſons quondam capellani p'petue cantarie Ste trinitatis in hac eccleſia fundate, qui obiit xxix° die auguſti a° dni M cccc lxxviii Cuj. aie p'piciet' deus Amen.

Near the above, upon a flat ſtone,

Cum Ianâ Uxore, Radulphus Willet,
In dandis Conſiliis Sapiens,
In expediendis negotiis Promptus,
In componendis Litibus Prudens,
Et in omnibus animi motibus
Æqualiter temperandis
Supra modum fœlix,
Hic ſepultus eſt.

Ob. { Hic / Illa } { Aug. 23, 1692 / Sept. 8, 1679 } Annorum { 67. / 49. }

On a flat ſtone before the chancel, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three eſcalops of the ſecond.* And this memorial:

Near this place are interred the Remains of Mr. James Clutterbuck, Born Oct. 11, 1673. Dyed June 30, 1722, and Suſanna (Daughter of John and Suſanna Willett) his Wife. She was born Iune 11, 1671, Dyed Feb^ry 4, 1757.

Edward	their Sons born	Mar. 1, 1689	dyed Apr. 17, 1728.
John		Oct. 8, 1697	Nov. 27, 1699.
John		Jan. 21, 1700	July 2, 1701.
Mary	their Daugh^r.	Jan. 1, 1711	Jan. 11, 1711.

Againſt the wall, at the weſt end of the church,

Hic prope ſitum eſt
quod mortale fuit Thomæ Deacon,
Opidani utilis et amati,
Viri quidem ſcientis,
Nec non munere erga Deum et homines Fungentis,
Multum deploratus obijt
4°. Aug^ti. Anno { Salutis 1661, / Ætatis 46. }
Illi
(poſt annos circiter Viginti novem
purâ et ſanctâ Viduitate elapſos)
Acceſſerunt exuviæ Margeriæ
ejuſdem Thomæ Deacon
Vxoris præſtantiſſimæ.
Hanc mortalitatem exuit
19^no Maij Anno { Salutis 1690, / Ætatis 74. }

Upon a flat ſtone near the belfry, theſe arms, *A croſs cotoiſed between four lions rampant, in chief three roſes.* And under, this memorial:

Underneath are depoſited the Remains of THOMAS DEACON, of Elmſtree, in the Pariſh of Tetbury, Gent. And likewiſe of ANNE his ſecond Daughter. The Father departed this Life Sept. y^e 30^th 1723, aged 78 Years. The Daughter y^e 19^th of Dec. following, aged 36 Years.
They with the other Relations here interr'd all dying in a well grounded Hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

Againſt the north wall, on a plain table of white marble:

This Marble is placed here in memory of Mr. JOHN GASTRELL,
Who died the 18^th day of Iune, 1767, in his 45^th Year,
And is buried in the North Weſt Corner
Of the Church-Yard of *St. Mary le Strand* in the County of Midd^x.
He was a Native of this Town;
And after a liberal Education in *Wincheſter* School,
Served an Apprenticeſhip in the Pariſh of *St. Mary le Strand*,
Where he was ſoon after admitted to a ſhare of the Buſyneſs,
And by diligence, ſweetneſs of manners, & an unblemiſht conduct
Obtained

Obtained the good will of all ranks of People,
Acquired a decent Fortune,
And bequeathed it to his Relations & Friends
With a clear Head & benevolent Heart.
His Father RICHARD GASTRELL *Gent.*
Diſcharged the office of *Steward* of the Manor of *Cirenceſter*
For many Years,
With proper dignity, much judgment, & great candour;
Was eminent & juſtly eſteemed as an *Attorney & Conveyancer*,
And remarkable for being more attentive
To the advantage of his numerous Clients,
Than to the rewards which his ſkill & ſucceſs
Entitled him to expect or demand.
He departed this Life the 27th day of February, 1736,
Aged 57,
And lieth interred in the Pariſh Church of *Crudwell*
In the County of *Wilts.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the ſouth aile, on a ſmall marble table, *Gules, a lion rampant regardant Or.* And under, it is thus written:

Non procul hinc repoſitum eſt quod fuit mortale Bridgidiæ, JACOBI SMALL Filiæ natu maximæ, Inter Laudandas Laude nonnulla dignæ: Matrimonio conjuncta fuit JACOBO PENRY, de Aberſenny in Agro Breconienſi Clerico, Cui peperit Annam Filiolam, in eodem Sepulchro contentam.

Obt. { Hæc / Illa } Decimo Die Sept. Anno Dom. 1735, Viceſimo quarto.

Upon a ſmall braſs plate, in the ſouth aile,

HERE LYETH bvried ye Body of HODGKINSON PAINE, Clothier, who died ye 3d of Feb. 1642.

The Poore's Supplie his life & calling grac't
'till warre's made rent & PAINE from poore diſplac't.
But what made poore vnfortunate PAINE bleſt,
by warre they loſt their PAINE, yet found noe reſt,
Hee looſeing quiet by Warre yet gained eaſe,
by it PAINE's life began, and paine did ceaſe;
And from ye troubles here him God did ſever,
by death to life, by Warre* to peace for ever.

* He was killed at the taking of Cirenceſter in the Civil War.

And under, on a plate,

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Paine deceaſed the 8th day of Ianuary An. Do. 1668.

One was our thought One life wee ſought
One reſt wee both jntended
Our bodies haue To ſleepe one graue
Our ſoules to God aſcended.

In Jeſus chapel is a handſome marble monument, with three buſts at top. 1. of Mr. William Georges, with his arms, *Argent, a feſs gules between three faulcons with their wings diſplay'd azure, beak'd and bell'd Or.*—2. *Gules, three fleurs de lis Or, on a chief argent a lion of the firſt.*— 3. *Party per feſs Or and argent, a lion rampant gules,* for Powell. On the table this inſcription:

To the Laſting Remembrance
of
WILLIAM GEORGES, Eſq;
This Monument was erected
by
REBECCA his *Relict.*
Who being afterwards married to
THOMAS POWELL, Eſq;
Ordered that his Memory alſo ſhould be
Herein tranſmitted to Poſterity.
WILLIAM GEORGES, Eſq;
Was underneath interred, Iune the 18th 1707,
In the 81st Year of his Age.
By his Body was depoſited That of
THOMAS POWELL, Eſq; Sept. the 13th 1718,
In the 67th Year of his Age.
To their Remains were added Thoſe of
REBECCA,
Nov. ye 8th 1722, in ye 80th Year of her Age:
Thoſe Bequeſt, out of ye Eſtate deviſed to her by W. G. did,
Lady-Day, 1728, amount to 2400*l.* and 200*l.* a year, for
Erecting & Endowing a Charity-School, or Schools, in this
Town. The other Pious and Charitable Gifts of R. P. and
alſo of W. G. & T. P. are recorded in ye Catalogue of
Benefactions to this Pariſh.

In St. John's Chapel is an elegant raiſed monument of black and white marble. Over an arch are, *Parted per pale baron and femme,* 1. *Argent, on a chevron ſable between three oak leaves proper as many beſants; on a chief gules a ſea mew between two anchors erected of the firſt,* for Monox. 2. *Argent, on a bend ſable three pears Or, in the chief point a trefoil,* for Perry. Under the arch are the figures of a man and woman kneeling, with their reſpective arms over their heads, as above, and between them a table, with the following inſcription in gold capital letters:

MEMORIÆ SACRVM GEORGIJ MONOX ARMIG. CIRENCESTRIÆ NATI, QVI (POST PLVRIMOS ANNOS IN MERCANDIZIS LABORIOSE & PRVDENTER PERIMPLEVERAT) AD GRADVM & DIGNITATEM OFFICIJ VICECOMITIS LONDINENSIS VNANIMI OPTIMATVM CONSENSV, FVIT VOCATVS. MAGNAS DENARIORVM SVMMAS SEPARALIB' LOCIS IN PIOS VSVS LEGAVIT; & VT SINGVLAREM AMOREM QVO NATALE SOLVM VIVVS AMAVIT FVTVRIS SÆCVLIS MANIFESTARET, CENTVM LIBRAS IN PECVNIIS NVMERATIS, & TENEMENTA ANNVI VALORIS VIGINTI LIBRARVM PRO MELIORI HVIVS VILLÆ PAVPERVM SVSTENTACIONE, & LECTVRA HAC ECCLESIA SINGVLIS MENSIBVS PRÆDICANDA IN PERPETVVM ASSIGNAVIT. Maria vxor mœſtiſſima (ex qua ſolas duas filias ſuperſtites ſuſcepit) Viro Chariſſimo, pietatis, amoris, et obſeruantiæ ergò poſuit.

OBIJT 26° DIE IVNIJ ANNO SALVTIS 1638, ÆTATIS SVÆ (68.) *Dies mortis æternæ vitæ natalis eſt.*

Under are the figures of the two daughters, one of them with the arms as on the dexter ſide abovementioned; the other, *Baron and femme,* 1. *Vert, a chevron undy between three griphons rampant Or.* 2. Monox, as above.

In the chancel, before the ſteps which lead to the altar, is a memorial [J. H. 1753. C. H. 1733.] for Joſeph Harriſon, M. A. the late vicar of this church, and Catherine his wife; the brevity of which, without an explanation, would ſoon defeat the intention of it. Cloſe by it, on another table of white marble, is written,

Sr. THOMAS HARRISON, Knt.
Chamberlain of the City of London,
youngeſt Son of Joſeph Harriſon Clerk,
late Miniſter of this Pariſh,
died the 2d of January 1765, aged 64.
Dame DOROTHEA HARRISON, Relict of
Sir Thomas Harriſon, died Janr. 8th 1773, aged 71.

On a flat ſtone,

M. S.
Rogeri Burgoyne
M. D.
Qui poſt
Prudentem, piam, proſperam
Facultatis Medicæ
(Annos circitèr Viginti)
Adminiſtrationem,
tandem,
Debilitato Corpore,
Subitâ ſed non improviſâ morte
Occubuit,
Decembris 21mo,
1674,
Ætatis ſuæ 46.

At top, *Parted per pale baron and femme,* 1. *A chevron between three talbots, on a chief embattled three martlets.* 2. *Six roundlets,* 3, 2, 1, *on a chief a lion paſſant.*

On a ſmall marble monument this inſcription:

In Memory of
EDWARD WILBRAHAM, Woolſtapler,
who departed this Life the 10th of Octor. 1771,
aged 60 Years.
Alſo of *MARY* his firſt Wife,
who died the 14th of April, 1753, Aged 57.

On

On the table of a neat monument againſt the ſouth wall,

H. S. E.
Juxta cariſſimum Fratrem,
Vix ipſe fratri ſuperſtes,
Samuel Selfe, Johann. et Eliz.
Filius natu maximus.
Cui nihil unquam amicis deſideratum
Preter Etatem diuturniorem.
Dolemus ut Homines,
Ut Chriſtiani lætamur.
Optimis quippe conditionibus natus,
Annum agens viceſimum,
Cœlo maturus,
Vitam æterna caducam
Feliter permutavit
D. Feb. 5. A. S. 1759.

M. S.
Egregii Juvenis
RADULPH. WILLET SELFE,
Ioannis et Elizabethæ Selfe Fil. ſecund.
Vultu honeſto,
Peſtore generoſo,
Moribus placidiſſimis;
Carus Parentibus,
Carus Præceptoribus,
Virtute quam annis maturior.
Diem obiit ſupremum
XI Kal. Feb.
M D CC LVIII.
Vale Anima dulciſſima!

Near this Place lies
The Body of John Selfe, Clothier,
Who was a moſt kind and affectionate Huſband,
An indulgent and good Father,
A good Maſter and a faithful Friend.
He departed this Life on the 28th of Jan.
In the Year of our Lord 1763,
And in the 56th Year of his Age.
E. S. died July y^e 29th, 1766, aged 49 Years.

At bottom, *Ermine, three chevronels gules; on a ſcutcheon of pretence, barry of twelve pieces ſable and argent, on a chief of the ſecond three lioncels rampant of the firſt*, for Willet.

Againſt the ſame wall is a neat marble monument, with this inſcription:

Near this place reſteth the Body of
M^rs. ELIZABETH CRIPPS, Wife of M^r. JOHN CRIPPS Jun^r.
who departed this Life Feb^y. 3^d 1758, Aged 41 Years.
Alſo of Edward their Son who died Feb. 9, 1758,
Aged 9 Years.
And alſo John & Henry their Sons, both Born Decem^r. 3^d,
And both died the 10th of y^e ſame Month, in the Year 1743.
To theſe are added
the Remains of the above named M^r. JOHN CRIPPS,
who died the 7th day of May, 1771, aged 49 Years.

A ſtone, with the following inſcriptions, lay where Mr. Harriſon's is placed: *viz.*

H. S.
Thomas Carles, Art. M^r.
De Cirenceſter Paſtor } Digniſs.
De Barnſley Rector }
Vtriuſq; Ornamentum,
Mortuus Triſte Deſiderium.
Vir
Integritate vitæ,
Suavitate morum,
Ingenii Dotibus,
Concionandi venuſtate
Adeo inſignis,
Vt non ſine ingenti
Totius Diocæſeos luctu
Deceſſerit,
Oct. 7, Ann. Æt^s. 50,
Dom. 1675.

H. R. J. P.
Depoſitum Subditi fidelis Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ,
Filij morigeri et Artis Chirurgiæ peritiſſimi,
Gulielmi Freame, Generoſi,
Qui obijt Oct. 24° Ann. Dom. 1678, Ætat. 58.
Siſte Viator,
Mortuus Loquor,
Audi;
Morte meâ cecidi,
Chriſti virtute Reſurgam:
Ergo et tu.

In St. Catherine's chapel, under two figures engraved on braſs, is this inſcription in capitals:

MR. IOHN GUNTER AND ALICE HIS WIFE, BEING FULL AS OF YEARES SO OF BOVNTY AND CHARITY, ARE GATHERED TO THEIR FATHERS IN PEACE. SHEE WAS HERE BVRYED 18° MARTIJ A°. DNI 1626 AGED 86 YEARES. HEE WAS BVRYED AT KYNTBURY IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS WITH THE LIKE MONVMENT 2^do IANUARIJ A°. DNI 1624 AGED 89 YEARES. IO^s. PLATT AR. EORUND^m. GENER ET EXEC^r. HOC POSVIT.

A flat ſtone, *On a bend ermine three leopards heads caboſhed*, (the colours not expreſſed) and underneath this inſcription:

Hic requieſcit
Ærumnarum portu et meta Salutis
quicquid terreſtre fuit
Thomæ Kemble, Gen.
Cujus anima
Ad Superos evolavit
14 Cal. Aug.
Anno { Ætat. Suæ 71,
Æræ Chriſtianæ 1710.
Anne Kemble, Daughter of Anthony Kemble, was buried the 14th day of Dec. 1733.
William Kemble, Gent. obiit June 22^d. 1745.

In the ſame chapel were the two following memorials:

Sub hoc tumulo requieſcunt corpora Iohanis Avening et Alicie uxoris ejus qui obierunt xiiii die Aprilis anno Dni 1521.
——*Alice Avening founded a chantry in this church.*

Pray for the ſouls of Iohn George, eſq; and Alice his wife, who were buried here, which Iohn deceſſid the 8th day of October 1556. And the ſaid Alice deceſſid the 3d day of May 1557, and had four ſons and eight daughters. —— *He was lord of the manor of Baunton.*

Under a free-ſtone arch, in St. Mary's chapel, are the effigies of a man in the habit of a lawyer, and of a woman in the genteel dreſs of her time, lying along, with their hands in a praying poſture. On a table this memorial:

Here *lyeth* the bodies of Humfry Bridges and Elizabeth his wife. He dyed the 17 of April 1598. Shee dyed the 6 of July 1620. They had both ſonnes and daught^r. He gaue 40*s.* yeerly for ever to the poore of this towne. Shee gave 6 habitations for 6 poore widdowes with 6*s.* weekly for ever.

Over the figure of a young man kneeling at the head,

Humfrid^s. Fil. ſen. de Medio Templo obijt 2° Decemb. 1612.

Over a like figure kneeling at the feet,

Anthon. Fil. jun. de Medio Templo obijt 2° Aug. 1617.

At bottom are the figures in minature of one ſon and eight daughters, with books in their hands. The whole monument is in good preſervation, with iron palliſadoes round it.

Againſt the ſouth wall is an elegant white marble monument for ſir William Maſter. He is repreſented in a cumbent poſture, leaning on his left elbow, and over him, on a table, this inſcription:

Quos Deus conjunxit ſeparat tantum
non repudiat Mors.
MEMORIÆ SACRUM
Fidiſſimi ſerui dei et Regis ſubditi
Patriæque amantiſſimi ſuæ,
GULIELMI MASTER apud Corinios
Equitis Aurati;
Qui Martyrem Regem mœrens Martyr
Semimortuus vixit diu;
Citius dominum ſecutus, ni morbo paralytico
Reſtitiſſet firma fides
Reſtituendi Regis Inſigniſſimi,
Caroli Secundi;
Vtcunq; apud Vigorniam, fuſi.
Voti tandem, ac vaticinij compos factus,
Tantiq; pignoris, Juſtorum reſurrectionis,
Vitam mortalem exuit; imortali deo
Cœlitum choro gratias acturus.
Anno Dom: 1661 (Ætatis 61) Mens: Mart: die 3.
He married Alice one of y^e daught^rs. of S^r. Edw: Eſtcourt of Newnton in y^e county of Wiltes K^t. by whome he had iſſue 6 Sonns and 6 daught: A Lady highly eminent both for her pietie and pietie who haveing by y^e bleſſing of God paſſed through y troubles of an inteſtine warr, & liued to ſee her Children bred reſigned her Soule to God, whoſe body lyes here interred waiting for y^e reſurrection of y^e Iuſt. Sept. 5: 1660.

Under

Under his figure are four other tables, with inſcriptions. Upon the firſt is written,

M. S.
Elizabethæ Uxoris Thomæ Maſter,
Thomæ Filii,
Quæ
(Variolarum morbo contracto)
Proximè a puerperio obiens,
Unâ cum infantulo
Hîc jacet Sepulta:
Ob nativam comitatem,
Ingenij Elegantiam,
Singularem modeſtiam,
Omneſq; alias, quæ feminā, uxorē,
Aut Matrem exornant virtutes
Maxime deflenda: præſertī Conjugi,
Cui, in Solatium tanti doloris,
Et ad Supplendas amicitiæ vices
(a fato Solum diſſolvendæ)
Infantes duos Tho: et Elizab.
Chariſſima Amoris Pignora
Legavit A. D. 1691, Æt. 26.

Upon the ſecond,

Hic ſubtus Depoſitum eſt
Quicquid mortale fuit
ELIZ. MASTER, THO. & ELIZ. filiæ,
Immortalem ſi requiras partem,
Ad patriam Cœleſtem redijt,
Itineris terreni maculis
Quam minimùm inquinata:
In qua Ingenij Elegantia, Geſtus
Suavis, Compoſitus, Decorus,
Omnes deniq; enituere virtutes,
Quibus indoles optima
Ad pietatem, prudentiam,
Et Mores pudicos Formata,
Inſtrui et Ornari poſſit,
Adeo ut licet Ætas ſit imperfecta,
Vita tamen illi perfecta.
Obijt Aug. 15 A° Dom. 1705 Æ. 16.

Upon the third,

M. S.
ELIZ. MASTER, Tho: Maſter Arm. viduæ,
Et THO: DYKE de Horeham
In Agro Suſſexiæ Arm. Filiæ,
Quæ ſe
Morum elegantiæ, Integritatis puræ,
Temperantiæ, & Modeſtiæ ſeveræ,
Candoris eximij, & Pietatis ſinceræ,
Omnibus imitandū Exemplum præbuit.
His Animi dotibus acceſſit
Valetudo ad Extremam
Senectutem Integra:
Quæ ſi tibi contingant Lector,
Summam hujus Vitæ
Fælicitatem Conſequeris,
Et Futuræ Gloriam expectes.
Obijt Ian: 28: A°: Dom: 1703-4. Æ. 83.

Upon the fourth,

P. H. M.
Filius Unicus
In memoriam Patris Optimi,
THOMÆ MASTER Armigeri,
In quo,
Morū gravitas, humanitate condita,
Animus piè liberalis,
Indoles verè generoſa,
Quicquid demū aut Virū probū,
Aut ornatū decebat,
Summè emicuit.
Virtutes has imitare Lector,
Ut ſias Deo et hominibus charus.
Obijt A. D. 1680, Æt. 56.

At the entrance of St. Mary's chapel, againſt e wall, on a braſs plate, is the effigy of an old n in a gown, with a taylor's ſhears over his d, and a dog at his feet. At bottom,

In Lent by will a ſermon hee deuiſed
And yerely precher with a noble priſed
Seuen nobles hee did geue y° poore for to defend
And 80*l.* to xvi men did lend
In Ciceſter Burford Abington & Tetburie
Euer to be to them a ſtocke Yerrly.
Phillip Marner who died in the yeare 1587.

In Trinity chapel are ſeveral very antient flat ſtones of grey marble, with inſcriptions on braſs. Upon one of them is the figure of a gentleman, with a lady on each ſide of him, and this memorial:

Hic ſepeliuntur Willms Prelatte Armiger ſpecialiſſim' benefactor huj' Capelle Agnes nup' uxor Iohannis Martyn et Iohana filia et heres Ricardi de Cobyndon Relicta Iohannis Twynyho de Cayforde in Comitatu Soms. Armigeri uxores ip'ius Willi qui quidē Willms Prelatte obiit in vigilia Aſcencionis d'nice xxvi° die maij Anno d'ni M° CCCC° lxij°. quor' p'piciet de' ā.

On another ſtone, inlaid with braſs (whereon are the effigies of a man and woman, and fourteen children) was this inſcription, part of which is torn off:

Hic jacet Robertus Pagge cum Margareta ſibi ſponſa prole ſecunda
Vicinis gratus fuerat mercator amatus
Pacificus plenis manibus ſubventor egenis
Eccleſiiſq; viis ornator et hiis reparator
Mill C quater ..... quater et anno ſed Aprilis
Octava luce mortem pertranſiit ipſe
Celi ſolamen De' illi conferat Amen.
On a label, iſſuing out of the woman's mouth, is
That to the Trinite for us pray ſynge or rede.

Another ſtone. On braſs are engraven the figures of a man, his two wives, and eight children, with this inſcription:

Orate pro aīabus Iohannis Benett ..... et Agnetis uxor' ſuarum qui quidem Iohannes obiit decimo nono die menſis Iulii Anno Domini Millimo CCCC° nonageſimo ſeptimo quor' animabus .....

Over his firſt wife's head is written,
Spiritus ſci de' miſerere nobis.
Over his head,
Sācta T'rinitas unus Deus miſerere nobis.
Over his other wife's head (now torn off) was written,
Fili redemptor mundi miſerere nobis.

On the braſs plate of another ſtone are repreſentations of a man and his four wives, two on each ſide, and on the braſs, round the edge of the ſtone, in old characters,

Hic jacent Reginaldus Spycer quondam m'cator iſti' ville qui obiit ix° die Iulij Anno dni Mill'mo CCCC° xlij° et Margareta Iuliana Margareta ac Iohna uxores ej' quor' aiab' p'picietur d's Amen.

On another braſs plate is the effigy of a man in armour, with ſpurs on, and a ſword girt to his ſide, in the pomel of which are theſe arms, *A pile, over all a chevron.* Round the ſtone, on braſs, it was written, but now imperfect,

Hic jacet Richardus Dixton Armiger qui obiit die ſancti Laurencii martyris Anno dni M CCCC xxxviii° cujus anime propicietur de' Amen.

On a plain marble table againſt the north wall,

In remembrance
of Mr. William Turner, late of this place:
and of Catharine, (for more than fifty-ſix years)
his entirely beloved wife.
He was the youngeſt ſon of the reverend John Turner
of Somerford Keynes in the county of Wilts:
and died the 21ſt of Auguſt 1769, aged ſeventy-ſix years.
She was the ſecond daughter of the reverend Joſeph Harriſon,
more than ſixty-three years miniſter of this pariſh:
and died four months after her huſband,
and of the ſame age.
They were a very humane and exemplary pair:
acknowledged THE MOST HIGH in every diſpenſation:
and kept through life the ſerious thought of death.

In the ſouth porch, againſt the wall, is the following modeſt memorial:

Under your Feet lyeth the Body of William Cletherow, Gent. an humble Penitent, who thoughte himſelfe unworthy of the loweſt Place in the Houſe of God. He departed this Life the 8th day of November 1680.

In the church-yard, on a handſome raiſed tomb,

Huic Tumulo mandati ſunt Cineres
Ioannis Adye Generoſi
Filii Edvardi & Eſteræ Adye
Quorum exuviæ juxta requieſcunt,
innocui, probi, bonis Literis imbuti,
Turbamq; fugientis.
Obiit 26° Martii A. D. 1745 Ætatis ſuæ 68.
Hic etiam ſepulta eſt Maria
Ioannis Adye uxor chariſſima
Et Edvardi Foyle de Somerford Keyns in Agro Wiltonienſi Arm.
Filia valde deploranda:
De vitâ exceſſit 24° Februarii A. D. 1724 Ætatis ſuæ 43.
Idem quoque Tumulus continet
Quicquid mortale fuit Mariæ Ainge [Generoſi
Uxoris Ricardi Ainge de Lechlade in Comitatu Glouceſtrienſi
Et Ioannis Adye ſororis non indignæ
Obiit 30° Maii A. D. 1744 Ætatis ſuæ 71.

On the north ſide of the tomb,

Conſanguineorum Affiniumq; juxta Exuvias
voluerunt et ſuas jacere
Richmundus Day
de Civitate Briſtolienſi Mercator eximius
Vir Iuſtitiæ pertinax, fiduſq; Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Diſcipulus
Et Maria Conjux ejus dilectiſſima
Unicaq; Ricardi & Mariæ Ainge
et nequaquam impar Filia.
Hos Animo, Pietate, Morumq; Suavitate pares
Annis pluſquam quadraginta
domeſticas Virtutes exercendo
et Amore mutuo peractis
Mors eodem fere Tempore corripuit:
Uxor a vitâ deceſſit 29° Iunii A. D. 1758 Ætatis ſuæ 63.
Maritus 19° Auguſti A. D. 1758 Ætatis ſuæ 70.
Hunc Tumulum
Parentibus indulgentiſſimis Conſanguineiſq; ſacrum
Filius, Nepos, juſſit extrui
1759.

The arms of Adye are, *Azure, a feſs dancetty between three cherubims diſplay'd Or.*—Ainge. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three croſſes formy argent.*—Day. *Ermine, on a chief indented azure two eaglets diſplay'd Or.*

Benefactions.

Doctor William Clarke, late dean of Wincheſter, having deviſed certain lands and tithes in the pariſh of Tillingham, in the county of Eſſex, in truſt among other things, to augment ten ſmall eccleſiaſtical benefices with 30*l.* *per ann.* each for ever; and Dr. Henry Compton, biſhop of London, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, having the nomination of ſix of thoſe benefices, declared they would aſſign this charity to ſuch market-towns as would ſettle an equal revenue on their miniſter. And the inhabitants of the town of Cirenceſter, with the aſſiſtance of others, having raiſed the ſum of 619*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* by free contribution, and with 600*l.* of the ſaid money purchaſed an annuity for their miniſter of 30*l.* a year, charged on the tithing of Oakley, in this pariſh; the ſaid truſtees then appointed Cirenceſter to be one of thoſe benefices ſo to be augmented, by an inſtrument dated Jan. 17, 1698. But by a deficiency in the profits of the truſt eſtate, from inundations and other accidents, the annual payments to the reſpective miniſters, from the firſt commencement in 1699, have often fallen under, tho' ſometimes exceeded 15*l.* a year. The ſurplus of the money (19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*) was given to the miniſter towards defraying his expences in ſettling the augmentation. The principal contributors to this laudable benefaction were, ſir Robert Atkyns jun. knight, who gave 100*l.* Thomas Maſter, eſq; 100*l.* Mrs. Bridget Smith, a daughter of ſir William Maſter, knight, 100*l.* Mrs. Winifred Maſter, 50*l.* Mrs. Anne Williams, 43*l.* Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, knight, 20*l.* Sir Jonathan Raymond, knight, 20*l.* Sir Richard Onſlow, baronet, 10*l.* Sir Richard Howe, baronet, 10*l.* John Willet, clothier, 20*l.* Bernard Ballinger, 20*l.* John Coxe, clerk, rector of North Cerney, 10*l.* Ralph Willet, clerk, rector of Stratton, 10*l.* Robert Brereton, gent. 10*l.* Other contributions were from 5*l.* to 10*s.* each.

'Till about this time there was no vicarage-houſe. The inhabitants firſt purchaſed a leaſe of the preſent houſe; afterwards William George, eſq; gave the quit-rent of it, and in the year 1708, Mrs. Rebecca George, his widow, gave the fee of it for ever.

For Sermons, Prayers, and Catechizing.

1587, Philip Marner gave 6*s.* 8*d.* for ever, for a ſermon on the firſt Friday in clear Lent.

1607, Sir Giles Fettiplace gave an annuity of 20*s.* out of lands in Eaſtington; half for a ſermon on the 5th of November, and half for ringing on the ſame day, and for mending the ropes.

John Coxwell, eſq; gave 20*s.* a year for two ſermons in Chriſtmas tide and Lent.

1618, Jeffry Bath, bailiff of the town, gave 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſermon on Aſcention-day.

1637, Sir Thomas Roe, of Cranford in Middleſex, gave 2*l.* for a ſermon or prayers on the 13th of September, for ever.

1639, George Monox, eſq; gave 8*l.* *per ann.* for a ſermon on the firſt Wedneſday in every month.

1681, Mrs. Mapſon, a native of the town, gave 10*s.* for a ſermon on St. Andrew's day.

1695, John Maſter, M. D. gave 200*l.* one half of the income of which to the miniſter for ever, for reading morning prayers; the other half to poor houſe-keepers not receiving alms.

Mrs. Rebecca Powell gave 10*l.* a year to the miniſter, for catechizing the children, and for expounding the catechiſm; and 2*l.* a year to provide candles neceſſary for that ſervice.

Mrs. Hannah Aſhwell gave 10*l.* the intereſt whereof for a ſermon on the 30th of January for ever; but the principal money is now loſt. She alſo gave 10*l.* more, the intereſt of which to be divided between the miniſter and pariſh clerk, for a pſalm, with *Gloria Patri*, to be ſung every Monday at morning prayers.

Nicholas Edwards gave to the miniſter the intereſt of 5*l.* for ever.

To the Church, &c. and for Educating and Apprenticing poor Children.

The large, handſome gallery, on the north ſide of the church, was built at the expence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Bathurſt. That at the entrance of St. Catherine's chapel was erected by ſir Anthony Hungerford.

The organ was purchaſed with the contributions of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The two large ſilver flaggons, uſed at the communion, were given by Edward Dixon, eſq; in the year 1434; William George, eſq; and his wife, gave the two plates for collecting the offerings; Mr. John Adye gave the gilt ſtrainer for the chalice; and Mrs. Bridget Smith, and others (whoſe names are either forgotten, or who choſe to conceal them) furniſhed the remainder of the noble ſervice of plate with which this church is accommodated.

The beſt bible and common prayer book were given by Thomas Powell, eſq; and his wife; and the marble font was preſented by the female inhabitants of the town.

For the ornamenting and repairing of the church, there is a revenue of 67*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* a year, ariſing chiefly from houſes lying within the town, and a cloſe in the tithing of Cheſterton, given by John Jones, and other benefactors, whoſe names have not been tranſmitted down to us; about 22*l.* of which is laid out in repairs, and the remainder expended in ſalaries, except 4*l.* paid to the miniſter, and 8*l.* to the maſter of the free Grammar School, as directed by a decree in chancery 1 Jac. 1.

The Grammar School was built and founded by biſhop Ruthall. The maſter has a good houſe kept in repair for him, and beſides the 8*l.* a year before-mentioned, queen Mary endowed the ſchool with 20*l.* a year out of the exchequer, which bounty was afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth.

The Blue School, for cloathing and educating twenty boys and twenty girls, with proviſion for teaching younger children in quarterly ſchools, out of it, was ſet up in 1714, by the general beneficence of the inhabitants and their friends. But Thomas Powell, eſq; and Rebecca his wife, were the principal benefactors. In the year 1718 he endowed it with 15*l.* a year, part of an annuity for 99 years, paid out of the exchequer; and a moiety of the profits of Maſkelyne's Ham in Cricklade. And the court of chancery, in the year 1737, appropriated 20*l.* a year, out of the eſtates bequeathed to Mrs. Powell for erecting and endowing a charity ſchool or ſchools in this pariſh, for the ſupport of this ſchool; and in 1744, appointed the produce of 562*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to be paid yearly for the benefit of this ſchool, as a proviſional ſupply, after the expiration of the annuity out of the exchequer.

The Yellow School was erected and endowed by virtue of the will of Mrs. Rebecca Powell, who died in the year 1722, and left an eſtate for that purpoſe. A ſchool-houſe was purchaſed and fitted up at the expence of near 1200*l.* but ſome difficulties ariſing about carrying the will into execution, the court of chancery, upon application to it, decreed that 212*l.* 8*s.* *per annum* be apply'd to the cloathing, maintaining, teaching to write and caſt accounts, and bringing up twenty boys in the art of ſtocking-frame knitting. Twenty girls are alſo cloathed every year, and are taught to read, and to ſpin worſted.

Sir Thomas Roe gave a rent-charge of 25*l.* a year out of lands at Mouſwell in this county, 40*s.* of which for a ſermon, as already mentioned, the reſt to put out poor children of this pariſh apprentices, on the 13th of September annually; and once in three or four years, a boy out of the pariſh of Rendcombe, is preſented.

Mr. Thomas Perry gave 100*l.* and his ſon Mr. Timothy Perry gave 12*l.* which ſums were laid out in the purchaſe of a freehold eſtate in the pariſh of Upton St. Leonard in this county.

Richard George, eſq; gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* a year, out of a houſe in Glouceſter-ſtreet; William Forder, late of Ampney Crucis, gave 20*l.* Thomas Powell, eſq; gave 40*l.* James Clothier-buck, late citizen of Exeter, gave 100*l.* James Shewell, ſilkman,

gave 10*l.* and Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, in 1726, gave 100*l.* the annual produce of all which to be apply'd to the putting out poor children apprentices.

Hoſpitals and Almſhouſes.

King Henry the Firſt founded St. John's Hoſpital, for three poor men and three poor women, who receive 1*s.* 8*d.* each weekly.

St. Lawrence's Hoſpital was founded by Edith, lady of Wiggold, in this pariſh, for a maſter, with a ſalary of about 40*s.* a year, and two poor women, who have 12*d.* a piece weekly.

St. Thomas's Hoſpital was erected by ſir William Nottingham, who lived in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*, out of an eſtate in the pariſh of Thornbury, which is divided between four poor weavers.

In the year 1620, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridges gave an Almſhouſe in Dollar-ſtreet for ſix poor widows, and 1*s.* a piece weekly for ever.

William George, eſq; and Rebecca his wife, in the year 1702, gave ſix tenements and gardens in Leauſe-lane, for ſix poor widows; and aſſigned two other tenements in Cricklade-ſtreet, one charged with 6*l.* a year to buy garments for the widows, and what remains of the produce of them to keep the houſes in repair.

Thomas Powell, eſq; gave a moiety of the rent of Maſkelyne's Ham to the ſame widows; and Rebecca his widow gave them 10*s.* a year each, to buy them firing.

John Morſe gave two dwellings in Glouceſter-ſtreet for two poor widows.

To be given or lent in Money to the Poor.

In the year 1587, Philip Marner gave 20*l.* and in 1613, Henry Hill gave 30*l.* to be lent to tradeſmen without intereſt.

The ſame Philip Marner gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on a houſe in Abbat-ſtreet; Alice Avening, in 1498, gave a houſe in Dollar-ſtreet, of 40*s.* a year; John Weobley, the ſame year, gave a houſe, ſince exchanged for an annuity of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* charged on the Greyhound inn; William Hooper, in 1605, gave a houſe in Little Silver-ſtreet, of 2*l.* 4*s.* rent; Jeffry Bathe, in 1618, gave, out of a houſe in Cricklade-ſtreet, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Chandler, in 1632, gave a houſe in Cicely-ſtreet of 2*l.* a year; Mr. Humphry Bridges gave a houſe in Cricklade-ſtreet, of 2*l.* a year; George Monox, eſq; in 1639, gave five houſes in this town, now let at 23*l.* 10*s.* the produce of which (except 1*l.* a year for a monthly ſermon, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to be ſpent) to be given in money to the poor. John Pathe, butcher, in 1641, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* on a houſe in Dollar-ſtreet, half to decayed butchers and half to the other poor. Rowland Freeman, in 1658, gave a rent-charge of 40*s.* on a houſe and land now incorporated with the earl of Bathurſt's park. Theſe rents were all given to the uſe of the poor.

The following ſums were alſo given that the annual intereſt of them may be apply'd to the ſame uſe.

In 1625, Samuel Coxwell, gent. gave 50*l.* 1639, George Monox, eſq; gave 100*l.* 1645, Sir Henry Pratt, of London, baronet, gave 100*l.* William Blomer, of Hatherop, gent. gave 40*l.* Mrs. Chambers gave 50*l.* Others, in ſmall contributions, gave 53*l.* Which ſums were all laid out in the purchaſe of land in South Cerney, except 20*l.* part of Mr. Blomer's gift, with 10*l.* with which a houſe in Glouceſter-ſtreet was purchaſed for the poor.

Thomas Damſel gave 100*l.* In 1620, a man who had a lottery gave 40*l.* Mr. Thomas Shermore, of London, 20*l.* Mr. John Stone 20*l.* Robert George, eſq; 10*l.* The heirs of Robert Grange, eſq; 10*l.* Mr. Edward Pratt, jun. 10*l.* 1606, Thomas Smith 20*l.* 1615, John May, of Amney St. Mary, 10*l.* Robert Church, butcher, 10*l.* Edward Church 20*l.* 1669, Lady Atkynſon, of Stowel, 10*l.* 1679, John Oates, clothier, 10*l.* 1680, William Derby, of London, ſalter, 10*l.* John Coxwell, eſq; 100*l.* The Reverend Mr. William Maſter 50*l.* 1706, Mrs. Winifred Maſter 20*l.* Other benefactions, in ſmaller ſums, amounted to 22*l.* 10*s.* Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards gave 30*l.* and four tenements in Caſtle-ſtreet, (which were ſold for 60*l.* about the year 1729) the intereſt to be diſtributed yearly among four poor families. But theſe ſums, with 100*l.* before mentioned to have been given by her for apprenticing children, were laid out in the purchaſe of the church-yard.

The following charities are to provide cloathing for the poor. In 1642, ſir Anthony Hungerford gave Weſt-Mead in Amney Crucis. Thomas Perry, ſenior, in 1673, gave 20*l.* Edward Pegg, in 1692, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 9*s.* on two houſes in Coxwell-ſtreet. Anne Peters gave 20*l.* Nicholas Edwards 40*l.* Sarah Humphris 10*l.* and Frances Peek 5*l.*

The intereſt of the following donations is to be annually given to the poor in bread.

Mrs. Mary Chambers, daughter of Mr. Monox, gave 50*l.* Mr. Fettiplace 20*l.* Nicholas Edwards 10*l.* Elizabeth, his widow, 5*l.* and Iſaac Tibbet, her father, 20*l.*

The large Engine for extinguiſhing fire was given by ſir Benjamin Bathurſt. That of a more modern conſtruction, built by Newſham, was preſented to the town by the two repreſentatives, the Honourable Mr. Henry Bathurſt, (now Lord Apſley, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain) and Thomas Maſter, eſq. The ſmall one was purchaſed by the inhabitants of the town.

Dyer-ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	87	7	0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	62	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	169	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	132	6	10*ob.*

Cricklade-ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	35	9	8
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	23	6	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	84	6	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	62	16	1

Caſtle-ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	20	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	15	17	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	63	19	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	45	14	0

Goſditch-Ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	57	10	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	36	15	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	103	3	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	79	4	0

Dollar-Ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	38	9	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	39	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	97	0	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770,	—	65	18	0

St. Lawrence-Ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	14	19	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	12	17	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	40	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	27	0	0

Inſtrip-Ward.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	5	1	4
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	4	19	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	16	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	10	2	10*ob.*

Spittlegate.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	44	18	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	8	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	72	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	49	10	6

Wiggold.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	15	0	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	0	16	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	20	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	15	0	0

Cheſterton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	21	11	4
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	0	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	47	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	35	14	0

Barton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	45	5	4
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	0	6	8
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	62	15	6
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	45	10	6

Oakley.

Oakley.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	52	12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	0	16	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	28	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	21	0	0

I come now to give the ſtate of population. According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were near 800 houſes, and about 4000 inhabitants, whereof above 100 were freeholders; yearly births 103, burials 87. But theſe numbers are too high; for having examined the regiſter, I find, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, which includes the time mentioned in his account, there were 933 baptiſms, and 821 burials. During this period the diſſenters (except the quakers, of whom there were but few) buried in the church-yard, and were duly regiſtered; and allowing 3 births and 2 burials to the quakers, the annual number, upon an average, will be 96.3 baptiſms, and 84.1 burials. In a like ſeries of ten years, beginning with 1760, there are regiſtered 774 baptiſms, and 775 burials; but during this time the diſſenters in general are not regiſtered; and allowing for them 14 baptiſms and 10 burials annually, the preſent ſtate of the account will be 88.4 baptiſms, and 87.5 burials.

After the ſmall-pox had left the town in the year 1741, the inhabitants were found to be 3797; and after a viſitation of the ſame kind in 1758, the people were numbered at 3458; but in 1775, an exact account having been taken, the whole number of houſholders was 838, and of inhabitants 3878, ſomething more than four perſons and a half to a houſe. The increaſe of inhabitants when the burials ſo nearly equal the births, muſt be attributed to the afflux of people from other places: wherefore the burials, as they now ſtand, are improper for making an eſtimate of the healthineſs of the place. For, had the people riſen to the preſent number, without ſuch adventitious aſſiſtance, it is eaſy to prove, that the burials would have been fewer in proportion. Suppoſe ten in a year ought to be deducted on that account, the number of inhabitants to the average of annual burials will be as 50 to 1. This is a proof of what was advanced of the healthineſs of the place, conſidered as a town, where intemperance and diſorder are more prevalent than in country villages.

CLAPTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, five miles ſouth-weſtward from Stow, five north-eaſtward from Northleach, and twenty-three eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is ſituated upon an eminence to the weſt, above Bourton-on-the-Water. The etymology of the name is uncertain: and the pariſh affords nothing worthy the attention of the naturaliſt or antiquary.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the liſt of the manors belonging to William Goizenboded, in Ceolflede hundred, it is thus recorded:

'The ſame William holds Cloptune. A houſ-'hold ſervant (*huſcarle*) held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are ten hides. In demean are 'three plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and four 'bordars, and one radcheniſter, with nine plow-'tillages. In Wicelcombe one burgage. It was 'worth 8*l.* and is now worth 100*s.* *D. B.* p. 74.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free warren in Clopton and divers other manors 35 H. 3. But Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchеſter, was ſeized of Clopton 55 H. 3. and a charter of free warren in Clapton was granted to Richard Clapton 56 H. 3. I have retained the extracts from the records of the two laſt dates, becauſe I found them in ſir Robert Atkyns's account; but they may poſſibly relate to ſome other place of the ſame name.

Alan la Zouch, baron of Aſhley, died ſeized of Clapton 7 E. 2. leaving three daughters coheireſſes, from whom the manor went to the family of the Bruggs.

Richard de Brugg was ſeized of Clapton, and having been in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, his whole eſtate was forfeited, and ſeized into the king's hands, but it was reſtored to him again 1 E. 3. Edward Brugg was ſeized thereof 15 H. 6. as was ſir John Brugg 11 E. 4.

Mr. Woodman is the preſent lord of this manor. It was formerly part of the manor of Bourton-on-the-Water.

Lands in Clapton, called Clerk's and Smith's Mill, and divers other lands and meſſuages, formerly belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to Michael Aſhfield 32 H. 8.

John Dolphin, eſq; has lately purchaſed a good eſtate in this pariſh, but he reſides at Eyeford in this county, late the eſtate of William Wanley, eſq.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow. It is a chapel of eaſe to Bourton-on-the-Water. The church is dedicated to St. James. It was built, together with the chancel, about 1670.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	46	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	15	18	6
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	39	11	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	30	19	6

There were 18 houſes and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; but the inhabitants are increaſed ſince that time to 112. Part of them bury and are regiſtered at the mother church, and part here, ſo that no uſeful information can be derived from the regiſter.

CLEEVE

CLEEVE, *or* BISHOP's-CLEEVE,

LIES in the hundred of its own name, about four miles north from Cheltenham, five ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and eleven north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the north by Woolſton, from which it is ſeparated by a brook, called the Tirle in the chronicles of Worceſter, that runs into the Carrant; on the ſouth by Preſbury; on the eaſt by Poſtlip-warren, in the pariſh of Winchcombe; and on the weſt by Tredington.

It is a very large pariſh, conſiſting of ſeveral tithings and hamlets, more than five miles in length, and nearly of the ſame breadth; part of it lying in the vale, and part extending over the great ridge of hills which divides the vale from the Coteſwold country. This ſituation on the ſide of the hill very probably gave occaſion to the name; for Llif, in the Anglo Saxon language, ſignifies a *high rock*, or *ſteep aſcent*. It is ſometimes called Biſhop's-Cleeve, (having been antiently the property of the biſhop of Worceſter) to diſtinguiſh it from Prior's-Cleeve, and from Cleeve in the pariſh of Weſtbury, in this county.

The lands, in the vale part, conſiſt chiefly of rich arable, with a mixture of good meadow and paſture.

I have had frequent occaſions to mention the many camps, intrenchments, and fortifications found in various parts of the Coteſwold country, but more eſpecially on the verge of thoſe hills next the vale; ſituations which ſeem to have been chooſen on two accounts, as being leſs liable to ſurpriſe or attack, and commanding a large extent of country below, where the oppoſite party could do nothing without being obſerved. On the edge of Cleeve-hill, commonly called *Cleeve-cloud*, is a large double intrenchment called the *Camps*, extending 350 yards along the ſummit of the rock, in the form of a creſcent, and inacceſſible on every ſide but the front. The name of *Cleeve-cloud* ſeems to have been given to the edge of this hill on account of its bold and lofty appearance, when viewed from the vale below; for from the foot of it to the top of the rock where the camp ſtands, (tho' little more than half a meaſured mile) there is an aſcent of 630 feet perpendicular. Upon Nottingham-hill, (a part of the ſame range, ſo called) in the hamlet of Gotherington, are other very conſiderable lines of fortifications and intrenchments; and in the middle between theſe two incampments, which are about a mile diſtant from each other, are four large *tumuli*, or barrows, one of which was lately opened, and found to contain a great quantity of human bones, broken and crumbled into very ſmall pieces, and ſurrounded with a particularly ſoft and fine kind of mould. Hence it may be concluded, that ſome bloody engagement formerly happened here. It will not be expected of me to point out the exact time when, nor the people by whom theſe works were raiſed, ſince our once miſerable country has been a ſcene of bloodſhed and deſolation for many hundreds of years together, and but few of the military tranſactions of early ages are recorded in hiſtory. If they were raiſed by the Romans, ſome of the coins of that people would probably have been found thereabout; but I hear of no ſuch thing. They are therefore ſuppoſed to be Saxon, raiſed ſome time about the ſeventh century, when the Weſt-Saxons were continually at war with the Mercians.

About the mid-way between Cleeve and Gotherington, is a ſpring of ſaline purging water, not unlike that in the neighbouring pariſh of Preſbury. And the inhabitants of this part of the country have been agreeably amuſed with the expectation of coal being to be found in Long-Wood in this pariſh. The proprietor is now ſearching for that uſeful foſſil, in which I wiſh him ſucceſs for his own ſake, and for the general good of the neighbourhood. I come now to treat

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars, under the title *Terra Eccl'e de Wireceſtre:*

'The ſame church held Clive in Tedboldeſtan 'hundred. There are thirty hides. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and ſixteen villeins, and 'nineteen bordars, with ſixteen plow-tillages. 'There are eight *ſervi*, and one Moor. [*Afrus.*] 'There is a prieſt who hath one hide and two 'plow-tillages, and a radcheniſter having one hide 'and two plow-tillages. There is a little wood. 'Durandus the ſheriff holds of the church ſix 'hides of land of this manor in Surham, Ra- 'dulphus four hides in Sapletone, Turſtinus the 'ſon of Rolf ſix hides in Godrinton. In theſe 'lands are eight plow-tillages in demean, and 'twenty-two villeins, and ſeven bordars, with 'thirteen plow-tillages. There are twenty *ſervi*, 'and three Moors, [*Afri*,] and a mill of 12 *den.* '[rent,] and a little meadow. Bernardus and 'Raynaldus hold ſeven hides of the ſame land in 'Stoches, and they would do no ſervice for St. 'Mary. [*i. e.* the church of Worceſter.] The 'whole manor, in the time of king Edward, was 'worth 36*l.* and it is now worth 26*l.* in the 'whole. Ulſtanus the biſhop holds this manor.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

Thus it appears that part of Salperton formerly belonged to the manor of Cleeve. Surham, (now Southam,) Godrinton, and Stoke are tithings in this pariſh, of which hereafter.

The manor of Cleeve was ſettled in jointure on queen Elianor 27 H. 3. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, was ſeized of Cleeve and Clifborn 3 E. 1. but he held it, moſt likely, under the biſhop of Worceſter; for in the 15th year of the ſame reign the biſhop was ſeized of this manor, and divers privileges were allowed him in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

In a taxation of the temporalties of the ſee of Worceſter in the laſt mentioned reign, as I find it in a manuſcript in the Cotton library, it is thus expreſt: *Item, At Clyvam the rents of aſſize* 8 *l.* ——*carucates of land, and each carucate is worth* 20 *s. and a dove-houſe worth* 6 *s. and a water-mill worth* 30 *s. and the pleas and perquiſites of the court* 30 *s. In the whole* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* In the ſurvey taken of this manor 26 H. 8. it was valued at 55 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.*

This manor was reſumed by the crown 1 Eliz.[m] together with the manors of Bredon, Biſhop's-Wyke, Henbury, and Knight-Wyke, in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Worceſter; in lieu of which the queen, in the 4th year of her reign, granted to Dr. Edwin Sandys, then biſhop of Worceſter, the impropriations of Biſhampton, Church-Lench, and Elmely, and the tenths of the biſhoprick and of the archdeaconry of Worceſter.

The manor of Cleeve, formerly belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, was granted to Peter Vanlore, merchant, 2 Jac. who was lord of it in the year 1608. John Bridges was lord of this manor at the beginning of the preſent century. It paſſed afterwards to Thomas Hayward, eſq; and from him to William Strachan, LL. D. whoſe ſon ſir William Strachan, baronet, ſold it lately to Mr. Thorneloe and Mr. Lilly, of Worceſter, the preſent proprietors.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that lands in Cleeve, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were in the tenure of Roger Fowler, were granted to Richard Gunter 36 H. 8. Thomas Bullen and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Cleeve, Gotherinton, and Woodmancot to the uſe of Richard Southwell, 1 E. 6.

Lands called Buſhcomb-wood, in Cleeve, formerly belonging to the biſhop of Worceſter, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz. which eſtate is now the property of Mr. Branch of Glouceſter.

A meſſuage in Cleeve, formerly belonging to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury-upon-Trim, was granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Southam*, ſo called becauſe it lies ſouthward of the church. This is a large tithing, wherein Thomas-Baghot De-la-Bere, eſq; has a ſeat, and a very fine eſtate. The houſe is one of the greateſt curioſities in the county. It is a low building, in the ſtile of the age of Henry the Fourth, or thereabout. The hall is floored with painted bricks, brought from Hayles-abbey ſoon after the diſſolution of that houſe. There are many curious devices upon them of different kinds, containing the names, and rebuſſes of the names, of the abbats Ford and Melton. There are alſo great numbers of ſcutcheons, with arms, among which are the following: 1. *France and England quarterly.* 2. *Or, an eagle diſplay'd ſable*, for Richard duke of Cornwall, as king of the Romans, the founder of Hayles-abbey. 3. *Quarterly*, 1ſt and 4th, *Azure, a bend argent, cotoiſed Or, between ſix martlets of the laſt*, for De-la-Bere; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a fret argent*, for Huddleſton. &c. &c. The bricks are in exceeding good preſervation, and are valuable remains of the abbey to which they belonged. There are alſo in this houſe many very antient paintings of eminent perſons, particularly a whole length figure of king Edward the Sixth, done upon oak, which is very much admired; but ſome of the pieces are injured by time.

There are two manors in this tithing, both deſcribed in the records by one common name, which I ſhall endavour to diſtinguiſh in their deſcent.

Six hides in Surham, part of the manor of Clive, were held of the church of Worceſter by Durand the ſheriff, at the time of the general ſurvey. Southam was confirmed to the abbey of Tewkeſbury 1 H. 3. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, held this manor of the biſhop of Worceſter 3, 27, & 30 E. 1. in which laſt year it was ſeized by the crown. Elias de Iccumb held the manor of Southam 5 E. 3. and Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, and William de Bohun, earl of Nottingham held Southam 37 & 47 E. 3. reſpectively The manor of Southam was granted to Ralph Butler, for life, 16 H. 6. and a fine was levied thereof, and of other lands belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, to the uſe of Elizabeth, queen to king Edward the Fourth, and to the uſe of the archbiſhop of Canterbury and other great men, 15 E. 4. This manor and many others were granted to Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, as heir of blood to Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, 1 R. 3. who was beheaded the ſame year. A wood called Queen's-wood in Southam, and the manor of Southam belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, were granted to Robert earl of Saliſbury 5 Jac. And he ſold all his manor, lands, and intereſt in Southam, (except ſome lands before granted by copy of court roll) to Richard De-la-Bere, of Lincoln's-Inn, eſq; the following year.

Thomas Baghot De-la-Bere[o], eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, whoſe arms are blazoned in the former part of this account.

Cockbury

[m] Willis's Survey of Worceſter Cathedral. [n] Dugdale's Bar.

[o] His anceſtor, ſir Richard Dalabar, came into England with king William the Conqueror. Sir John Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, lived in the reign of king William the Second. He married Joan, daughter and heireſs of Stephen de Heven, lord of Heven. Sir Stephen Dalabar, ſon of ſir John, married Mabel, one of the daughters of Brian, lord of Brompton in Shropſhire. Sir Simon Dalabar, ſon of ſir Stephen, married Sibil, daughter of ſir Henry Pembridge. Richard Dalabar, eſq; ſon of ſir Simon, married Sibil, daughter of ſir Robert Harley. He aſſigned a rent-charge to Sibil his wife 3 E. 2.

Sir Richard Dalabar, ſon of Richard, married Margaret daughter of ſir William Gammage, lord of Rogiad in Monmouthſhire. He lived 20 E. 2. and ſucceeded to the eſtate of Alan la Pluganet, as next heir of the whole blood. He was preſent at the glorious battle of Creſſy, 20 E. 3. where he acquired great honour by reſcuing Edward the Black Prince, then in imminent danger, and was by him, for this great ſervice, preſented with the preſent creſt to the family arms, which is *Five oſtrich feathers iſſuing out of a ducal coronet.* Tho' Creſts are now conſidered as mere ornaments, they were formerly greater marks of honour than

Cockbury is a farm in this tithing, belonging to Edward Rogers, eſq; held of Mr. De-la-Bere's manor.

Peter Fitz-Herbert[p] obtained a charter of free warren throughout all his lands in the hundred of Cleeve 12 H. 3. and Reginald the ſon of Peter was ſeized of the manor of Southam 14 E. 1. John Fitz-Herbert, and Reginald Fitz-Herbert, were ſucceſſively ſeized of Southam 22 & 26 E. 3. Thomas Dinley, in right of Philippa his wife, died ſeized of the manor of Southam 9 H. 8. and left an only daughter Elizabeth, married to George Barret, to whom livery of this manor was granted the ſame year. William Emundeſham was lord of the manor of Southam, and left Elizabeth his daughter and heireſs, married to Roger Bodenham, of Dewchurch in Herefordſhire. Roger died ſeized of Southam 2 E. 6. Richard Baker had livery of the manor of Southam 1 Eliz. And the reverend Mr. Richard Rogers has the manor in Southam and Brockhampton, late Baker's. His arms are, *Argent, a mullet ſable, on a chief gules a fleur de lis Or.*

The records alſo ſhew, that William Stokes was ſeized of Fletchard's-croft in Southam 5 H. 6.

Brockhampton, or *Brockington*, is a hamlet in this tithing.

Haymes is a manor within the tithing of Southam, which continued in the name and family of Lorange for about four hundred years, from the reign of king Edward the Second. It was purchaſed by ſerjeant Goodinge, who was *Cuſtos Brevium* of the court of Queen's-bench, in the reign of queen Anne. It came afterwards to ſir William Strachan, a baronet of Nova-Scotia, who a few years ſince built a very handſome ſeat here, upon an eminence, commanding a delightful proſpect over the vale of Eveſham, terminated by Malvern and Abberley hills, in the county of Worceſter. This ſeat was lately ſold to ſome perſons of Worceſter. Sir William married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Edward Popham, eſq; of the Lodge, near Tewkeſbury in this county, by whom he has no iſſue.

2. *Gotherington*, which lies north-eaſtward of the church. Almerick de St. Amand was ſeized of the manor of Gotherington 4 E. 2. Hugh le Deſpencer and Elizabeth his wife, the relict of Giles Badleſmere, were ſeized of Gotherington and Stoke-Archer 23 E. 3. The manor of Gotherington and other lands belonged to the abbey of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8. Another manor in Gotherington, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of ſir Adrian, 5 Mar. Lord Craven is the preſent lord of this manor.

3. *Stoke-Archer*, now commonly, but improperly, written *Stoke-Orchard*. This tithing lies ſouth-weſtward of the church, in two different hundreds; the greater part in the hundred of Cleeve, the other in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury. It took the name of *Archer* from a family ſurnamed *le Archer*, who held a manor in this tithing by the ſervice of providing a man, with bow and arrows, at their own charge, to attend the king's army forty days when it marched againſt the Welch. It had not obtained that name at the time of the general ſurvey, as may be ſeen by the following abſtract.

'In Stoches Hermer' and Aluuinus held three 'hides, leſs one yard-land. Now Bernard holds 'them of the king, and has there one plow-tillage 'in demean, and four acres of meadow. It was 'worth 60*s.* and is now worth 40*s.* Thoſe who 'held theſe lands in the time of king Edward, 'were both themſelves and the lands under the 'government of Brictric.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

The above is the part in the hundred of Tewkeſbury.

The abſtract from *Domeſday-book* which ſir Robert Atkyns, by miſtake, placed under this head, belongs to Lark-Stoke. He was alſo miſtaken in ſaying, as from the record, that it was held by the church of Winchelcumbe, whereas the eſtate therein deſcribed was held by the church of Eveſham.

The following abſtract relates to that part of this hamlet which lies in the hundred of Cleeve.

'Bernard and Raynald held ſeven hides in 'Stoches, and they would do no ſervice for St. 'Mary.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

I ſhall endeavour to trace the deſcent of theſe eſtates diſtinctly.

Thomas Berkeley of Coberley was ſeized of that part of Archer-Stoke which lies in the hundred of Cleeve, 25 E. 3. Henry de Berkeley held the

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n coats of arms, being only worn by heroes of great valour, principal commanders, that they might be the better diſguiſhed in an engagement, and thereby enabled to rally their n. Sir John Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, lived 39 E. 3. married Agnes, daughter of ſir Pain Turbervil, who dying ore his father, ſhe was grandaughter and coheir to ſir Gilbert rbervil. Sir Richard Dalabar, ſon of ſir John, lived 46 E. 3. ir Alan Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, married the daughter and of Waldron Baſon, lord of Kilpetheg, and of Haſlebury in rſetſhire. Sir Richard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Alan, married Marret, daughter of ſir William Abrahal.

ir Kynard Dalabar was ſon of ſir Richard. Sir Richard abar was ſon of ſir Kynard: He lived in the reign of king 6. Sir Kynard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, married Joan, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of ſir Thomas de Barry. Sir hard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Kynard, married Elizabeth, daughter —— Norris, ſerjeant of the hall to king Henry the Seventh. George Delabar, ſon of ſir Richard, married Sybil, daughter to Thomas Walwen, eſq. John Delabar, ſon of George, married Sybil, daughter of John Scudamore, of Homelacy in Herefordſhire. Kynard Delabar, ſon of John, married Blanch, daughter to —— Spencer. Kynard Delabar, ſon of Kynard, married Joan, daughter of John Hales, of Coventry, eſq. John De-la-Bere, ſon of the laſt Kynard, married Anne, daughter of John Stephens, of Lypiat. He was high ſheriff 3 W. 3. 1690. Kynard De-la-Bere, ſon of John, married Heſter, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Neal, of Dean, in the county of Bedford, eſq; and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his nephew William Baghot De-la-Bere, of Preſbury, eſq; who was ſon of Anne, eldeſt ſiſter and heireſs of Kynard De-la-bere. He married Heſter, daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiat, eſq; and his eldeſt ſon and heir, Thomas Baghot De-la-Bere, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, as already mentioned.

[p] Cart. 12 H. 3. m. 7.

ſame

ſame 26 E. 3. Joan the widow of William de Whittington, and formerly the wife of Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, held the manor of Stoke-Archer 46 E. 3. Thomas Berkeley of Coberley was ſeized of the manor of Stoke-Archer 6 H. 4. and left an only daughter Alice, who carried this eſtate into the family of the Brugges, by her marriage with ſir Thomas Brugge, whom ſhe ſurvived, and was afterwards married to John Browning[q]; and ſurviving him alſo, ſhe died ſeized in dower of this manor 2 H. 5. Giles Brugge, or Bruges, her ſon, was ſeized of this manor 6 E. 4. Sir Giles Brydges died ſeized thereof 3 H. 8. and livery was granted to his ſon ſir John Brydges 16 H. 8. John lord Chandois died ſeized of the manor of Archer-Stoke 4 Mar. and livery thereof was granted to his ſon Edmond lord Chandois the ſame year. He died ſeized thereof 15 Eliz. and livery was granted to his ſon Giles lord Chandois the ſame year.

Of that part of Stoke-Archer which lies in the hundred of Tewkeſbury, the following account is drawn from the records.

John, ſon of Robert de Stokes, was ſeized of Stoke and Gotherington 38 H. 3. Nicholas le Archer held two plow-tillages in Stoke 15 E. 1. by the ſervice of providing a man, with bow and arrows, to attend the king's army forty days when it marched againſt the Welch. Edmond Archer held Stoke-Archer 7 E. 2. It was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 8 E. 2. Elianor the widow of Henry le Diſpencer was ſeized of the hamlet of Archer-Stoke 11 E. 3. Jeffry le Archer held the manor of Archer-Stoke 24 E. 3. and Cicely his widow was ſeized of it the ſame year.

John Arundel of Arundel held Archerds 9 H. 5. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, died ſeized of Archerds 13 H. 6. Elianor the widow of ſir Walter Hungerford, late wife of ſir Richard Poynings, and formerly wife of ſir John Arundel, died ſeized of the manor of Archerds 33 H. 6. Nicholas Madeſden, eſq; was ſeized of Archer-Stoke 14 H. 6. and Robert Madeſden held the ſame 36 H. 6. George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, was ſeized of Archer-Stoke 13 E. 4. Anne, ſiſter and heir of Henry duke of Warwick, made an aſſignment of the manor of Stoke-Archer to the king and his heirs male 3 H. 7. Thomas earl of Arundel died ſeized of the manor of Archerds 16 H. 8. and livery was granted to his ſon William earl of Arundel the ſame year, who died ſeized thereof 35 H. 8. and livery was alſo granted to his ſon Henry earl of Arundel 36 H. 8. The manor of Stoke-Archer, lately Warwick's and Spencer's lands, was granted to John Hall and Henry Sheldon 37 H. 8. John Hall died ſeized thereof 2 E. 6. and livery was granted to his ſon Francis 3 Mariæ.

The manor of Stoke-Archer is now the property of Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late Richard Rogers, of Dowdeſwell, eſq.

There is a chapel of eaſe in this hamlet.

4. *Woodmancot* lies ſouth-eaſtward of the church, where Mr. James Cocks has a good houſe and eſtate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is a rectory worth 500*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Reid is patron and incumbent. It is a peculiar, exempt from the archdeacon's viſitation, but ſubject to the biſhop's triennially. The rector exerciſes archidiaconal juriſdiction, proves wills, and grants adminiſtration. It was a prebend to the college of Weſtbury, who placed a vicar here.

Godfrey Giffard, biſhop of Worceſter, in the 13th century, obtained this rectory for his life by a bull from the pope. The biſhops of Worceſter were patrons, 'till the biſhop conveyed away the advowſon to Thomas Seymour lord Sudely, by whoſe attainder it came to the crown, and was afterwards granted, with the advowſon of the chapel of Stoke-Archer, to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

John Parkhurſt was rector of this church, and was made biſhop of Norwich in 1560.

John Cleymand was preſident of Magdalen-college in Oxford; and upon his removal to be the firſt preſident of Corpus Chriſti-college, becauſe the latter was of leſs value, he was preſented to this rectory; wherefore he gave a ſcholar's place in Brazen-noſe-college for a native of this pariſh, 1548.

Dr. Nicholſon, biſhop of Glouceſter, had alſo been rector of this church.

The church is very large, dedicated to St. Michael the archangel. It hath an aile on the north ſide, two on the ſouth, a handſome tower, with pinnacles, in the middle, and a croſs aile on each ſide. In the year 1696, the ſpire fell down, and the preſent tower was rebuilt, without a ſteeple, in the year 1700, at the expence of 770*l.*

There were four chantries in this church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to St. Catherine, to All Saints, and to St. Mary.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Under a handſome arch, in the wall of a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the church, lies the effigy in ſtone of a man in antient armour, girt with his ſword, and a large ſhield on his left arm. His legs are croſſed, like a knight templer, with ſpurs on, and his feet reſt on a dog. Tradition will have it to be for Gilbert the Bold.

There is alſo the figure of a military perſon upon a braſs plate fixt on a ſtone in the chancel, with his arms, *three piles*, and this inſcription in old character:

..... armiger qui obiit undecimo die menſis [illegible] M°. CCC°. LXX°. quinto Cujus aiæ p'picietur deus amen.

In the ſouth aile of the church, againſt the wall, is an elegant monument of black and white marble, erected to the memory of Richard De-la-Bere, eſq; by his widow, daughter and heir to — Newman

[illegible]

[q] Collins's Peerage, V. 2. p. 244, 245.

It conſiſts of two compartments. The lower contains a table deſigned for an inſcription, which has not yet been put upon it. Over the table are two ſcutcheons. On the dexter ſide are the arms of De-la-Bere; on the ſiniſter, *Azure, a feſs undy between ſix dolphins nayant*, 3 & 3, *argent*, for Newman. All round are the arms of ſeveral families with whom the De-la-Beres have intermarried. In the middle of the upper compartment is a large ſcutcheon with eight quarterings. 1. De-la-Bere. 2. *Gules, a chief counter compony Or and azure, over all a bend argent.* 3. *Azure, a lion rampant between eight croſſes croſlets argent.* 4. *Gules, on a chief argent three martlets ſable.* 5. *Paly of ſix argent and ſable, four bars gules*, for De Barry. 6. *Barry of ſix Or and azure, over all a bend gules*, for Pembridge. 7. Newman, as before. 8. *Argent, a bend voided gules, in chief a roſe.* This monument is inriched with marble pillars of the Corinthian order, and with pyramids whoſe baſes are ornamented with emblematical figures. Before it, upon a large raiſed tomb, are the effigies in white marble, of a man and woman, lying along in full proportion, both in rich dreſſes, deſigned for Richard De-la-Bere, eſq; and his wife. He died in 1635. Near this, on another raiſed tomb, is the figure of a lady lying along, with an ermine mantle covering her head, and hanging down to her elbows; but it has no inſcription. The whole is incloſed with iron paliſadoes, and in good preſervation.

Againſt the ſouth wall in the chancel is this inſcription.

H. S. E. Edmundus Bedingfield ex Æde Chriſti in Univerſitate Oxon'ſi olim Alumnus et Socius. Eccleſiæ hujus Parochialis Rector. Vir clarus ingenio; In Divinis Scripturis eruditus. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ et fidei Orthodoxæ Aſſertor ſtrenuus; Et in extremis Eccleſiæ miſeriis ei maxime fidus: Concionator etiam ad ultimum Aſſiduus. In cujus memoriam optimo Marito mœſtiſſima Conjux hoc Monumentum poſuit. Obijt Feb: 14° Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ 1695. Sub Anno Ætatis ſuæ 55. Duas habuit Uxores quæ juxta ſitæ ſunt.—On a ſcutcheon theſe arms, *Ermine, an eagle diſplay'd gules.*

Near the above:—Maria Chetwind Ex Agro Staffordienſi ob. Mar. 31mo 1674.—Arms, *Azure, a chevron between three billets Or.*

On the other ſide of Dr. Bedingfield's monument: Catherina Norwood hujuſce Comitatus Ob. Nov. 14to 1711.—Arms, *Ermine, a croſs ingrailed gules.*

On a plain table of black marble:

In Memoriam Ianæ nuper Uxoris Iohannis Reed de Mitton Armigeri, filiæ et Cohæredis Georgij Huntley de Froceſter Equitis Aurati. Richardus Reed de Lugwardine in Comit. Herefordienſi Armiger ex mandato ultimo Eleanoræ Uxoris ſuæ, matris et hæredis predictorum Iohannis et Ianæ poſuit, Quæ Iana obijt in Puerperio die An° Dni 16—— Ætatis died in 1630.

On a blue ſtone in the chancel, the two following inſcriptions:

Hic jacet Iohannes Cocks nuper Commenſalis Collegij Imbrochiæ Oxon. Filius natu maximus Iohannis Cocks de Woodmancoat in hâc Parochiâ Generoſi: Optime Spei Iuvenis. Natus xv Kal. Aprilis Anno Dni MDCCIV. Denatus Idibus Decemb. Anno Dni MDCCXXIV.—Arms, *Sable, a chevron between three ſtags horns with the ſcalps argent.*

In Memory of John Cocks Senr. of Woodman Coat in this Pariſh Gent. who departed this life the 7th day of April in the Year 1729 aged 60 years. And of Mary his beloved Wife who died Sept. the 25th 1746, in the 74th year of her Age. Mors Janua Vitæ.

On a flat blue ſtone:

H. S. I. Gulielmus Curwen Artium Magiſter Et Eccleſiæ hujus Parochialis Rector. Eccleſiæ etiam Anglicanæ et Fidei orthodoxæ Aſſertor ſtrenuus. Obiit Vir deſideratus 24to Die Martii Anno Dom. 1708, Ætat. 62.—Arms, *fretty, a chief.* no colours expreſſed.

On another flat ſtone:

H. S. E. IACOBUS UVEDADE A. M. Hujus Eccleſiæ Rector digniſſimus. Sacræ Scripturæ Pro ſumma ſua Doctrina Fidus Interpres. Concionator gravis et diſertus, eximia erga Deum Pietate, Benevolentia erga Omnes prope ſingulari, tanta erga Pauperes Charitate ut Domus ejus *Pandoxeion* videretur. Obijt 27 die Martij Anno Dom. 1737 Ætatis 54.—Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *A croſs moline.* 2. *Checky, on a chief a roſe.* No colours expreſt.

On a blue ſtone in the chancel:

Robertus Stubbe filius Edmundi Stubbe apud Huntingfield in agro Suffolcienſi S. T. P. nec non ita pridem hujus Eccleſiæ Rector qui obiit 1° die Menſis Maij 1665, ſub hoc marmore expectat ſecundum Xti Adventum.—Arms, *On a bend, three buckles between three pheons heads.*

Firſt fruits, £. 8 4 6 8 Tenths, £. 8 8 8

Hamlet of Cleeve.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	134	15	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		25	16	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		87	12	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		66	10	6

Southam.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	134	15	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		18	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		88	12	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		66	9	0

Gotherington.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	134	15	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		13	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		73	0	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		54	15	0

Stoke-Archer.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	67	9	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		6	0	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		46	4	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		34	5	10 2q

Woodmancôt.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	67	19	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		12	8	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		47	7	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		35	4	1 2q

A charter was obtained 25 H. 6. to exempt this town from taxes and fifteenths for two years, on account of the great loſs which the inhabitants ſuſtained by fire.

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 175 houſes and about 875 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 27, burials 25. But having examined the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in ten years beginning with 1700, there were 314 baptiſms, and 206 burials. The average annually being very different from ſir Robert's numbers. And in ten years beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 306, and the burials 242. The preſent number of houſes is 295, of inhabitants 1252; ſo that the proportion between

the average number of annual burials, and the whole number of inhabitants is nearly as 1 to 52. Here is a burying ground belonging to the Quakers.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.

THIS pariſh is ſituated in the vale, on the ſouth ſide of the river Stower, on the borders of the north-eaſt part of the county. It lies in the upper diviſion of Tewkeſbury hundred, ten miles diſtant north from Campden, one ſouth-weſt-ward from Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickſhire, and thirty north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The name is compounded of the Saxon word Clyf, a ſteep and rocky place; and *ford* a paſſage over a river; exactly deſcriptive of the ſituation. And as Aſton Somerville, Coln Rogers, and ſeveral other places in this county, took the *cognomen* from their reſpective proprietors; ſo, by analogy, I ſuppoſe that Chambers was the name of ſome owner of this manor, tho' not mentioned in the ſubſequent records, and that it was added to diſtinguiſh this pariſh from Rhyan Clifford, in the county of Warwick, which lies at a ſmall diſtance from it, on the oppoſite ſide of the Stower.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſture lands, with ſome arable; but produces no rare plants, foſſils, nor mineral waters; nor are there any remains of antiquity within it; wherefore I proceed to give the deſcent

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Under the particulars of the manor of Tewkeſbury, in *Domeſday-book*, it is thus expreſſed:

'Seven hides in Clifort belong to the ſame 'manor. There are three plow-tillages in demean, 'and fourteen villeins with five plow-tillages, and 'a mill of 12*s*. [rent] and two acres of meadow. 'There are thirteen *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and there is 'a church, and a prieſt with one plow-tillage. 'It was worth 8*l*. now 6*l*. The queen gave this 'land to Roger de Buſli, and it was taxed for four 'hides in [the manor of] Tedecheſberie.' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

In the year 1099, the above Roger de Buſli, then called Roger de Bulley, gave the manor and advowſon of Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, whoſe grant king William the Second confirmed when Serlo was abbat.

The abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter was ſeized of Clifford 17 E. 3. and continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution of that houſe.

What is mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns, of Gilbert de Clare being ſeized of this manor, 15 E. 1. muſt relate only to Ailſton, a hamlet in this pariſh, of which he died ſeized 7 E. 2. as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition of the following year.

The manor of Clifford Chambers, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to Charles Rainsford 4 Eliz. Hercules Rainsford, his ſon and heir, died ſeized of it in 1583, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Henry Rainsford, who died ſeized thereof in 1622. Henry Rainsford, eſq; was ſon and heir of ſir Henry. His eſtate was ſequeſtered in the great civil wars, for the part he took with the king, and he compounded for 900*l*.

The laſt Henry Rainsford ſold the manor &c. to Job Dighton, eſq; in the year 1649. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry Dighton, eſq; who died in 1686, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard Dighton. Francis-Keyt Dighton was ſon and heir of Richard. His ſon Liſter Dighton, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a large eſtate here, with a good houſe and pleaſant gardens, ſituate on the river Stower. His arms are, Quarterly, 1 & 4, *Argent, a lion paſſant between three croſſes formy fitchy gules.* 2 & 3, *Gules, a chevron between three kites heads erazed Or*, for Keyt.

The poor of the city of Coventry have a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, lying between Clifford-bridge and Stratford.

HAMLETS. There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. *Ailſton*, or *Aleſton*. Part of this hamlet lies in the pariſh of Atherſton, in Warwickſhire. At preſent there is no houſe in that part which lies in Clifford. This eſtate was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, at the time of his death, 7 E. 2. as appears by the eſcheator's inquſition of the following year.

2. *Wincot*, ſo called from Wenric, lord of it in the time of Edward the confeſſor. Only part of this hamlet lies in the pariſh of Clifford, and that part was antiently appurtenant to the large manor of Tewkeſbury, as appears by *Domeſday-book*, where, among the particulars belonging to that manor, it is thus expreſſed.

'A thane held three hides in Wenecote. The 'queen gave this land to Rainald the chaplain. 'There are three villeins with half a plow-tillage. 'It was worth 40*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

The other part of the hamlet is in the pariſh of Queinton, and lay in the old hundred of Witeſtr, (now comprized in that of Kiftſgate) as we learn from the record: See Queinton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Campden, worth about 100*l*. a year. Liſter Dighton, eſq; is patron; Mr. John Martyn the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Glouceſter were formerly patrons of this church.

The rector has the tithe of two yard-lands in that part of the hamlet of Ailſton which lies in the pariſh of Atherſtone, in Warwickſhire, and intirely out of the dioceſe of Glouceſter.

The church is dedicated to St. Helen. It has a handſome tower, with pinnacles and battlements at the weſt end.

Monuments

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a tomb in the manor ſeat, in old character:

Here lyeth Buryed the Boddy of Hercules Rainsford Eſquier Lord of this mannor of Clifford who marryd Elizabethe Parry Daughter of Robert Parry eſquier by whome havynge Iſſue too Sonnes and on Daughter died the ſecond daye of Auguſt An° DM'. 1583. and in the yeare of his age 39.———Over it are theſe arms, *Argent, a croſs ſable*, for Rainsford; impaling, *Argent, three boars heads caboſhed ſable*, for Parry.

On a flat ſtone, at the foot of the ſteps leading to the altar, is the figure of a woman in braſs, and this inſcription:

Under this ſtone lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Daughter of Hercules Rainsford of Clifford in the County of Gloc: Eſquire, Maried to Edward Marrowe Sonne and Heire of Samuell Marrowe of Barkſwell in the County of Warwick Eſq. w^h Elizabeth deceaſed the 29 of Octob' 1601.———On another piece of braſs, a ſcutcheon, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a feſs engrailed ſable between three maids heads couped proper*, for Marrowe; impaling Rainsford, as before.

On the north ſide of the chancel is a handſome monument, with the figures of a man and his wife kneeling, and between them this inſcription:

Sir Henry Rainsford of Clifford in the County of Gloc'. Knight (Sonne of Hercules Rainsford, Eſq;) Died the 27^th of January 1622. in the yeare of his age 46: He married Ann Daughter and Co-Heire of S^r Henry Goodere of Polſworth in the County of War: Kni. w^th whom he lived 27 yeares and had iſſu ſons. Willia Died: Henry married Elianor Daughter and Co Heire of Robert Boſwell of Combe in y^e County of Southamp' Eſq. & Francis.

Beneath the monument:

Henrico (hue charū caput) Herculis Fi Rainsfordi Eq. Aur: Juſq; dum vixit villæ Dno: Ingentis animi viro, nec ideo Clementis aut mitis minus. Ad honeſta quæcunq; nato, ad meliora regreſſo, fratri chariſſimo & (quod pulchrius) amico. Cum lectiſſima & luctuoſiſſima conjuge ejus eorumq; duobus Liberis patrizantibus Henricus Guliel: Fi: Gooderus tanti vix Gaudii & doloris Superſtes, dum Suis et Suorum lachrymis indulget,

Merentiſſimè
Mærentiſſimus P L

Nec minus exultat in memoria & exemplo

Charitatis, Induſtriæ, Pietatis — cujus Teſtis — Uxor, familia, amicorum conſenſus; Patria, patriæ Colonia Virginia; Deus.

Nec ſibi exoptat aliud Monumentum aut meliorem famam quam quod tantarum virtutum teſtis ſit

Henricus Gooderus.

There is a ſcutcheon with fifteen quarterings, the firſt is Rainsford, as before. 2 & 3, *Azure an eagle diſplay'd.* 4. *Sable, a chief three lozenges Gules.* 5. *Argent, an eagle diſplay'd gules.* 6. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three ſtags Or.* 7. *Argent, a feſs indented azure.* 8. *Per pale Or and argent, a chevron ermine.* 9. *Gules, on a chevron argent between three garbs Or, a cinquefoil of the firſt.* 10. *Azure, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules.* 11. *Argent, a chevron ingrailed between three eſcallops ſable.* 12. *Vaire, gules and argent, on a bend ſable three boars heads couped argent.* 13. *Or, three bears heads muzzled erazed ſable.* 14. *Argent, three mullets azure; on a canton ſable, a lion paſſant Or.* 15. *Or, three purſe cloſes braced argent; on a chief gules, three plates.* Motto, VS IOVRS LOYALL.

Benefactions.

Hugh Caſnel, clerk, gave four tenements in Watford in Warwickſhire, for the benefit of the poor. Thomas Jackſon of this place, gave 100*l.* to endow a free-ſchool, and 50*l.* to the poor; and his executors gave 50*l.* more, which money was laid out on a rent-charge of 10*l.* a year, on lands in Tiddington and Alveſton in Warwickſhire, 7*l.* 10*s.* of which is appropriated to the ſchool, the remainder diſtributed in bread to the poor. The church-houſe, worth 6*l.* a year, was built by the inhabitants for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 141	4	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —	26	14	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	188	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	127	17	0

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 76 houſes and about 320 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof four were freeholders; yearly births 11, burials 9. But he was far from being accurate in the two laſt particulars; for it appears by the regiſter, that in ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both incluſive, there were only 79 baptiſms and 62 burials. In the ſame number of years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, the baptiſms were 70, and the burials 39. Several cottages have been taken down during the laſt century, ſo that there remain only 51 tenements; and the number of inhabitants is about 249; the proportion between the average of annual burials and the number of inhabitants being nearly as 1 to 60, which ſhews the place to be very healthy.

CLIFTON,

ONE of the moſt agreeable villages in the kingdom, lies in the hundred of King's-Barton. It is ſituated on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt of a *cliff*, or hill, (whence its name) about thirty-ſix miles ſouthward from Glouceſter, and one mile weſtward from the city of Briſtol, over which it commands a very pleaſing proſpect.

Some of the houſes grace the ſummit of the hill, but moſt of them lie at a ſmall diſtance lower down, upon a ſlope, near the banks of the river Avon, which divides this pariſh from Somerſetſhire[r]. The well-cultivated lands in that county, riſing gradually for four or five miles from the verge of the river, to the top of Dundery-hill, preſent themſelves towards the village in a very beautiful landſkape. And what very much enriches it, is the view of the ſhips and boats continually paſſing before the eye, up and down, upon every returning tide.

A little weſtward of the houſes, nature diſplays herſelf in a bolder manner. Rocks riſe from the very edge of the water on both ſides of the river, almoſt perpendicularly, near two hundred feet high. They are, in ſome places, bare and craggy; in others, beautifully covered with ſhrubs and hanging coppice wood.

Theſe rocks extend over a large ſpace of country on each ſide of the river; and the *ſtrata* of which they are compoſed all lie in the ſame direction,

[r] The following are the metes and bounds of the pariſh, deſcribed in an old book in the church. From the paſſage of Swinham, by the river Avon, to the chapel of St. Vincent, and from thence, by the river aforeſaid, to Wallcam-ſlade, and from thence to a place called the Hawthorn, and from thence to a certain ſtone called the Mere-ſtone, lying between the chapel of St. Lambert and the royal way; and from thence, by the aforeſaid way, to Smock-acre, from thence to the White-ſtile, and then to Dedyſtone-ſtile, and thence to the Lime-kilns, and then by the river Avon to the paſſage aforeſaid.

dipping

dipping towards the ſouth, making an angle of about fifteen or twenty degrees with the horizon. Thoſe on one ſide of the river ſo perfectly correſpond in every reſpect with the oppoſite, that people, in all ages, ſeem to have concurred in this general opinion, that they have ſome time or other united in the ſame body; but various are the notions concerning the cauſe of their ſeparation.

In early times, when the nature of things was leſs attended to and leſs underſtood, it was uſual to attribute ſuch events as could not otherwiſe be accounted for, to an extraordinary interpoſition of divine power, which we call miracle. This gave riſe to the following ſtory. There was a chapel on the top of theſe rocks, long ſince demoliſhed, dedicated to St. Vincent, who was a native of Spain, and ſuffered martyrdom about the year 305. And once upon a time, I know not when, but before the port of Briſtol was ſettled in the river Frome, a diſpute is ſaid to have ariſen, whether a place called Say-Mills was not a more convenient port than another which was propoſed, ſeveral large ſhips having been built in that place. One Goram, a hermit, becauſe his hermitage lay on the ſide of the brook Trim, which ran down to Say-Mills, contended for that port; but the diſpute was determined in favour of the river Frome, by St. Vincent's cleaving thoſe rocks aſunder, thereby giving paſſage to the river, in honour of the chapel that was ſo built and dedicated to him.

Some ſuppoſe the rock to have been ſplit by an earthquake; but it is oppoſed to this opinion, that then the *ſtrata* would have been diſordered by the riſing and convulſions of the earth, and not have lain, as we now ſee them, exactly in the ſame direction on both ſides of the river.

The moſt rational opinion concerning this event ſeems to be, that the deep and narrow channel, in which the Avon runs, was made at the Deluge. The impetuous torrent of waters not finding vent faſt enough, at going off, through the vale a little to the ſouth, burſt a paſſage this way, and waſhed the channel of the river when the earth was in a ſoft and yielding ſtate. And that the ſoft, ſtony matter, through which the waters then made their way, have ſince petrified into thoſe vaſt rocks, the dividing of which is otherwiſe ſo difficult to account for.

Giant's-Hole is a vaſt cavern, half way down St. Vincent's rocks, deſcribed in William of Worceſter's manuſcript, in Bennet-college library, Cambridge. It is ſuppoſed to have been an old hermitage, and originally to have communicated with the ſurface near the chapel. There is alſo a place called *Jack's-Hole*, in the ſame rocks.

The river Avon empties itſelf into the eſtuary of the Severn at Kingroad, ſeven or eight miles below Clifton. The tide riſes in it to the height of thirty feet and upwards, upon which the merchant-ſhips ride into the port of Briſtol.

There are antient fortifications and intrenchments upon Clifton-hill, where a wind-mill now ſtands; and coins of the later Roman emperors have been frequently found about the camp. Other intrenchments ſtand oppoſite to them, on the Somerſetſhire ſide of the Avon. They are all ſuppoſed to be the works of the Roman ſoldiers under Oſtorius, who cauſed fortifications to be raiſed in many places along that river, above and below Briſtol; for which reaſon, probably, the Britons gave the name of *Caer Oder*, i. e. *Caſtrum Oſtorij*, to that city.

This camp on Clifton-hill is neceſſarily of a circular form, taking the ſhape of the hill, with a double ditch, and *aggera*. The ſpot was choſen with the greateſt military judgment, being the higheſt ground about this part of the country. It ſtands on the banks of the Avon, with a *vadum* acroſs at low water, to paſs to the camp on the Somerſetſhire ſide. It ſeems to be the firſt of a chain of forts* conſtructed by that warlike people, to command the Severn, and the country bordering upon it; and to ſecure the paſſage over that river at Oldbury, which was undoubtedly the *Trajectus* of Antoninus.

That paſſage was of the higheſt importance to the Romans, as it preſerved a communication between their ſtations at *Iſca*, *Venta Silurum*, and *Abone*, on the north ſide of that river, and *Aqua Solis* and other ſtations, on the ſouth ſide of it.

Tho' it was a long march from *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, to that paſſage, the camps on Sodbury-hill and Horton-hill, about the mid-way, were thought ſufficient to protect that road; but ſo great was their attention to ſecure the *Trajectus*, that, in a ſhorter diſtance of ground, they conſtructed no leſs than ſeven camps of obſervation in the line from Clifton to Oldbury. Two of them are about four miles diſtant each from Clifton, one a little to the right, on Bury-hill, in the pariſh of Winterbourn; the other to the left, on Blaiſe-hill, in the pariſh of Henbury; and a little further, on Comb-hill and King's-Weſton-hill, are two others, which ſurvey the Severn. From Blaiſe-hill to the camp at Almondſbury is about five miles, and from thence to another called Old-Abbey, at Alveſton, four miles; which latter is about the ſame diſtance from the *Trajectus* at Oldbury.

Their great care to ſecure the paſſage at the *Trajectus*, from the country of the *Silures*, on the other ſide of the Severn, is no leſs apparent. For from the *Abone*, which I would fix at Aylberton in the pariſh of Lidney, is a deep intrenchment and *agger*, all the way down to the river, almost oppoſite to the *Trajectus*.

All theſe camps are ſituated upon high ground, that one might look upon the others, and be ſeen by them; and that the ſoldiers might the better deſcry the enemy, and being within ſight, might alarm their diſtant friends of approaching danger.

* Mr. Barrett of Briſtol, a perſon of great learning and judgment, who is writing the Hiſtory and Antiquities of that city, favoured me with an account of theſe camps, having particularly traced and examined them himſelf.

And ſo extenſive and beautiful is the proſpect from the camp at Clifton particularly, that it is the reſort of the gentry at the Hot Wells and Clifton every fine day.

Before I quit this ſubject, I muſt obſerve, that beſide the camps on Sodbury and Horton hills, ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of protecting the road from *Aqua Solis* to the *Trajectus*, there were two poſts occupied by the Romans on the ſides of that road; one at Wick, about eight miles from Bath, the other at Cromhall, about ſeven miles from Oldbury. That they were Roman works, will appear from the circumſtances related under the reſpective places.

The excellent proſpects from various parts of Clifton, and the fine air, have induced many gentlemen to build and reſide there.

Matthew Brickdale, ſometime a repreſentative in parliament for the city of Briſtol, Samuel Worrall, Iſaac Elton, John Freeman, Henry Hobhouſe, — Hibbs, and John Vaughan, eſq^rs. have very handſome modern houſes, with freeſtone fronts and proper offices, upon Clifton-hill. Mr. Goldney has a handſome houſe here, with fine gardens, a grotto of ſhell-work, and a canal with fountains, ſupply'd with water by a fire-engine.

Sir William Draper has alſo a very handſome ſeat upon the hill. As you face the front, there ſtands at a diſtance before it, on the right hand, a free-ſtone obeliſk, with this inſcription on the baſe:

GVLIELMO PITT, COMITI DE CHATHAM,
Hoc Amicitiæ privatæ Teſtimonium,
Simul et Honoris publici Monumentum,
Poſuit Gulielmus Draper.

On the left, to anſwer the obeliſk, is a Cenotaph, conſiſting of a raiſed tomb, ſupporting a large vaſe, with an urn at top, well executed in freeſtone. Engraven on the ſide of the vaſe, are the following elegant verſes:

TE GRADUM, SI QUA EST *BRITONUM* TIBI CURA, VIATOR,
TE GRADUM; VACUO RECOLAS INSCRIPTA SEPULCHRO
ISTIA FATA VIRUM, QUOS BELLICUS ARDOR *EÖUM*
OH DOLOR! HAUD UNQUAM REDITUROS, MISIT AD ORBEM:
TIBI SIT LUGERE PUDOR, SI FORTE TUORUM
MINA NOTA LEGAS, SED CUM TERRAQUE MARIQUE
ICTOS HEROUM ANIMOS, ET FACTA REVOLVES,
PATRIÆ TE TANGIT AMOR, SI FAMA *BRITANNUM*,
CE TRIUMPHALES LACHRIMIS ASPERGERE LAUROS.
N SI *ASIÆ* PENETRARE SINUS, ATQUE ULTIMA *GANGIS*
DERE CLAUSTRA PARES, *INDOSQUE* LACESSERE BELLO,
HIS VIRTUTEM DISCAS, VERUMQUE LABOREM;
TUNAM EX ALIIS.

And beneath, on a table,

S A C R E D
To the Memory of thoſe departed Warriors
of the ſeventy ninth Regiment,
By whoſe Valour, Diſcipline, and Perſeverance,
The French Land Forces in Aſia
were firſt withſtood and repulſed;
The Commerce of Great Britain preſerved;
Her Settlements reſcued from impending Deſtruction.
The memorable Defence of MADRASS,
The deciſive Battle of WANDEWASH,
Twelve ſtrong and important Fortreſſes,
Three ſuperb Capitals,
ARCOT, PONDICHERRY, MANILLA,
And the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Are laſting Monuments of their Military Glory.
Their generous Treatment
of a vanquiſhed Enemy
Exhibits an illuſtrious Example
of true Fortitude and Moderation,
worthy of being tranſmitted
To lateſt Poſterity;
That future Generations may know
HUMANITY is the Characteriſtic
of BRITISH CONQUERORS.

The ſides of the table are inſcribed with the names of the officers of the ſeventy-ninth regiment who fell in Aſia:

Field Officers; *C. Brereton, I. Moore.* — Captains; *Knuttall, Stewart, Wingfield, Delaval, Chiſholm, Cheſhyre, Upfield, Strahan, Muir, Moore.* —— Lieutenants; *Whaley, G. Browne, Hopkins, Robinſon, T. Browne, Le Grand, Winchelſea, Roſton, Campbell, Fryer, Turner, Richbell, Bouchier, Buſteed, Hardwick.* — Enſigns; *Collins, Vaſlette, La Tour, Horler, Mac Mahon.* —— Surgeons; *Smith, Atherton.*

At the ends of the tomb, in ſmall oval tables, it is thus written:

Siege of Madraſs raiſed, Feb. 17, 1759.
Conjeveram taken by Storm, April 13, 1759.
Battle of Wandewaſh gained, Jan. 22, 1760.
Arcot recovered, Feb. 10, 1760.
Carical taken, April 5, 1760.
The Lines of Pondicherry ſtormed, Sept. 10, 1760.
Pondicherry ſurrendered, Jan. 16, 1761.
Manilla taken by Storm, Oct. 6. 1762.

Every attempt to perpetuate the memory of heroes who have nobly fallen in the ſervice of their country, muſt be highly grateful to the lovers of it. It is the only tribute we can pay to their merit. It is a grateful acknowledgment to thoſe who were engaged in the ſame glorious, but hazardous enterprizes, and more fortunately ſurvived them. I have, therefore, furthered the deſign ſo worthily conceived by ſir William Draper; and am perſuaded, that this page of my book will be read with pleaſure, when other parts of it lie neglected.

From the bottom of theſe famous rocks of St. Vincent, iſſues the Briſtol Hot-well water, deſervedly eſteemed for its efficacy in a variety of diſorders. The ſpring is very plentiful. It is the property of the ſociety of merchants of Briſtol. It riſes near the bed of the Avon, the ſalt water of which uſually breaks in upon it at very high ſpring-tides; and therefore, they are then obliged to leave off pumping, a few hours in the day.

Various experiments have been made upon this water, to diſcover its diſtinguiſhing properties. The heat of a cold ſpring in that neighbourhood is fifty degrees in Fahrenheit's thermometer; that of the new warm well of the merchants near Briſtol, ſixty-eight degrees; Mallow-water in Ireland, ſixty-eight degrees; the water of this well at Clifton, ſeventy-ſix; warm milk from the cow, eighty-nine; the Hot-bath at Bath, 114; the Croſs-bath there, 107 degrees. By the niceſt experiments, the heat of the Clifton Hot-well water is ſcarcely ever found to vary. the taſte of it, at the ſpring, is particularly ſoft and milky,

and very grateful to the ſtomach; yet it leaves a ſort of ſtypticity, or dryneſs, upon the palate. It curdles with ſoap; with oil of tartar, it gives a bluiſh white cloud, and white ſediment; ſpirit of ſal-ammoniac whitens it; galls do not turn it purple, but it turns green with ſyrup of violets; and makes a conſiderable ebullition with acids.

The fire ſeparates from it a white matter on the ſides of the veſſels, and a chalky ſcum. Dr. Shebeare got fifty-ſix grains from a gallon, by a gentle ſand-heat. The taſte of the ſediment is brackiſh, bitter in the throat, and makes an ebullition with acids. The ſalt ſeparated from the terreſtrial matter is white, conſiſting, according to the doctor, of octagonal cryſtals, interſperſed with cubical ones; but the nitrous ſeem to preponderate. Diluted with oil of vitriol, it gives a genuine ſpirit of ſalt; and all appearances ſhew, that it is of the neutral kind, conſiſting of marine ſalt and calcarious nitre. The earth ſeparated from the ſalt, and dried, ferments with acids, and by calcination becomes lime. The proportion of earth to the ſalt, in one experiment, was as 15 to 11; in another, as 13 to 11; thus the calcarious matter exceeding the ſaline, the water is rather ſweetening and aſtringent, than purgative; as, on the contrary, where the ſalts predominate, as in Cheltenham and other waters, theſe prove purgative. It has this peculiar property, that it keeps good for many years, having been carried ſeveral voyages to Guinea, and has yet been ſweet and good.

It differs greatly from the Bath water, being lighter, has no ferruginous parts, leſs marine ſalt, and the heat of it is not ſo great. The Bath water is powerfully attenuant and laxative, corroborating and heating; whereas this is incraſſating, aſtringent, cooling, and ſucceſsfully preſcribed in inflammations, hectics, coughs, hemorrhages, hemoptoe, dyſentery, immoderate fluxes, and the ſcurvy with heat. It was firſt uſed for external ulcers, and many of the ſcrophulous and cancerous kinds have been very unexpectedly cured by daily waſhing and fomenting the part with it, and at the ſame time drinking the water.

Internally, it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, promotes appetite, aſſiſts digeſtion, corrects acrimony, and immoderate ſecretions and diſcharges. Randolph attributes its virtues to a mineral air impregnating the water, and obſerves, that it cures a diabetes ſometimes in three weeks, ſometimes not in as many months; and yet, by care and perſeverance, makes a perfect cure at laſt. It cures a hectic fever, ſtops the ſpitting of blood, and is of great ſervice in obſtinate coughs and obſtructions in the lungs; ſo that a great part of thoſe whom conſumptions have carried off, might probably have been ſaved by it, had they applied in time.

Some perſons are of opinion, that the true ſource of the virtues of this water is the great rocks of lime-ſtone through which it runs; and endeavour to ſhew, that lime-water gives the virtues to common water which this water poſſeſſes. Without diſputing the fact, it muſt be acknowledged, that this is not a very philoſophic way of reaſoning; however, the doctors Keir and Rutty are of that opinion; to whom, and to the other writers on this ſubject, I refer the reader for further ſatisfaction.

The houſe at the wells was built by ſubſcription. The ſeaſon is from May to September. There is muſic in the rooms, and public breakfaſting, aſſemblies, and other amuſements uſual at ſuch places.

The beauties of nature on the banks of the Avon invite to the healthy exerciſe of walking; and the numbers of ſhips and veſſels continually paſſing in view, to and from the port of Briſtol, with every tide, awaken the fancy to a train of agreeable ideas, various as the objects from which they ariſe.

For thoſe who cannot walk, or who prefer riding, there is the fineſt opportunity in the world. The downs are near and ſpacious, with delightful proſpects; and the air is ſo excellent, that Clifton is eſteemed the *Montpelier of England.*

The ſituation of Clifton is peculiarly advantageous for excurſions of another nature. Parties are frequently going in pleaſure-boats, attended with muſic, down the river to Kingroad. For the firſt two miles the Avon runs in a very deep channel, between rough and craggy rocks, romantic beyond deſcription. The cliffs project in a manner aſtoniſhing, and many of them, covered with ſhrubs, tufts of graſs, tall plants, and little trees, have the appearance of hanging woods, ſcarcely any where to be equalled; and the winding of the river between them beautifuly diverſifies the ſcene.

Clifton, however, with all its advantages, cannot boaſt of fertility of ſoil. The herbage is ſhort and poor, and the rocks on Durdham-down, near it, in many places appear above the ſurface of the ground. The ſtone of theſe rocks is very hard and compact, harder than moſt marbles, of which it is a ſpecies, and bears a good poliſh. It is full of ſhining particles, when broken; and not only the rock, but the earth itſelf about Clifton and Durdham-downs, is much intermixt with mundic and metallic ſubſtances.

The ſtone, in this part of the country, is rich in iron ore, which when broken from it, is of various colours, rediſh, crimſon, brown, and yellow; ſome like ſpar, only heavier and tranſparent; others like emery, and there is a ſort in pieces beautifully ſtreaked, and riſing in the appearance of little bubbles, which the druggiſts call the blood-ſtone.

In the fields near Clifton is a kind of hollow ſtone, the cavities of which contain ſpar and cryſtal, in cluſters of various forms. The common people confound theſe ſubſtances by the general name of cryſtal; but they are nevertheleſs of diſtinct kinds, and different in themſelves. The latter is clear and bright, cuts glaſs, and ſuffers no change in the fire, except it be very violent; whereas ſpar breaks

breaks, when tryed on glaſs, and put into the fire, preſently calcines to lime; *aqua fortis* alſo corrodes it, but takes no effect on cryſtal. The ſhoots of ſpar are triangular, or pentangular; but thoſe of cryſtal are hexagonal, and terminate in a point.

This cryſtal is the true Briſtol-ſtone, held by lapidaries in good eſtimation, before the invention of paſte, and is found in great plenty in this neighbourhood. The cryſtals about Clifton reſemble table-diamonds, and ſome of them roſe-diamonds; and the largeſt, when ſeparated, are about the ſize of a hazle-nut. Moſt commonly, the ſhoots of the pureſt ſort grow upon a thin coat of rediſh ferruginous matter, which ſpreads itſelf over a kind of cruſt or bed of fouler cryſtal, about half an inch thick, of the appearance of allum. They are of every tincture between a vivid red and a ſtate perfectly colourleſs. There are alſo various ſhades of yellow, and of brown, down to almoſt black, which are very brilliant, and of a hardneſs exceeding all the reſt.

In the ſame rocks are veins of lead-ore, intermixed with a brown ſtone, of the nature of calamine, which is not uncommon in theſe parts. And there are ſeveral ſorts of ochre of different ſhades, from a deep red to a light lemon-colour, but they are never found except about the lumps of iron-ore, from which they originate.

Cryſtals, like other ſtones, are undoubtedly generated by the agency of water; and in this part of the country, it muſt of neceſſity be from rain; as there is no ſpring near the places where they are found. In many parts, the ſurface of the ground is ſo firm and compact, that water does not eaſily penetrate. Now if cryſtals were found in quantities under ſuch places, it would deſtroy this hypotheſis; but the caſe is otherwiſe, for very few if any are found in ſuch places. In other parts, the earth and materials under the ſurface of it are looſe and ſpungy, and on breaking them away, a great number of exceeding ſmall tracks and channels may be perceived, through which the water takes its way from the ſurface. In following theſe, there are always found vaſt quantities of cryſtals, in the cracks and cavities of the iron-ore which lies underneath. And as this is the caſe without exception, can there be any doubt of the cryſtals originating from water? The different colours of them are owing to the materials through which the water paſſes before petrification; for infallibly, where it is ſtrained through the red ochre found among the iron-ore, they are ſtrongly tinged with that colour; if through yellow ochre, they are yellow; but if it paſſes through earth, ſand, or other matter that gives no colour to water, then the cryſtal is colourleſs.

Mr. Owen has publiſhed obſervations reſpecting the natural hiſtory of the country about Briſtol, in which he attempts to ſhew that it is particularly diſpoſed to petrifaction; and that even the ſtone-duſt on Clifton-hill, moiſtened by rain, cements into a body of ſtone again. But he was deceived in fancying that the incruſtations which he had obſerved on ſome ſtones lying on the ſides of the road, were formed as above; when it is certain, that thoſe ſtones were taken out of the pit with the incruſtations upon them.

Clifton is alſo famous for its vegetable productions. The following is a catalogue of rare plants found in this pariſh.

Aſplenium [Linnei] *ſive Ceterach.* Spleenwort, or Miltwaſt. Gerhard's Herbal, p. 978.—Parkinſon's *Theatrum*, p. 1046.—Ray, p. 118.

Aſparagus Paluſtris, [*Officinalis*, Linn.] Marſh Aſparagus, flowering in autumn. Park. 454.—Gerh. p. 947.—Ray, p. 267. Below Cook's-folly, in the meadows.

Cardamine pumila, Bellidis folio. Tower Muſtard, with daiſy leaves. Ray, p. 294.—Parkhurſt, p. 834. Daiſy-leaved Lady's-Smock. Parkh. p. 828, fig. 6.—Hill's Herbal, p. 247.—Ray, p. 300. Flowering in May. On the wall behind the old Hot-well houſe, and on St. Vincent's rocks.

Cardamine impatiens. The leſſer, hairy, impatient Lady's Smock. Flowering in April.—Hill, p. 247.—Ray, p. 299. In moiſt places.

Carduus tomentoſus Anglicus. Engliſh woolly-feeded Thiſtle; flowering in July. Parkh. 978. In barren fields.

Campanula rotundioribus imis foliis Alpina. The leſſer Mountain Bell-flower, with the lower leaves round; flowering in July and Auguſt. Ray, p. 277. On Durdham-down.

Cochlearia maritima. [*Cochlearia Anglica*, Linn.] Sea Scurvy Graſs. Along the banks of the Avon, from Briſtol to St. Vincent's rocks, and beyond.

Fœniculum. Under Giant's-hole in St. Vincent's rocks, by the water ſide.

Geranium hæmatodes, Linn. The bloody Craneſbill; flowering from May to July. Park. Parad. 229.—Ray, 360. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Glaux maritima minor. Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort; flowering and ſeeding at the end of ſummer. Park. 1283.—Ray's *Indiculus.* Meadow by Wapping. Rope-walk next the water.

Gramen Caninum nodoſum duobus nodis, majori ſemper ſuperimpoſito minori. Below Briſtol, in the meadows on the north of the river by the ferry. Ray's *Ind.* Dubious.

Hyacinthus autumnalis minor. [*Scilla autumnalis*, Linn.] The leſſer autumnal Star Hyacinth; flowering in the beginning of September, before the leaves appear. Park. Parad. 132,—Ray, 373. On the very brow of St. Vincent's rocks, near the lime-kiln.

Hypericum elegantiſſimum non ramoſum, folio lato. Elegant imperforate St. John's Wort; flowering in July and Auguſt. Park. 576, fig. 2.—Ray, p. 243. On St. Vincent's rocks, below the turnpike.

Hemionitis minor. The leſſer Mule's Fern. Park. 1047. In a cave on St. Vincent's rocks. This plant, after having been kept in a pot two years, changed its form into a jagged Hartſhorn.

Hippoſelinum,

Hippoſelinum, ſeu Smyrnium vulgare. Common Alexanders. In May. Park. 930. St. Vincent's rocks, near Giant's-hole.

Laver. At low-water mark, on the ſouth ſide of the Hot-well houſe.

Naſturtium ſylveſtre Oſyridis folio. [Quere, if not *Lepidium ruderale*, Linn.] Narrow-leaved wild Creſſe. Park. 829. Flowering in June. Ray, p. 303. In the rope-walk, near Lime-kiln-lane, glaſs-houſe.

Naſturtiolum montanum annuum, tenuiſſime diviſum. [*Lepidum petreum*, Linn.] Finely cut annual Mountain Creſſe. On St. Vincent's rocks, in the road to Giant's-hole; flowering in the beginning of April, and ſomewhat later on the northern part of the rocks. Ray 304.

Orchis. [*Ophris muſcifera*, Linn.] Fly Orchis. About fifty yards below the new Hot-well houſe, near the water ſide, and half way up the hill; flowering in the middle of May.

Orchis apifera. [*Ophris Myodes apifera*, Linn.] The Bee Orchis. In the road from the back door of the old Hot-well, up the rocks to Clifton, in great plenty, flowering about the middle of June. There are alſo ſome on the hill at the back ſide of the new Hot-well. They may be taken up and tranſplanted for gardens about November, when their firſt leaves appear.

Orchis ſpiralis alba odorata. Tripple Lady's Traces. Ray's *Synopſis*, p. 378. Leſſer ſweet Ladies Traces. Park. 1354. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Peucedanum minus. [*Seſebi pumilum*, Linn.] Rock Parſley, or Sow Fennel; flowering and ſeeding in July and Auguſt. Park. 880. — Ray, p. 217. On St. Vincent's rocks; juſt above the Hot-well houſe; and on the edges of the cliffs, about twenty yards below the weather-cock pole.

Potentella verna, [Linn.] Cinquefoil. Ray. St. Vincent's rocks, near the weather-cock pole.

Ruta muraria. Wall Rue. On all the walls about Briſtol.

Rubea ſylveſtris aſpera. [*Rubea Anglica*, Linn.] Wild rough Madder; flowering in July. Park. 274. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Sedum minus è rupe S. Vincentii. [*Sedum reflexum*, Linn.] Small Sengreen, or Stone Crop of St. Vincent's rock; flowering in June. Ray, 270. On the north ſide of St. Vincent's rocks, and in the road to Giant's-hole.

Sedum minus, circinato folio. Small white flowered Stone Crop. Ray, p. 271. On the walls about Clifton; flowering in July.

Siſimbrium murale, [Linn.] Barrelienſis, p. 421, tab. 131. St. Vincent's rocks; about the diſtance of two ſtones-caſt from the new Hot-well houſe, on the rocks between the foot path and high water mark. Flowering in June.

Tragopogon purpureo cæruleum porrifolio. Ray, p. 172. In the meadows beyond St. Vincent's rocks, under Cook's-folly.

Trifolium maritimum, [Linn.] *Anonis procumbens maritim.* Ray, p. 332. Reſt Harrow. With the above.

Veronica ſpicata minor. Small ſpiked Speedwell. In October and November. On the north brow of St. Vincent's rocks; and in the road to Giant's-hole and Jack's-hole, at the end of the down.

Vicia minima præcox Pariſienſium. In the ſpring or May. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Mr. Henry Jones, author of Kew-Gardens, &c. about the year 1767, celebrated this village in a poem of two cantos, intitled CLIFTON [t]. In the ſecond canto, he pays his devoirs to King's-Weſton, Stoke-Giffard, and other neighbouring villas.

[t] This poem has a conſiderable degree of merit, tho' in ſome parts a little obſcure. Such of my readers who have not ſeen it, may be pleaſed with the following extract from it.

CLIFTON, rich ſource of *Heliconian* ſtream!
Thou teeming topic! and thou lofty theme!
Where art, where nature leads the ſoul along,
And taſte and commerce crown the copious ſong;
Where vaſt variety the heart expands,
And giving grandeur opens wide her hands;
With nature's nobleſt gifts regales the ſoul,
Each part a paradiſe—a heaven the whole!
Where health, where vigour quaffs the winnow'd air,
And drives far off the ugly fiend, *Deſpair*.
My muſe, O CLIFTON! would thy ſummits climb,
And hand thy beauties down to lateſt time;
To ages yet unborn thy charms diſplay,
In numbers laſting as the lamp of day;
Would *Inſpiration* prompt my proud deſire,
The ſong and ſubject ſhould at once expire.
How epic wonders here the ſoul delight!
There, diſtant beauties ſtrain th' impaſſion'd ſight;
See rocks coeval with the world ariſe,
Whoſe cloud-ſwept groves ſeem waving in the ſkies;
By ages furrow'd deep, with time plow'd mein,
With adverſe frowns, with fractur'd foreheads ſeen,
Whilſt *Neptune* rolls his rapid tides between.
See *Wealth* quick flying in the freighted gale,
See Eaſt, ſee Weſt expand th' impatient ſail;
Here earth, here ocean, mountains, rocks unite
And in harmonious diſcord give delight;
There, princely piles in claſſic taſte expreſs'd
In *Grecian* garb, in *Roman* grandeur dreſs'd,
A line of palaces o'erlook the town,
That with a jealous pride the proſpect crown:
On different heights they ſtand in ſtately ſtrife,
Like rank and dignity in moral life:
In various climax court th' attracted eyes,
The objects changing as the ſtructures riſe:
From pile to pile a proſpect new appears,
And now the hills, and now the river cheers.
See num'rous ſhips with ſudden glance ſhoot by,
The ſails and ſtreamers only ſtrike the eye:
Between th' embracing banks, for ever green,
They ſeem to move on land, their bulk unſeen;
By glad propitious gales impatient blown,
With rapid ſpeed and motion not their own.
See next a * ſteeple on yon hill appear,
Yon diſtant hill, the *Proteus* of the year;
From whoſe oft-changing look, the watchful ſwain,
Foretells the weather, and avoids the rain.
The blue ætherial hills ſee laſt upriſe,
In azure robe to meet the bending ſkies.
Here pendent gardens with rich fruits appear,
The rip'ning bounty of the laviſh year.
The temple rais'd above the group ſee ſway,
And all th' extended various views ſurvey.
Divine ambition in the choice is found,
Nay taſte itſelf mark'd out the ſacred ground;
With holy pride the lofty ſeat to ſhew,
And reign exulting o'er the world below;
Where ſome on others look with ſcornful phlegm,
Whilſt others look with equal ſcorn on them;
With mole-hill malice daſh the cup of life,
An inch in difference makes the mountain ſtrife:

* The ſteeple on *Dundery-hill*.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

It appears by *Domeſday-book*, that Clifton was part of the antient demeans of the crown, and a member of the manor of Weſtberie, (as it was then written) in which the king had thirty hides of land; and that it continued a member of that manor during the firſt four years of the Conqueror's reign. But afterwards, according to the record, ſix hides in Chire, ten in Cliftone, eight in Noent and Chingeſtune, and one in Ladenent, were taken from the manor of Weſtberie, and held by three proprietors; namely, the abbey of

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From proud compariſon we quaff our all,
That ſource of human ſweets, or human gall:
At which the reſtleſs ſoul impatient pants,
Begets her anguiſh, and creates her wants.
Oh frantic fallacy! oh brain-ſick need!
Shall thy ſleek beaver make my boſom bleed?
Thy better buckled belt make me repine,
Or if thy nails be cloſer cut than mine?
Shall I my lips with inward anguiſh bite,
If thy black kitten's tail be tipt with white?
Or if thy leeks than mine ſhould greener grow,
And make thy fancied bliſs, my REAL woe?
Envy in courts and cottages will dwell,
Nay climb to heaven itſelf, tho' born in hell:
In every living boſom lurks this peſt,
But reigns unrival'd in the human breaſt;
In reaſon's throne uſurps a thorny part,
And plants a thouſand daggers in the heart.

THE moral here and natural world we ſee,
In wiſe gradation, and in juſt degree:
Where all conſtructed for one ſyſtem's ſake,
In happy, heterogeneous proſpect make:
Where reaſon's ſcale from claſs to claſs can fall,
And meaſure equal bounty dealt to all;
Each lot can juſtly prize, in fortune's wheel,
But not from what we have, but what we feel.

FROM moral ſtrains, let my glad numbers ſoar,
And yon coincidence with ſpeed explore:
Where ſtrong extremes produce a ſtriking taſte,
A *Gothic* building by a *Greek* embrac'd:
A contraſt kind, the feaſted eye to fill,
And mark the ſummit of the ſocial hill:
Where *Goldney* acts the meek, the moral part,
And daily works new miracles of art.
Where he like *Moſes* makes the water flow,
Bids gold the rock obeys, but not his blow:
Bids gold, that conquers nature's hardeſt laws,
And fountains from the rocky centre draws:
Bids well-ſpent gold a two-fold tranſport gives,
The garden gladdens, and the labourer lives.
Such toils refreſh at once the heart and head,
Give taſte a banquet, and the ruſtic bread:
Make nature wonder at her thin-wove maſk,
And truth ſurvey her own tranſparent taſk.
The maſter's pleaſure with th' improvement grows,
All the rapture, that a parent knows:
When wiſe diſcretion weighs th' unerring coin,
And makes his pleaſure with his prudence join.
When ſweet ambition bids the heart begin,
For genius feels a paradiſe within:
And tho' at firſt her taſk may ſeem too hard,
Th' accompliſh'd wonder is its own reward.
When fancy triumphs, when by judgment led,
And wears the well-earn'd wreath around her head:
Without a bluſh her own bright work ſurveys,
Approves the rapture, and enjoys the praiſe:
A new creation lifts th' admiring lid,
Here nature looks abroad, here art lies hid:
Over the grand form her mantle meek ſhe flings,
But ornaments are arbitrary things:
Yet even there ſhould fancy never ſtray
From nature's path, or ſeek a wiſer way;
It is but nature in her beſt array.
With ſimple elegance ſhe ſmiling ſtands,
In blameleſs garb, put on by *Goldney's* hands.
From genius taught the taſteful eye to cheer,
With ſober judgment whiſpering in his ear:
A wiſe diſcretion rules the realms of wit,
The happy medium here, he happy hit;
Where each bright incident performs its part,
With inward rapture melts the maſter's heart;
And each congenial gueſt with joy invades
The fountains, grottos, and the clear caſcades;
The tall parterres that lift the comely face,
And yield at once ſuch majeſty and grace,
With ev'ry growing beauty in its place.
A minor *Stow* on *Clifton's* crown we find,
Epic meekneſs, like its maſter's mind.

HERE buildings boaſt a robe, tho' rich yet chaſte,
The robe of judgment, and of ripen'd taſte:
Convenience here is mix'd with manly grace,
Yet ornament but holds the ſecond place.
To human frames theſe ſtructures ſeem akin,
With aſpect fair, while reaſon rules within.
Theſe domes diſcretion decks, and fancy cheers,
Palladio's ſtile in *Patty's* plans appears:
Himſelf a maſter with the firſt to ſtand,
For *Clifton* owes her beauties to his hand.

HENCE to the vale, by mountain rocks ſecur'd,
By nature's own immortal hand immur'd,
The vale, where ſkreen'd *Avona* ſinks and ſwells,
That warping leads me to the hallow'd *Wells*,
I wander joyful, with unbounded glee,
From all I raptur'd hear, and raptur'd ſee:
To where ſweet health her far-ſought balm beſtows,
And beauty with re-kindled fervor glows.
Above this fountain of ſupreme delight,
Two ponderous rocks ſurpriſe and pleaſe the ſight:
With bending brows of nearer terms they treat,
Thro' countleſs ages eſſay'd oft to meet;
With grey addreſs the tedious courtſhip con,
And wiſh the aerial arch would make them one:
The nuptial bridge* ſublime their brows would join,
Whilſt *Europe* wonder'd at the work divine.
Blenheim ſhould bluſh, tho' high her concave ſwells,
Nay *Venice* veil her bonnet to the *Wells*:
Her proud *Rialto* ſhould no more appear,
But *France* and *Italy* come crowding here;
Can then ambition ſleep when GLORY calls,
The MUSE herſelf ſhall help to raiſe the walls;
With *Orphean* ſounds the work divine advance,
And make the willing ſtones in order dance;
Expand the joy-touch'd heart, enlarge the mind,
And *Lacy* leave one wonder more behind:
The groves on high their frequent nod beſtow,
And earth and water give conſent below;
Whilſt ART ſtands ready with impatient hands,
But gold, demurring gold forbids the bans:
That ſcrupulous wight, whom lock'd-up ſouls adore,
He liſtens not alas! to am'rous lore,
Who many a noble match hath marr'd before.

THE walks ſee full, ſee health diſcloſe her hive,
Whilſt all the neighbouring objects ſeem alive;
See bounty there her healing ſtore unlocks,
Breathes all her vital veins, her genial rocks,
Diſtill'd by nature in her richeſt cell,
Where health ſits brooding, and her offſpring dwell;
With heaven in council deep, for mortal weal,
Where angels blend the balm, and bid it heal;
There love and beauty revel in the tide,
There grace and vigour wanton at their ſide;
That with more luſtre make glad beauty glow,
Than all the diamonds orient realms beſtow;
The cheek to vermil, and relume the eye,
And make diſeaſe, that pallid fantom, fly
From all its windings in the nerves and limbs,
When thro' the laxed tubes he lazy ſwims,
The ſizy, creeping, tardy, torpid flood,
That long in heſitating lakes hath ſtood,
With loaded bane to blaſt the balmy blood,
With pining atrophy, and ſpitting gore,
And all the waſtings of the vital ſtore;
With diabetes and its irkſome train,
And life-conſuming dews, and mental pain.
Here health expels diſeaſe, that deep-hid mole,
Winds up the body, and lets looſe the ſoul,
Calls virtue home, with health, in exile ſtill,
Revives th' affections, and awakes the will,
Bids love and friendſhip in the boſom play,
And drives each dark diſſocial cloud away. &c. &c.

* *James Lacy*, eſq; the deſigner of *Ranelagh-houſe*, was conſulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch from rock to rock, over the river *Avon*. A gentleman, whoſe name I have forgot, bequeathed 1000*l.* towards this work; which, had it been perfected, would have been the nobleſt bridge of one arch in the world.

Cormeile, Oſborne, and William the ſon of Richard. This is not a literal tranſlation of the paſſage in *Domeſday-book*, but will be found to agree with it in ſubſtance. *See* p. 67.

Theſe three were originally joint proprietors of thoſe eſtates, which were ſome time afterwards divided. The abbey of Cormeile was an alien priory; and as ſuch, all the lands belonging to it, in England, were veſted in the crown by act of parliament 2 H. 5.

The ſhares of the other proprietors ſeem to have deſcended diſtinctly by the general name of Clifton, according to the records of the following dates; which records ſhew, that Lettice the daughter of Nicholas purchaſed Clifton of Joan her ſiſter, who was married to Nicholas de la Hay, 8 Joh.

Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was ſeized of Clifton 47 H. 3. John de St. Lando held Clifton, with free warren, 20 E. 3. Sir Edward le Diſpencer and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurſt, were ſeized of the manor of Clifton 49 E. 3. in which year he died.

Sir John Chidiock held this manor 14 R. 2. John Rache and Joan his wife levied a fine of the third part of the manor and advowſon of Clifton to ſir John Moigne 15 R. 2. Sir John Botreaux and Elizabeth his wife were ſeized of the manor of Clifton, held of the honour of Glouceſter, 18 R. 2. Richard Seimour held this manor 2 H. 4. John Rache was ſeized of the ſame 11 H. 4. probably the ſame third part of which John Rache and Joan his wife levied a fine to ſir John Moigne, as above.

Richard de Beauchamp and Iſabel his wife held the manor of Clifton 2 H. 5. Sir John Chidiock was ſeized thereof 3 H. 5. Nicholas Seimour held this manor 2 H. 6. Elianor the widow of ſir John Chidiock, or Chadock, was ſeized of the manor of Clifton 12 H. 6. John lord Zouch was alſo ſeized of this manor, and being attainted 1 H. 7. his eſtate was forfeited, and this manor was granted the ſame year to ſir William Willoughby and his heirs male.

All the property which the crown had in the manor of Clifton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cormeile, was granted to ſir Rafe Sadleir 35 H. 8. And, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, Ralph Sadler, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

It is morally impoſſible that the whole manor ſhould change maſters ſo often as mentioned by the records of the foregoing dates; or that there ſhould be ſo many diſtinct manors in this pariſh, as there are different owners in and about the ſame age; wherefore, to obviate every difficulty, and to account for the confuſion in the deſcent of the manor, I ſuppoſe it to have been divided and ſubdivided, perhaps by the marriage of coheireſſes; and the parts to have been often ſold, or demiſed for terms of ſhort duration; and that each paſſed by the general name of *the manor of Clifton*; of which ſimilar inſtances are not wanting in other places.

The merchants adventurers of the city of Briſtol are owners of one part of this manor; the other, which antiently belonged to ſir Rafe Sadleir, is the property of Mr. Ruſs, and Mrs. Adams's family of Briſtol.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Briſtol. It has been augmented with queen Anne's bounty, ſo that the preſent real value is about 100*l.* a year. Mr. John Taylor is patron and incumbent. The miniſter has no tithes. His income ariſes chiefly from the voluntary contribution of the pariſhioners. There is a chapel alſo in the pariſh, but no proviſion for repairing the building; nor endowment for the miniſter, beſide the voluntary contributions of the company reſorting to the Hot-wells, amounting uſually to about ſixty guineas.

The impropriation of Clifton was given, by John Carpenter, biſhop of Worceſter, to the college of Weſtbury upon Trim. It was lately veſted in Mr. Hodges, and is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Hamly.

The church has a new building added to it, and is handſomely pewed.

Procurations	£.	0	0	8	Pentecoſt.	0	0 6ob.
Synodals		0	1	0			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel is a ſmall marble monument, with this inſcription:

Hic Sepultus jacet JOHANNES HAMILTON Vicecomitis de BINNING filius, Comitis de HADINTON nepos, Matrem habuit RACHAELEM, GEORGIJ BAILLIE de JERVISWOOD, Armigeri, Filiam ſecundam. Puer optimæ ſpei, et miro ſupra Annos ingenio præditus; Deliciæ Parentum, Propinquorum, Omnium. Haud Formam præſtantiorem Terra tulit: Haud cœlum excepit pulchriorem animam. Obijt anno ætatis IV: Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCCXXX. —— Arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt & 4th, *Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, a buckle between two roundlets ſable, all within a bordure Or charged with eight thiſtles proper.* 2d & 3d *Argent, a feſs undy between three roſes gules.*

In the church, is a monument thus inſcribed:

In this Church are depoſited the Remains of ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Eſq; formerly Governor of Virginia, who deceaſed July 27, 1770, in the 78th Year of his Age. The Annals of that Country will teſtify with what Judgment, Activity, and Zeal, He exerted himſelf in the Publick Cauſe, when the whole North American Continent was involved in a French and Indian War. His Rectitude of Conduct in his Government, and Integrity in other publick Employments, add a Luſtre to his Character, which was revered while he lived, and will be held in Eſtimation whilſt his Name ſurvives. His more private Virtues, and the amiable ſocial Qualities he poſſeſſed, were the Happineſs of his numerous Friends and Relations, many of whom ſhared his Bounty, all lament his Loſs. As his happy Diſpoſitions for domeſtic Life were beſt known to his affectionate Wife and Daughters, They have erected this Monument to the Memory of his Conjugal and Paternal Love, which they will ever cheriſh and revere with that Piety and Tenderneſs he ſo greatly merited.

Farewell bleſt Shade! no more with Grief oppreſt,
Propitious Angels guide thee to thy Reſt.

On another marble monument, this inſcription:

To the Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH BLENMAN (Wife of WILLIAM BLENMAN, Eſq; of the Iſland of Barbadoes, and one of the Daughters of JOSEPH DOTIN Eſq

Eſq; of the ſaid Iſland) who died in this Village on the 10th Auguſt 1763, in the 36th Year of her Age & the 15th of her Marriage, leaving Four Sons & Two Daughters. A WOMAN uniformly and without Oſtentation actuated by the great Principles of VIRTUE and RELIGION; moderate in her Deſires & Enjoyments; by Prudence and a well diſpoſed Mind ſecured from Temptation or Surprize. Tenderneſs and Benevolence were ſeen in her pleaſing Countenance; an amiable Simplicity of Manners in her Deportment; and both ſhewed the conſtant influence of TRUTH and INNOCENCE. Quick to diſcover & acknowledge Merit, yet Indulgent to the Failings of Humanity, She contemplated with Delight the Excellencies of her Friends, and ſaw with Candour their Defects. Inſenſible of her own Worth, She viewed with partial Eyes Her HUSBAND; and gave him the warm and active Affection of a Heart which knew no Joy or Intereſt unconnected with *His*. Let this Monument record *Her* Virtues, *His* Gratitude and Love. —— Arms, *Gules, two lions paſſant in pale Or.*

On another marble monument is the following inſcription:

Near to this Monument lies interr'd the Body of Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER TENNENT of *Handarwood* in *Edinburgh-Shire*. In whom Courage, Honour, Probity, joined with the mildeſt temper and gentleſt Manners, were equally conſpicuous. His ſtrength being waſted by Wounds received in the Service of his Country, at Minden, Warburg, & Campen, he died at the Hot Wells Sept. the 17th 1763, Aged 40. —— Arms, *Argent, within a bordure two creſcents in feſs azure, in chief a boar's head couped Or.*

There are likewiſe inſcriptions for Margaret Winſhul, who died in 1732; for Mary Davis, who died in 1758; for Miſs Mariamne Eyre; and for Margaret Stirling, who died in 1761.

Benefactions.

Mr. Ailiff Green gave 20*l.* towards adorning the church; 16*l.* for communion plate; and in 1690 he gave 20*s.* yearly for a ſermon on Good Friday, and 20*s.* yearly for the poor in bread on that day. Mr. David Roynon gave 10*l.* Cornelius Davis, in 1703, gave 5*l.* John Wakeman, in 1716, gave 5*l.* Charles Jones, in 1737, gave 5*l.* John Gwynne 5*l.* and Anthony Oliver gave 5*l.* the intereſt of which ſums to be given in bread to the poor every year, except one guinea, part of Oliver's, for a ſermon on the 25th of June. And Mrs. Katherine Freeman gave the intereſt of 5*l.* to buy coals for the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	63	9	4
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	35	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	151	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	116	11	0

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compoſed his account of this pariſh, there were 90 houſes, and about 450 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 12. The reſort to the Hot-wells, ſince that time, has greatly increaſed population, and conſequently the number of baptiſms and burials; for in ten years, beginning with 1760, the average of annual baptiſms is 36.2, of burials, 49.3; and the inhabitants, excluſive of lodgers, are about 1367. It is obſervable that the burials greatly exceed the baptiſms, occaſioned by the interment at Clifton of ſuch perſons as, coming to the wells for the recovery of their health, have died there. Of which there have been, for ſome time paſt, about ten in a year, upon an average. This reduces the annual burials of the ſettled inhabitants to 30.3; nearly in the proportion of 1 to 45 of the whole number of the living.

COLESBOURN,

IS in the hundred of Rapſgate, ſix miles diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from Cheltenham, nine north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, and eleven eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is a little retired village, about a mile eaſtward of the road from Cirenceſter to Cheltenham. It lies in a narrow valley, through which the river Churn paſſes to Cirenceſter, and takes its name from that river; for *Coleſbourn*, with a ſmall allowance for corruption in long and vulgar uſe, is the ſame with *Corinſbourn*; *i. e.* the river *Corin*, or *Churn*, upon which the village ſtands.

Here the Lyde, or Wyde, a ſmall brook riſing in Withington, falls into the Churn, and helps to ſtore it with plenty of ſmall trout and cray-fiſh.

Rapſgate, or *Reſpigete*, is a hamlet in this pariſh, which gives name to the hundred: And *Coleſbourn-pen*, ſo called, from *pen* the head or top of any thing, is a ſpot of high ground, ſeen at a very conſiderable diſtance in this part of the county.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of arable land, with ſome wood, and a little paſture-ground; but affords nothing worthy the traveller's notice, except that in the north field there are the remains of an antient encampment.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the regiſter of lands held by the church of Worceſter, *Domeſday-book* gives the following account:

'The ſame church [*i.e.* St. Mary of Worceſter] 'held Coleſborne, in Reſpigete hundred, and 'Suein held it of her, and he could not depart '[from this eſtate.] There are eight hides taxed. 'Walter the brother of Roger holds it of the 'church. In demean is one plow-tillage, and 'eighteen villeins, and two bordars with five 'plow-tillages. There are two *ſervi*, and three 'acres of meadow, and two mills of 7*s.* 6*d.* [rent.] 'It was then worth 8*l.* now 4*l.*' *Dom. B.* p. 70.

But the ſame record gives account of other eſtates in Coleſbourn, which belonged to the manors of Withington and Elkſtone, under which pariſhes the particulars may be ſeen.

This manor was alienated from the church of Worceſter, and became veſted in the priory of Lanthony, which purchaſed a charter of free warren therein 21 E. 1. and continued in poſſeſſion thereof till that houſe was diſſolved.

The manor of Coleſbourn, which had belonged to the priory of Lanthony, was granted to Thomas Reeve and others 6 Eliz. William Higgs, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whoſe family it continued for ſeveral generations. It

was

was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Sheppard of Hampton, whoſe ſon Philip Sheppard, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; and John Sheppard, eſq; a deſcendant from him, lately ſold it to Francis Eyre, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor. The arms of Eyre, as I find them on a monument in Clifton-church, *Argent, on a chevron ſable three quatrefoils Or.*

There is an antient farm-houſe, with a chapel adjoining to it, called the *Priory*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 45*l.* a year. Mr. Eyre is patron, Mr. Millechamp the preſent incumbent. The priory of Lanthony formerly preſented to it.

Milo, conſtable of Glouceſter, gave two parts of the tithes of Coleſbourn Sampſon, and two parts of the tithes of Elias Leholt of Coleſbourn, to the priory of Lanthony, in the year 1137; ſo that the rector hath only one third part of the tithes.

The advowſon of the rectory, of which the earl of Arundel was poſſeſſed, was granted to George and John Huntley 6 Eliz. A portion of tithes, and divers ſheep-paſtures, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Arundel 38 H. 8.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It is ſmall, in form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower at the weſt end. The north aile belongs to the lord of the manor, the other to the pariſh.

Firſt fruits	£.	5	6	3½	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	10	8½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

There are four acres of land given to the uſe of the church; and the miniſter has a ſmall portion of land, by an agreement on incloſing ſome part of the pariſh, for which he is to find bell-ropes.

Taxes				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	39	19	2
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	13	3	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	38	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	33	3	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houſes and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. But by the regiſter, from May 6, 1759, to May 8, 1769, there were 76 baptiſms; and from Jan. 2, 1759, to Feb. 19, 1769, 44 burials. The families are 48, and the inhabitants being numbered, are exactly 254; ſo that the average of annual burials, to the whole number of people, is as 1 to 57,7; which ſhews the place to be very healthy.

COLFORD.

See NEWLAND.

COLN St. ALWIN'S.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Brit[well]-barrow, nine miles diſtant north-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, five north-weſtward from Le[chlade], and twenty-three eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The river *Coln*, increaſed by the Bibury wate[r], runs reluctantly through this pariſh, with a ſlow ſtream; and the trout grows in it to a good ſi[ze], whereas at Bibury 'tis always light and ſlende[r]. The pariſh takes its name from the river, and from *St. Alwin*, to whom, it is ſuppoſed, the church was originally dedicated. He was tutor to Charles the Great, and famous for his great ſkill in diſputation.

This is a pretty little village. The lands ri[se] in a bold manner on each ſide the Coln, and the church and houſes are ſeen pleaſantly ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide, overlooking the river, the ſtone-bridge upon which is part repaired by this pariſh, and part by Quenington.

The *Ikenild-way*, a Roman road, leading from Oxfordſhire through this pariſh to Cirenceſter, is ſtill viſible in a high ridge in many parts of it. It paſſes through a corner of Poulton in Wiltſhire, at an eminence about ſix miles from Cirenceſter, and croſſes another road where a tall aſh tree grew, which tree was particularly convenient as a land-mark and token to travellers; and hence the place obtained the name of *Ready-token*.

The pariſh hath lately been incloſed by act of parliament.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

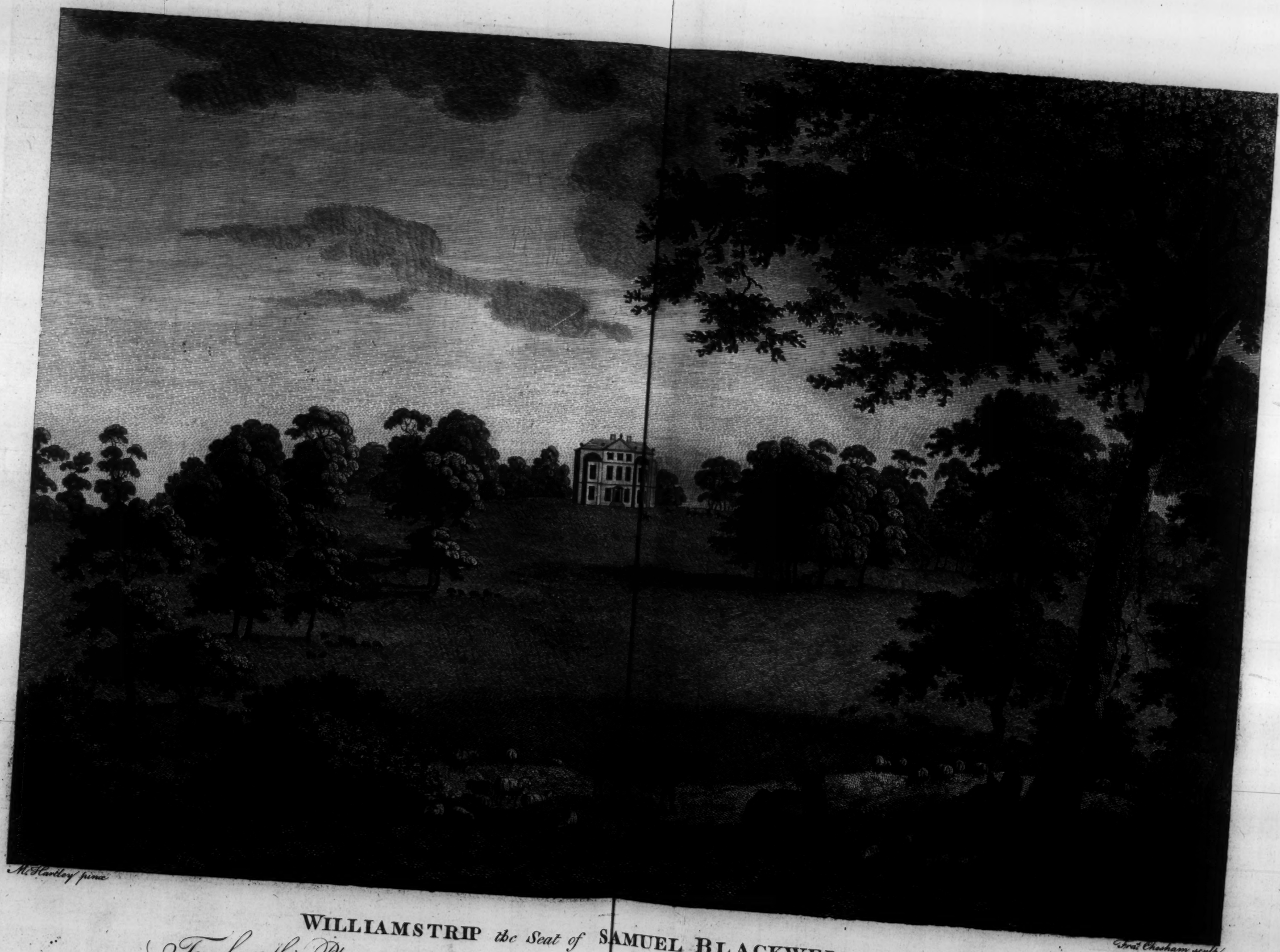
Athelred, governor of Glouceſterſhire, gave [ſix] meſſuages of his land, lying in Culne St. Elwin, to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter. See p[age]. And the manor was held by the ſame church [be]fore after the Conqueſt, as appears by *Domeſday-book*.

'The church [of St. Peter at Glouceſter] h[ath] 'Culne. There are four hides. In demean[e] 'three plow-tillages, and eleven villeins, and [ſix] 'bordars, with twelve plow-tillages. There [are] 'four *ſervi*. It was worth 6*l.* now 8*l.* T[he] 'mills paid a rent of 25*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p[age].

The abbey of Glouceſter reſerved for rent [ſix] ſheep, or 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, at the election of [the] ſteward. They were ſeized of this manor 17[...] and continued proprietors of it till the diſſolu[tion], after which it was made a part of the endow[ment] of the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, 33 H. [8.] who are the preſent owners.

Thomas Ingram, eſq; and others, are le[ſſees] of this manor under the dean and chapter [of] Glouceſter. Mr. Ingram has a good houſe [by] the church, where he reſides. His arms are, *[Ar.] a chevron between three lions paſſant gardant* [Or].

HAMLET. Williamſtrip is a hamlet [and] manor in this pariſh, about half a mile [eaſt] of the church. John de Handelo levied a fine [of] this manor 4 E. 3. and was ſucceeded there[in] his ſon Richard, whoſe wife Iſabel, by virtue [of a] ſettle[ment]



M.r Hartley pinx.t

Wm.t Chesham sculp.t

WILLIAMSTRIP *the Seat of* **SAMUEL BLACKWELL** *Esq.r:*

To whom this Plate is inscribed by his most obliged and very obedient humble Servant

Samuel Rudder.

tlement, enjoyed it 'till her death 35 E. 3. mond de Handelo, grandſon of Richard, dying thout iſſue 49 E. 3. left a great eſtate to his two ters; of whom Margery the eldeſt, firſt married Gilbert Chateline, and afterwards to John de pleby, had this manor.

From their time I find no account of the proietors, 'till Henry Powle, eſq; became poſſeſſed it. He was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, aſter of the rolls, and one of the privy council to ng Charles the Second, and king William the hird. From this family the manor of Williamip went, by the marriage of his only daughter d heireſs, to Henry Ireton, eſq. It afterwards aſſed to Brooke Forreſter, and then to Humry-Mackworth Praed, who ſold it to Samuel ackwell, eſq; one of the repreſentatives in parliaent for the borough of Cirenceſter, who is the reſent lord of the manor. He has a very handme ſeat and large eſtate here, and in other parts the county. For his arms, &c. ſee p. 229.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of irford, now worth about 60*l.* a year. It has en augmented by queen Anne's bounty. Syl-ſter biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1217, ve the impropriation of this church to the abbey Glouceſter, for the increaſe of hoſpitality, when enry Blond was abbat. And the impropriation d the advowſon of the vicarage were granted to e dean and chapter of Glouceſter, by their char- of foundation. At this time there is no inmbent, by reaſon of the deceaſe of the late Mr. field, 1775. The vicar has 20*l.* a year out of impropriation, and at the late incloſing of the riſh, lands were allotted to him in lieu of tithe. *Catland-houſe* was given by the abbey of Glouſter for the purpoſe of a church-houſe.

The church conſiſts of the nave only. It is dicated to St. John Baptiſt. The tower ſtands the ſouth ſide, and there is a large gallery at the ſt end, built by the donations of Henry Powle d his brother William, in 1646. The tower was lt by abbat Gamages, as appears by the initial ers of his name, I. G. over the door on the ſide, and his arms, *a croſs*, which ſtand a little ove. On the ſouth ſide, on the battlements, the arms of the Clares earls of Glouceſter, *az, three chevronels ruby*. And on the weſt ſide the arms of St. Peter's abbey, Glouceſter, and he prince of Wales.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a freeſtone monument in the chancel, h the figures of a man and woman kneeling, one compartment, and ſix children in another. was deſigned for George Fettiplace, eſq; as apers by a ſcutcheon of his arms, *viz. Quarterly, Gules, a chevron argent.* 2d, *Three roundlets, A lion rampant*, 4th as 1ſt. He was one of judges of South Wales in the reign of queen abeth, and died of the plague in 1578.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

Here lies the Body of Thomas Church, eſq; (ſon of Thomas Church, of Tunſtall in Shropſhire, and of Theophila Fettiplace his wife, youngeſt daughter of Giles Fettiplace, of this place, eſq;) He departed this Life at the Bath, the 15th day of March, 1734, aged 31.

On a flat ſtone, inlaid with white marble:

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Poole, Eſquire, who died Anno Dom. 1643. —— Arms, *A lion rampant.*

There is an inſcription for Mr. John Lambert, who died in 1716; with his arms, *A chevron between three lambs.*

Firſt fruits	£.	8	19	5	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	17	11¼	Pentecoſtals	0	0	10
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mrs. Catherine Ireton has given 10*l.* a year to the poor of this pariſh; and there is a ſmall donation from another perſon.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	65	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	18	13	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	72	11	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	56	14	1¼

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 53 houſes and about 300 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. The pariſh regiſter being very ill kept, can give no light into the ſtate of population; but it is certain that the place is very healthy. There are 80 families, and 392 people, of which 48 inhabit Williamſtrip.

COLN St. DENNIS

IS a ſmall village in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Deerhurſt, in the Coteſwold country, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the *Foſs-road* leading from Cirenceſter to Stow, a little mile below Foſs-bridge; bounded on the weſt by Chedworth, on the ſouth by Coln Rogers; having Hamnet on the north, and Northleach on the eaſt of it. It is ſeven miles north of Cirenceſter, three ſouth of Northleach, and twenty eaſt of Glouceſter.

It takes its name from the river *Coln*, which runs through it, and is diſtinguiſhed from *Coln Rogers* by the additional name, derived from the abbey of *St. Dennis* in Normandy, to which it antiently belonged.

The houſes ſtand in a little comb, or bottom. The pariſh conſiſts principally of arable land, with ſome meadow and paſture on the ſides of the river; but it has nothing remarkable to engage the attention of the naturaliſt.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is all that is mentioned of this manor in *Domeſday-book*. 'In Derheſt hundred 'the church of St. Dennis holds five hides in Colne 'and Caldecote.' *D. B.* p. 72.

This manor was appropriated to the uſe of the priory of Deerhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis in France; and the monks, by their intereſt, procured it to be annexed to the hundred of Deerhurſt, tho' it lies many miles diſtant from any other part of it.

The alien priories, of which Deerhurſt was one, being diſſolved, this manor was granted to the abbey of Tewkeſbury 7 E. 4. and afterwards, at the general diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Coln Deans, and lands in Caldecot, were granted to William Sharrington 34 H. 8.

Livery of the manors of Coln Deans and Calcot, *alias* Caldecot, with the advowſon of the church, was granted to Robert Weſtwood 1 Eliz.

The manor came afterwards to Thomas Maſter, eſq; of Cirenceſter, who ſold it, and Mr. Dorrel, of Oxfordſhire, is the preſent proprietor of it.

HAMLET. *Caldecot*, now *Calcot*, is a hamlet in this pariſh. Humphry Bohun was ſeized of the manor of Caldecot 3 E. 1. and Gilbert Gamage and Lettice his wife were ſeized of it 6 R. 2. from whom it deſcended to Roger their ſon and heir.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 140*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. John Hughes is patron and incumbent.

Two parts of the tithes of Caldecot were granted to the priory of Lanthony, by Milo conſtable of Glouceſter, in the year 1137.

The church is ſmall, without battlements, and has a low tower in the middle, in which are five bells.

The church-houſe and a barn, four acres and three-quarters in each common field, ten ſheep-paſtures, and a dwelling-houſe called the Maple, have been given at ſeveral times for the repair of the church.

There are memorials for John Hughes, who died in 1726; for Charles Hughes, M. A. who died 1742; and for Andrew Hughes, M. A. who died in 1756, all rectors of this church; but there are no family arms.

First fruits	£.	10	19	4½	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		0	19	11½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes:

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	40	4	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		7	4	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		30	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		27	9	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 16 houſes and 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. But in ten years, beginning with 1760, there are regiſtered 41 baptiſms and 29 burials; and the number of families is 26, of inhabitants 112; ſo that about one in 39 dies every year.

COLN ROGERS

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Bradley, three miles ſouth from Northleach, ſeven north-eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty-one miles eaſt from Glouceſter. It was ſo called from its ſituation on the river *Coln*, and from Roger of Glouceſter, its antient poſſeſſor. But in the grant of king Stephen to the abbey of Glouceſter, it is called *Coln St. Andrew*, becauſe the church is dedicated to that ſaint.

The village ſtands in a little dale. The lands are chiefly arable, with a little paſture near the river.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Roger of Glouceſter, knight, being dangerouſly wounded at Walliſon, gave the manor of Coln Rogers, *alias* Coln on the Hills, to the monks of Glouceſter, in the year 1105, to pray for his ſoul; and the grant was confirmed by king Henry, when the abbey was vacant by the death of Serlo.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Coln Rogers 17 E. 3. and continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution; when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. who are the preſent lords of it.

Alexander Colſton, eſq; is leſſee under the dean and chapter.

Pindrop, or *Pendrop*, from *pen*, the *top*, and *ðopp*, a *dwelling*, ſo called from its ſituation above the village, is a conſiderable farm in this pariſh, the property of Thomas Cotton, eſq; a banker in London, who has a good houſe here.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 100*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons. The living is now vacant.

Twenty-four acres in each common field belong to the glebe.

The demeans of the lord of the manor pay only the twentieth part in lieu of tithes.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains nothing worth notice. It has a tower at the weſt end, with three bells in it. Two acres in each common field, called the *Church-land*, are given to find bell-ropes.

First fruits	£.	7	0	5	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		0	14	0½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	0
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes:

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	39	1	2
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		9	1	8
Land-tax —— 1694, —		20	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		23	11	8½

At the beginning of this century, there were 18 houſes in this pariſh, and about 70 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. But on an average of ten years, from 1760, the annual baptiſms are 4.2, burials 3; and the

the number of families is 26, of inhabitants exactly 125. So that the annual burials are to the whole number of inhabitants, nearly as 1 to 42.

COMPTON ABDALE

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Bradley, in the Coteſwold country, eleven miles north from Cirenceſter, four north-weſtward from Northleach, and ſixteen eaſt from Glouceſter.

The village takes its name from the ſituation of the church and houſes in a little comb or valley, for *combe* in the Anglo Saxon, ſignifies a narrow *valley*; but the greater part of the pariſh lies upon the hills. It conſiſts principally of arable land, with a conſiderable ſhare of wood, and a little paſture on the banks of the Coln, a branch of which runs through it. But what moſt diſtinguiſhes it, is the bold appearance of lord Chedworth's plantations, which ſtand on a high part of the Coteſwold.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book gives the following account of this manor:

'Stigand archbiſhop [of York] held Cuntune 'in Bradelege hundred. There were nine hides. 'There are two plow-tillages, and five acres of 'meadow, and twenty-two villeins, and five bor-'dars, with eleven plow-tillages. There are five '*ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s*. In the time of king 'Edward it was worth 9*l*. now 7*l*. Thomas 'archbiſhop [of York] holds it. A free man of 'Roger de Lurei holds one manor of three hides 'belonging to this manor. The archbiſhop 'claims it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

The temporalties of the archbiſhop of York were extended 14 E. 3. of which this manor was a part.

Thomas Lane held the capital meſſuage of Compton Abdale, under the archbiſhop of York, and died ſeized thereof 37 H. 8. leaving Thomas his ſon eighteen years old. This manor was taken from the archbiſhop of York, and granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6.

It was afterwards purchaſed by ſir Richard Grubham, of Wiſhford, in Wiltſhire, who was lord of it in 1608; and dying without iſſue in 1629, left this and many other great eſtates to his nephew John How, eſq; from whom it deſcended, like Chedworth and Stowell, down to lord Chedworth, who is the preſent lord of the manor; an account of whoſe family and arms is inſerted under Stowell, where his lordſhip reſides.

William Docket and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Compton-Abdale, to the uſe of Edmund Tame 19 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Cirenceſter. The rectory of Compton-Abdale, and the advowſon of the vicarage, belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter; and after the diſſolution of that houſe, were granted to the church of Briſtol 34 H. 8. The dean and chapter of Briſtol are the appropriators and patrons, and pay the incumbent 10*l*. a year. The curacy has been twice augmented; firſt by a donation from the late Mr. Aylworth, and by queen Anne's bounty, in the year 1737; and again in 1760, by donations from Alexander Colſton, eſq; (as executor of the late Edward Colſton, eſq;) and Charles Page, M. A. the preſent incumbent, and by the queen's bounty.

The church is very ſmall, dedicated to St. Oſwald, and has nothing in it worth notice.

Procurations	£.	0	6	8	Pentecoſt. £.	0 0 6
Synodals		0	2	0		

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	53	15	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	3	0	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	48	0	8
The ſame, at 3*s*. 1770, —	32	4	1¼

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houſes and about 130 inhabitans in this pariſh, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. In ten years, beginning with 1760, there were regiſtered 34 baptiſms, and 28 burials, and the inhabitants are at preſent 130 in number.

COMPTON GREENFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, ſix miles north-weſt from Briſtol, nine ſouth-weſtward from Thornbury, and thirty-three ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on every ſide by the pariſhes of Almondſbury and Henbury, except a ſmall portion on the weſt, where the river Severn is its boundary. The former part of the name is explained under the preceding head; the latter was given it with great propriety, becauſe the pariſh conſiſts almoſt wholly of meadow and paſture land, and to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſter Compton in Almondſbury.

The turnpike-road from Briſtol to Auſt-paſſage leads along the north-eaſt ſide of it, near the church.

Tho' this little village affords but few materials to enrich a hiſtory, and is diſtinguiſhed by neither foſſils, camps, nor antient coins, yet it may be deſervedly ranked among the happieſt claſs for its vegetable productions, I mean its excellent paſturage.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It appears by *Domeſday-book*, that at the time of the general ſurvey this was a member of the large manor of Hueſberie, [now Weſtbury] in Berminſtreu hundred; and that Giſlebert the ſon of Turold then held three hides and a half in Contone, as it is written in that record.

This manor was granted to Ralph, ſon of Ralph Bloet, 18 Joh. but it was in the Berkeley family as

as early as 28 E. 3. and in the 30th year of that reign, Maurice Berkeley and Joan his wife levied a fine of it to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to Thomas the brother of Maurice, and Catherine his wife, which latter died ſeized of Compton Greenvill, and of two parts of the advowſon of the chapel, 9 R. 2. It was afterwards held by Thomas de Beauchamp 2 H. 4. by ſir Thomas Brooke 5 H. 5. by ſir John Berkeley, with the advowſon of the chapel, 6 H. 6. by Thomas Chedre 26 H. 6. and by ſir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone 38 & 39 H. 6. and 14 E. 4.

Sir William Berkeley of Stoke Giffard was ſeized of this manor in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Third, but taking up arms in favour of that king, he was attainted after the battle of Boſworth-field, his eſtates ſeized, and the manor of Compton was granted to Thomas Brugge 1 H. 7. But the Berkeleys were ſoon reſtored to their eſtate. Sir William Berkeley of Beverſtone died ſeized of Compton Greenfield 5 E. 6. whoſe grandſon, John Berkeley, ſold it to Thomas Mallet, eſq; who died 22 Eliz. and left a ſon John twelve years old.

Patrick Young was lord of this manor in 1608. Sir Thomas Cann, knighted by king James the Second in the laſt year of his reign, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. He had two ſons, Robert and William. Robert ſucceeded to the title of baronet, on the death of his couſin ſir William Cann, but dying unmarried, was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother ſir William Cann, who had iſſue one ſon Robert. He had alſo a daughter Elizabeth, married to —— Jefferies of Briſtol, to whoſe iſſue, the male line failing at the death of the late ſir Robert Cann, in 1765, this eſtate is devolved. Henry Lyppingcott, eſq; married Miſs Jefferies, and, in her right, is the preſent lord of this manor. *See Weſtbury.*

John Newton and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Compton Greenfield, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 8 H. 5. and their ſon and heir John Newton ſold them to William More, and levied a fine of them 28 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Briſtol, worth 100*l.* a year, of which the glebe is worth upwards of 40*l.* Henry Lyppingcott, eſq; is patron, Mr. New the preſent incumbent.

The church, tho' ſmall, is very antient, as appears by the ſtile of the arch of the door at the ſouth entrance. In the 13th century it was ſtiled *capella de Contone*, at which time Weſtbury was probably the mother church. There is a low tower at the weſt end, but neither monument, inſcription, nor coat of arms in the church.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	169	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	18	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	196	2	6
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	142	12	0

At the beginning of this century there were 5 houſes and about 20 inhabitants, whereof 2 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. Here are now 6 houſes and 37 inhabitants. The diſproportion of the baptiſms and burials to the number of inhabitants, is occaſioned by the people of Almondſbury and Henbury ſometimes baptiſing and burying here, for convenience.

COMPTON, (LITTLE.)

THIS pariſh is ſituate in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Deerhurſt, five miles diſtant north-eaſt from Stow, eight ſouth-eaſt from Campden, and thirty-one north-eaſt from Glouceſter. The former part of the name has been already explained; the addition of *Little* ſerves to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining pariſh of Long-Compton, in Warwickſhire.

The village lies under the weſt ſide of a hill, which ſecures it from the cold eaſterly winds. It is bounded on the north by Warwickſhire, on the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, by Oxfordſhire; and has the convenience of the turnpike-road from Worceſter to London running through it. A conſiderable part of the pariſh is unincloſed. There is a common about two miles in length, and in ſome places above half a mile broad, of very good land, and exceedingly improvable.

There is a point of land in this pariſh which extends to a place where a pedeſtal is erected, with a ſun-dial on the top, and inſcriptions on the four ſides, to denote the joining of four counties where it ſtands; *i.e.* thoſe of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Warwick, and Oxford. This is occaſioned by the pariſh of Evenlode, which is a disjoined member of Worceſterſhire, running up to the ſouth ſide of the pedeſtal or pillar, (of which there is a more particular account under Morton-hen-marſh.) But the ſpot where the pillar is erected, is near twenty miles diſtant from the continent of Worceſterſhire.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book ſays only thus much of the manor: 'The church of St. Dennis holds twelve hides 'in Contone in Derheſt hundred.' *D. B.* p. 72.

This manor was appropriated to the uſe of the priory of Deerhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis in Normandy. But after the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, this and other eſtates, formerly belonging to the ſame priory, were granted by king Edward the Fourth to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, in whoſe poſſeſſion they continued 'till the diſſolution of that houſe. The manor of Little Compton was granted to ſir Thomas Pope 38 H. 8.

John Todmere died ſeized thereof 20 Eliz. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs married to ſir Robert Cotton, who in her right had livery granted him in the year 1608.

It

It afterwards paſſed by purchaſe to Dr. William Juxton. He had been dean of Worceſter, biſhop of the ſees of Hereford and London, and at length obtained the metropolitical ſee of Canterbury. In 1635 he was made lord treaſurer, by the intereſt of Dr. Laud, which giving diſguſt to many of the nobility, he was obliged to reſign that office in 1641. In the year 1649, he attended king Charles the Firſt on the ſcaffold, at the time of his execution, and afterwards retired to his manor of Little Compton. But at the Reſtoration he was promoted to the metropolitical chair of Canterbury, in which dignity he died in the year 1663, aged 81, and was buried in St. John's College Oxford, to which he had been a generous benefactor.

William Juxton ſucceeded his uncle Dr. Juxton in this eſtate, and was created a baronet Dec. 22, 12 C. 2. He was high ſheriff of the county in 1676; and was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon ſir William Juxton, who died in 1739, without iſſue, whereby the title was extinct. His lady ſurviving him, was afterwards married to lord Fane, and is the preſent proprietor of Little Compton, where ſhe has a good houſe, and reſides there ſome part of the year.

John Muſgroſe was ſeized of lands in Little Contone 3 E. 1. Robert Ferrers of Chartley was ſeized of lands in Compton 1 H. 5. Sir Edward Ferrers de Chartley held four marks rent in Little Compton 14 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Stow. The appropriation and advowſon of the vicarage belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8. They pay 22*l.* and Dr. South has given 10*l.* a year to the curate. Mr. Baker is the preſent incumbent. About the year 1771, the college gave 200*l.* ariſing from an eſtate given them by Dr. Stratford, to augment the living; but the money is not yet laid out on land. The appropriation is in leaſe to Mr. John Davis, and Mr. Richard Jordan.

The church is dedicated to St. Dennis, and hath a tower on the ſouth ſide.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

Under this Stone lieth interred the Body of Sir William Juxton, late of this Pariſh, Knight and Baronet, who died the 3d Day of Feb. 1739, in the 79th Year of his Age. He was the eldeſt Son of Sir William Juxton, Knight and Bart. alſo deceaſed, who intermarried with Elizabeth a Daughter of Sir John Walter of Sarſden in the County of Oxford Bart. alſo deceaſed. Sir William Juxton the Son intermarried with Suſanna Matriott, youngeſt Daughter of John Marriott late of Stuſton, in the County of Suffolk, Eſq; deceaſed, but has left no iſſue, whereby the title is extinct.

On another flat ſtone:

Mortale Thomæ Juxton Armigeri, qui Cœlum petijt 28° Febr. Anno Domini 1643.

Procurations 7*s.* 8*d.* Synodals 2*s.* Pentecoſt. 7½*d.*

Benefaction.

Archbiſhop Juxton gave the intereſt of 100*l.* to the poor, which is paid by lady Fane.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	66	0	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	25	12	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	58	9	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	52	15	3

At the beginning of this century there were 35 houſes in this pariſh, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are entered 40 baptiſms and 36 burials; and in a like ſeries from 1760, there are entered 80 baptiſms, and 53 burials. The preſent number of inhabitants is exactly 242, nearly in proportion to the annual burials as 47 to 1; which ſhews the place to be healthy.

CONDICOT.

THIS pariſh lies partly in the hundred of Kiftſgate, and partly in that of Slaughter. It is three miles diſtant north-weſtward from Stow, ſeven eaſtward from Winchcombe, and twenty-five north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is a ſmall pariſh, conſiſting chiefly of arable land. I conjecture that formerly it was overgrown with wood, from the termination of the name, which comes from *coed*, a *wood*, in the Britiſh language.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This little pariſh was divided among ſeveral proprietors at the time of the general ſurvey. That part of it which lay in the old hundred of Salemaneſberie (now Slaughter) was a hamlet belonging to Oddington, and was then held by Thomas archbiſhop of York. His predeceſſor, Aldred, had taken a mortgage of this and other eſtates, of the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter, to ſecure the payment of ſome money he had expended on that abbey, of which more may be ſeen p. 133, 141. See alſo the *Domeſday* account of Oddington. In the ſame record are the following particulars:

'The church of Wireceſtre holds two hides in 'Condicote [in Tedboldeſtan hundred] and Oſbern 'holds them of the biſhop. It was and is worth 40*s.*

'Oſbern holds one hide and a half in Condicot 'in Witelai hundred, of Durand [de Gloueceſtre] 'It is and was worth 20*s.*

'William Froiſſelew holds half a hide in Con-'nicote in Witelai hundred, which paid tax. 'There was one plow-tillage and four *ſervi*. 'It was worth 20*s.* now 3*s.* Brittric held it in 'the time of king Edward'. *D. B.* p. 70, 77, 74.

The principal manor and eſtate in this place, were held by the archbiſhop of York 6 E. 6. in which

which year they were granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain. But the records mention other eſtates by the general name of Condicote. Thus Hugh de Condicote gave half a hide of land in Condicote, to the knights-templars, who were ſeized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in their lands there, by the grant of king Henry the Third; and their claim to thoſe privileges was allow'd 15 E. 1. and they were poſſeſſed of this eſtate 2 E. 3.

The manor of Condicote, or rather a manor in Condicote, was held by William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3. by Edward de Stonore, 5 R. 2. and by Gilbert ſon of Robert de Stonore, 3 H. 5.

Mr. Machin was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Cox was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, but Mr. Haſlam is the preſent owner.

A meſſuage in Condicote called *Nun-heys*, becauſe it formerly belonged to the nunnery of Cokehill in Worceſterſhire, and from *hai*, a *hedge*, *park*, or *incloſure*, was granted, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, to Nicholas Forteſcue and Catherine Forteſcue 34 H. 8. Thomas lord Wentworth married Margaret daughter and heir of Anne Forteſcue, and with her had this meſſuage, which on his death, 5 E. 6. deſcended to Thomas lord Wentworth his ſon.

Hinſwick is a conſiderable eſtate, part lying in this pariſh, and part in that of Breedon in Worceſterſhire. Lands in this place belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, as appears by the charter of king John, confirming the donations to that abbey, *De fœodo Willielmi filii Bernardi unam hidam in Hunchewic.* Chart. *ann. regni* 6°.

Leland ſpeaks of a water, 'riſing at Kenſdale 'in Coteſwald, and [running] thens to Hinch-'wike, wherabout yt rennith undre the grounde; 'thens to Swelle village by Stow; from Swelle to 'Slaughter and ſo into Bourton Water.' *Itin.* v. 5. p. 1.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stow, worth 70*l.* a year. It was formerly within the peculiar of Blockley. Mr. Haſlam is patron; Mr. Baker the preſent incumbent.

Ninety-eight acres of arable land, and five acres of paſture, belong to the glebe. The tithes belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. No lands in the pariſh are tithe free.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Firſt fruits	£. 7	0	10½	Synodals	£. 0	0	0
Tenths	— 0	14	1¼	Pentecoſtals	0	0	3½
Procurations	0	6	0				

In Slaughter Hundred.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	12	18	8
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	2	15	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	6	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	5	1	3

In Kiftſgate Hundred.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	26	2	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	2	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	20	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	15	6	0

At the beginning of this century there were 18 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 7 were freeholders. There are now 105 inhabitants.

CORSE.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Weſtminſter, on the north-weſt ſide of the river Severn. It is ſix miles diſtant eaſt from Newent, nine ſouth-weſt from Tewkeſbury, and five and a half north-weſt from Glouceſter. It is three miles and a half long and two broad, bounded on the eaſt by the river *Laden* or *Leaden*; and the waters of Howbrook, which run through this pariſh, after joining another little rivulet called Collier's-brook, empty themſelves into that river.

There is a large tract of paſture-ground called the Lawn, of which the greater part, about 1200 acres, is in this pariſh, the remainder in that of Eldersfield in Worceſterſhire. Two turnpike-roads, one from Glouceſter to Worceſter, the other to Ledbury, are carried over it. The fine verdure with which it is cloathed, makes this part of the journey particularly agreeable in the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons. It is a fine plain, about three miles long, with a beautiful ſlope, like a lofty terrace, running on the eaſt ſide for a good part of the way. This piece of ground is common to the pariſhioners, who depend much on depaſturing large flocks of ſheep upon it; but it often proves fatal to them, for in a wet ſeaſon it is ſo rotting, that ſcarce a ſheep ſurvives. This fine tract of ground might be greatly improved, and rendered more healthy; but there is an inſuperable obſtacle,—it belongs to the church of Weſtminſter.

There is a ſmall and very fragrant ſort of wild thyme growing about the ant-hills on the Lawn.

Mr. Pennant, among his many beautiful deſcriptions of places in Scotland, mentions the *Carſe*, or rich plains of Gowrie; and it remains a doubt with me, whether the pariſh of Corſe was denominated from the Lawn I have been ſpeaking of, or whether it was ſo called from the Britiſh word *Cors*, a marſh or bog; as formerly it was much covered with wood, and conſequently more rotten and boggy then at preſent; for the records mention Corſe-foreſt, Corſe-chaſe, Corſe-wood; but now there is no ſuch thing in the pariſh.

The huſbandry of this country, for many miles round, is in an unimproved ſtate. The farmers leave much to nature, and tho' there is plenty of *marle* in the pariſh, particularly at Horridge, I cannot find that they ever uſed it as a manure.

The

The ſoil is ſtrong, and the Herefordſhire method of planting fruit-trees in the incloſures of tillage land prevails in this place, where they make ſome pretty good cyder. The elm is the chief timber-tree, but the oak grows very well; and I obſerved that in the pariſhes of Hasfield, Tirley, and all the way to Tewkeſbury, the tenants have topped almoſt every oak-tree, that they may be afterwards, of right, intitled to the lop. This is an injury of a public as well as of a private nature, and I ſpeak of it as the more unpardonable in this part of the country, where coal comes at an eaſy rate down the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Corſe is not mentioned in *Domeſday-book*, but it appears by later records that there was a foreſt or chaſe there; and that Richard de Clare earl of Glouceſter and Hertford held Cors-foreſt and Cors-court 47 H. 3. and Joan his widow held Cors-chaſe 35 E. 1. and that Gilbert de Clare died ſeized of the ſame chaſe and court 7 E. 2. leaving three ſiſters coheireſſes.

Elianor the eldeſt ſiſter was married to Hugh le Deſpencer the younger, who in her right was ſeized of the manor and chaſe of Cors. He was beheaded, and Roger Mortimer procured a grant thereof to himſelf and his heirs 1 E. 3. But Roger being attainted and executed, this manor and chaſe were ſoon after reſtored to Hugh, the ſon of the laſt Hugh le Deſpencer, who died ſeized of them 23 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by Edward le Deſpencer his nephew. He died ſeized of the manor and chaſe of Cors 49 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by Thomas his ſon and heir, who was attainted and beheaded 1 H. 4.

This manor and chaſe were held by Richard Deſpencer his ſon and heir, who dying without iſſue, left two ſiſters his coheireſſes, of whom Elizabeth died young. Iſabel ſucceeding to this eſtate, carried it in marriage to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny. He died 17 H. 6. leaving John Throgmorton one of his executors, who died ſeized of this manor and chaſe 13 E. 4.

Cors-court was held by Philip Throgmorton 3 H. 8. and by his ſon William 28 H. 8. whoſe ſon Thomas ſucceeded him; and another Thomas Throgmorton, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. It paſſed afterwards into the family and name of Dowdeſwell, for Richard Dowdeſwell, eſq; was lord thereof at the beginning of this century, and the right honourable William Dowdeſwell, eſq; who had been chancellor of the exchequer, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, (which important ſtations he had filled with great abilities and integrity) died ſeized thereof in the year 1775. His arms are, *Or, a feſs undy between ſix billets ſable.*

The manor of Corſe-Lawn antiently belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter. It was granted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 34 H. 8. and being confirmed 2 Eliz. now continues in that church.

HAMLET. *Horridge* is a hamlet in this pariſh. Lands called *Horredge*, in Corſe, formerly belonged to the Benedictine priory of the leſſer Malvern, in Worceſterſhire; and after the diſſolution of religious foundations, were granted to Henry Leigh 37 H. 8.

Stainbridge is another place in this pariſh.

Robert Widecomb and Emma his wife levied a fine of lands in Corſe to the uſe of the heirs of Emma 16 H. 6. Chriſtopher Raſtal died ſeized of lands in Corſe 6 Eliz. and Thomas Raſtal his ſon had livery the ſame year.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhurſt. It is a vicarage endowed with the tithes, worth about 70*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, the reverend Mr. Robert Gegg, the preſent incumbent. The patronage was formerly in the priory of Deerhurſt, and afterwards transferred to the abbey of Tewkeſbury. About fifteen acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It is ſmall, with a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end.

First fruits £. 6 2 $9\frac{1}{2}$ Pentecoſt. £. 0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Tenths — 0 10 $3\frac{1}{2}$

There is a quakers burying-ground adjoining to the church-yard.

Benefactions.

Three tenements are given for the repair of the church, for the communion, and for the benefit of the poor, now let at 7*l.* 10*s.* a year. One of them is a houſe in Horridge, called St. Margaret's-place, another, a houſe with lands in Stainbridge, and there is a third undeſcribed.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	42	2	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		17	1	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		54	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		39	14	$8\frac{1}{4}$

There were 65 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 20 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 9, burials 9. *Atkyns.* But it appears that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 69 baptiſms, and 65 burials entered in the pariſh regiſter; whereof 12 of the latter were quakers. And in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, there were 97 baptiſms, and 53 burials, in which number the quakers are not included; and the inhabitants in 1771, were exactly 253. So that population is nearly in the ſame ſtate as it was ſeventy years ago.

COTES, *or* COATS.

THIS pariſh lies in the Coteſwold country, in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, three miles weſt from Cirenceſter, ſeven north-eaſtward from Tetbury, ſeven eaſt from Minchinhampton, and eighteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. This

This name was unknown at the time of the general ſurvey, *temp.* W. 1. In *Domeſday-book* the pariſh is deſcribed by the names of Hunlafeſed, Turſberie, and Torentune; but in the ſheriff's return of all the vills in the hundred of Cirenceſter, 9 E. 1. theſe were omitted, and the general name of Cotes occurs in their ſtead.

Sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion, that it received its name from being ſeated among the *Cotts* in *Coteſwold*; but it was more probably from the Britiſh word *coed*, a *wood*, becauſe here was one of thoſe great woods which are ſuppoſed to have extended over almoſt all the country from this place to Stow, and to have given the name of *Coteſwold* to a large extent of ground upon the hills of Glouceſterſhire. *Wold*, from the Saxon pealo, ſignifies the ſame as *coed*; ſo that there is a redundancy in the name of *Coteſwold*, of which there are inſtances in the appellations of other places. The preſent ſtate of the country about Cotes ſerves to confirm the etymology; for there are ſtill two large woods, at Hailey, and Oakley, adjoining to this pariſh, the latter of which was granted by the crown to the abbat of Cirenceſter, on condition that it ſhould not be aſſarted; a reſtriction which has preſerved it to our time, otherwiſe it might have fared as moſt of the antient wood-lands have done.

There is a ſtrong camp, with a double ditch, in the hamlet of Trewſbury, called *Trewſbury caſtle*. It was probably a Roman camp of obſervation, lying a little to the north of the *Acman-ſtreet-way*, which led from *Corinium* to *Aqua Solis*, (now Cirenceſter and Bath) two eminent Roman ſtations. The Romans had another poſt about a mile and a half farther weſtward, on the ſame ſide of that road, where a great many coins and other veſtiges of that people have been found, as related under Rodmarton.

The head of the Thames or Iſis, poetically deſcribed by the learned Camden, is commonly reputed to be in this pariſh; but the well ſo called, does not overflow in the ſummer, unleſs in very wet ſeaſons, and there is no conſtant ſtream in the place. Indeed if this were perennial, it would not be the higheſt ſource of that river, as I have ſhewn more largely at p. 48.

This village lies high and open, and is remarkably healthy, as appears by the ſtate of population at the end of this account. The women and children are employ'd in ſpinning woollen-yarn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Gilbert de Clare was ſeized of the manors of Cotes and Trewſbury, with court-leet, 15 E. 1. They came afterwards into a family of the name of Vernon. Richard Vernon ſold them to ſir William Nottingham, who died ſeized of them 2 R. 3. without iſſue, leaving them to his widow for her life, the remainder to truſtees. Richard Poole married Elizabeth, widow of ſir William Nottingham, and purchaſed the reverſion of the inheritance of the truſtees, 7 H. 7. Sir Leonard Poole was ſon and heir of Richard, and dying 30 H. 8. was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Giles, who died in 1588. Sir Henry Poole, ſon of ſir Giles, died in the year 1616, leaving ſir Henry Poole his ſon and heir; whoſe ſon ſir William was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Henry, the laſt male heir of his family. He ſold the manor, &c. to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, about the year 1660, who dying in 1709, was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Robert Atkyns, who alſo died in 1711. Mr. Atkyns is the preſent lord of the manor.

This pariſh is reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter. It conſiſts almoſt intirely of arable land.

HAMLETS. 1. *Hunlafeſed*, i. e. *Hunlafe's ſed*, or *ſeat*, ſo called from the name of the Saxon proprietor. It is now called *Hullaſed*. The particulars whereof are thus ſet down in *Domeſday-book*:

'Elmar poſſeſſed Hunlafeſed in Cireceſtre hundred, in which were three hides and a half. The biſhop of Baieux held it. It is now in the king's hands. In demean is one plow-tillage, and four villeins, and four bordars, with three plow-tillages. It was worth 4*l.* now 50*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

The abbeſs of Romſey had the advowſon of a chapel, and was poſſeſſed of lands in this place, 36 H. 6. The chapel is now ſtanding, and retains the name, but it is converted to a barn.

2. *Trewſbury*, but antiently *Turſberie*, was probably ſo called from *traws*, *ſloping*, and *berg*, a *camp*, or *fortification*. *Domeſday-book* gives the following account of this eſtate:

'The ſame Giſlebert [the ſon of Turold] holds half a hide in Turſberie, in Cireceſtre hundred, and Oſuuard holds it of him. Aluuard held it. In demean is one plow-tillage. It was worth 10*s.* now 15*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

3. *Torleton* is a hamlet, part of which lies in Rodmarton, and part in this pariſh. Torleton in Cotes lies a mile weſtward from the church, and contains ſixteen families. In *Domeſday-book* it is thus deſcribed:

'Radulfus Pagenel holds Torentune in Cireceſtre hundred, and Radulfus holds it of him. There are four hides and a half taxed. Merleſuen held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, and one bordar with three plow-tillages. There are ten *ſervi*. It was worth 10*l.* now 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Cotes, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to William Panton and Joan his wife, daughter of William Golding, 23 H. 6. William Lewelline and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Cotes to William Nottingham, 7 E. 4. The royalty of the hamlets is veſted in the lord of the manor of Cotes.

O

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 200*l.* a year. Mr. Atkyns is patron, Mr. Chaunler the preſent incumbent.

Three acres of paſture land, adjoining to the parſonage houſe, eighty-two acres in the common fields, 170 ſheep-paſtures in Cotes, and 200 in Torleton, belong to the rector. *Pariſh Regiſter.*

The tithes of the demeans belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were ſo adjudged in the year 1463; and afterwards, Richard Peachy, rector of this church, by indenture dated in 1486, quitted claim to the tithes of the demeans to Richard Clyve, abbat of Cirenceſter, Richard Vernon being then lord of the manor.

The church is large, dedicated to St. Matthew. It has a handſome well-built tower at the weſt end, with two bells in it. On the north ſide of the church is a ſmall chapel, which, by tradition, was built by the Nottinghams for a burying-place.

Under a void niche, on the weſt ſide of the tower, is an inſcription engraven in antient characters, in the ſtone, miſtaken by ſir Robert Atkyns; and which cannot be better explained than by the following abſtract from the curious regiſter of the pariſh of Rodmarton, in the year 1636, where it is thus written: 'In the windowe of the ſouth 'iſle, adjoining to the chancel, was a little picture 'in the glaſſe, of one praying in the habit of a 'miniſter, *cum baculo paſtorali*; and under-written '*Richardus Exall*, which was broken by children. 'Perhaps he was at the charge of that window. 'There is alſo upon the weſt ſide of Cotes tower, 'in ſtones, *Orate p' animab' Richardi Wiat, et 'Richardi de Rodm'ton*; It may bee it was this 'Richard which did joyne with the perſon of 'Cotes to build that tower.'

Mr. Tyndale, late rector, cauſed this device to be placed over the door of the parſonage-houſe. A large roſe, handſomely carved in freeſtone, and *Under the Roſe*, (alluding to that ſaying) in Roman capitals, NE GRY QUIDEM FORAS; by which he meant to caution his friends againſt tale-bearing. I found ſomething like this in the parlour of the parſonage-houſe at Buckland. To intimate that converſation in chearful ſocieties ſhould not be betray'd, there is a large gilt roſe in the middle of the ceiling, over the place for the dining-table, and round it, in gold letters, *Qui Dicta vel Facta Foras eliminat, eliminetur. i.e.* Let him that divulges what is ſaid or done here, be kick'd out of doors. It was the antient cuſtom at ſympoſiac meetings, or merry-makings, to wear chaplets of roſes about the head, which gave riſe to the phraſe of *ſpeaking under the roſe.*

Thomas Maſter, of the family of that name now reſiding at the abbey in Cirenceſter, was rector of Cotes, and a great ſcholar. He publiſhed ſeveral learned pieces, and aſſiſted the lord Herbert of Cherbury in compoſing his *Hiſtory of king Henry the Eighth.* He died in 1643, and lies buried in the chapel of New College Oxford.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel, is an acroſtic for Ales Marſhefield, the letters of whoſe name appear on the margin of the ſtone, but the verſes are very imperfect.

On another ſtone, in capitals:

Gulielmus Mounſteven
Annos 25 ſedvlvs Hvjvs
Eccleſiæ Rector
per Afflictiones ad cœlum ornatus
Illuc adijt 17th Janvarij Ano 1677.
Cujus hic reponuntur cineres
beatæ reſurrectionis ſpe.

On a ſmall braſs plate:

Elias Carteret Rectr. of yt. Pariſh died Decemr. 30th, 1720, Aged 68.——Arms, *Argent, a feſs lozengy.*

Firſt fruits	£.	9	6	8	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	18	8	Pentecoſtals		0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8					

Benefactions.

Elias Carteret, by will, gave the intereſt of 10*l.* to be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.—Mr. Tyndale, late rector, gave the intereſt of 10*l.* to be diſtributed to the poor at the ſame time.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	48	13	4
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	4	19	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	52	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	39	5	9

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 26 houſes in this pariſh, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. On an average of ten years, beginning with 1760, the annual baptiſms are 4.4, burials 2. The preſent number of families is 40, of inhabitants exactly 200; by which it appears that only 1 in 100 dies every year, a proof of the aſtoniſhing healthineſs of the place.

COW HONIBORN.

THIS diſtrict, or hamlet, lies in the upper diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred; four miles diſtant eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, five north from Campden, and thirty north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The corrupt manner of writing the modern names of places often miſleads in judging of their derivation. If Honiborn has any determinate ſignification, it is a very different one from that of Heniberge, the old name of this place, as I find it written in *Domeſday-book.* The antient name ſeems to be compoſed of Þæn, Saxon, *ſtone*, and beorȝ, a *camp* or *fortification*; or of *hen*, Britiſh, *old*, and beorȝ, as before. Sir Robert Atkyns omits the *Domeſday* account of this place, and overlooking the antient name, ſays nothing of its derivation; but he obſerves of the prenomen *Cow*, that it was ſo called from the number of cows kept there, and to diſtinguiſh it from Church-Honiborn in the neighbourhood.

This little place conſiſts principally of paſture land, with ſome good arable. Two ſmall brooks, from Weſton-Subedge, and Aſton-Subedge, run through it into the Avon.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars:

'The ſame church [St. Mary of Wincelcumbe] 'holds Heniberge in Celflede hundred. There 'are ten hides, of which two are in demean and 'eight in ſervice. In demean are five plow-tillages, 'and fifteen villeins, with five plow-tillages. 'There are nine *ſervi*, and three *ancillæ*. It was 'worth 6*l.* now 8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The right of free warren in this place was allowed to the abbey of Winchcombe in a *Quo Warranto* 15 E. 1. and that houſe continued poſſeſſed of the manor 'till it was diſſolved; after which the manor was granted to lord Burley and John Forteſcue, eſq; 33 Eliz. and was purchaſed by ſir Edward Grevil, of Milcot in Warwickſhire, in the 36th year of that reign, who was lord of it in 1608. The manor ſeems now to be in the crown, from whom the inhabitants have taken long leaſes.

What ſir Robert Atkyns mentions of William Strupes being ſeized of Honiborn 10 E. 1. cannot relate to this place, unleſs it means that he held it under the church of Winchcombe.

Of the Church, &c.

The church of this place ſtands in Church-Honiborn in Worceſterſhire. Here was a chapel formerly belonging to the deanery of Campden; but it has been long ſince converted into a poor-houſe.

Tithes of hay in Cow Honiborn, formerly belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to John Green and Ralph Hall, 7 E. 6. Other tithes in Honiborn, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Mr. Williams has the impropriation and the advowſon of the vicarage.

Pentecoſtals 3*d.*

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	115	14	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	20	18	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	114	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	84	0	0

There were 39 houſes and about 156 inhabitants in this place, whereof 15 were freeholders, when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory; yearly births 6, burials 5. And there are now 40 families, and about the ſame number of inhabitants.

COWLEY

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Rapſgate, in the Coteſwold country, five miles ſouth from Cheltenham, nine north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, and nine eaſt from Glouceſter.

The village lies moſtly in a narrow glyn, through which the river Churn runs, with hanging woods to the ſouth of it, and the riſing lands of Coberley to the north.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſuppoſes the name to ſignify a paſture-ground where cows are kept. This opinion is ſupported by the teſtimony of the inhabitants, who ſay, that within the memory of man the lands were moſtly employed in breeding large herds of cattle. But they are at preſent chiefly in tillage, with a due proportion of paſture, and about 100 acres of wood.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars, omitted by ſir Robert Atkyns:

'The church of St. Mary of Perſore holds 'Kvlege in Reſpigete hundred. There are five 'hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and fourteen villeins, and one bordar, with ſeven 'plow-tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and a mill 'of 50*d.* and ſix acres of meadow, and a wood 'three-quarters of a mile long, and one broad. 'It is worth 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The manor continued in the abbey of Perſhore 'till the diſſolution, when it was granted to the church of Weſtminſter, 34 H. 8. and confirmed 2 Eliz. Henry Bret, eſq; was leſſee of the manor at the beginning of the preſent century. He was paſſionately fond of ringing, and continually travelling about the country with a company of ringers, at a vaſt expence, diſſipated a plentiful fortune. George Hawker, eſq; is the preſent leſſee of the manor.

Richard de Brudelep gave two acres of land in Cowley to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, Glouceſter.

HAMLETS. 1. *Stockwell*, lying one mile from the church. A ſmall ſtream riſes here, and falls into the Churn at Cockleford.

2. *Birdlip*, ſo much of it only as lies on the north ſide of the road from Cirenceſter to Glouceſter, is in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth 180*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron, the reverend Dr. John Brickinden the preſent incumbent.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Mary, with a neat embattled tower at the weſt end, in which are ſix muſical bells, the gift of Henry Bret, eſq.

Under a niche, in the north wall of the chancel, is the figure of a man lying along, with a lion couchant at his feet. No other monument worth notice.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	1	10½	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths —		0	18	2¾	Pentecoſtals		0	0	7
Procurations		0	6	8					

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	41	19	10
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	8	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	38	0	6
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	30	1	6¾

At

At the beginning of this century there were 39 houſes in this pariſh, and about 160 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1760, there are regiſtered 80 baptiſms and 60 burials, and the inhabitants are 268.

COWLEY, *or* COALEY,

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, ſix miles north-eaſtward from Berkeley, three north from Durſley, and twelve ſouth from Glouceſter. It lies under the north ſides of Uley and Nimpsfield hills, and conſiſts chiefly of good paſture land.

Cowley's-Pick is a ſugar-loaf hill in this pariſh, whence there is an extenſive proſpect over the vale. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Severn, near Slimbridge.

The public roads here are the worſt that can be conceived; and the poor labouring people are ſo abandoned to naſtineſs, that they throw every thing within a yard or two of their doors, where the filth makes a putrid ſtench, to the injury of their own health, and the annoyance of travellers, if any come among them. The better houſes are gone to ruin, and there is not a gentleman reſident in the pariſh; but this is not peculiar to Cowley.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It appears by *Domeſday-book*, that four hides in Couelege belonged to the honour of Berchelai. And the manor of Cowley has been held by the Berkeley family, and the owners of Berkeley-caſtle, down to the preſent earl of Berkeley, who is lord of this manor.

Richard de Coueley held divers lands in this pariſh in the reign of king Henry the Second. John de Coueley, a deſcendant from him, held one meſſuage, eighty acres of arable, eight acres of meadow, nine acres of paſture, and ten acres of wood, of the king, as of the manor of Berkeley, *Ratione rebellionis manerij de Berkeley*, by the fourth part of a knight's fee. *Eſcheator's Inquiſition* 18 E. 2. And this eſtate continued in the ſame name and family down to 7 H. 5. when it deſcended to daughters.

William Coryet held lands and tenements in Coueley of the king in *capite*, as of the manor of Berkeley, 18 E. 2. *Eſcheator's Inquiſition.*

John Clifford de Daneway was ſeized of 15*s.* rent iſſuing out of a tenement in Cowley 21 R. 2.

Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeized of a tenement called Canon's-court, in Cowley, 5. H 5. and Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick died ſeized of it 17 H. 6.

William Warner levied a fine of lands in this pariſh to the uſe of William Harding 18 H. 7. and another fine of other lands to the uſe of John Jones 22 H. 7.

James de Covel gave to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in Glouceſter, the meadow of Willewood, with its appurtenances, 44 H. 3.—Robert de Benecumb gave to the ſame hoſpital his land in Boſeley, and one acre and a half in Cliffield, in this pariſh. *Gwydewell-brook* and *Illebrook* occur in the laſt mentioned record; and *Hathmer's-mill*, and *Athemere's-field*, *temp.* H. 3.

Roger de Berkeley gave to the church of Stanley a mill in Cowley, and a meſſuage, and lands belonging to the mill. And Thomas lord Berkeley gave lands in Cowley to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, Glouceſter, that the *obit* of Maurice his father, and Iſabel his mother, ſhould be kept in full choir. *Magn. cartul. apud Berkeley, fol.* 293.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Durſley, worth 60*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron, Mr Hornage the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation was given by Roger de Berkeley to the abbey of Glouceſter, and continued in that houſe 'till the diſſolution of religious foundations, when it paſſed through a variety of hands till it came to the Brownings, who were leſſees of it, and purchaſed the inheritance 14 J. 1.

The impropriation was lately purchaſed of the Brownings by Mr. John Minett, the preſent owner.

Forty-five acres of arable, and thirteen acres of paſture, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and conſiſts of the nave, and an aile on the north ſide. It has a handſome tower, with pinnacles, at the weſt end, and five bells in it.

Firſt fruits	£.	8	2	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	2½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7½
Procurations		0	6	8				

There are ſeveral memorials in the chancel for the family of Browning, which was of good account, and formerly reſident here.

Benefactions.

Mr. Woodward of Briſtol gave 20*s.* a year to the poor.—Mr. Browning gave 12*s.* rent, two acres of meadow, four of paſture, and four tenements, which are veſted in twelve feoffees for the benefit of the poor.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	234	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	39	19	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	245	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	177	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes in this pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 11. *Atkyns.* But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 160 baptiſms, and 103 burials; and in a like number of years, beginning with 1760, there were entered 245 baptiſms, and 175 burials. And the preſent number of inhabitants is 598, nearly in the proportion of 35 to 1 of the average of the annual burials.

CRANHAM.

CRANHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, eight miles ſouthward from Cheltenham, twelve miles north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, and ſix ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Suppoſing the name to be derived from *Croen*, Britiſh, *rugged*, and *ham* a *village*, it is particularly well adapted to this place, which is remarkably uneven, with many ſteep and rugged hills covered with beech wood. But towards Painſwick, there is a fine ſpacious opening, which communicates with the vale.

The large beech wood is uſually converted into gun-ſtocks for Birmingham, and the waſte and ſmaller wood into charcoal.

Tho' the peculiar ſituation and other diſtinguiſhing marks of each pariſh are generally noticed under its reſpective head; yet as the pariſhes lie diſperſed thro' this work according to alphabetical arrangement, it may be ſometimes neceſſary, in order to convey to the reader a more competent idea of the face of a country, to take a ſhort view of a larger diſtrict. If it were poſſible that the eye could be raiſed above the horizon, ſo as at once to comprehend this, and the adjoining pariſhes of Brimpsfield, Side, Miſerden, Edgworth, and Biſley, it would be highly delighted with the multiform appearance of hills and dales, woods and paſtures, little fields and turgid riſing grounds, watered by ſo many rills and limpid ſtreams, meandring in a thouſand different forms. The little glyns and dales are ſo deep and narrow, that the ſun's enlivening rays never fall on them for months together; yet every ſpot is cultivated with unremitting labour, and rewards the induſtrious hand with plentiful crops of corn and paſture. There are landſcapes which have more of the *Great* and *Wonderful*; but few more truly pictureſque, or of greater variety than this would be. The vaſtly different ſoils and aſpects, if diligently examined, would probably furniſh a conſiderable liſt of curious natural productions, of which ſome are mentioned under Miſerden, tho' it is apprehended many have eſcaped notice.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There is no place taken notice of in *Domeſday-book* of the name of Cranham, nor any thing like it, in Glouceſterſhire. And as Brimpsfield, by the account given of it in that record, ſeems to have been of much greater extent and conſequence than at preſent, being taxed at nine hides, Cranham, adjoining to it, was probably included in that account. Accordingly we find that the Giffards, who were lords of Brimpsfield, were alſo owners of Cranham when it was firſt mentioned in the records by that name. Helias, or Elias Giffard, gave Croneham to the abbey of Glouceſter, of which he was a monk, when Hameline was abbat. Elias Giffard, ſon of that Elias, in the year 1167, gave eight librats of land in Willingwike in Herefordſhire to the monks of Glouceſter, in exchange for this manor. But the manor of Cranham ſoon reverted to the abbey, which continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution, when a conſiderable part was granted, by the name of a manor, to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, 33 H. 8.

The other part of the manor, with two mills, lately belonging to Catherine queen of England, was granted to John Bridges, afterwards lord Chandos, 1 E. 6. Edward lord Chandos died ſeized of this manor 15 Eliz. and Giles lord Chandos his ſon had livery of it the ſame year.

It was ſoon after purchaſed by ſir William Sandys, who died 17 C. 1. leaving William his grandſon and heir, whoſe grandſon, William Sandys, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. It went afterwards, by purchaſe, to lord Edgcumbe, who is the preſent lord of it. For his lordſhip's arms, ſee *Brimpsfield*.

Climperwell is a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, the property of Samuel Hayward, of Wallſworth-Hall, eſq.

Lands in Cranham, which belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 50*l.* a year. Lord Edgcumbe is patron, Mr. Wallbank the preſent incumbent. The rector receives 1*l.* 18*s.* a year out of *Tibboth-farm*.

The church ſtands on the ſide of a very ſteep aſcent, and is dedicated to St. James. It hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	6	4	7	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	12	8	Pentecoſtals		0	0	10

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	39	10	4
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	0	9	5
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	64	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	30	1	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 43 houſes and 170 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 5. *Atkyns*. But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 71 baptiſms, and 37 burials; and in a like number of years, beginning with 1760, there were 77 baptiſms, and 36 burials; and the number of inhabitants is nearly the ſame as ſeventy years ago.

CROMHALL.

THIS pariſh lies in the vale, in the hundred of Berkeley, about ſeven miles diſtant ſouth from the town of that name, ſix ſouth-weſt from Wotton-under-edge, and twenty-three ſouth from Glouceſter.

The

The name is of doubtful original. It is probable that the old road from *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, to the *Trajectus* at Oldbury, and ſo on to the Roman ſtations in Monmouthſhire, led through this pariſh, or perhaps a little to the ſouthward of it; for there are the remains of a ſtrong encampment in Cromhall-park, where it may be ſuppoſed the ſoldiers were poſted to protect that road. That this was a Roman work is pretty certain, from ſome coins which have been found, and from a teſſellated pavement ſometime ſince diſcovered there, about eighteen feet long, and fifteen broad, compoſed of ſmall cubical bricks, or ſtones, of various colours, and ſet together with a ſtrong cement, in a very curious order and regularity. The above camp lies at a convenient diſtance from two others for obſervation, on Sodbury and Horton hills, a little eaſtward of the ſame line of road, which probably led through Pucklechurch and Weſterleigh, and was guarded between Bath and thoſe places, by a lodgment of ſoldiers at Wick, of which veſtiges have alſo been lately diſcovered.

St. Auguſtine, by the aſſiſtance of Ethelbert king of Kent, called a council of Saxon and Britiſh biſhops to confer on matters of religion. At that time Bangor in Wales was a famous ſeminary of learning, ſome of the monks of which place came hither to conſult an holy anchorite, who had a cell upon a hill in this pariſh, whence it is called *Anchorite-hill*, where the ruins of his cell are ſtill to be ſeen.

Cromhall-heath is a large common of pretty good land, permitted to remain in the unimproved ſtate of nature, like many other fine tracks of ground in this part of the county, to the great injury of the community.

The foſſil productions of this village are pit-coal, and white-lay ſtone. Of the former there is great plenty; but the works have relaxed for ſome time. The latter is common to many other neighbouring pariſhes. It burns to an excellent kind of white, ſtrong lime, in making of which ſome of the labouring inhabitants are employed, whilſt the women and children ſpin wollen-yarn for the clothiers about Wotton-under-edge.

There was formerly a fair for cattle, and a variety of goods, held here on St. Andrew's day; but it has long ſince fallen into neglect and diſuſe.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Before and after the conqueſt, Cromhall was a member of the great manor of Berkeley, for in *Domeſday-book* it is thus expreſſed:

'Two brothers held five hides in Cromhal in that manor [*i. e.* Berchelai] in the time of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, and five bordars having ſix plow-tillages. Thoſe two brothers might do what they pleaſed with themſelves and their land. It was then worth 4*l.* now 3*l.* Earl William committed them to the care of the ſteward of Berchelai, that he might have their ſervice, as Roger ſays.'

And in another place in the ſame record, it is ſaid, 'Two hides in Cromale belong to Berchelai.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

Robert lord Berkeley, in the year 1148, gave one of thoſe manors to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol, wherefore it was called *Cromhall-Abbats*. The abbey had free-warren and court-leet therein 13 & 15 E. 1. and continued in poſſeſſion of this manor 'till the diſſolution. It was afterwards granted to Paul, biſhop of Briſtol, and his ſucceſſors, on the eſtabliſhment of the ſee of Briſtol, 34 H. 8. and now is in that church; but it was ſold to Richard Kirrington and Roger Cook, for 568*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the year 1649.

There is another manor in this pariſh, called *Cromhall-Ligon*, becauſe it formerly belonged to the Ligons.

William de Wantone levied a fine of the fourth part of the manor of Cromhall, and of the advowſon, 18 E. 2. and a perſon of the ſame name levied another fine thereof 11 E. 3.

Sir John Berkeley of Beverſtone died ſeized of the manor of Cromhall 6 H. 6. out of which family it went by purchaſe to the Ligons; and livery of the manor of Cromhall and Redgrove was granted to Richard Ligon, 9 Eliz. but ſir William Throgmorton was lord of the manor in 1608.

It was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by ſir Robert Ducie, from whom it deſcended to lord Ducie, the preſent owner of this manor; whoſe deſcent and arms are given under Woodcheſter, his lordſhip's reſidence.

Sir William Ducie obtained a licence for incloſing Cromhall-park in the year 1661.

John Newton of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cromhall 8 H. 8.

Woodend is a place in this pariſh, where the late Mr. Matthews, who had been ſteward to the earl of Berkeley, built a large handſome houſe, which coſt him many thouſand pounds.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year; of which Oriel college has the advowſon; and the reverend doctor Penny is the preſent incumbent.

About fifty acres of land belong to the glebe; and a ground called *Didnam's-Place*, containing ſix acres, part in Wickwar, and part in this pariſh, is given to repair the church.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It conſiſts of the nave and a ſouth aile, in which was an antient ſtone monument, conſiſting of the figure of a man lying croſs-legged, intended, as ſuppoſed, for one of the Ligons. But it was lately built in the ſouth wall, to ſave the pariſh three-pence in materials for the repair.

Firſt fruits	£.	16	19	2	Synodals	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	12	11	Pentecoſt.	0	1	0
Procurations		0	6	0				

There is a Latin memorial for Nicholas Hickes, B.D. who had been rector of Charfield, and a prebendary in the church of Chicheſter, who died in 1710. His arms are, *Gules, a feſs undy between three fleurs-de-lis Or.* And another for Robert Webb of Abbat's-ſide, in this pariſh, who died in 1731; and for Lucia his wife, daughter of Robert Allen of Woodend; and for Robert their eldeſt ſon, who died in 1762. Their arms, *Sable, three eſchallops in bend argent.*

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	123	14	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	42	0	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	151	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	112	8	11¼

There were 73 houſes in this pariſh, and about 360 inhabitants, at the beginning of this century, whereof 34 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. *Atkyns.* There are now about 316 inhabitants.

CUBBERLY, *or* COBERLEY.

THE greater part of this pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, but ſome part of it is in Bradley hundred. It is four miles ſouth from Cheltenham, ten north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, and nine eaſt from Glouceſter; and is bounded on the ſouth by Cowley.

Theſe two pariſhes have ſomething of the appearance of a baſon, with a piece broken off one ſide to the bottom; for to the north, weſt, and ſouth, the lands extend up the ſides of the hills which divide the Coteſwold from the Vale, and ſo form the top of a little valley, with an opening to the eaſt.

From *Crickley-hill*, which lies partly in this pariſh, there is a moſt aſtoniſhing proſpect of the country towards Glouceſter; and there is another very extenſive view from the top of *Pinſwell*, (a hamlet in Coberley) as far as the city of Worceſter on one hand, and almoſt to Marlborough in Wiltſhire on the other, which places are above ſixty miles aſunder.

The river Churn riſes here, at a place called the *Seven Wells*, within a ſmall diſtance of the road from Glouceſter to Oxford. This is deſervedly conſidered as the head of the Thames, being the higheſt ſource of that river. The united waters of theſe ſprings are ſo copious as to drive a corn-mill a little below. The Churn runs through Coleſbourn, Rendcombe, North Cerney, and ſo on to Cirenceſter.

Coberley, from the Britiſh word *Cop*, ſignifies the top of the paſture, and I am told that within the memory of ſome of the inhabitants, the whole pariſh was in lays or paſture; but now the greater part is converted to tillage. This etymology is from conjecture; but Leland was certainly miſtaken, who calls in *Cowberley*, as he ſays, ſhortly for *Cow Berkeley*; for Coberleie was the name of it in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, before the Berkeleys had any property here, as appears by the following record.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Berchelai holds Coberleie in Reſpigete 'hundred. There are ten hides. Dena, a thane 'of king Edward, held it. In demean are two 'plow-tillages, and nineteen villeins, and four 'bordars with five plow-tillages. There are four '*ſervi*, and five acres of meadow; a wood three-'quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad. 'It was worth 7*l.* now 8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

The manor, ſays ſir Robert Atkyns, did afterwards paſs to Robert Waleran, but he was moſt probably miſtaken; for there were two manors or eſtates in this pariſh, at the time of the general ſurvey. And it is obſervable, that in thoſe times the records often deſcribe ſeveral manors in the ſame pariſh by one general name. Theſe eſtates lay in different hundreds, and continued in different proprietors for a long time. Sir Robert's inattention to thoſe diſtinctions occaſioned the miſtake. There is therefore the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that the principal manor continued in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of the Berkeley family 'till it was carried out of it by the marriage of an heireſs.

The records ſhew that ſir Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Cubberly 8 E. 3. and that Thomas Berkeley his ſon held it 25 E. 3. and died ſeized thereof 6 H. 4. leaving Alice, his only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir John Brugg, who had iſſue by her two ſons, Giles and Edward. Alice ſurviving her huſband, was married to Thomas Browning, whom ſhe alſo ſurvived, and held this manor in jointure at the time of her death 2 H. 5. Sir Giles Brugg, or Bruges, was her ſon and heir; who married Catherine, daughter of James Clifford, of Frampton, eſq; and relict of Anſelm Gyſe, of Elmore in this county, eſq; and died ſeized of the manor of Coberley 6 E. 4. Thomas Brydges was his ſon and heir; who married Florence, daughter of William Darrel, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Giles Brydges, who married Iſabel, daughter of Thomas Baynham, and died ſeized of the manor of Coberley 3 H. 8. leaving John his ſon nine years old. He had livery of this manor granted to him 16 H. 8. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward lord Grey of Wilton. He was created lord Chandos of Sudley 1 Mar. and died in the 4th year of the ſame reign, leaving Edmund lord Chandos his ſon and heir, who had livery of the manor of Coberley the ſame year. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmond lord Bray, and died 15 Eliz. Giles lord Chandos, his ſon, had livery of the manor the ſame year. He married Frances, daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, and died 36 Eliz. leaving two daughters coheireſſes. Frances his widow held Coberley in jointure, and was ſeized thereof in 1608.

This

This manor was ſoon after purchaſed by the Duttons of Sherbourn. John Dutton gave it in marriage with his daughter Lucy, to ſir Thomas Pope, earl of Down. It was again purchaſed, about the middle of the laſt century, by the Caſtleman family. Jonathan Caſtleman, eſq; in the year 1720, ſold the manor of Coberley for 40000*l.* to John How, eſq; father of John firſt lord Chedworth; and Henry-Frederick lord Chedworth is the preſent lord of this manor.

HAMLETS. 1. *Lower Coberley*, as before.

2. *Pinſwell*, ſometimes called *Upper Coberley*, conſiſting of only two houſes. It lies in the hundred of Bradley, and was a member of the manor of Northleach, as appears by *Domeſday-book*. It has contributed to the relief of the poor of that pariſh, and ſtill pays land-tax in aid of Eaſtington there. The name of *Pinſwell*, from *pen* the *top*, and *well*, a *ſpring of water*, is exactly deſcriptive of its ſituation on the top of a high hill above the reſt of the village; a perennial ſpring riſing on the brow of the hill, runs down a ſteep deſcent, and joins the Churn water at the manor-houſe of Coberley. This eſtate is deſcribed in *Domeſday-book*, under the head *Terra Thome Archiep'i*, *viz.*

'In Culberlege in Bradelege hundred is one hide belonging to this manor [*i.e.* Lecce, which we now call Northleach.] The hide at Culberlege is worth 20*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

The manor of Coberley, then called *Turpindeswelle*, corruptly for *Tre-pindeſwelle*, [i.e. *Pinſwell-place*] was given to the nunnery of Glouceſter when Eva or Edytha was abbeſs, who died in 768. In 1058 it was taken from the abbey of Glouceſter by Aldred archbiſhop of York, as being a member of the manor of Lecce, to reimburſe him his expences in rebuilding the abbey; but it was reſtored to that houſe by Thomas archbiſhop of York, in 1094, ſoon after the general ſurvey.

Robert Waleran died ſeized of the manor of Coberley 1 E. 1. He left no iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his nephew Robert. John Waleran, and Robert Waleran with Iſabel his wife, were ſeized of 4*l.* rent in Coberley 2 E. 2. but John Gimel held the manor the ſame year.

Though the above perſons are ſaid to be ſeized of the manor of Coberley, yet it muſt be underſtood only of Pinſwell, or Upper Coberley, which they held under the abbey of Glouceſter.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of lands, and of a portion of tithes, in Coberley, 17 E. 3.

It does not appear to whom Pinſwell was granted at the diſſolution of Glouceſter abbey. But it is probable that it paſſed into lay hands, together with the manor of Northleach, of which it was a member. One of the Duttons of Sherbourn purchaſed the manor of lower Coberley, and John Dutton gave it in marriage with his daughter Lucy, to Thomas earl of Down. It is likely that this eſtate went with the other manor, for ſince that time they have had the ſame proprietors.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth 200*l.* a year. Lord Chedworth is patron, the reverend Mr. John Arnold the preſent incumbent.

The rector preſented to a chantry in the church of Beauvale in Nottinghamſhire in the year 1401.

The patronage of this church belonged to the priory of Little Malvern in Worceſterſhire.

There was a chantry in the church dedicated to the virgin Mary, founded by Thomas Berkeley in the year 1340, of which William Williams was the laſt incumbent. This chantry was granted to ſir John Brydges 1 E. 6.

The church is an antient building, dedicated to St. Giles, with a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, and a ſtrong tower at the weſt end, with three bells in it.

There is a tradition that there was a chapel at Pinſwell, and foundations of buildings have lately been dug up there, on the ſpot where the chapel is ſaid to have ſtood.

Firſt fruits	£	10	0	0	Synodals	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	0	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1	7
Procurations	0	6	8					

In the chancel is the figure of a knight in armour, lying on his back, girt with a ſword, and his legs acroſs, with a lion at his feet: Oppoſite is the figure of a lady, in the dreſs of the age of Edward the Third. Under a niche in the north wall, is the figure of a man in net armour, holding his eſcutcheon before him, but the arms are utterly deſtroyed: And under an arch in the ſouth wall, is an antient female figure, lying along in full proportion; but no account can be given of the perſons they were intended for.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	51	4	4
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	22	7	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	52	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	33	17	4

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houſes and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns.* But in ten years, from 1764, the average of annual baptiſms was 2.8, of burials 1.8; and the preſent number of families is 27, of inhabitants exactly 178. But no fair concluſion concerning the healthineſs of the place, can be drawn from the above numbers, ſince ſome of the inhabitants have buried at the neighbouring pariſh of Cowley.

DAGLINGWORTH

LIES in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, in the Coteſwold country, three miles north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, ſix eaſt from Biſley, and fifteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The name ſeems to be derived from the Saxon ðiȝel, *hidden*, and þeopꝺ, a *village*; the greater part of the houſes ſtanding in a narrow dale, not eaſily

eaſily ſeen from the great road, which lies a little to the eaſt of it.

A ſmall ſtream, riſing in Dunteſbourn, runs through the village to Stratton, and falls into the Churn at Cirenceſter. And the *Irminſtreet*, a great Roman road, leading from Cirenceſter to Glouceſter, paſſes thro' the pariſh. It is thrown up very broad and high, and notwithſtanding it is much injured by the injudicious management of ſurveyors, yet it ſtill remains very viſible for many miles together. I have given the derivation of the name of this road, agreeably to Camden, under Cirenceſter: But it has ſince occurred to me, that the name is of Saxon original; for Þeþe in that language ſignifies *an army*, and Þeþeman *a ſoldier*. So that *Irminſtreet* is nothing more than the expreſſion *via militaris* tranſlated into the Saxon language; and ſignifies the *ſoldier's road*, as having been made by the Roman ſoldiers, who were occaſionally employed that way.

The Romans had an advanced poſt in this village, as appears by the ruins of ſome foundations, and a teſſellated pavement, diſcovered in a ground called *Cave-Cloſe*, about a century ago.

On the eaſt ſide of this Roman way, on a large down, is found a kind of ſtone peculiar to this place, and the neighbouring pariſhes of Stratton and Bagendon. It is called the *Dagham-down-ſtone*. It lies juſt under the ſod, on a bed of black mould, unmixed with any other kind of ſtone. It is of a cloſe whitiſh grit, very hard, and endures all weathers. The ſtones riſe ſingly, of infinite ſhapes and uncommon figures, occaſioned by a number of circular perforations, from one inch to three or four inches diameter; which ſeem to have been made by a kind of fermentation in the ſtony matter, whilſt in a ſoft ſtate; for the ſurface of the hollow part is as ſmooth as if cut with a ſharp inſtrument. They are ſhaped like various kinds of animals, human ſculls, bones, and other irregular figures, much eaſier conceived than deſcribed; and are carried to great diſtances to ornament grottos, bridges, and ruſtic buildings, in which they have an effect vaſtly ſuperior to any work of art.

And on the ſame down, there is another curious kind of ſtone lying near the ſurface. It riſes ſometimes three or four feet ſquare, is of a whitiſh grit, hard as marble, full of petrified ſhells, and bears a good poliſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* this place is not mentioned, being probably conſidered at the time of the ſurvey, as a part of the manor of Stratton; but in the ſheriff's return of all the vills in the hundred of Cirenceſter 9 E. 1. Daglingworth is expreſſly mentioned, and Stratton omitted, whence it ſeems probable, that 'till that time at leaſt they were one pariſh.

This manor was held by Ralph Bloet in the reign of king Henry the Second, and by another Ralph Bloet, who had a grant of free-warren in Daglingworth 9 E. 3. Sir John Bloet, ſon of Ralph, died ſeized of this manor, leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs, who by her marriage with ſir James de Berkeley, carried this manor into that name and family, in which it continued down to 44 Eliz. when Henry lord Berkeley ſold it to ſir Henry Poole for 1320*l.* From the Pooles it paſſed to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century, out of whoſe family it went by purchaſe to the earl of Bathurſt, whoſe ſon the preſent earl of Bathurſt is lord of the manor.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that William Boiſe and others held lands in Daglingworth 32 H. 3. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Daglingworth to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille 20 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 80*l.* a year, the lord chancellor is patron, Mr. Chapman the preſent incumbent.

The abbeſs of Godſtow in Oxfordſhire preſented to this church in the year 1499.

Seventy-three acres of arable land in the common fields belong to the glebe.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to the Holy Croſs, and has a ſtrong tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	8	6	3	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	7½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	28	16	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	5	6	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	21	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	16	4	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 31 houſes in this pariſh, and about 138 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. But in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are entered in the pariſh regiſter 48 baptiſms, and 18 burials; and in a like ſeries, beginning with 1760, there are entered 46 baptiſms, and 41 burials, and the preſent number of inhabitants is 184, nearly as 45 to 1 of the annual burials.

DEAN, *or* MITCHEL DEAN,

LIES in the hundred of St. Briavel, (but antiently in Weſtbury hundred) in the foreſt-diviſion of the county, ſeven miles diſtant ſouth from Newent, five north from Newnham, and twelve weſt from Glouceſter.

Agreeably to the name, this place is ſituated in a little low valley, between two hills, with the foreſt of Dean on the weſt and ſouth-weſt of it. It is a little market-town, conſiſting of one very narrow, crooked ſtreet, of ordinary low buildings. The market is held on Monday, and pretty well fre-

frequented; for the convenience of which a new market-houſe hath been lately built by the lord of the manor. Here is a fair on Eaſter-monday, and another on the 10th of October.

The town had formerly ſome ſhare in the cloathing-trade, which gave way to that of pin-making, and this hath long ſince left it, (for want of proper ſpirit in the manufacturers) to be foſtered under abler managers at Glouceſter: ſo that at preſent, having no ſupport from manufactures, and but little from travelling, tho' the turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Monmouth leads through it, the town is evidently in decline.

In this place, and in many others about the foreſt, large quantities of rich cinders have been found, from which our anceſtors, for want of more powerful engines, could not extract the iron.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William the ſon of Norman holds two hides, 'two yard-lands and a half in Dene. Three 'thanes, Godric, Elric, and Ernui held theſe lands 'in the time of king Edward. There are three 'plow-tillages in demean, and thirty-eight bordars 'have ſeven plow-tillages and a half, three of 'which pay 8*s*. It was worth 33*s*. now 44*s*. 'King Edward exempted theſe lands from tax, 'for the preſervation of the foreſt.' *D. B.* p. 74.

The regular canons of Southwick in Hampſhire were ſeized of lands in Dean, and had a charter of liberties therein 1 Joh. and a grant of another part of Dean in the 5th year of that reign, the reſt remaining in the king's hands.

This manor, and a bailiwick in the foreſt, were held by William de Dean 47 H. 3. and by Henry de Dean 20 E. 1. John Abbenhall was ſeized of the manor of Michel-Dean, and of one meſſuage, and 140 acres of land, 10 E. 2. and William de Dean held Great Dean, St. Briavel's-caſtle, and four acres of aſſart-land in Bradell, 12 E. 2. and Reginald de Abbenhall had a grant of markets and fairs in Great Dean 2 E. 3.

John Tiptot, earl of Worceſter, had this manor in marriage with Elizabeth Grender, and held it till his death; but leaving no iſſue by her, it reverted to the Grenders, and went out of that name to the Walwyns, by the marriage of an heireſs. It was afterwards carried out of the name of Walwyn, by an heireſs to the Baynhams; and deſcended like Abbenhall, down to Chriſtopher Baynham, who had livery of this manor 3 E. 6. He dying 5 Mar. livery was granted the ſame year to his brother Richard; as it was to Robert Baynham 9 Eliz. and to Joſeph Baynham 14 Eliz. And Thomas Baynham had livery of the fourth part of the manor of Mitchel-Dean, and of the third part of the advowſon of the rectory, 20 Eliz.

It afterwards became the property of ſir Robert Woodruffe; but Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

Walter de Laci gave his lands in Dene to the abbey of Glouceſter, which gift the king confirmed 4 W. 1. Roger de Staunton gave the water-courſe of Dene and of Clinch to the ſaid abbey, 7 R. 1. And the abbey held lands in Dean of Edward earl of March 3 H. 6.

The inhabitants of Dean had right of eſtovers and paſturage in the foreſt of Dean 7 H. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of the foreſt, worth 50*l*. a year. Mr. Colcheſter is patron, Mr. John Harris the preſent incumbent. There is no land tithe-free.

The church hath two ailes, and a handſome ſpire at the weſt-end, with eight bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael, whence the town is called Mitchel-Dean. There was a ſmall chantry, dedicated to the holy Trinity, whereof Henry Hooper was the laſt incumbent.

Five ſmall parcels of land, and ſome cottages, are given for the repair of the church, and for the uſe of the poor.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	16	0	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	2	6
Tenths	—	1	1	7¼	Pentecoſtals	0	2	0

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	86	18	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	30	7	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	87	5	10
The ſame, at 3*s*. 1770,	—	63	15	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes and about 600 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 19, burials 18. *Atkyns.* But the above numbers are incorrectly taken, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, I counted from the regiſter 225 baptiſms, and 150 burials; and in ten years, from 1760, 188 baptiſms, and 143 burials; and there are now 590 inhabitants.

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DEAN (LITTLE.)

THIS is a pariſh in the hundred of St. Briavel, in the foreſt of Dean, three miles ſouth from Mitchel-Dean, two north from Newnham, and twelve weſtward from Glouceſter.

It abounds with excellent coal and iron ore, and great quantities of very rich iron cinders have been dug here. The labouring inhabitants are employ'd in mining, and in a ſmall nail manufacture. Here is a market-houſe without a market. On Whit-monday, and on the 26th of November, are two fairs for pedlery.

This village affords very little matter for the entertainment of the curious. If it were not an offence to quote a writer profeſſedly in the parliament's intereſt in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, I would mention from Corbet a melancholy tranſaction which happened here. Governor Maſſy (of whom the reader may ſee more under Glouceſter) ſent a party of horſe to alarm a little garriſon at this place, whilſt he fell upon Weſtbury himſelf. This party ſurpriſed and took about twenty of the king's men; and alſo ſurrounded

colonel Congreve, governor of Newnham, and one captain Wigmore, with a few private ſoldiers, who were in ſome houſes. They had accepted quarter, and were ready to ſurrender, when one of the company from the houſes killed a trooper, which ſo enraged the reſt, that they broke in upon them, and put them all to the ſword. Congreve died with theſe words, *Lord, receive my ſoul*: but Wigmore uttered nothing but the bittereſt execrations: upon which Corbet makes a remark of the extreme contrariety in the ſpirits of men, even under the ſtroke of death.

Mr. Pyrke has a good houſe and eſtate here. Thomas Pyrke, eſq; the late owner of them, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, eſq; by whom he had two ſons and a daughter; and ſurviving them, he bequeathed this eſtate to —— Watkyns, deſcended, by the mother's ſide, from a brother of the ſaid Thomas Pyrke, who aſſumes the name of Pyrke and reſides at this place. See inſcriptions at Abbenhall, for the family arms.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There is no diſtinct account of this manor in *Domeſday-book*, becauſe it was taken out of Great Dean, or Mitchel-Dean, ſince the compilation of that record. William de Dean (of whom already under Mitchel-Dean) died 12 E. 2. ſeized of Dean, which he held in *capite*, paying 10*s.* a year to the conſtable of St. Briavel's caſtle, and ſerving the king in his army in the counties of Glouceſter, Hereford, and Worceſter, three days at his own expence. *Eſch.* The manor afterwards came to the Grenders, and deſcended preciſely like the manor of Mitchel-Dean to Maynard Colcheſter, eſq; who is the preſent lord of this manor.

Sir Anthony Kingſton had a grant of an eſtate by the name of a manor in Little Dean 36 H. 8. valued at that time at 14*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Richard Brain, eſq; died ſeized of lands in Little Dean 15 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation in the foreſt deanery, belonging to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, Glouceſter. The corporation of that city are patrons, Mr. Webb is the preſent incumbent. It is uſually joined in the ſame preſentation with Newnham. The incumbent has a leaſe of the impropriation, out of which he pays 8*l.* a year for the uſe of the hoſpital, the reſt being allowed to him as curate.

The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. It has a double roof, ſupported by pillars in the middle. There was a chantry erected 13 H. 4. dedicated to the holy Trinity. George Pomefrey, the laſt incumbent, retired with a penſion of 4*l.* And the lands of this chantry were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac.

Procurat. and Synodals 1*s.* 0*d.* Pentecoſt. 1*s.* 4*d.*

Monument and Inſcription.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel,

Vanus honor tituli, nec opum poſſeſſio certa;
Virtus ſola decus, mens bona divitiæ.
O quicunque domum cupias nomenq; tueri,
Nomen amare pius divi domumq; Dei.

H. S. E. Tho: Pyrke, Armiger, qui uſque adeo in verbo fidem, in vitâ ſobrietatem, et, in hoc comitatu Juſticiarius, pacem publicam conſervavit, ut tandem ævi ſatur, An. Ætat. LXXII. April ix. A. D. MDCCII. in pace deceſſit. Uxore Deborâ tribuſq; filiis diu antea præmiſſis, et in eccleſia de Abbenhall, una cum primagenitorum ſtirpe, ſepultis, ejus memoriæ Nathaniel filius hæreſq; hoc monumentum gratus parentavit.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	60	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	29	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	73	5	3
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	53	5	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 70 houſes, and about 320 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. But I find that in ten years, beginning with 1714, there were 146 baptiſms, and 115 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1761, the baptiſms were 144, the burials 106. And the inhabitants are now about 423.

DEERHURST, *or* DERHURST.

PART of this pariſh (the tithing of Derhurſt) lies in the hundred of its own name, three miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and eight north from Glouceſter.

The pariſh is bounded by the Severn for two miles on the weſt, and lying moſtly flat and low, is extremely ſubject to floods from that river. In 1770, the flood roſe to the top of the firſt floor of moſt of the houſes in the village, and ſo continued many days together; but it was much higher in ſome parts of the pariſh. The roads are almoſt impaſſable in the winter.

It appears from *Domeſday-book*, that there was a large wood in Derhurſt, that in part gave denomination to the place; for the name is compoſed of *Dwr*, Britiſh, *water*, and Deorc, Saxon, *a wood*, and ſignifies *the wood by the water*. This explanation agrees preciſely with the ſituation, and is much preferable to that which accounts for the former part of the name, by ſuppoſing that deer formerly harboured there, which notion probably took riſe from the more modern manner of writing it.

Common occurrences are improper for hiſtory, becauſe unintereſting; and the marvellous and wonderful are to be admitted with caution. Finding the following ſtory in ſir Robert Atkyns, is my only reaſon for giving it a place in this account. The ſtory is, that a ſerpent of a prodigious bigneſs was a great grievance to all the country about Derhurſt, by poiſoning the inhabitants and killing their cattle. The inhabitants petitioned the king, and a proclamation was iſſued out, that whoſoever ſhould kill the ſerpent ſhould enjoy an eſtate on Walton-hill in this pariſh, which then belonged to the crown. One John Smith, a labourer, engaged in the enterprize, and ſucceeded: For having put a quantity of milk in a place to which the ſerpent reſorted, he gorged the

the whole, agreeable to expectation, and lay down to ſleep in the ſun, with his ſcales ruffled up. Seeing him in that ſituation, Smith advanced, and ſtriking between the ſcales with his axe, took off his head. The family of the Smiths enjoyed the eſtate, when ſir Robert compiled this account, and Mr. Lane, who married a widow of that family, had then the axe in his poſſeſſion.

There is a ſmall iſland here, called the Eight, made by the dividing of the waters of the Severn, which ſome writers have taken for the Olanize, or Alney, where Edmund Ironſide and Canute the Dane fought in ſingle combat for the kingdom; but the iſle of Alney, near Glouceſter, was moſt probably the ſcene of that famous engagement.

Derhurſt common is remarkable for its great extent, and for being frequently overflowed with water. It begins at the church-yard, and goes round a good part of the pariſh, about four miles in length, joining the Leigh common. A few years ago the inhabitants of the Leigh dug a deep ditch acroſs, to divide the pariſhes, whereupon an action was brought againſt them; and on trial, the right of common being a manerial right, under the manor of Plaiſtow, which includes both pariſhes, a verdict with damages paſſed againſt them. If I am not miſtaken, a commiſſion of ſewers, for the improvement of eſtates liable to be overflowed by the Severn from Glouceſter upwards, was iſſued in the laſt king's reign; which, if carried into execution, might make this a moſt valuable piece of ground, and greatly improve many other eſtates in this part of the country.

Here is an antient bridge, which obtained the name of *Gildable-bridge*, from certain tolls and cuſtoms having been formerly paid at it. 'Tis part repaired by Norton, and part by Derhurſt. And here was a fair held on Holy-rood day, now totally diſuſed.

But more obſervable for antiquity is the priory which ſtood in this place, which Bede mentions to be a famous monaſtery in his time. It is ſaid to have been built about the year 715, of which Leland gives the following account from a manuſcript he had ſeen in Tewkeſbury abbey. Almarick, brother to Odo and Dodo, great noblemen of Mercia, was buried in a ſmall chapel at Deorhurſte, which had been a royal palace; where, in the wall over the door, it was written, *Hanc aulam Dodo dux conſecrari fecit in eccleſiam, ad honorem beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ob amorem fratris ſui Almarici:* i.e. Duke Dodo, for the affection he bore to his brother Almarick, cauſed this palace to be conſecrated into a church, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary. *Itin.* v. 6. And in the year 1675, there was an old ſtone dug up here in Mr. Powell's orchard, with this inſcription: *Odda dux juſſit hanc aulam regiam conſtrui, atq; dedicari in honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis pro anima Germani ſui Elfrici, quæ de hoc loco aſſumpta erat. Ealdredus vero epiſcopus qui eandem dedicavit* ii *idibus April.* xiv° *autem anno S.*[u] *regni Eadwardi regis Anglorum.* That is, Duke Odda commanded this royal palace to be built, and to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the ſoul of his couſin (or brother) Elfrick, which was parted from his body in this place. But Ealdred was the biſhop who conſecrated it, on the ſecond of the ides of April, in the 14th year of the reign of the holy king Edward.

To reconcile theſe accounts, we muſt ſuppoſe that Almarick and Elfrick are only accidental variations in the name of the ſame perſon. The dedication to the virgin Mary mentioned in the firſt account, refers to the original conſecration. But the Danes ravaging and deſtroying the monaſtery, it continued in a low condition for many years; 'till Edward the Confeſſor cauſed it to be rebuilt and conſecrated in the year 1056; and the latter account muſt relate to the ſecond conſecration. He alſo endowed the priory with the advowſons of Derhurſt, Woolſtone, Preſtone, and Compton, and made it an alien priory, ſubject to the abbey of St. Dennis at Paris; all which William the Conqueror confirmed[w] in the year 1069. But William of Malmeſbury tells us, that in his time this houſe was only an empty monument of antiquity. Leland ſays, *The olde Priory ſtode eſt from Severn a bow ſhotte, and north of the town. There remayne yet dyverſe names of ſtreates, as Fiſſchar-ſtreate, and others. But the buildings of them are gone*; to which I muſt add, that many ruins of old foundations have been found, which ſhew the place was formerly much larger than at preſent.

St. Alphege, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about the year 960, was a private monk in this monaſtery.

King Richard the Second found ſome pretence for ſeizing into his hands all the manors and lands belonging to this priory, and John de Beauchamp of Holt obtained a grant of them 11 R. 2.

By the ſtatute of 2 H. 5. all the poſſeſſions of alien priories were veſted in the crown, except of ſuch as were conventual. This houſe therefore was not within that ſtatute. But king Henry the Sixth having wars with France, it was not thought fit to permit the abbey of St. Dennis to have the patronage of this cell, and the right of preſenting the prior; he therefore by his[x] charter makes it a priory denizen 1 H. 6. and grants them power to elect their own prior; but gave the patronage of the monaſtery to the abbey of Tewkeſbury. Hugh Magaſon was the laſt prior alien.

King Henry the Sixth, in the nineteenth year of his reign, founded Eaton-college, and diſſolving the monaſtery of Derhurſt, gave moſt of their lands to that college, the reſt to Tewkeſbury abbey, which occaſioned great law-ſuits between the college and the abbey, that were not finally determined till Henry the Seventh's reign; when it was ſettled, that Goldcliff-priory and lands ſhould go to the college, and Derhurſt to the abbey of Tewkeſbury. John Bromſgrove was the laſt prior, and had a penſion of 13*l.* 6*s* 8*d.*

King

[u] *S.* ſhould be placed after *regni.*

[w] Appendix N°. 32.

[x] Ibid. N°. 33.

King Edward the Fourth being willing to abrogate the acts of king Henry the Sixth, who was of the Lancaſtrian line, takes away thoſe lands from Eaton-college, 17° *regni*, and beſtows them on the college of Fotheringhay in Northampton-ſhire, which was founded by Edward duke of York, of his own family, in the year 1415; which lands were afterwards regranted to the college of Eaton by king Henry the Eighth.

Lands in Derhurſt, and the ſcite of the priory, which lately belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Giles Throgmorton, in conſideration of the manor of White Waltone, and other lands in Berkſhire, 34 H. 8. and Thomas Throgmorton had livery of them 12 Eliz. The ſcite of this antient priory is exempt from tithes, and is now the property of the earl of Coventry, who is alſo viſcount Deerhurſt. His lordſhip's arms are *Sable, a feſs ermine between three creſcents Or.* SUPPORTERS, *Two eagles, wings expanded, argent, member'd and beaked Or.* MOTTO, CANDIDE ET CONSTANTER.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter holds 'Derheſt in Derheſt hundred. There are fifty-'nine hides. There were five hides in the chief 'manor in the time of king Edward. There are 'three plow-tillages and twenty villeins, and eight 'bordars with ten plow-tillages. There are ſix '*ſervi*, and ſixty acres of meadow; a wood two 'miles long, and half a mile broad. It is worth 'and was worth 10*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

But it is ſuppoſed that the above fifty-nine hides include other manors which were held of this, and are expreſſly mentioned in the record to be *ad hoc manerium Berewicci*, members belonging to this manor; and are as follow: Herdduuic, Bortune, Teodecham, Sudtune, in which were twenty-five hides. And there were beſides ſmaller eſtates held by Radecheniſters, or free men, who notwithſtanding they were free, did, in the time of king Edward, plow, harrow, reap and mow at all the lord's work[y]; which eſtates lay in Almundeſtan, Telinge, Wicfeld, Toteham, Botingtune, Bortune, Chinemertune, Giningtune, Tereige, Trinleie, Hasfelde, Lemingtune, and Montune.

'The whole manor in the time of king Edward 'paid a farm of 41*l.* and eight ſextaries of honey 'of the king's meaſure. It is now worth 40*l.* of 'which 26*l.* belong to the manor, and 14*l.* to the '[free] men.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

This lordſhip was taken by the Conqueror[z] from the abbey of Perſhore, and given to the church of Weſtminſter; and Robert Fitz-Haman (ſometimes erroneouſly ſtiled earl of Glouceſter) took it again from the abbey of Weſtminſter, with all their poſſeſſions in Glouceſterſhire; which abbat Lawrence recovered by a law-ſuit in the reign of king Henry the Second. The abbat of Weſtminſter was ſeized of the hundred of Derhurſt 15 E. 1. and held the manor of Derhurſt, with the hamlets of Hardwick, Walton, Corſe, Trinelly, and Haurick, [Tyrley and Haw] 27 E. 1. At the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor was veſted in the crown, and granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 H. 8. but was reſumed, and granted to the convent of Weſtminſter 4 Mar. and again regranted, and confirmed to the church of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz. who are the preſent proprietors.

HAMLETS. 1. *Apperley*, where Mr. Capel Payne has a good eſtate, lately belonging to the Lanes. The manor of Apperley antiently belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter, upon the diſſolution of which, it was granted to the dean and chapter of that church, 34 H. 8. and confirmed 2 Eliz.—There is ſaid to be another manor in Apperley, of which Edward Brugg was ſeized 10 H. 4. Edward Brugg, eſq; held 30 meſſuages in Trinly, and one capital meſſuage called Apperly-place, 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of paſture in Derhurſt, 15 H. 6. The manor of Apperley was held by John Throgmorton 13 E. 4. by Philip Throgmorton 5 H. 8. by William Throgmorton 28 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted to Thomas Throgmorton 12 Eliz.—Lands in Apperley, late Warwick's and Spencer's lands, were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 H. 8.

2. *Wightfield.* Eduui, a free man, held one hide in Wicfeld of the manor of Derheſt in the time of king Edward, which Walterius Pontherius held at the time of the general ſurvey. *D. B.* Gilbert le Diſpencer was ſeized of two meſſuages, 400 acres of land, &c. in Wightfield and Apperley, 5 R. 2. John Caſſey, lord chief baron of the exchequer, died ſeized of this manor 1 H. 4. as did Robert Caſſey, eſq; 1 E. 6. and Henry Caſſey his ſon, 38 Eliz. Powell Snell, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, and owner of the eſtate in Wightfield, but holds no court.

3. *Walton.* This manor antiently belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter, and, with others, was granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 H. 8. and confirmed 2 Eliz. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Walton by Derhurſt 20 H. 6. Lands in Derhurſt-Walton, which lately belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 H. 8. Sir Henry Caple and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Walton 3 Mar.

The manor of *Hardwick* by Derhurſt was alſo antiently in the abbey of Weſtminſter, and after the diſſolution was granted to that church.

Theſe three hamlets lie in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred.

The repreſentative of the late William Dowdeſwell, eſq; of Pull-court, as leſſee under the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, is lord of the manor of Plaiſtow; and at that court, all the places in the lower diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred owe ſuit and ſervice.

[y] See the whole account in the original language p. 72.

[z] Leland.

Of the Church, &c.

Derhurſt is a peculiar, and the mother of the following churches; Corſe, Forthampton, Hasfield, the Leigh, Staverton, Bodington, and Tirley, which had no right of ſepulture 'till they obtained it of the priors of Derhurſt. Theſe, with their mother church, claim to be viſited at Derhurſt, as probably they were heretofore ſerved by monks of the priory, whom the archdeacon viſited there. It is a curacy, formerly in the gift of the impropriator; but the biſhop hath appointed the curate for many years paſt. Here is no houſe nor glebe for the incumbent, who receives 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the impropriator, which a few years ſince was all the income; but it hath lately been twice augmented by the queen's bounty, and the pariſhioners have undertaken to make the whole 20*l.* a year. It was a laudable act in the people, ſo far as it extends, but ineffectual to any good purpoſe; for the clergy, like other men, have need of meat, drink, and cloathing, which this pitiful income cannot ſupply. Hence the church of Derhurſt has ſervice performed in it once in four, five, or ſix weeks, at uncertain times; and hence alſo the greater part of the inhabitants of this large pariſh, either frequent alehouſes on the Sunday, idle about, or lie, like ſwine, in the lanes and public highways, for want of a miniſter to teach them their duty; to the great injury of the cauſe of religion, and to the general depravity of morals. I diſlike the invidious reflections thrown out by Spelman, Stevens, and others, againſt the Reformation; but in all caſes ſimilar to the above, I ſincerely wiſh to ſee the Reformation reformed, and am ſure the clergy will heartily join me.

—The prior of Derhuſt was ſeized of the advowſon of this church 5 H. 3.

Livery of the rectory of Derhurſt was granted to Thomas Throgmorton 12 Eliz.

The impropriation, worth 150*l.* a year, belongs to Powell Snell, eſq; whoſe father purchaſed it of the family of Fermor.

The church conſiſts of a lofty nave, with two ſide ailes. The chancel is higher than the church, with a large aile on each ſide, all covered with lead. There was a handſome ſpire at the weſt end, which was blown down in 1666, inſtead of which, there is now a ſmall tower with pinnacles, and five muſical bells in it. There is a ſmall place at the upper end of the ſouth aile, called Petty France, with a door, through which the prior uſed to come out of his houſe into the church. There are ſome remains of painted glaſs in the windows, with the figures of St. Agatha, St. Catherine, &c. Upon the whole the church is a good figure, but kept in a miſerable filthy condition. The church-yard contains about an acre of ground.

Proc. and Syn. 13*s.* 4*d.* Pentecoſt. 1*s.* 8*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north aile is the following inſcription upon braſs, round a grey marble ſtone:

Hic jacet Iohēs Caſſy miles quondam capitalis Baro Sc'c'ij dnī Regis qui obijt xxiij° die Mar. Anno dnī M° CCCC° Et Alicia uxor ejus quor' animab' p'picietur Deus.——The figures of a man and woman are engraven in braſs on the ſtone, and very perfect. Over the man's head, *Argent, a chevron between three eagles heads eraſed gules*, for Caſſey. At his feet, *three lioncels paſſant in pale.* The arms over the woman's head are torn off.

In the north aile, is a memorial for William Lane, eſq; of Apperley, who died in 1755, and theſe arms, *Party per pale argent and gules, three ſaltires counterchanged; a mullet for difference.*

On a flat ſtone in the chancel, is a memorial for Peter Fermor, ſecond ſon of Henry Fermor, of Tufmore in Oxfordſhire, eſq; who died in 1691, with his arms, *A feſs between three wiverns heads eraſed; a creſcent for difference.*

There are ſeveral memorials for the Powells, the Mortimers, &c. but nothing worthy notice.

Benefactions.

Thomas Halker gave 20*l.* to the poor. And there is a rent of 40*s.* a year given to the poor, charged on an eſtate at Walton. Mr. Snell pays 20*s.* a year towards putting poor boys out apprentices. And there are about twelve acres of land, which let for 5*l.* 12*s.* a year, to repair the church.

Derhurſt and Walton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	52	4	4
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	7	0	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	73	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	55	7	7½

Apperley and Wightfield.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	143	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	30	13	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	249	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	187	8	1½

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 100 houſes, and about 620 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. Having examined the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 172, burials 121; and in a like ſeries, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 166, burials 153. But the regiſter appears to be very ill kept, and no certain deduction can be made from it. The inhabitants are now about 530.

DEINTON, *or* DOINTON,

IS a ſmall pariſh, at preſent in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, but it lay antiently in that of Pucklechurch. It is bounded on the eaſt by Dyrham, on the weſt by Bitton, on the north by Abſton, and on the ſouth by Langridge and Lanſdown in Somerſetſhire; eight miles diſtant eaſt from Briſtol, about ſeven north-eaſt from Bath, four weſt from Marſhfield, and thirty-three ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It was antiently called Didington; a little brook runs thro' it into the Boyd, and ſo into the Avon.

The Boyd runs between this pariſh and Abſton, in a very deep channel, between rocks of a prodigious height, riſing almoſt perpendicularly from the bottom; and on each ſide are fortifications and intrenchments, raiſed, it is ſuppoſed, with a view to preſerve a communication between *Aqua Solis* and *Trajectus*, two antient Roman ſtations, already mentioned more largely under Cromhall, Clifton, and other places.

This little pariſh is within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter. It is pleaſantly ſituated under Lanſdown. It produces no rare plants, but there are ſome veins of lead ore, which are not rich enough to defray the expence of working. The ſtone of the rocks abovementioned makes an excellent, white, ſtrong lime.

The women and children are employed in ſpinning woollen yarn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The ſame biſhop [*i.e.* the biſhop of Conſtance] 'held Didintone in Polcrecerce hundred, and 'Robert held it of him. Aluuard a thane of 'king Edward held it. There are five hides taxed. 'In demean are three plow-tillages and fourteen 'villeins, and eight bordars with eight plow-'tillages. There are ten *ſervi*, and two mills of '10*s.* and 10*d.* and two men of 5*s.* and twelve 'acres of meadow, a wood half a mile long, and 'half a mile broad. It is worth and was worth '8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

The family of the Deintons took their name from this place, and held the manor for ſeveral generations, of the Clares, earls of Glouceſter. Thomas de Deinton ſold the manor and advowſon of the church to John de Tracy, and levied a fine thereof 6 E. 1. and John de Tracy, ſon of the former, proved his right to courts leet and waifs in this manor, in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The manor continued in the name of Tracy 300 years, and was ſold out of that family to Mr. Arthur Player and others, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Robert Langton, eſq; was lord of this manor at the beginning of this century, and Joſeph Langton, eſq; is the preſent lord of it.

But there was an antient manor called the Bury, which belonged alſo to the Tracies, afterwards to the Stills, and is now, by purchaſe, the property of Mr. Hillman.

The lodge-houſe in Tracy-park, which for many generations belonged to the Ridleys, is the property of Mr. Frankham.

John Stanſhaw and Humphry Stanſhaw his brother, levied a fine of lands in Deinton to William Fream, 12 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 130*l.* a year, of which the lord chancellor is patron; the reverend Mr. Thomas Coker the preſent incumbent.

Eighty acres belong to the glebe. Tracy-park pays a mark yearly in lieu of tithes; all other places pay full tithes.

There was antiently a free chapel belonging to the manor-houſe, dedicated to the virgin Mary; and Mr. Hillman pays an audit to the crown of 5*s.* 4*d.* for the ſite of it.

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the north ſide, a handſome gallery at the weſt end, and an embattled tower with five bells in it. It is dedicated to the holy Trinity. The preſent rector rebuilt the chancel about the year 1768.

Monument and Inſcription.

There is a handſome monument in the church, of white marble, with the following inſcription:

M. S. Elizabethæ Langton, filiæ Edwardi Bridges de Cainſham, in Com. Somerſet. Arm. uxoris Johannis Langton, de Deinton, in Com. Gloceſt. Gen. a cujus morte Vidua vixit annos ultra quadraginta, ut Charitati in Pauperes, Benignitati in ſuos, Pietati in Deum, Curis ſoluta, ſeſe devoveret. Ob. Ann. Ætat. 83°, Salutis 1702-3. Sancta Matrona ſuas exuvias juxta illuſtrium Majorum Cineres in Eccleſia de Cainſham recondi juſſit: Sed cum inter multifaria numeroſæ familiæ Marmora in anguſtis iſtius Cancellis Monumento defuerit locus, in hujus Parochiæ Eccleſiâ (in qua longam bonis operibus peragendis viduitatem conſumpſit) Carolus Symes & Amy Meredith, Nepotes et Executores, Marmor hoc gratitudinis ergo poſuerunt.—— Arms, *Quarterly, ſable and Or, over all a bend argent*, for Langton.

Firſt fruits	£ 14	11	2	Synodals	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	9	1½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8
Procurations	0	5	0				

Benefactions.

There is a rent charge of 6*s.* a year on an eſtate in Deinton belonging to Mr. Walker, for the uſe of the poor. John Langton, of Deinton, eſq; in the year 1660, gave 20*l.* with which a piece of ground was purchaſed in this pariſh for the poor. Mr. William Langton, rector of Dyrham, in 1668, ſettled 200*l.* in truſt for educating and apprenticing out poor children of this pariſh.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 112	16	8
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	18	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	168	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	121	10	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 48 houſes and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. But in ten years, beginning with 1700, I counted from the pariſh regiſter 83 baptiſms, and 41 burials; and in a like ſeries, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 110, and the burials 79. And there are now about 340 inhabitants, nearly in the proportion of 44 to 1 of the average of annual burials.

DIDBROOK

IS a ſmall pariſh in the lower diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant northward from Winchcombe, nine ſouth-weſt from Campden, and eighteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

This little village is pleaſantly ſituated under the ſouth-weſt ſide of the ridge of hills which divide

ivide the vale from the Coteſwold country. It onſiſts of excellent arable and paſture-land, but here is nothing more to recommend it to our otcie. A little rivulet runs from hence into the Avon near Eveſham; and as *Diddan* in the Britiſh anguage ſignifies *pleaſant*, it is probable that the lace took its name from its ſituation upon this *leaſant brook* or ſtream of water.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, which continued in poſſeſſion of it 'till the iſſolution of religious foundations, when it paſſed by grant into the name and family of Tracy, in which it has remained ever ſince; lord viſcount Tracy of Todington, being the preſent proprietor of it.

TITHING. *Coſcomb* is a tithing in this pariſh, ſituate in a little dale on the brow of the hill, facing the vale towards Tewkeſbury. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, at the diſſolution of which houſe, the capital meſſuage of Coſtombe, *alias* Coſtom, in Didbrook, among other particulars, was aſſigned to Stephen Segar, the laſt abbat of Hayles, 'till he ſhould be otherwiſe provided for. But the ſame meſſuage, by the name of the Abbat's-Lodging, was granted to Robert Acton 32 H. 8. Anthony Daſton died ſeized thereof 20 Eliz. as did another Anthony Daſton 12 C. 1. leaving Richard his ſon 12 years old.

This eſtate belonged to the late Mr. Juſtice Tracy, who built a handſome ſeat here, commanding an extenſive proſpect over the vale of Eveſham. His grandſon Robert Tracy, eſq; dying without iſſue, it came to the preſent owner, Robert Pratt, eſq; repreſentative in parliament of the borough of Horſham in Suſſex. Here are two houſes in this tithing; and there was formerly a ſmall chapel, now converted to prophane uſes.

Wormington-grange is a place in this pariſh. William Fravelleſworth held Little Wormington 3 E. 3. Wormington-farm, which belonged to the abbey of Hayles, was granted to Robert Acton 2 H. 8. Lands in Wormington, formerly belonging to the ſame abbey, were granted to ſir Richard Greſham, in exchange for lands in Yorkſhire, 38 H. 8. Lands called Hayles-cloſe in Wormington, were granted to Henry Ruſſel and Charles Brockton 2 Mariæ.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hampden, of which lord viſcount Tracy is patron; the Honourable John Tracy, D.D. the preſent incumbent. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Hayles. The advowſon of the rectory and vicarage of Didbrook was granted to ſir Edward Seimour 1 E. 6. and afterwards to John Bradley and John Aſcough 18 Eliz. The impropriation belongs to lord viſcount Tracy, and pays four marks yearly to the vicar.

In the year 1738, this vicarage, the rectory of Pinnock, and the chapel of Hayles were conſolidated into one preſentation, by the concurrence of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent.

The church is ſuppoſed to be dedicated to St. George, from the picture of that ſaint in armour being in the window near the belfry. It has an embattled tower, and four bells, at the weſt end.

In the chancel window, painted on the glaſs, is the head of an old man, and this inſcription was under it: *Orate p' aia Will'i Whytchyrche qui hoc templum fundavit cum cancello.* And under, theſe arms, *Argent, a lion rampant gules, in a bordure charged with four beſants.* But the latter part of the writing is now deſtroyed. This William Whytchurch was abbat of Hayles in 1470, and lies buried here in a ſtone coffin. The church was polluted by bloodſhed in 1472.

Firſt fruits	£. 8	0	0	Synodals £. 0	1	0
Tenths —	0 16	0		Pentecoſtals 0	0	6½
Procurations	0 6	8				

Monument and Inſcription.

Againſt the eaſt wall of the chancel, is a marble monument of good workmanſhip, with this inſcription:

Near this place
Lies interred the Body
Of the Honourable ROBERT TRACY, Eſq'.
Son of the Right Honourable ROBERT late
Lord Viſcount TRACY of Todington.
He was a Judge twenty-ſix Years
In the Courts of Weſtminſter,
But being ſtruck with the Palſy
in the Year 1726, Reſigned a Commiſſion
which he had ſo long executed
with the greateſt Knowledge,
Moderation, and Integrity,
To the Honour
of his Prince,
and the univerſal Satisfaction
of his fellow Subjects.
Obijt 11 Sept. Anno 1735.
Ætat. 80.
Benefacere magis quam conſpici.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 102	7	8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	6	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	56	1	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770, —	39	1	3

At the beginning of this century there were 20 houſes in this pariſh, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* There are now 17 houſes, and the inhabitants fall ſomething ſhort of the above mentioned number. The births and burials are regiſtered with Hayles and Pinnock.

DIDMARTON

LIES in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Grumbaldſaſh, ſix miles weſtward from Tetbury, twenty eaſtward from the city of Briſtol, and twenty-three ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the hill country, and bounded on the ſouth ſide by Wiltſhire. This ſeems to account

account for *merton*, the latter part of its name, which ſignifies *a boundary town*, from mepc, Saxon, *a boundary*; but I am totally ignorant of the meaning of the former part of it.

The turnpike-road from Oxford, thro' Cirencester, to Bath and Briſtol, leads through this village, where are two or three little inns for the accommodation of travellers.

The antient family of the Codringtons had a large ſeat near the church, which, with the eſtate belonging to it, is now gone out of that family, and there is only one wing and part of the front left ſtanding.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of arable land, and has nothing in it to engage the attention of the naturaliſt or antiquary.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Durand of Glowec' holds Dedmertone in 'Grimboldeſtou hundred, and Anſchitil holds it 'of him. There are three hides taxed. Leuuin 'held it of earl Herald. In demean are three 'plow-tillages, and eight bordars with one plow-'tillage, and four *ſervi*, and ſix acres of meadow. 'It was worth 30*s*. now 40*s*.' *D. B.* p. 76.

Otnell de Siward was ſon of the above Anſchitil, who was called Anſchitil of the wood. This Otnell granted two hides in Dudmarton to his uncle Elias; and the manor continued ſeveral generations in the family of the Sywards. It paſſed afterwards to the Roſtons, for William Roſton held the manor of Didmarton of the honour of Hereford 10 H. 4. Their name was afterwards varied to Wroughton, and from them this manor paſſed to the Seacoles.

Richard Seacole, eſq; died ſeized of Didmarton, and left two daughters Griſle and Anne, coheireſſes, of whom the former had livery of the manor and advowſon 13 Eliz. Anne being married to Simon Codrington of Codrington, carried this manor into that name and family, from which it paſſed by purchaſe to the late duke of Beaufort, father of the preſent duke, who is the lord of this manor.

Of the other eſtates, the records and evidences ſhew that Oſwald, who founded the monaſtery of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire, in the year 604, gave ſeveral tenements in Dydimeretune to that monaſtery, which king Edgar confirmed to it; and thoſe lands, after the diſſolution of monaſteries, were granted to Chriſtopher Smith and Thomas Wharton 2 Mar.

John Joy died ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Dudmarton 19 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 50*l*. a year, of which the duke of Beaufort is patron. Henry Dennis had livery of the advowſon 4 Eliz. In the year 1735, this church was united in one preſentation with that of Oldbury upon the hill. The rectory pays 2*s*. a year to the lord of the manor of Hawkeſbury, which manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Perſhore.

Fifty-two acres of land belong to the glebe.

The church is built in the form of an L, becauſe the name of St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, begins with that letter. It is ſmall, with a wooden turret, in which is a clock. There are no monuments nor inſcriptions worthy notice.

Firſt fruits	£. 8	0 0	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	— 0	16 0	Pentecoſtals	0	0 5
Procurations					

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 24	0	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	13	9	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	24	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s*.	1770, —	14	10	6

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 11 houſes, and 56 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. There are at preſent 17 families, and 72 inhabitants; and in ſixteen years, beginning with 1760, the burials have been 20; ſo that the proportion of annual burials to the whole inhabitants, is as 1 to 58, which ſhews the place to be remarkably healthy.

DIMMOCK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the foreſt diviſion, almoſt at the extremity of the county next Herefordſhire; eleven miles north from Mitchel-Dean, thirteen weſt from Tewkeſbury, and ſeventeen north-weſt from Glouceſter.

It is a large pariſh, ſituated in the vale, and but little frequented by travellers, wherefore the roads are exceedingly deep and founderous. Sir Robert Atkyns ſuppoſes that antiently it was covered with wood, and that the name may be reſolved into two Saxon words, Dim, *obſcure*, and Aac, *oak*; as if it was ſo called on account of the place being *darkened with oaks*. If the reader ſhould diſlike this etymology, he may take a conjecture of my own, or reject both at pleaſure. I ſuppoſe the name to be originally Britiſh, and to be corrupted from *Ty-Môch*, which ſignifies the *ſwineherd's houſe*, and being the firſt that was built in the place, gave name to it; as Newent took its name from a new inn which was the firſt houſe in that place, built there for the convenience of travellers.

As it lies in the neighbourhood of Herefordſhire, ſo the people here, like the inhabitants of that fine county, cultivate orcharding, and make rich kind of cyder and perry. And it is very remarkable, that it was from the Ryelands in this pariſh, that king Edward took the ſheep which he preſented to the Spaniſh monarch, from the breed of which we are now ſupplied with wool for our fineſt manufactures.

It is watered by the river Leden, which paſſes by and gives name to the town of Ledbury in Herefordſhire, about ſix miles north of this village,

and empties itſelf into the Severn near Glouceſter. Dimmock has more paſture than arable land. The oak-tree delights in a deep ſoil, and grows with uncommon vigour here. There are two large woods of oak, and great numbers of fine trees lie diſperſed in the meadows and paſture grounds. The arable-lands are planted with fruit-trees, with large intervals between the rows; and there are ſeveral thouſand hogſheads of cyder and perry made in this pariſh in a good year.

Cyder being a principal object, they give great attention to the culture of fruit-trees, ſtirring the earth about the roots of them when the fields lie fallow; but the foul appearance of their corn fields manifeſts a want of ſkill, or of induſtry, in that department. They know nothing of watering their meadows, as practiſed about Cirenceſter, and are negligent in draining the wet lands, both which would make prodigious improvements. However the ſoil is ſo exceedingly rich, that this, and two or three of the adjoining pariſhes, may vye with any diſtrict of the ſame extent in the county.

When the fruit-trees are in full bloſſom, the appearance of this plantation from ſome elevated ſpot is inconceivably fine. It has been compared to a garden overſpread with flowers; but the utmoſt ſtretch of verbal deſcription would produce an idea very inadequate to the beauty of this flowry landſcape.

Dimmock was formerly privileged with markets and fairs, which were let to farm to the inhabitants 30 H. 3. according to the records. And to add to its conſequence, it is ſaid that one of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, built a caſtle here; but there are no veſtiges remaining, except the caſtle-rock and the caſtle-tump. The tump is a round mount on the borders of the pariſh next Newent, thrown up by hands, with an area at top, by much too ſmall for a building of any great ſtrength. The market failing from difficulty of acceſs, or other diſadvantages in ſituation, many houſes were deſerted and fell to ruin, of which the antient foundations have been found in the fields above a quarter of a mile from the church, with old paved cauſeys, &c. There is a place near the church called the *Back of St. Clement's*; and the *Butcher's-row*, or *Butcher's-lane*, occurs in the court-rolls of the manor; whence it appears that the town was formerly much larger than the village is at preſent.

Dimmock was ever remarkable for hoſpitality. The lords of the manors, and other proprietors of the beſt eſtates, (and there have been, and ſtill are, very conſiderable land-holders here) uſed to reſide in the pariſh, and their houſes were open to all comers; and tho' ſome have now left it, yet the ſame convivial old Engliſh ſpirit remains with this generous, hoſpitable people.

Roger Dimmock, a Dominican frier, and D.D. at Oxford, was a native of this place, and a perſon of ſuch ſingular learning, that the univerſity choſe him for their diſputant againſt Wickliff's doctrines. He flouriſhed in 1390. And Robert Burhill, a profound and judicious ſcholar, and editor of many learned works, was alſo a native of this pariſh. He aſſiſted ſir Walter Raleigh in writing the *Hiſtory of the World*, and died in 1641.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor is part of the antient demeſnes of the crown, the privileges * whereof are briefly mentioned pp. 66, 67. In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars:

'King Edward held Dimoch in Botelau hundred. There were twenty hides, and two plow-tillages in demean, and forty-two villeins, and ten bordars, and eleven free men [*coliberti*] having forty-one plow-tillages. There is a prieſt having twelve acres, and four radecheniſters with four plow-tillages. There is a wood three miles long and one broad.

'The ſheriff paid what he pleaſed for this manor in the time of king Edward.

'King William held it in his demeſnes four years. Earl William and his ſon Roger had it afterwards, the men of the county know not how. It now pays 21 *l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Roger and his two brothers dying without iſſue male, the manor of Dimmock came to Roger earl of Hereford, who gave the demeans thereof, and half the wood, to the abbey of Flaxley which he had founded. But he and his four brothers, Walter, Mahel, Henry, and William, dying without iſſue, their inheritance came to their three ſiſters, of whom Margery the eldeſt was married to Humphry de Bohun, who, in right of his wife, had the manor of Dimmock, of which Humphry their ſon died ſeized 33 H. 2. Henry de Bohun, ſon of Humphry, was created earl of Hereford 1 Joh. and had the *Tertium Denarium Comitatûs* granted to him, in conſideration that he had releaſed all his right in Dimmock to the king, the ſame year.

* In the reign of king H. 6. the ſheriff of the county would have charged the freeholders of Dimmock with contribution to pay the wages of the knights of the ſhire, which occaſioned the following writ:

'Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, and France, and lord of Ireland, to all and ſingular ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, officers, and other our liege people, as well within liberties as without, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Whereas by the antient and approved cuſtom of our realm of England, the inhabitants and tenants of the antient demeſnes of the crown of England were wont, throughout the ſaid kingdom, to be excuſed from tolls, and the expences of knights of the ſhires who come to our parliaments, and to the parliaments of our progenitors formerly kings of England. And whereas it appears by the certificate of our treaſurer and chancellor, tranſmitted into our chancery by our command, and which is ſtill remaining on the files of our chancery, that the inhabitants and tenants of the town of Dimmock in the county of Glouceſter are of the antient demeſnes of the crown: We therefore command, that in purſuance to the cuſtom aforeſaid, you acquit and diſcharge them from the payment of toll, and from contribution towards the expences of the knights of the ſhire which ſhall come to our parliaments, or to the parliaments of any of our heirs.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, 12 Jul. in the twelfth year of our reign.

The king granted Dimmock to Walter de Clifford the younger, brother to Fair Roſamond, who died ſeized thereof, with markets, fairs, a wood, and other appurtenances 6 H. 3. And it appears by the account of Walter de Burg that this manor paid yearly to the king 63*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* 23 H. 3.

Morgan de Kerlynn held this manor 30 H. 3. and the king granted it to Ela counteſs of Warwick, after the death of her huſband, for her better ſupport, 36 H. 3. But ſhe ſurrendered it afterwards, for William de Grandiſon proved his right to courts leet and free warren in Dimmock, in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. He had been a domeſtic ſervant to Edmond earl of Lancaſter, and was ſummoned as a peer to parliament. He married Sybil, younger daughter and coheireſs of John de Tregoz, with whom he had a large eſtate, particularly Lydiard in Wiltſhire, which from his wife's family was called Lydiard-Tregoz, the ſeat of the preſent lord viſcount Bolingbroke.

Peter Grandiſon, ſon of William, died ſeized of Dimmock 32 E. 3. as did John de Grandiſon, brother to Peter, 43 E. 3. to whom ſir Thomas Grandiſon his nephew ſucceeded, and died without iſſue 49 E. 3.

The manor now became divided among ſeveral owners. Sir Roger de Beauchamp was ſeized of a rent iſſuing out of it, and Catherine widow of Robert Todenham held the 4th part of it 7 R. 2. Margaret the widow of ſir Thomas Grandiſon died ſeized of the third part of it 18 R. 2.

Two parts of the manor of Dimmock were held by Richard Ryhale 9 H. 4. a part by John Phelepot, eſq; 13 H. 4. a fourth part by another Richard Ryhale 3 H. 5. a part by Elizabeth widow of William Ryhale 7 H. 6. a part by Richard de Montacute 8 H. 6. George Breinton, Thomas Leightfoot, Thomas Barton, and Thomas Smith were lords of Dimmock 8 H. 6. and Richard Ryhale held the manor of Dimmock 11 H. 6.

Beſide the principal manor, there were two others in Dimmock, and there is no diſtinction made between them in the records, which accounts for the unuſual fluctuation of property, as it may ſeem, in the principal manor.

Richard Pointz and John Langley transfer the poſſeſſion of the manor of Dimmock to ſir Walter Devereux 26 H. 6. Richard Oldcaſtle had a right in the manor 31 H. 6. Four parts of the manor of Dimmock were granted to ſir Walter Devereux and Elizabeth his wife 32 H. 6. The manor continued in the Devereuxes, lords Ferrers, during the reigns of E. 4. H. 7. and H. 8.

Letitia counteſs of Leiceſter was ſeized of this manor 23 Eliz. Giles Forſter, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Edward-Pye Chamberlain was proprietor of it in 1712, and another gentleman of the ſame name ſold it to Mrs. Anne Cam, who is the preſent lady of the manor, and has a handſome ſeat called the Bois, and above 1000*l.* a year in this pariſh, but ſhe reſides in London. Her arms are,

Mr. Chamberlain's arms are, *Gules, an eſcutcheon between eight mullets argent.*

Mune was antiently a manor within the manor of Dimmock. It was granted to William de Gammage 1 Joh. whoſe ſon Jeffery de Gammage dying 37 H. 3. left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married firſt to John Penbrug, and afterwards to Walter Pedewardin, who proved their right to free warren and other privileges in the manor of Mune in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John Penbrugg, ſon and heir to Elizabeth by her firſt huſband, held this manor 29 E. 1. as did Edward his brother 34 E. 1. and William de Penbrugg 11 E. 2. & 16 E. 3. Henry Penbrugg held Gammage-hall 36 E. 3. as did John Penbrugg 50 E. 3. and Sybil his widow, married afterwards to Ralph de Staunton, died ſeized of it in dower 9 R. 2. Walter Penbrugg died ſeized of the manor of Gammage-hall, and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Rowland Moreton, who died 1 Mar. and left Richard Moreton his ſon and heir.

Thomas Wenman died ſeized of the Old Grange of Dimmock, and of Dimmock Little, *alias* Gammage-hall, 1582, and left Richard his ſon nineteen years old. William Wintour died ſeized of the manor, rectory, and advowſon of Dimmock Little, 1627, of which his ſon Giles, who married Alice Caerwardine, widow, died ſeized in 1629, leaving a ſon William four years old. Wenman Winniat, eſq; was lord of the manor of Little Dimmock at the beginning of this century. The manor place of Gammage-Hall hath lately been purchaſed by Mr. Richard Hall, but the manerial rights are reſerved by the reverend Mr. Winniat, (a direct deſcendant of Wenman Winniat, eſq;) who has a very good eſtate here. His arms (as on a family monument in the church) are, *Sable, on a feſs argent, between three anchors Or, a dragon gules.* The old Grange and new Grange, having belonged to the abbey of Flaxley, are exempt from tithes.

It hath been already obſerved, that the abbey of Flaxley had a grant of the demeſnes of the manor of Dimmock, which in proceſs of time were reputed a manor; and after the diſſolution of religious foundations, were granted as ſuch to ſir Anthony Kingſton. Sir John Lutterel had livery of Dimmock demeſnes granted to him 1 Eliz.

Other records ſhew, that John Handborough and Maud his wife levied a fine of lands in Ketford in Dimmock 36 H. 6. and that John Garrin levied a fine of lands in Dimmock 2 E. 4.

The eſtate belonging to the White-houſe is the rectory, formerly the property of Mr. Wintour. It is worth about 500*l.* a year, and now belongs to Miſs Lambert, a minor.

Mr. Lambert has the Lintrige, which belonged to Mr. Wall, and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

John Cam, of Hereford, M. D. has a large eſtate here, of which the Pounds is the chief, and has long been in his family.

M

Mr. Richard Hill, of the Pithouſe, has a very good eſtate here. The caſtle-rock and the caſtle-tump-houſe are both Mr. Hill's. The houſe called the Callow is Mr. Yate's, and another called the Green-houſe belongs to Mr. Hankins. Mr. James Cooper has alſo a good eſtate here. There are many other freehold eſtates in the pariſh, not here particularly mentioned; beſides eſtates of inheritance to a great amount, held according to the cuſtom of the manor.

HAMLETS. There are three hamlets in this large pariſh, which all meet in the church-yard; and it is remarkable that the families are buried in that part of it belonging to the reſpective diviſions in which they lived.

1. *Ledington*, (lying on the river Leden) in which there is a tithingman. The account from *Domeſday-book* which ſir Robert Atkyns placed to this tithing, belongs to the pariſh of Upleaden.

2. *Ryeland*, (ſo called, becauſe being a ſandy ſoil, it was formerly thought unfit to be planted with any thing but rye) in which are two tithingmen, one belonging to the tithing of the ſame name, the other to Ockington, in this hamlet. The manor of Rye was held by Robert Attgreen and Maud his wife for their lives, of Henry duke of Lancaſter, 14 E. 3. This manor was granted to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and ſeveral other great perſons in truſt 3 H. 5. And the manor, late parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter, was granted to Charles earl of Devonſhire 1 Jac.

3. *Woodend*, which has a diſtinct tithingman.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the foreſt deanery, worth 60*l.* a year, paid out of the impropriation. Miſs Lambert is patroneſs; Mr. Hayward the preſent incumbent. The church and advowſon were granted to the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, by the king, 56 H. 3.

The impropriation, worth 500*l.* a year, belongs (as before obſerved) to Miſs Lambert, a minor. It pays 40*s.* a year to the crown.

The church is built in the form of a croſs. It is dedicated to the virgin Mary, and has a low tower at the weſt end, and a ſmall wooden ſpire.

There was a chantry in the church, dedicated to the virgin Mary, whereof John Wood was the laſt incumbent. A paſture ground, late belonging to it, at Scanborough-bridge, and lands called Portlands, were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

A houſe and orchard in Dimmock, which belonged to the chantry of the Holy Trinity in Bow, were granted to ſir Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the church and chancel are monuments with the following inſcriptions, *viz.*

Juxta hoc Marmor Johannes Winniat, Gener. Vir pius et bonus, Liberalis in omnes, Pauperibus largâ manu beneficus, Parochias Depoſuit 15 Octob. 1670.

Stay, paſſenger, and reverence the Duſt
Of a good Neighbour, peaceable and juſt,
Who freely treated both ye Rich & Poore,
Neither went ſad or empty from his Doore:
So yt his Bounty will preſerue his Fame
Did not ys Tombe record his pretious Name.

Richardus Wynniat, Filius Pietatis ergo poſuit.—Arms as before.

Here lyes interred the body of Robert Wintour of the Inner Temple Gent. ſon of William Wintour of Dymock, Eſq; (the laſt of the heirs male deſcended from that antient and honourable family) who departed this life the 22d day of February 1718, aged 61 years, and was a good benefactor to the poor of this pariſh.———Arms, *Sable, a feſs ermine.*

On a flat ſtone is a memorial for Edward Pye of Boyce, eſq; who died in 1692, aged 80.——Arms, *Ermine, a bend lozengy.*

A memorial for Thomas Rokebye, Gent. of the antient family of the Rokebyes of Morton-Slaningford in Yorkſhire, who died in 1723.——Arms, *A chevron between three rooks.*

On a raiſed tomb, a memorial for James Machen, ſen. who died in 1760.——Arms, *Gules, a feſs vaire between three pelicans heads erazed Or.*

There is a handſome monument in the church-yard, incloſed with iron paliſadoes; and upon the vaſe are ſeveral memorials for the family of the Cams, of whom William Cam, eſq; died in 1767, aged 85; and John Cam, his ſon, died the ſame year, aged 32 years. No arms.

A memorial on a raiſed tomb for Robert Hall, who died in 1711,——Arms, *Argent, a chevron between three talbots heads erazed ſable.*

Firſt fruits	£. 9	13	8	Proc. & Syn. £. 0	13 2
Tenths —	0	19	4½	Pentecoſtals 0	1 0

Benefactions.

In 1650, William Skinner of Ledbury, L.D. gave 4*s.* a year to the poor, out of Fair-tree eſtate. In 1717, Robert Wintour gave 30*l.* for clothing twenty poor people. In 1719, William Weal gave 5*l.* a year to the poor for ever. In 1734, William Hooper gave 3*l.* a year towards maintaining a charity ſchool, and 10*s.* a year to the miniſter. William Wall of Lintridge, gave three tenements in Dimmock, now demoliſhed. Thomas Murrel gave the intereſt of 10*l.* to ten poor widows.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 299	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	65	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	414	13	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	310	19	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 250 houſes, and about 1000 inhabitants, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 28, burials 27. Having examined the pariſh regiſter, I find that, beginning with the year 1700, the average of baptiſms is 26, of burials 19; and that in ſeven years, beginning with 1768, the average of baptiſms is 34, of burials 26; and the number of inhabitants is now about 1116, which is nearly in the proportion of 43 to 1 of the annual burials.

DODINGTON

LIES in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Grumbaldſaſh, ten miles north of Bath, thirteen eaſt from Briſtol, and thirty ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It

It is ſituated on the verge of the vale, and ſecured from the bleak eaſterly winds by the high lands of Tormarton, with old Sodbury hill to the north of it.

Sir William Codrington has a ſeat here, ſeen through a viſta, at the diſtance of about five or ſix hundred yards to the right from the road which leads from Glouceſter to Bath. Tho' the houſe is not in the modern taſte, it is large and handſome. There are two very beautiful pieces of water, one above the other, in the front, with the fineſt lawn about it that can be conceived, interſperced with venerable oaks and other foreſt trees, riſing to the view from the houſe in a moſt exquiſite landſcape.

The ſpring which ſupplies thoſe pieces of water riſes juſt above, and is the head of the river Froome, which runs to Briſtol Back, ſo called from bec, Saxon, *a river*; where the key of that port was dug in the year 1247. Before that time, Briſtol key, or port, was near St. Mary-port-ſtreet, which was ſo called upon that account.

The Romans left veſtiges behind them of their preſence in this village; for Leland (*Itin.* v. 6.) relates, that ſeveral earthen pots (I ſuppoſe what we now call urns) very finely flouriſhed in the Roman times, were dug out of the ground in Dodington field, in one of which were Roman coins; and further, that there was a glaſs containing bones, found in a ſepulchre in the highway by the church; but omits to ſay when theſe things were diſcovered.

The *Orchis Apifera*, or Bee Orchis, with other ſpecies of that plant, is found growing in this pariſh. And the *Circæa*, or Inchanter's Night-ſhade, grows plentifully here.

This pariſh is within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Berchelai holds Dodintone in 'Hedredeſtan hundred. There are three hides, 'and two parts of half a hide. Aluuin held it in 'the time of king Edward. In demean is one 'plow-tillage, and ſeven villeins, and four bordars 'with four plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, 'and ten acres of meadow. It is worth and was 'worth 3*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

'The biſhop of St. Laud in Conſtance holds 'Dodintone in Edredeſtan hundred, and Roger 'holds it of him. Ulnod held it in the time of 'king Edward. There is one hide and a half, and 'the third part of half a hide. In demean is one 'plow-tillage, and four villeins, and one bordar 'with one plow-tillage. There are three *ſervi*. 'It is worth and was worth 30*s.*' *D. B.* p. 71.

Thus it appears that in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, Dodington was held by two different proprietors, who were both diſpoſſeſſed of their eſtates ſoon after the conqueſt. Part of it was given to Roger de Berkeley, who was alſo tenant of the other part under the biſhop. But that family ſoon became poſſeſſed of the whole in their own right, which they held of the honour of Glouceſter, as appears by the records of 47 H. 3. 21 E. 3. and 4 H. 4. It was held by William de Berkeley 5 E. 3. by John Berkeley of Durſley 19 & 22 E. 3. by ſir Nicholas Berkeley, his ſon, together with one meſſuage and two yard-lands in the ſame place, 6 R. 2.

Maud, widow of Robert de Cantelupe, and daughter and ſurviving heir of ſir John de Berkeley, was ſeized of this manor 4 H. 4. as was Margaret the widow of ſir John Blacket 8 H. 5. Richard Chedder had married the daughter and heireſs of Robert de Cantelupe, by whom he had a daughter and heireſs married to Thomas Wekys, who in her right was ſeized of Dodington 13 E. 4. John Wekys, ſon of Thomas, married Maud, daughter of Walter Langley of Siddington Langley, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Norton. Nicholas Wekys, ſon of Edward, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Robert Pointz, and died ſeized of Dodington 5 Mar. John Wekys, ſon of Nicholas, married a daughter of ſir Thomas Danvers, of Dancy in Wiltſhire, and dying before his father, livery of the manor of Dodington was granted to Robert Wekys, ſon of John, 5 Mar. He built the large houſe at Dodington, and afterwards ſold the eſtate to Giles Codrington.

Giles Codrington was deſcended from Robert Codrington of Didmarton. Thomas Codrington, a younger ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Robert Pointz, by whom he had Ambroſe Codrington, who married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Lawrence Teſt, and died 6 H. 6. Francis Codrington, ſon and heir of Ambroſe, married Margaret, daughter and heir of —— Stripman. Giles Codrington, ſon of Francis, was the purchaſer of Dodington, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Porter. His ſon Richard Codrington married Joyce, daughter of John Burlace; and Samuel Codrington, ſon of Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stephens of Sodbury. Thomas Codrington, ſon of Samuel, married Heſter, daughter of —— Plummer, and dying in 1675, was ſucceeded by Samuel Codrington his ſon and heir, who ſold the manor of Dodington to his kinſman Chriſtopher Codrington, ſon of Chriſtopher, who gained a large eſtate in the Weſt-Indies. He died governor of the Leeward Iſlands, and diſpoſed of large ſums of money in charity. By his will, dated Feb. 22, 1702, he gave 10,000*l.* to All-Souls College in Oxford, of which he was a fellow; 6000*l.* part thereof, was to build a library, the remainder for books, and he gave his own valuable library to furniſh it. He alſo ſettled a large revenue for propagating the Chriſtian knowledge in foreign parts.

He left the manor of Dodington to his kinſman William Codrington, who was created a baronet by patent, whoſe ſon ſir William Codrington, baronet, is the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Argent, a feſs ſable between three lions paſſant gules.*

A ſmall

A ſmall manor, with the rectory of Dodington, belonged to the abbey of Keynſham in Somerſetſhire, and after its diſſolution, was granted to ſir Richard Long 30 H. 8.

Other lands in Dodington belonged to the priory of Black Canons at Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, and were granted to John Wiley and John Scudamore 37 H. 8.

Amicia la Walſh was ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Dodington and Oldbury 18 E. 2. Anthony Walſh died ſeized of lands in Dodington 4 Eliz. leaving Nicholas Walſh of Olveſton his brother and heir.

John Stanſhaw, eſq; was ſeized of lands in Dodington 12 E. 4. and John and Humphry, his ſons, levied a fine of them 12 H. 7.

John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Dodington 49 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 100*l.* a year. Sir William Codrington is patron; Mr. Bliſs the preſent incumbent. The abbat of Glouceſter was patron in the year 1500.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to the virgin Mary, with a low tower at the weſt end; and here is a vault under the chancel, which is the burying-place of the Codrington family.

Firſt fruits £.	5	6	8	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	0	10	7½	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0
Procurations							

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a ſmall monument in the chancel, with this inſcription:

P. M. Quod Reliquum eſt Ioannæ filiæ Ricardi Codrington, hui. uxoris Chariſſimæ Ieremiæ Horler Rectoris de Sodbury ova, quæ obiit tertio die Martii Anno Dom. 1721. Depoſitum etiam Ieremiæ Horler prædict. qui obiit primo die artii 1723-4.

Reliquiæ etiam Richardi Codrington A. M. hujus Eccleſiæ ſtoris. Obiit 1° Feb. 1732.——At bottom, *Per pale, 1. ure, three ſquirrels argent. 2.* Codrington.

Againſt the ſouth wall in the chancel:

P. M. Roberti Greenaldi hujus Eccleſiæ Paſtoris an. 38, qui bit 8° die Ian. 1660. Æt: 83.

Præco pacis erat viridis Greenaldus Oliva,
Quo muto, liquidum dant ſua facta, ſonum;
Vir pietate probus, vivax virtutis imago,
Lucis evangelicæ ſtella, tabella, fuit.

On a flat ſtone in the church:

Here Lyeth the Body of Mrs Dorothy Chapman, Siſter to the norable William Codrington, Eſqr; who Departed this Life the 25 Ann. Dom. 1712.——Arms, *Per pale, baron and me, 1. Quarterly* 1ſt and 4th, Codrington; 2d and 3d, *Or, on a argent three roſes gules, in chief a dexter hand. 2. On a chevron ean three boars heads couped, a ſtar of ſix points.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	88	14	8
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	13	3	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	104	12	8
The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	72	18	6

There were 14 houſes and about 56 inhabitants this pariſh, at the beginning of this century, ording to ſir Robert Atkyns. There are now ut 98 inhabitants.

DORSINGTON

LIES in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, ſeven miles diſtant north-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, four weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and thirty-one north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns derives the name *from* Dorſum, *Latin for the back; this place being ſituated*, ſays he, *on the back or ridge of an hill.* But ſir Robert's etymology is not founded on fact, for Dorſington lies in a flat vale country, at a conſiderable diſtance from any hill.

Great part of the pariſh is common field. The roads are very bad, and as ſtone is ſcarce, the few houſes in this village are either brick or wattled.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Belmont holds Dorſintune in Ceolfled 'hundred, and Robert holds it of him. There 'are ten hides. Saxi held it. In demean are three 'plow-tillages, and eight villeins with five plow-'tillages, and ſix *ſervi*. It was worth 8*l.* It is 'now worth 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

From Roger de Belmont this eſtate deſcended through the ſeveral generations of the earls of Warwick, preciſely as it is related of the manor of Chedworth, 'till it came to Thomas de Beauchamp, who died ſeized of Dorſington 2 H. 4.

But the Draytons held this manor of the earls of Warwick; for Baldwin de Drayton and Alice his wife levied a fine of Dorſington, and ſettled it on their ſon John de Drayton, 18 R 2. And William Drayton, eſq; died ſeized of the manor of Great Dorſington 5 E. 4. as did Richard Drayton 19 E. 4.

William Watſon had livery of this manor 15 Eliz. from whom it paſſed afterwards to George Shirley, eſq; who was lord of it in the year 1608.

Thomas Rawlins, ſerjeant at law, was afterwards lord of this manor, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas; and Thomas Rawlins, eſq; a deſcendant from them, is the preſent lord of the manor of Dorſington, which comprehends the whole pariſh, except Braggington-farm.

Alice the widow of Thomas Paynel died ſeized of nine meſſuages, and two plow-tillages in Little Dorſington 16 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 105*l.* a year. Thomas Rawlins, eſq; is patron; Mr. Martyn the preſent incumbent.

Three yard-lands belong to the glebe, with nine cow-paſtures, 60 ſheep-paſtures, ſix horſe-paſtures, and paſture for a colt in the commons.

The church was rebuilt with brick in the year 1758, having been burnt down with ſome part of the village.

Firſt fruits £.	12	19	2	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —	1	5	11	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7½
Procurations							

SANDYWELL PARK

To Thomas Tracy Esq.r Member of Parliament for the County of Gloucester.

This Plate is Inscribed by his most Obliged humble Servant J. Rudder.

T. Bonnor delin.t et Sculp.t 1770.

Publish'd as the Act directs August 20.th 1779.

whoſe ſon Edward-Gilbert Rich had a daughter Mary, married to Robert Lawrence, of Shurdington, eſq; and dying without male iſſue, this eſtate went by entail to her couſin Thomas Rich, who ſold it, about the year 1774, to Mr. Van Notten of London, the preſent proprietor.

HAMLETS. *Sandiwell* and *Andiford* are hamlets in this pariſh, both held of Richard de Clare earl of Glouceſter and Hertford 47 H. 3. Henry Brett, eſq; ſold Sandiwell in Lower Dowdeſwell to lord Conway, from whoſe ſon, the earl of Hertford, it went by purchaſe to the late Thomas Tracy, eſq; and is now the property of his widow Mrs. Tracy, before-mentioned.

William de Dowdeſwell gave his demean, and two virgates and a half of land in Anneford, to the knights templers. *Dugd. Mon.*

Peggleſworth-farm is an eſtate of about 200*l.* a year, belonging to Mr. Wade.

There are records which ſhew that John Handborough, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of lands in Dowdeſwell 36 H. 6. And that William Garrine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands therein 2 E. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 200*l.* a year. Mr. Rogers is patron; Mr. John Arnold the preſent incumbent.

The church is in the form of a croſs, with a ſmall ſpire in the middle. The ſpire was built in 1577, by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Abbington, and others.

Firſt fruits £.	13	6	8	Synodals £.	
Tenths —	1	6	8	Pentecoſtals	
Procurations					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The moſt antient is the effigy of a man engraven on braſs, which has been miſtaken for an abbat of Hayles. The figure is not repreſented in the dreſs of an eccleſiaſtick, but in a long robe ſemée with mullets and fleurs-de-lis, which denote him to be of the family of Rogers.

On the table of a monument in the chancel:

To the Memory of William Rogers of Sandiwell in this pariſh of Dowdeſwell, Gen. who departed this Life ij° Ian. 1663, in y^e 67 Y^r of his Age.

In hope to reſalute his Soul here lies
This ſleeping Body, now Death's Sacrifice
Death & the Grave graunts the Conjunction
Of both by Chriſt his Reſurrection.
Noe more than Earthe can Earthe make Man inherit
But Heaven's a Guift of Grace not gained by Meritt.
Reader be confident noe Good Son dies
But, as the Day's Sun, only Setts to riſe.

To the Memory of Eliz. Rogers, Widow, late Wife of W. Rogers of Sandiwell Gent. decd. 22 Iuly 1670.

A happy Change, for now ſhee's paſt to reſt
From Sorrows here to a Kingdome euer bleſt.

On another table, againſt the wall:

Parcite Cælicolæ lachrymis, hi morte quieſcunt.
Funebris hæc requies funera mortis erit.
Vincula diſſolvit Chriſtus, Domino remeantur
Conſortes: thalamis ſic redière ſuis.

Vpon the death of William Rogers Gent. buried here Iune 2^d, 1649. And of Hellen his Wife, interred February the firſt 1648.

Weepe not, bleſt quire, theſe reſt in death, theyr fall
Is not ſoe much theyrs, as death's funerall:
Chriſt hath diſſolud our nuptiall bond, yet wee
In him our head now reunited bee.

On the table of a handſome marble monument in the chancel, with a buſt, under a pediment ſupported by two Corinthian pillars, is this inſcription:

Hic prope jacet GULIELMUS ROGERS, Armiger, Magiſtrorum Curiæ Cancellariæ nuper primus. Obijt nono Die Aprilis, anno Domini 1734, Etat. ſuæ 76.

Chriſtianæ Religionis veritatem firmiter credens,
Omnem Superſtitionem vehementer abhorrens,
Dei Unitatem Religioſe Colens,
Chriſti Redemptionem ſtrenue expectans,
Iuſtum et Honeſtum Utili anteferens.

Againſt the wall of the ſouth croſs aile:

In Memory of Edward Rich, of Upper Dowdeſwell, Eſquire, Bencher and Barriſter at Law of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inne, who deceaſed the 5th Day of February, A^no D^ni 1680, Aged 78 Years.

Mary, Wife of Lionel Rich, Eſq; Buried 7th Feb. 1734, Aged 69 Y^rs.

Lionel Rich, Eſq; Buried 26^th April 1736 Ag^d. 71 Y^rs.

At top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Per pale, Sable and gules, over all a croſs botonny fitchy between four fleurs-de-lis Or*, for Rich. 2. *Argent, on a chevron azure three ſtags heads caboſhed Or between as many lozenges ſable.*

In the ſame aile:

In Memory of BAILY RICH, eldeſt Son of LIONEL RICH, of Upper Dowdeſwell, Eſq; he Married the Only Daughter and Heir of JOHN GILBERT, of Swindon in the County of Wilts, Gent. by whom he had one Son Born 15th Feb. 1688, Buried 18^th April 1723.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Edw^d Gilbert Rich, Eſq^r. and Mary his Wife, Born 18^th Aug^st 1740. Buried 19^th April 1741.

Here likewiſe are repoſed the Remains of MARY his Daughter, the beloved Wife of ROBERT LAWRENCE, Eſq^r. Whoſe Mind was a ſweet Aſſemblage of every ſocial and benevolent Affection, eminently diſplay'd by the warm Exertions of Friendſhip; the endearing Sympathy of Connubial Love; and by Meekneſs & Humility, & the regular Practice of all thoſe Duties which are the Reſult of a truly Chriſtian Faith. Thus fitted for a better State, ſhe calmly reſigned her Soul into the Hands of her Bleſſed Redeemer, on the 21^st Day of Jan. in the Year of our Lord 1761, Aged 22.

Elizabeth their Daughter died an Infant.

At top are theſe arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Rich, as before. 2. *Azure, on a chevron argent three roundlets gules*, for Gilbert.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 138	14	0	
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	32	7	0	
Land-tax —— 1694, —	133	14	0	
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	87	0	6½	

There were 25 houſes and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh, when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; yearly births 3, burials 3. And there are now 34 families, and 199 inhabitants.

DOWN-AMNEY

LIES in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, two miles north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, ſix ſouth-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, and twenty-two ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſo called, becauſe it lies *down* the river which runs from the other Amneys, and empties itſelf into the Thames at Eiſey. It is a flat country, and very ſubject to floods from thoſe rivers. The ſoil is very rich, with leſs paſture than arable land.

It

It is obſervable, that part of the large manor houſe lies in Wiltſhire, part in Glouceſterſhire, and that a line drawn acroſs the kitchen divides the counties. The church exhibits what is further remarkable in this little pariſh, wherefore I paſs to the particulars

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Ednod held Omenel in Gerſdon hundred in 'the time of king Edward. There were fifteen 'hides taxed, of which king Edward remitted the 'tax of five hides, as the county ſays, and after-'wards Ednod paid for ten hides. There are in 'this manor four plow-tillages in demean, and a 'prieſt, and nineteen villeins, and three bordars, 'with ten plow-tillages. There are twelve *ſervi*. 'This manor belonged to the biſhop of Baieux, 'and was worth 20*l*. It now pays a farm rent 'of 26*l*. to the king.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

This record ſtands under the title *Terra Regis*.

'Radulf [de Todeni] holds Omenie and Cernei 'in Gerſdones hundred, and Roger holds them of 'him. There are four hides. Four thanes held 'them for four manors, and they could go where 'they pleaſed. In demean are ten plow-tillages, 'and one villein, and one bordar. There are 'twenty-one *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s*. rent, and 'thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 10*l*. 'now 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

As there are four pariſhes in the ſame hundred of the name of Amney, it is very difficult to apply the accounts from *Domeſday-book* to the reſpective pariſhes, becauſe the manors are in nowiſe diſtinguiſhed in that record. And, ſeeing no reaſon to the contrary, I have followed ſir Robert Atkyns in placing the above abſtracts to the pariſh of Down-Amney. If the eſtate in Amney, mentioned in the ſecond abſtract, belong to this pariſh, it is probably that which the ſubſequent records mention by the name of Wike, and belonged afterwards to the abbey of Cirenceſter. The firſt eſtate was ſeized by the Conqueror, and was granted by king Henry the Second, to Alice, daughter of William de Caſſey; but Edmond Crouchback, earl of Lancaſter, was afterwards ſeized of it, and 55 H. 3. granted the manor of Down-Amney to Nicholas de Valers, (afterwards written Vilers, or Villers) probably the ſame perſon with ſir Nicholas de Villers, who in 1268 was in the holy war, and relinquiſhing his paternal coat of arms, *viz. Sable, three cinquefoils argent*; aſſumed *The croſs of St. George, charged with five eſcallop ſhells*, being the antient badge of the croiſes. The ſaid Nicholas proved his right to view of frankpledge within the manor of Down-Amney 15 E. 1.

William Cuſons held one meſſuage and one plow-tillage called Wike in Down-Amney 7 E. 3. Sir William de Cuſons died ſeized of the manor of Down-Amney, and of the lands in Wike 19 E. 3. John de Handelo died ſeized of the manor of Wike 20 E. 3. as did Edward de Handelo 32 E. 3. Peter de Cuſons and Margaret his wife levied a fine of the manor of Down-Amney 35 E. 3.

Sir Thomas Hungerford (who was the firſt ſtanding ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, 51 E. 3.) purchaſed a charter of free warren in Down-Amney 8 R. 2. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of ſir Edmond Huſſey, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir ſir Walter Hungerford, lord high treaſurer of England, and baron Hungerford. He married Catherine, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Peverel, and died 27 H. 6. leaving two ſons, Robert and Edmond, of whom the latter married Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Burnel, and died ſeized of this manor, and of Wike near Hampton-Meyſey, 2 R. 3. Sir John Hungerford his ſon and heir died ſeized of Down-Amney 16 H. 8. as did ſir Anthony Hungerford, ſon of ſir John, 1 Eliz. He was ſucceeded in this manor by John Hungerford, his ſon, whoſe ſon ſir John Hungerford married Mary, the daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley, and died 10 Car. Sir Anthony Hungerford, his ſon and heir, left Bridget his only ſurviving daughter and heireſs, who being married to Edmond Dunch, eſq; carried this manor into that name and family.

Hungerford Dunch ſucceeded his father Edmond, and was ſucceeded in this manor by his ſon Edmond Dunch, who married the daughter of colonel Godfrey, and was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. It paſſed afterwards by purchaſe to James Craggs, eſq; ſecretary of ſtate, whoſe two ſurviving daughters and coheireſſes were married, the one to lord Clare, the other to Mr. Elliot, who are the preſent lords of this manor.

William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Down-Amney 23 H. 6. as did William Lewellyn and Joan his wife 7 E. 4. A ground called Le Wike, and two other meſſuages, belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to ſir Anthony Hungerford 32 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, and ſince the augmentation, by the gifts of Dr. Godolphin and Mr. Wells, which procured the queen's bounty, it is worth about 60*l*. a year.

King Edward the Firſt gave the church of Down-Amney to the knights templers. The patronage and impropriation belonged afterwards to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to Chriſt-church college, Oxford, 38 H. 8. where they remain. Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent. The manor pays 25*l*. to the vicar, and every yard-land 5*s*.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built in the form of a croſs, with a handſome ſpire, and five bells, at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£ 10	5	8	Synodals	£ 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	0	7	Pentecoſtals	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the north ſide of the chancel, under an arch in the wall, is a fine marble tomb in the form of a coffin, with a croſs engraven on it, the top of which is incircled with a wreath of olive. It has no inſcription, but it is ſuppoſed to be for one of the antient patrons of the church.

In the ſouth croſs aile, are two very antient monuments under an arch in the wall. One is the figure of a woman in freeſtone, lying along, with her hands in a ſupplicating poſture. This is very much defaced and broken. The other is that of a man in black marble, well executed, and in good preſervation, lying along in compleat armour; his legs are croſſed, with his right hand on the hilt of his ſword, as if about to draw it, and on the left arm a large ſhield, bearing *Five eſcallops on a croſs of St. George.* Theſe are the arms of Villers, and without doubt, the figure was intended to repreſent Nicholas de Villers, who had been in the holy war, and was lord of this manor in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, as before mentioned.

There is a noble monument of marble againſt the wall of the north croſs aile, with a pediment ſupported by two Ionic pillars. Under the pediment are the figures of two knights in armour, kneeling and facing each other, with books upon a deſk before them. Under the figures are two tables of black marble, on which are the following inſcriptions: On the dexter table,

MORS MIHI LVCRVM.

IN THIS CHAPELL LIETH THE BODY OF Sr. IOH. HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, (LINEALLY DESCENDED FROM WALTER LORD HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, OF THE NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER) WHO WAS Honble IN HIS LIFE, SERVICEABLE TO HIS KING AND COVNTRY, LIBERALL TO HIS FRIENDS, CHARITABLE & COVRTEOVS TO ALL. HEE FIRST MARRIED MARY THE DAVGHTER OF Sr. RICHARD BARKLY, KNIGHT, BY WHOM HEE HAD THREE SONNES & FOWER DAVGHTERS; AND AFTERWARDS ANNA THE DAVGHTER OF EDWARD GODDARD, ESQ. HEE DIED THE XVIII DAY OF MARCH IN THE LXIX YEARE OF HIS AGE. ANO R. R. CAROLI DECIMO, ANOQ. DNI 1634.

On the ſiniſter ſide,

CHRISTVS MIHI VITA.

Sr. ANTHONY HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, NOW LIVING (ELDEST SONNE TO THIS Sr. IOHN HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT) WAS FIRST MARRIED TO ELIZ. LVCY, DAVGHTr. OF Sr. TH. LVCY, KNIGHT, BY WHOM HEE HAD TWO DAVGHTERS, (ONE DIED YONG, BRIDGET SVRVIVED & WAS MARRIED TO EDMVND DVNCH, ESQ.) AND AFTERWARDS Ye SAID Sr. ANTHONY MARRIED IANE EARNLY, DAVGHTER TO MICHAEL EARNLY, ESQ. BY SVSAN HVNGERFORD, DAVGHTER & ONE OF Ye COHEIRES OF Sr. WALTER HVNGERFORD OF FARLEY, KNIGHT: HEE ERECTED THIS MONVMENT IN Ye LIIth YEARE OF HIS AGE, FOR Ye HONOVR OF HIS DEARE FATHER, & IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS OWNE MORTALITY. SEPT. XXX. ANO R. R. CAROLI XIII. ANO DNI 1637.

Over the figures are the following arms on different ſcutcheons, viz. on the dexter ſide, 1. *Gules, a chevron ermine between ten croſſes patee Or.* 2. *Gules, a chevron vaire between three creſcents Or.* 3. *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three plates,* for Hungerford. 4. *Gules, three fiſhes hauriant between eight croſſes croſslets Or.* 5. ——— *on a bend ſable three eaglets diſplay'd Or.* In the middle of the pediment is a ſcutcheon with twenty quarterings.

On a braſs plate, againſt the ſouth wall,

Chriſtus eſt reſurrectio mortuorum.

HIC IACET MARIA DOMINA HVNGERFORD, NVPER VXOR IOHANNIS HVNGERFORD DE DOWNE-AMPNEY, MILITIS, FILIAQVE RICHARDI BARKLEY, MILITIS, QVI A MAVRICIO DOMINO BARKLEY, PER DOMINAM ISABELLAM VXOREM EIVS, FILIAM RICHARDI PLANTAGINET COMITIS CORNVBIÆ AC REGIS ROMANORVM, FILII IOHANNIS REGIS ANGLIÆ, LINEALITER DESCENDEBAT) QVÆ FVIT VERÆ PIETATIS RARVM EXEMPLVM, BONARVM LITERARVM VALDE STVDIOSA, EXQVISITÆ PVDICITIÆ OBSERVANTISSIMA, MARITO SVO CHARA, ET AMANTISSIMA LIBERIS, COGNATIS ET AMICIS SVIS PLENA CHARITATIS ET BONORVM OPERVM: VIXIT CVM MARITO SVO CONIVNCTISSIME QVADRAGINTA ET QVATVOR ANNOS: APOSTEMA IN PECTORE VITAM EIUS FINIVIT DECIMO OCTAVO DIE IVLIJ, VESPERI CIRCA HORAM SEPTIMAM, ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXAGESIMO QVINTO, ANNOQVE DOMINI, COMPVTATIONE ANGLIÆ, 1628. { Sicut vita, finis ita. / Viuit poſt funera virtus.

VLTIMVM OFFICIJ ET AMORIS MEI ERGA EANDEM MARIAM DOMINAM HVNGERFORD, ET VERVM TESTIMONIVM.
WILLIELMVS PLATT.

On a ſtone at the north end of the ſame aile,

HERE LYETH IOHN SECOND SONNE OF Sr. IOHN HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, WHO WAS BVRIED THE 5 DAY OF MARCH ANO DOM. 1643. WHO AMONGST OTHERS OF HIS PIOVS WORKS LEFT THIS HIS ENSVING EPITAPH.

MY SAD DAIES ENDED HERE I LIE,
THAT IS MY BODI WRAPD IN EARTH,
MY SPIRIT IS ASCENDED HIGH,
AND RESTS WITH HIM THAT GAVE IT BIRTH.
TO THIS MUST ALL MANKIND BE DRIVEN,
EARTH MUST TO EARTH, THE SOVLE TO HEAVEN.

And under, on the ſame ſtone,

THIS MONVMENT I FIX VNTO THE WALL
IN MEMORY OF HIM WHO GAVE ME ALL.
HIS NAME I SERVE, I LOVE, I HONOVR STIL
WITH BODY, MIND, & WITH A REDY WIL.
ANTHONY PREDY.

Benefaction.

John Kingſton gave 20*l.* one half to the church, the other to the poor.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 173	3	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	17	8	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	106	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	79	10	9

At the beginning of this century there were 36 houſes in this pariſh, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; but the inhabitants are now increaſed to about 248.

DOWN-HATHERLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkeſbury, ſix weſtward from Cheltenham, and four north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is a ſmall pariſh in the vale, conſiſting chiefly of rich paſture ground. A ſmall brook from Badgworth runs through it, and falls into the Severn near Sandhurſt. The roads are ſo exceedingly deep and miry in the winter, as to deter the curious traveller from viſiting it, and indeed there is nothing worthy his notice.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the general ſurvey, it was found that Edmar, a thane, had held three manors in Dudeſtan hundred, of which Athelai was one, and that he could give or ſell his land to whomſoever he pleaſed. But *Domeſday-book* mentions that earl Harold took away thoſe lands, with ſome others, after the death of king Edward; and accordingly they ſtand in record under the title *Terra Regis*, with other lands which the Conqueror ſeized for his own

property, as formerly belonging to Harold. See *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

It is uncertain how long this manor continued in the crown; but Robert Muſgroſs died ſeized of Down-Hatherley 38 H. 3. as did his ſon John 3 E. 1. and Roger, ſon of Roger de Burghull, held it 31 E. 1.

It afterwards paſſed to the Willingtons, for John de Willington died ſeized of this manor 4 E. 2. and Ralph his ſon, and others, held it by one knight's fee, of the manor of Brimpsfield 1 E. 3.

Sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of it 12 R. 2. and ſir Thomas Brook, their ſon, died ſeized thereof 5 H. 5. as did the widow of the laſt ſir Thomas 15 H. 6.

Fulk Grevil, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Grevil, married Elizabeth, the ſurviving grandaughter and heir of Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, whereby the manor of Down-Hatherley came to the Grevils. This Elizabeth had two ſiſters, coheireſſes. Anne died unmarried; Blanch was married to ſir Francis Daintry, who, in her right, was ſeized of a third part of this manor; and by the death of Anne, had alſo livery of the moiety of her third part; but Blanch alſo dying without iſſue, the intire manor came to Elizabeth the wife of Fulk Grevil, who ſurviving his wife, died ſeized thereof 1 Eliz. and Fulk his ſon had livery 4 Eliz.

From the Grevils it paſſed to the Norwoods. Livery of the manor was granted to Nicholas Norwood, 14 Eliz. and Richard Norwood was lord of it in 1608. Mr. Gwinnet was proprietor of it about the beginning of this century; but Mrs. Cheſter is the preſent lady of the manor.

The records of the following dates ſhew, that Robert de Sauvage held lands in Down-Hatherley, 44 H. 3. as did John Attyate 41 E. 3. Fifty-five acres in Down-Hatherley were held by ſir John Berkeley 6 H. 6. and by ſir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone 38 & 39 H. 6. and 19 E. 4.

Mr. Gibbs has a handſome houſe, and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is a vicarage endowed, worth about 100 *l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Barry is the preſent incumbent. It belonged to St. Oſwald's in Glouceſter 33 E. 1. and the priory of Uſk hath preſented to it; and ſo did the abbey of Glouceſter in the year 1500.

The church is ſmall, with a ſtrong embattled tower at the weſt end. It is dedicated to Corpus Chriſti. The inſcription upon a tomb in the church-yard for Henry Aiſgill, vicar of this church, chancellor of St. David's, and a prebendary of Glouceſter, is inſerted p. 169.

Firſt fruits	£.	8	14	4	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	17	5½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	1¼
Procurations								

Benefactions.

William Drinkwater gave 40*s.* yearly to a preacher in Glouceſter, and 10*s.* yearly to the poor of this pariſh. There is a houſe, and four acres of land, worth 50*s.* yearly, given to the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	64	4	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	8	19	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	82	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—			

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houſes in this pariſh, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders. *Atkyns.* The number of inhabitants is much the ſame as ſeventy years ago.

DRIFFIELD

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, four miles ſouth-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, three north-weſtward from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and twenty-one ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The pariſh is bounded by Latton in Wiltſhire, and by the turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to Cricklade on the ſouth and weſt. It is a ſtrong ſoil, and requires judicious management; for in the winter, an infinite number of ſmall ſprings break out, and ſpreading over the ſurface of the ground, infallibly deſtroy the crops of corn, if not carried off by proper drains.

The name was probably taken from two Saxon words, ðpoꝛ, *dirty*, and ꝑelð, *an open country*; for a great part of this pariſh lies low and ſpringy. The river from the upper Amneys runs thro' it to Down-Amney, by means of which the farmers water their meadow grounds. Something of this practice has been mentioned under South Cerney, but without ſufficiently deſcribing it. I will therefore take this opportunity of making a few ſhort obſervations on that head.

A level is firſt taken from the higheſt part of the river, to ſee if the water may be carried over the higheſt ground in the meadow, allowing a fall of three or four inches for current in about 300 yards. A ſhallow trench, about four or five feet wide, (according to the ſize of the meadow, and quantity of water required) is then cut from the upper part of the river through the higheſt ground, taking care to preſerve a current, and firſt paring off the turf to lay uppermoſt on each ſide of the trench. This is called the grand carry. From the ſides of which, ſmaller cuts muſt be made, if required, with breaches in their banks, to let the water into little trenches (which muſt be carried up to thoſe breaches) made by turning up the turf on one ſide, like the furrow of a plow; and in the ſides of each of theſe ſmall cuts, there muſt be a ſufficient number of broken places to let out the water, ſo that by this management it may

may be evenly diſtributed, and continually running over every part of the meadow. Laſtly, from the loweſt part there muſt be a cut or drain, to convey the water into the loweſt courſe of the river, ſo that the meadow may be perfectly drained at pleaſure, and no water left to ſtagnate. A bay muſt be erected acroſs the river, to turn a ſufficient quantity of water into the grand carry, and ſometimes there may be occaſion for bays in the large carries, to diſtribute the water properly into the ſmaller ones. In this buſineſs there are three principal objects, 1. That the water be carried over every part of the meadow if poſſible. 2. That it be kept every where briſkly running, but ſo as not to cover the tops of the graſs, if it can be avoided; becauſe ſtraining thro' the graſs, it depoſits the matter which makes the manure. 3. That the drains be ſo contrived as to clear the loweſt places from water.

This operation is generally performed at the beginning of the winter, and the water kept running over the meadows 'till about the beginning of March, when it is drawn off, and the ſmaller carries are levelled by turning the ſod into the places whence it was originally taken. The running water, during the winter, keeps the froſt from nipping the blade, and vegetation is ſo much the ſtronger and earlier in the ſpring, that it is uſual to feed off the firſt crop, and afterwards give the ground a watering for two or three days, about the beginning of May, and then hayne it for cutting.

If this ſhort account of the method of drowning meadows be not ſufficiently explicit to be underſtood by ſuch as are not acquainted with it, for whoſe uſe it is intended, it will be worth their time and expence to make a journey of five hundred miles to get further information.

The abbat of Cirenceſter had a country-houſe in this pariſh, on the ſcite of which ſtands the preſent manor houſe, near the church, the ſeat of lord Coleraine.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Reinbald the prieſt holds Drifelle. Elaf held it of earl Tofti[b]. There are ſeven hides. There are fifteen *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s.* rent, and twenty acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

Reinbald, or Rumbald, granted this manor, and the advowſon of the church, to the college of Cirenceſter, of which he was dean; and they continued in the abbey of that place from its firſt foundation 'till its diſſolution. The manor was then granted to Humphry Brown and George Brown, in exchange for lands in Waltham in Eſſex, 37 H. 8. Sir Humphry Brown died ſeized thereof 4 Eliz. and left four coheireſſes. Roger Townſend, who married the eldeſt, had livery of the fourth part of the manor, in right of his wife, 5 Eliz. One of the coheireſſes dying ſoon after, livery of the third part of the manor was granted to Mary Brown, coheireſs of ſir Humphry, 9 Eliz. and livery of another third part was granted to Chriſtiana Brown, coheireſs of ſir Humphry, 14 Eliz.

Thomas Wilford, eſq; was lord of the manor in 1608. It was afterwards purchaſed by John Hanger, a Turkey merchant. George Hanger, eſq; deſcended from the ſaid John, had two ſons, George and John. George, the eldeſt ſon, was knighted by king William for his ſteady attachment to the religion and laws of his country. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of ſir John Beale, of Farmingham in the county of Kent, baronet; by whom he had four ſons, George, John, Gabriel, and William; and four daughters, Anne, Delicia, Jane, and Mary. Gabriel ſurviving his elder brothers, ſucceeded to the paternal eſtate, and was created baron Coleraine, of Coleraine in the county of Londonderry, in the year 1761. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Bond, of Cowbury in the county of Hereford, eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, John, William, and George; and one daughter, Anne. His lordſhip died in the year 1773, and is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon John lord Coleraine, the preſent lord of this manor, and proprietor of all the lands in the pariſh. His lordſhip's arms are, *Ermine, a griffin rampant ſegreant, parted per feſs topaz and ſapphire.* SUPPORTERS. *Two griffins ſegreant.* MOTTO. ARTES HONORABIT.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, endowed with all the tithes, and worth about 90*l.* a year. Lord Coleraine and Thomas Smith, eſq; are patrons, and preſent alternately; Thomas Bray, D.D. is the preſent incumbent.

Twelve acres incloſed, and twenty-four acres in the common-fields belong to the glebe.

The late lord Coleraine took down the old church, and rebuilt it. The preſent church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very neat building, well pewed, with a handſome altar-piece, and a ſmall tower at the weſt end, in which are three bells.

[b] This Tofti, or Toſti, was earl of Northumberland, and brother to king Harold. He is repreſented by the archdeacon of Huntingdon as one of the moſt inhuman wretches that ever exiſted.' Taking a jealous antipathy to his brother Harold for being ſo well in king Edward's favour, he haſted to Hereford, where his brother had made vaſt preparations to entertain the king, and murdering many of the ſervants, put a leg, an arm, or head, into each of the veſſels of liquor deſigned for the entertainment, ſending the king word, *That he had made ample proviſion of pickled meats, but his majeſty might bring other ſorts with him.* For this horrid villainy he was baniſhed. But his implacable ſpirit ſought every method of revenge againſt his brother: At length, when Harold came to the crown, by the death of king Edward, Tofti engaged the king of Norway to invade England in conjunction with him. And having united their fleets, they ſailed up the Humber, and ſhortly after ranſacked York. But Harold meeting them with an army at Stanford-bridge, gave them battle (wherefore it was afterwards called Battle-bridge) and obtained the victory; in which fight Tofti and the Norwegian were both killed.

First fruits	£.	8	2	4½	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	2¾	Pentecoſtals		0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8					

John Blake, the laſt abbat of Cirenceſter, lay buried in the old church, without any inſcription; and the memorials for all thoſe perſons who were buried before the building of the new one, were taken down, and have not been replaced.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	58	18	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —		18	16	0
Land-tax —	1694, —		56	2	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770, —		42	1	6

At the beginning of this century there were 25 houſes in this pariſh, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns.* Here are now only 21 houſes, but the inhabitants are increaſed to 137.

DUMBLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, ſix miles diſtant ſouthward from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, four north from Winchcombe, and eighteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The brook Iſbourn runs through it from Winchcombe, in its courſe to the Avon.

It is ſituated in the vale, on the north-eaſt ſide of a fertile little hill, to which this pariſh gives name, though the greater part of the hill lies in the pariſhes of Beckford and Waſhbourn. On the ſide of it riſes a little ſpring of medicinal water, whoſe properties have been found to be very much like the waters of Aſtrop-wells.

No gentleman's family is reſident at Dumbleton, and part of the manſion houſe, the ſeat of the late ſir Robert Cocks, has lately been taken down, to reduce it to a farm houſe.

Many gentlemen's ſeats in this county are totally deſerted, and falling to ruin; and too many others, in compliance with the taſte of the preſent age, are left by the owners for the greater part of the year, to partake more largely of the pleaſures of the metropolis, and other places of public entertainment. This cuſtom is fraught with many great evils; firſt to the poor inhabitants, whoſe pinching neceſſities were formerly relieved by a prudent hoſpitality, and whoſe morals might improve from the good example of their betters reſiding among them. But gentlemen themſelves pay dearly for their diverſions. How many ſquander what better œconomy would lay up for their children! How many ſpend their fortunes before they come to the poſſeſſion of them! To this cuſtom we owe that luxury and extravagance which pervade all ranks and degrees of people; that *cacoethes ludendi* which has ſpread itſelf over the land; that general depravity of morals which bids defiance to our laws, and endangers the ſtate. This obſervation aroſe from reading an inſcription in the pariſh church here, where hoſpitality and reſidence in the country are mentioned with commendation. And tho' the remark is not in the leaſt applicable to Dumbleton, the manor-houſe becoming void by the death of the whole family; yet it ſtands under this head with ſome propriety, that is, to avoid particular application.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

King Athelſtan, in the year 931, gave Swinford, and Sanford, and Dumelton, in the county of Glouceſter, to the abbey of Abingdon, when Cinath was abbat. *Stevens's Supp. to the Monaſt.* v. 1. p. 507. But it appears that there was a diſpute ſoon afterwards, about the right to this manor; for Wulfric Spot, an earl of Mercia, gave it to Elfric, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1004, from which ſee it had been withheld, as alledged, by the church of Abingdon; but that church held it at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by the record.

'The church of St. Mary of Abendune holds 'Dubentone in Greteſtan hundred. There are 'ſeven hides and a half. In demean are four 'plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and eight 'bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There are ſix '*ſervi*, and a mill of 6s. rent. In the time of 'king Edward it was worth 12*l.* now 9*l.* This 'manor paid tax in the time of king Edward.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

But there was then another eſtate in this pariſh of ſmaller value, of which the following are particulars:

'William Goizenboded holds one hide in Dun-'bentune in Greteſtan hundred. Sauuin held it 'in the time of king Edward, and could go 'where he would. It was worth 20s. now 12s.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

The abbey of Abingdon held this manor 'till that houſe was diſſolved; and the abbat proved his right to free warren and other privileges 15 E. 1.

The manor and advowſon of Dumbleton, after the diſſolution of abbeys, were granted to Thomas lord Audley, and to ſir Thomas Pope, in exchange for the manor of Layer-Marney in Eſſex, 34 H. 8. and the manor was confirmed to ſir Thomas Pope 36 H. 8.

Edmond Hutchins, eſq; was afterwards lord of this manor. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks of Cleeve, who was a younger branch of a family of that name of Cocks-Hall in Kent, and lived in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. This Edmond Hutchins, by his will, gave his eſtate to Dorothy his wife, whereby it came into her family. She was afterwards married to ſir Charles Percye; but leaving no iſſue by him, Charles Cocks, her brother, ſucceeded to this eſtate, and ſir Richard Cocks, baronet, ſecond ſon of Richard Cocks, of Caſtle-ditch in Herefordſhire, eſq; and grandſon of Thomas Cocks of

of Cleeve, ſucceeded his relation, Charles Cocks, in the manor of Dumbleton. He married Suſanna, daughter of Ambroſe Elton, of the Haſle in Herefordſhire, eſq; and was created a baronet in 1666. Richard Cocks, eſq; eldeſt ſon of ſir Richard, married Mary, daughter of ſir Robert Cook of Highnam, and died before his father.

Sir Richard Cocks, ſon and heir of Richard, married Frances, daughter of Richard Nevell, of Bickingbeer in Berkſhire, eſq; and was elected knight of the ſhire in three ſucceſſive parliaments in the reign of king William the Third. He married ſecondly Mary, daughter of William Bethell, of Swindon in Yorkſhire, eſq; but died without iſſue by either wife. He was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother Robert Cocks, D.D. who married Mrs. Anne Fulks, of Oxford, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters; and dying in the year 1735-6, was ſucceeded by his fourth ſon Robert. Sir Robert Cocks married Elizabeth, daughter of James Cholmeley, of Eaſton in the county of Lincoln, eſq; by whom he had iſſue ſeveral ſons and daughters. He died by a fall from his horſe, in the year 1765, and leaving no male iſſue, the title is extinct, and the eſtate devolved to Charles Cocks, eſq; of Caſtle-ditch in Herefordſhire, the preſent proprietor.

John Daſton was ſeized of lands in Dumbleton 6 E. 4. probably the ſame which William Goizenboded held at the general ſurvey, and which afterwards, in reſpect to the large eſtate held by the abbey, was called Littleton. Anthony Daſton levied a fine of lands in Dumbleton 1 E. 6. Another Anthony Daſton died ſeized of lands in Dumbleton, called Littleton's-fields, 12 C. 1. and left Richard his ſon twelve years old.

A meadow in Dumbleton, called Dockham, belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and was granted to Clement Throckmorton, and Alexander Avening, 37 H. 8. And a portion of tithes in Dumbleton belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 200*l.* a year. The lord of the manor is patron; the reverend John-Baghot De-la-Bere is the preſent incumbent.

Part of the pariſh is an impropriation, belonging to Trinity college in Oxford, worth 10*l.* a year, for which the rector pays 10*s.* a year. The pariſh has a claim to a fellowſhip in that college.

Three little cloſes, and about ſeventy acres of arable, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a aile on the ſouth ſide, and a croſs aile on the north ſide, which formerly belonged to the Daſtons, where ſeveral of them lie buried. It has a tower at the weſt end, with ſix bells.

The lord of the manor repairs the church. Jeſus College, Oxford, repairs the north aile.

Firſt fruits	£	18	16	6	Synodals	£	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	17	8	Pentecoſtals		0	0	10½
Procurations		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north croſs aile, upon a flat ſtone, under the figures of a man and woman in braſs, is this inſcription in old characters:

Orate p' aīabus Willi Daſton filii Iohīs Daſton et Annæ uxoris ejus qui quidem Willīus obiit anno dni Millimo CCCC° XIII° quor. aiab'. p'picietur deus.

Round a very antient flat ſtone, in old French, and capital letters, partly Saxon:

ROBERT DASTYN FVNDVR: D.....
.... DEV · DEL : ALME EYT MERCI: +:

Round another,

MARGERIE DASTYN ..... GIST ISI DEV DEL ALME .....

Againſt the north wall of the chancel, is a monument with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, and this inſcription:

Here lye the Bodies of S^r. Charles Percye, Knight, 3^d Sonne of the Earle of Northvmb. and of Dame Dorothy his Wife, the Davghter of Thomas Cocks of Cleeve Eſq; and of Anne their Davghter. S^r. Charles was bvried the 9th Day of Ivly, Ano Dōni 1628; Dame Dorothy the 28^th of Ivne, Ano Dōni 1646. ——Over the figures, in a ſcutcheon, Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Or, a lion rampant azure.* 2d and 3d. *Gules, three lucies, or pikes, hauriant*, for Lucy; the arms born by Percy earl of Northumberland. Between the figures, in a ſcutcheon, *Baron and femme*, 1. The above. 2. *Sable, a chevron between three ſtags horns with the ſcalps argent*, for Cocks.

On another monument, with the arms of Cocks:

Memoriæ Sacrum

Caroli Cocks, Arm. Filij Quarti Thomæ Cocks, de Cleeve in Agro Glouceſtrienſi, Armigeri, Qui obijt decimo quinto die Auguſti, anno Ætatis ſuæ octogeſſimo tertio, annoq; Dni MDCLIV.

Richardus Cocks, Bar^tus. Nepos ejuſdem Caroli, et cui maximam hereditatis ſuæ partem legavit Carolus, hoc Monumentum, amoris et gratitudinis ergo extruxit.

On the table of a handſome marble monument,

In Memory of S^r. Richard Cocks, Bar: and of Dame Suſanna his Wife: He was the 2^d Son of Richard Cocks, of Caſtle-Ditch in the County of Hereford, Eſq; and of Iudith his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Iohn Elliott, Eſq^r. She was the 5th Daughter of Ambroſe Elton, of the Haſle in the County of Hereford, Eſq; and of Ann his Wife, Daughter of S^r. Edward Aſton, of Tixall in the County of Stafford. He, in his younger Days, accompanied his Unkle Chriſtopher Cocks, (Who was honoured by King Iames the Firſt with a public Character) into Muſcovy, and after his return, he retired into the Country, and was concerned with no Publick matters more then the offices of Juſtice of the Peace and Highſheriffe. She was a Lady diſtinguiſhed by very great ornaments of Mind and Body, the viſible remains of which continued with her to her laſt hour. They kept good Hoſpitality, loved their Tenants and Neighbours, and on all occaſions did them all the ſervice they could. He liv'd peaceably with them, and kept them in peace one with another. She healed their diſeaſes, and cured their ſores. He was a great ſufferer for his love to the Royal Family, and for his zeale for the Laws, and for the eſtabliſhed Religion of his Country. They were indulgent Parents, good to their Servants, and charitable to the Poor. They gave their Children good fortunes and liberal education. They had three Sons, Richard, Charles, and Iohn: and two Daughters, Iudith and Elizabeth. But Iohn the younger, and Elizabeth the relict of S^r. Iohn Fuſt, of Hill in this County, Bar: only ſurvived them. She, out of a juſt remembrance and gratitude to ſo good Parents, and believeing the memory of them would be grateful to their Neighbours, ordered her brother Iohn Cocks to erect this Monument for them. He died September 16, A.D. 1684, aged 82. She died March 10^th A. D. 1689, aged 84. ——Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Cocks, 2. *Paly of ſix Or and gules, over all on a bend ſable three mullets of the firſt*, for Elliott.

On a plain marble table,

To the happy Memory of M^rs. Dorothy Cocks. She died the 29th Day of October, 1714, in the 58th Year of her Age, & lies inter'd

inter'd in y^e Chancel, near the Communion Table. She was Eldeſt Child of Richard Cocks, Eſq^r. & of Mary his Wife, the youngeſt daughter of S^r. Robert Cooke, of Hynam, by his firſt Wife; her Father and her Mother both died when ſhe was about 14 years old. She was of a middle ſtature, endowed with great ornaments of Body, & with far greater of the mind. She was a woman of a very good and compaſſionate nature, of a great underſtanding, & made a very good uſe of it. She choſe rather to be a Mother to her younger Siſters, then to be engaged in another family; & by her care and good inſtructions ſhe helped to breed them up in piety & religion, and other neceſſary knowledge. Envy itſelf can't charge her with an unbecoming action or expreſſion in her whole life. She was a woman of great piety, patience, and humanity: She ſpent great part of her life in her devotions & prayers for herſelf, her friends, and country. She bore a tedious ſickneſs, and other misfortunes that attended her infirm body, with all chearfulnes & reſignation: ſhe made uſe of her time & fortune, not only to ſerve her friends and relations, but even ſtrangers, that were diſtreſſed: therefore S^r. Richard Cocks, her Eldeſt brother, out of a gratefull remembrance of theſe virtues, has choſe rather to ſet up this true and juſt Epitaph then a magnificent Monument, with an intention to make her family bluſh when they deviate from ſuch a preſident; and that they & others may imitate her Example in this world, & be happy w^th her in y^e next.

Sic Vovet R. C.

In the ſouth aile, on the table of a very neat monument of white marble:

Elizabeth, Wife of S^r. Robert Cocks, Bar^t. and Daughter of Iames Cholmeley, Eſq; of Eaſton in the County of Lincoln, with three of her Children, Charles, Ann, & Catherine, were carried ſucceſſively by the ſame fatal Sickneſs, a Fever and Sore throat, to the Grave, in a few Days. A moſt excellent and amiable Mother. The two youngeſt in the brighteſt dawn of Hope, the Eldeſt in the ſweeteſt bloom of Virtue, growing up like the faireſt Flowers, like the faireſt Flowers were cut down. This Place where they ſleep is marked out by the unfeigned grief of a Huſband, mixt with the Tears and unflattering Praiſe of Surviving Friends: Unhappy in being Survivors, unleſs they tread in the ſame blameleſs Steps: Happy, could they, by keeping her in Remembrance, reach the ſame ſhining Heights of Lovelineſs, Virtue, and Religion.

Charles	died	Jan. 21	aged	3 Years
Ann		Jan. 28		8 Years
Elizabeth		Jan. 30		39 Years
Catherine	A. D. 1749	Feb. 7		16 Years.

Alſo

Three other Children,

Chubb	died	April 3^d, 1735,	aged	1 Year 8 Months
Elizabeth		July 2^d, 1738,		9 Months
Robert		Sept. 27, 1740,		10 Years.

Another, with this device, a lilly, the ſtem broken near the flower, in alluſion to the following inſcription:

To the Memory of Miſs Dor^y. Cocks, the youngeſt and only ſurviving Child of S^r. Rob^t. Cocks, of Dumbleton, Bar^t. who died April 24^th, 1767, aged 18 Years, much lamented by all who knew her. A fair Flower cut off in the Bloom of Life, amiable in her Perſon, ſenſible and prudent in all her Actions, untainted with the Follies and Diſſipation of the Age in which ſhe lived.

This little Monument, in Teſtimony of her great Love and Affection, is erected by her Aunt, M^rs. Sarah Cocks.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Dorothy Cocks, by her will, gave 40*s.* a year for teaching children to read. And Mr. Richard Cocks, by his will, in 1728, gave an eſtate in Tainton, worth 21 *l.* a year, part for putting a poor boy out apprentice, the remainder to be given to the poor of this pariſh not receiving alms.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 312	5	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, — 24	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694, — 170	1	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, — 120	1	6

There were 46 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof three were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* And there are now about the ſame number of inhabitants.

DUNTESBOURN ABBATS

LIES five miles north-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, ten ſouthward from Cheltenham, and twelve ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. Part of it is in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, and the other part in that of Rapſgate.

This is ſometimes called Upper Dunteſbourn. It conſiſts moſtly of arable land, and lies on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the *Irminſtreet*, a Roman road, already deſcribed under Daglingworth, and other places.

A ſmall *bourn*, or brook, riſes in this pariſh, and joins the Churn at Cirenceſter. It is moſt likely that the manor was very antiently the property of one *Dun*, or *Dunt*, whoſe name, with the genitive or poſſeſſive ending, *Dunte's*, is very diſcernible in that of the pariſh. *Abbats*, the cognomen, was afterwards given it for a like reaſon, becauſe it was the property of the abbat of Glouceſter, and ſerved to diſtinguiſh it from the other Dunteſbourns.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The wife of Walter de Laci, by the licence 'of king William, gave the manor of Dunteſborne 'in Cireceſtre hundred, conſiſting of five hides, 'to ſaint Peter [the abbey of Glouceſter] for the '[good of the] ſoul of her huſband. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, with 'five plow-tillages. There are ſixteen *ſervi*, and 'a mill of 2*s.* rent. It is worth 4*l.*' *D. B.* p. 71.

'Anſfrid de Cormeille holds one hide in Tantel-'borne in Cireceſtre hundred. Elmer held it for 'a manor, and could go where he would. In 'demean is one plow-tillage, and one villein, and 'two bordars, and five *ancillæ*. It was worth '40*s.* and is now worth 20*s.*' *D. B.* p. 78.

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eſkecot gave lands in Dunteſbourn to Glouceſter monaſtery, to pray for the ſoul of Walter de Laci.

Odo de Mara granted to Jordan, the ſon of Iſaac of Cirenceſter, lands in Dunteſbourn, 1 Joh.

Over Dunteſbourn was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

This manor was held by the abbey of Glouceſter till that houſe was diſſolved, and was granted afterwards to William Morgan and James Dolle 5 Mar. James Dolle died ſeized of it 42 Eliz. and left Anthony Dolle his ſon and heir 40 years old. Mr. Edward Dolle was lord of the manor in the year 1608. The earl of Radnor is the preſent lord of the manor. For his arms, ſee *Pucklechurch*.

Richard Murdac gave one hide in Dunteſbourn to the priory of Lanthony, which was confirmed 1 Joh. Lands in Bockham in Dunteſbourn were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 H. 8. which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter; and two meſſuages and lands in Dunteſburn, formerly belonging to the ſame priory, were granted to Richard Andrews and George Hiſley 36 H. 8.

HAM-

HAMLET. *Dunteſbourn-Lyre* is a hamlet in this pariſh, ſo called, becauſe it was the property of the abbey of Lyre, or de Lira, in Normandy. This hamlet lies in the hundred of Rapſgate.

'The church of St. Mary of Lire holds 'Tanteſborne in Reſpiget hundred. There is 'one hide and one yard-land. In demean is one 'plow-tillage, and two bordars. It is worth and 'was worth 20*s.* Roger de Laci gave this land 'to that church. Edmer held it in the time of 'king Edward.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

'Roger de Laci holds Tanteſborne in Reſ-'pigete hundred, and Giſlebert holds it of him. 'Keneuuard, a thane of king Edward, held it, and 'could go where he would. There are two hides. 'In demean is one plow-tillage, and two villeins, 'and two bordars with one plow-tillage and a 'half. There are two *ſervi*. It is and was worth '40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

'Ansfrid de Cormeille holds two yard-lands 'and a half in Danteſborne in Reſpigete hundred, 'and Bernard holds them of him. Elmer held 'them for a manor, and could go where he would. 'There is one bordar. It is worth and was 'worth 40*s.* Ansfrid had the above of Walter 'de Laci when he took his niece. *D. B.* p. 78.

'Chetel holds three yard-lands and a half in 'Danteſborne in Reſpiget hundred, and he held 'them in the time of king Edward. There is one 'plow-tillage, and two bordars, and two *ſervi*. 'It was worth 10*s.* and is now worth 15*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

Nutebean-farm, in Dunteſbourn-Lyre, belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and was granted to William Sherington 34 H. 8. Thomas Pleydall was ſeized of the ſcite of the manor of Dunteſ-bourn-Lyre, and of a capital meſſuage called Nutbeame-farm, *alias* Nutbeane in Dunteſbourn-Lyre, of which he levied a fine 32 Eliz. to the uſe of John Pleydall and his heirs in fee taille.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth 90*l.* a year. The advowſon of the rectory of Over Dunteſbourn was granted to Eſme Stewart, lord Aubeny 8 Jac.

The advowſon of the rectory is in truſt for the uſe of the reverend Mr. Joſeph Chapman's children. Mr. Chapman himſelf is the preſent incumbent.

No lands in the pariſh are tithe free. By an agreement made between the biſhop of the dioceſe and the rector, in the year 1681, the latter is to pay 20*s.* a year to the poor on Palm-ſunday, in lieu of a calf, and other entertainment, formerly given to the pariſhioners on that day. And the poor of this pariſh are intitled to a fourth ſhare of the rent of Bull-bank cloſe, given by the will of Mr. Thomas Muggleton, to be diſtributed to them on Good-friday.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to St. Peter.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —		1	6	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0	9
Procurations		0	6	8				

Dunteſbourn Abbats.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	15	0	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	3	11	0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	10	6	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	7	13	0

Dunteſbourn-Lyre.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	15	8	6
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	3	0	0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	9	0	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	11	18	3

There were 42 houſes and about 180 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the regiſter, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 55 baptiſms, and 30 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 43, burials 26; and the inhabitants are 176; almoſt 68 to 1 of the annual burials.

DUNTESBOURN ROUS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, one mile lower on the Bourn, and nearer to Cirenceſter, than Dunteſbourn Abbats, wherefore it is ſometimes called *Lower Dunteſbourn.* And becauſe the knightly family of the Rouſes were antiently proprietors of it, their name was added for the cognomen, and ſometimes their title, as *Dunteſbourn Militis*, in contradiſtinction to *Dunteſbourn Abbatis*, the preceding pariſh, where the reſt is ſufficiently explained.

A ſmall brook parts this pariſh from Edgworth, and runs into the Froom river, which goes to Stroud. The lands are chiefly arable.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

'William de Ow holds Dunteſborne in Cire-'ceſtre hundred. Aleſtan held it in the time of 'king Edward. There are five hides and a half 'taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and ſix 'villeins, and four bordars with five plow-tillages 'and a half. There are ſeven *ſervi*, and a mill of '8*s.* Radulf holds this manor of William, and 'pays tax; but he witholds the tax of three hides. 'A foreigner [*francigena*] holds half a hide of 'this land, and has one plow-tillage there with 'his men. The whole in the time of king 'Edward was worth 10*l.* and is now worth 8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

'Durand the ſheriff holds two hides in Dunteſ-'borne in Cireceſtre hundred, and Radulf holds 'them of him. Wluuard held them for a manor 'of king Edward. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and three villeins, and one bordar with 'one plow-tillage. There are four *ſervi*, and 'two acres of meadow. It is worth and was 'worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

Soon after the Norman conqueſt, this manor became the property of John Rufus. This is the ſame

ſame name with le Rous and le Rus. They were ſo called from having red hair, as the Blonds or Blounts obtained their name from having white hair, and a fair complexion. Roger le Rous held one yard-land in Dunteſburn 22 E. 1. as did John le Rous in the reign of king Edward the Second, when he was attainted for rebellion; but his lands were reſtored 1 E. 3.

This manor afterwards paſſed into the family of Mull. Thomas Mull and William Mull were attainted 2 E. 4. and the manor granted by the crown to Thomas Herbert and to his heirs male 2 & 5 E. 4. which Thomas dying without male heirs, the manor was granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp 14 E. 4. It was afterwards purchaſed by Dr. Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and by him ſettled on Corpus Chriſti College in Oxford, which was founded by him; and it now belongs to that college.

HAMLET. *Pinbury* is a hamlet, lying part in this pariſh, and part in that of Edgworth. It is an antient manor, and has a park ſituated on high ground, with a camp in the midſt, whence it obtained the above name, which is compoſed of *pen*, the *top*, and beorg, a *camp* or *fortification*. There was a large manor-houſe in the park, where a branch of the Atkyns family reſided; but the park is converted to a coney-warren, the houſe gone to decay, and ſome of it taken down. There was alſo an antient chapel in this hamlet, with ſeveral houſes, of which the old foundations are ſtill to be ſeen. In *Domeſday-book* we read thus of the manor:

'The church of the nuns of the holy Trinity 'of Cadom holds Penneberie in Cireceſtre hundred 'of the king. There are three hides. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and 'one artificier [*faber*] with three plow-tillages. 'There are nine *ſervi*, and a mill of 40*d.* rent. 'It was worth and is now worth 4*l.*' *D. B.* p. 72.

The abbeſs of Caen proved her right to court leet and free warren in Pendebury, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

After the ſuppreſſion of foreign monaſteries, the manor was granted to the nuns of Sion in Middleſex; and after the general diſſolution of religious foundations, it was again granted, with Avening, Hampton, &c. to Andrew lord Windſor, in exchange for Stanway, &c. in Middleſex, 34 H. 8. who dying, his ſon had livery thereof 35 H. 8. Sir Henry Pool purchaſed it of lord Windſor. Sir Henry Pool, grandſon of that ſir Henry, ſold it to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton; and the children of Edward Atkyns, eſq; who are minors, are the preſent owners of Pinbury. The greater part of the park lies in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 100*l.* a year. Dr. Robert Morwent bought the advowſon, and gave it to Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, in the year 1557, who are patrons; and Mr. Finden is the preſent incumbent. The rector pays 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to the crown, which was a rent formerly paid to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem.

The church is ſmall. There is a vault under the chancel belonging to the rector, with ſtairs into the church, ſuppoſed to have been uſed in confeſſion.

Two acres of land in each field are given towards the repair of the church.

Firſt fruits	£.	8	14	7	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	—	0	17	5½	Pentecoſtals	0	0 10
Procurations			6	8			

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	40 12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	19 0	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	30 10	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	22 17	6

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were, according to him, 13 houſes, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof three were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. There are now 72 inhabitants.

DURSLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, five miles eaſt from the town of that name, four north from Wotton-under-edge, and fifteen ſouthward from Glouceſter. The pariſh is not large, but the market-town within it merits particular conſideration.

The town of Durſley is ſituated under the north ſide of a ſteep hill, covered with a fine hanging beech wood. It is one of the five antient boroughs in Glouceſterſhire, and was returned ſo to be by the ſheriff of the county, in the ninth year of the reign of king Edward the Firſt; and in that reign the criminals of this place were tried and executed at Berkeley.

Under the antient conſtitution of the borough, there was a chief officer (the *Præpoſitus*) appointed over it, and there is now a bailiff elected annually at the manor court, out of the better rank of people in the borough, who is honoured by the attendance of the principal inhabitants, with accuſtomed ceremonies. This officer formerly collected the king's rents, and perhaps executed ſome proceſſes within the borough. He now examines into the ſufficiency of weights and meaſures, but his authority ſeems to extend no further; though we are told by topographers, that the borough is governed by a bailiff and four conſtables.

Here was an antient caſtle, and the ruins of its foundations are ſtill viſible in a garden not a quarter of a mile north-weſtward of the town. The fields adjoining are ſtill called *the Caſtle-fields*. The caſtle belonged to the antient family of the Berkeleys, and falling to decay, was taken down, and part of

of the materials uſed in building the manor-houſe at Dodington, by Robert Wekys, who was lord of both the manors of Durſley and Dodington 5 Mariæ. Our hiſtorians ſay very little about it, but Leland obſerves, that it had a good moat, or in his own words, *a metely good dyche*, round it; and that it was chiefly built of *a towfe ſtone, full of pores and holes lyke a pumice.*

There are no papers, that I can find, which give any further light into the antient ſtate of this place, wherefore I proceed to a ſhort account of its preſent condition. It is a little town, not much frequented by travellers, conſiſting of two narrow ſtreets, forming ſomething like the figure of the letter T. But beſide theſe two ſtreets, there is a large hamlet without the borough, containing more houſes than either of them. Leland calls the town *a praty clothinge towne*, ſo that if we reckon from his time, it has enjoyed the clothing trade between two and three hundred years, which hath inriched ſome individuals, and is the preſent ſupport of the place. The buſineſs of making cards for the clothiers has been long ſettled here, and employs a pretty many hands.

There is a handſome market-houſe, of free-ſtone, in the middle of the town, built about the year 1738, with the ſtatue of queen Anne in a niche at the eaſt end, and the arms of the lord of the manor in the front. But what confers great honour on the town, is the earls of Berkeley taking their title of viſcount from it; and the eldeſt ſon is ſtiled lord Durſley.

The weekly market is on Thurſday, and pretty well frequented; but this part of the country is chiefly ſupply'd with grain and flour from Cirenceſter, Glouceſter, and Tetbury; for the neighbourhood of Durſley, next the Severn, runs greatly on dairy, and produces the beſt ſort of Glouceſterſhire cheeſe. The fairs are on the 6th of May, and the 4th of December.

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the church-yard are many ſprings, which riſe perpendicularly out of the ground like boiling water, in ſo copious a manner, that they drive a fulling-mill at about a hundred yards diſtance below. At their riſe, they cover a fine, level, gravelly bottom, for the ſpace of about fifteen feet ſquare, with near two feet depth of water, wherefore the inhabitants call the place the *Broad Well*; but in old writings concerning property thereabout, the name is *Ewelm*. This is a Saxon word, [epylm] uſually tranſlated by *Origo Fontis*, the head of the ſpring. It is conjectured, that this remarkable water gave name to the town, for in the Britiſh language *Dwr* ſignifies *water*, and *ley*, *lege*, *lega*, are common terminations, denoting *paſture ground*. The *ſ* in the name was added to make the ſound more agreeable.

There is a curious foſſil ſubſtance found in great plenty in this pariſh, which Leland calls Towfe ſtone. It lies in one intire bed or *ſtratum*, and is ſo ſoft as to be cut out in pieces or blocks of any ſize or ſhape; but when it has been dried in the ſun and air, is extremely hard and durable. The walls of Berkeley-caſtle, and thoſe of the church of Durſley, are built in part with this ſtone, and tho' the caſtle walls have ſtood above ſix hundred years, the ſtone remains as ſound as ever.

One thing more, perhaps, recommends itſelf to our notice, on account of its antiquity. It is a place called the *Hermitage*, at the top of the hill near Nibley park, where an anchoret is ſaid to have ſpent his days. I fancy very few in this age will chuſe his ſituation, or practice the auſterities of thoſe rigorous devotees, who thought an extreme mortification of the body quicked the exerciſe of religion, and added fervor to devotion.

Mr. Phelps, Mr. Wallington, and Mr. Stiff have good houſes in the town. Mr. John Purnell has a good houſe and eſtate at King's-hill, on the weſt ſide of it; and another Mr. John Purnell has a beautiful houſe, on an elevated ſituation, at a place called the New Mills, on the eaſt ſide, where Mr. Tippets has alſo a good houſe.

Edward Fox, biſhop of Hereford in 1535, was a native of this place, and very active in promoting the divorce of king Henry the Eighth from queen Catherine.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, in the reign of William the Firſt, Derſilege (*i.e.* three hides in Derſilege) being a member of the honour of Berkeley, was given by the Conqueror to Roger de Berkeley, as appears more fully under Berkeley. Roger de Berkeley, founder of the monaſtery of Kingſwood, was certified, upon an aid for marrying the king's daughter, to hold one hide in Durſley, of the old feoffment, 12 H. 2. And upon levying ſcutage to carry on war againſt Scotland, it was certified that ſix knights fees and a half were held of the honour of Durſley 13 Joh. Henry de Berkeley proved his right to certain privileges in his manor of Durſley in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

John de Berkeley of Durſley and his wife levied a fine of the manor of Durſley 5 E. 3. and were in poſſeſſion thereof 22 E. 3. and John Atyate, of the Berkeley family, died ſeized of it 41 E. 3. Sir Nicholas Berkeley and Cecily his wife were ſeized thereof 2 R. 2. About this time the manor went out of the name of Berkeley, by the marriage of Maud, daughter and ſurviving heir of John de Berkeley, to Robert de Cantelupe, who ſurvived her huſband, and held the manor of Durſley 4 H. 4. Richard Chedder married the daughter and heireſs of Robert de Cantelupe, by whom he had a daughter and heireſs, married to Thomas Wekys, who, in right of his wife, died ſeized of the manor of Durſley 13 E. 4.

This manor continued ſeveral generations in the name and family of Wekys, for Nicholas Wekys died ſeized of it 5 Mar. and left Robert Wekys his grandſon and heir, (by his ſon Nicholas) who had livery thereof the ſame year, and ſold it to the Eſtcourt family 9 Eliz.

Sir Thomas Eſtcourt was lord of it in 1608, from whom it deſcended in a direct line to Walter Eſtcourt of Laſborough, eſq; who was ſucceeded by Thomas Eſtcourt of Shipton-Moigne, eſq. He dying unmarried, was alſo ſucceeded by his brother Edmond, of Burton-Hill, near Malmeſbury, in the county of Wilts, eſq; who dying without iſſue male, bequeathed his large eſtate to Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; (ſon of the late Mr. Eſtcourt of Cam) the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief indented gules three eſtoiles Or.*

But the deſcent of the manor ſeems to have been interrupted in the turbulent reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth; for the records ſhew that Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who had married Elizabeth, heireſs of the Berkeley family, held the manor 17 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone, died ſeized of Durſley and Woodmancot 38 H. 6. And Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury, daughter of the above Richard de Beauchamp, died ſeized of this manor 7 E. 4.

Richard Forſter, and John Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Durſley to the uſe of John Walch 1 & 6 H. 7. George Dennis, late of Tetbury, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Durſley and Woodmancot to William Auſtin jun. and others 17 H. 7.

TITHING. *Woodmancot* is a hamlet and tithing in this pariſh, eaſtward of, and adjoining to, the borough. The village lies under the ſide of a hill covered with wood, which gave name to the tithing. A tithing in the pariſh of North Nibley lies within the manor of Woodmancot.

Robert de Swineborn held the manor of Woodmancot near Durſley 19 E. 2. Sir John Berkeley was ſeized of the manor of Woodmancot, with the hamlets of Nibley, 6 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone died ſeized of it 38 H. 6. as did Maurice his ſon 14 E. 4. William Berkeley, ſon of the laſt Maurice, taking up arms againſt Richard the Third, was attainted, and his lands ſeized, and the manor of Woodmancot was granted to ſir Thomas Brugge, and his heirs male 1 R. 3. But king Henry the Seventh reſtored him to his eſtate. Sir Edward Berkeley, ſon of William, married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Poyntz, who ſurviving him, held Woodmancot in jointure, and died ſeized thereof 1 H. 8. She was ſucceeded by her grandſon John Berkeley, whoſe father Thomas died before the ſaid Alice. Sir William Berkeley ſucceeded to John, and died ſeized of Woodmancot 5 E. 6. and his ſon John had livery thereof the following year. The manor came afterwards to Mr. John Arundel, but Mr. Phelps of Durſley is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Argent, a lion rampant ſable between ſix croſſes croſſlets fitchy gules.*

Tilſdown is a place in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth 80*l.* a year. John Carpenter, biſhop of Worceſter, appropriated the rectory of Durſley to the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, in the year 1475; which rectory belonged to St. Peter's abbey, and was given in exchange for the archdeacon's houſe in Glouceſter, and has continued annexed to the archdeaconry ever ſince.

The church, which is dedicated to the holy Trinity, is large, with an aile on each ſide of the nave, and a handſome tower at the weſt end, with ſix bells and a ſet of chimes. The altar-piece is neatly wainſcotted, and railed in.

There was a chantry in the north aile, dedicated to the virgin Mary, whereof Richard Breic was the laſt incumbent, and retired with a penſion of 5*l.* a year. There was another chantry in the ſouth aile, dedicated to St. James, founded by one Tanner. And againſt the ſouth wall, under a canopy ſupported by pillars, is the effigy in ſtone of a naked perſon, lying along, ſuppoſed to be deſigned for Mr. Tanner, who probably built that aile.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	14	4½	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	1	5¼	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel on a marble table:

H. S. E. Thomas Purnell de Kingſhill armiger, Vir ingenio admodum humanus, moribus gravis, vitæ integerrimus. Quicum Patriæ diu inſerviſſet, amicis pariter ac familiaribus carus. Annis tandem et honore gravis, animam Deo reddidit die Octob. 29° A. D. 1729° Ætatis ſuæ 72°.

Non procul ab hoc Marmore jacét Filius natu minimus Nathaniel optimæ ſpei adoleſcentulus. Obijt 10 Octob. 1718 Anno Ætatis 17°.

Et Anna uxor Thomæ Purnell Armigeri, quæ hanc vitam deceſſit viceſimo die Feb. 1745. Ætatis ſuæ octogeſimo anno.

Et Gulielmus Purnell Generoſus, filius prædicti Thomæ ſecundus. Qui poſtquam inter Rutenos honeſto mercatoris officio intentus, Patriæ ſuæ diu inſerviſſet, commodo peregre reverſus, in placido apud Tilſdown receſſu, vitam conſummavit 24° die Octob. A. D. 1751, Æ. 57.———Arms, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, on a feſs ſable between three lozenges gules as many cinquefoils of the field,* 2. *Sable, on a bend argent three roſes gules. In chief a fleur-de-lis of the ſecond.*

There are ſeveral other monuments, obſervable only for the family arms, *viz.*

For Samuel Clarke, mercer, and ſeveral of his family.——Arms, *Argent, on a bend gules between two torteauxes three fleurs of the field.*

For William Plomer of Briſtol.———*A chevron between three lions heads erazed Or.*

For John Phelps, and for his ſon John De-la-Field Phelps, who was in the commiſſion of the peace, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in 1761.——*Argent, a lion rampant ſable, between ſix croſſes croſlets fitchy gules.*

For Henry Ady, and his family.——Baron and femme, 1. *Or on a bend ſable, three leopards heads caboſhed of the field.* 2. *Gules, a feſs between three creſcents Or.*

For William Tippets.———*Or, on a chevron between three dolphins ſable as many croſſes patee of the firſt.*

For Charles Wallington, vicar of Frampton.——*Barry undy of ſix argent and ſable, on a chief gules a ſaltire Or.* Impaling Purnell as before.

Benefactions.

The church-houſe, and a piece of land called the Torch-acre, and two tenements at the Broadwell, (the latter given by Mr. Hugh Smith) are for repairing the church. Mr. Spilman gave a rent charge of 4*l.* a year for ever, on an eſtate at Standiſh, for the poor. And ſir Thomas Eſtcourt, in

in 1642, gave the profits of a moiety of tenements at Tetbury, now ſettled at 10*l.* a year, to the poor. Mr. Henry Stubs gave 10*s.* a year in books. Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, by his will in 1663, gave 15*l.* a year to be paid by the company of Haberdaſhers in London, for a weekly lecture on Thurſdays.—In 1703, John Arundel of Durſley gave the rent of an acre of land in Cam, for buying books, and teaching poor children to read. And Mrs. Anne Purnell, in 1759, gave 100*l.* to be laid out in land, out of the profits of which 10*s.* a year to the officiating miniſter for a ſermon on Good-friday; the remainder for buying books, and teaching children to read; ſhe alſo gave 60*l.* to buy land, 10*s.* of the profits of which for another ſermon on New-year's-day; the remainder to be given to forty poor widows.—About the year 1736, Joſeph Twemblo, a diſſenting miniſter, gave a houſe in Durſley, fitted up like a meeting-houſe, to be employ'd as a ſchool-houſe, and for the diſſenting miniſter of Cam to repeat his ſermons in occaſionally; and Joſiah Sheppard of London gave 100*l.* with which a piece of land called Withybears, in Berkeley, was purchaſed, to endow this ſchool. And Mary Twemblo, and others, gave afterwards 260*l.* with which lands in Hamfallow, in the pariſh of Berkeley, were purchaſed. Out of the rents of theſe lands the maſter to have 12*l.* a year, and 20*s.* a year for coals; for which he is to teach forty boys to read and write, and to ſay the ſhorter Aſſembly's catechiſm. The remainder of the rents to keep the houſe in repair, and buy books.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	95	14	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	50	1	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	124	9	3
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	87	15	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 600 houſes and about 2500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 42, burials 38. *Atkyns.* But ſir Robert's eſtimate was too high, for notwithſtanding there is reaſon to believe the inhabitants are not decreaſed ſince that time; they are now only about 2000.

DURHAM *or* DYRHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh, four miles weſt from Marſhfield, five ſouth from Chipping-Sodbury, eight northward from Bath, and thirty-one ſouthward from Glouceſter.

The village is ſecured from the cold eaſterly winds by an hill, and the high lands about Littleton and Cold Aſton, which bound the pariſh on that ſide. It is plentifully ſupply'd with water from ſprings which riſe at the foot of the hill, and forming a brook, empty themſelves into the Boyd. It is conjectured that from theſe ſprings the pariſh obtained the name of Durham, i. e. *Dwr*, Britiſh, *water*, and *ham*, *a village*; yet I am not ignorant that in ſome of the chronicles it occurs by the name of *Deorham*.

It is remarkable in antiquity for a bloody battle which was fought here between the Britons and Saxons, about the year 577. The latter, under Cuthwin and Ceaulin, vanquiſhed the Britons, and ſlew three of their princes, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fariemeiol; in conſequence whereof, the cities of Cirenceſter, Glouceſter, and Bath, with the country round them, ſurrendered to the conquerors. And upon Henton-hill is a large camp of a ſingle intrenchment, but imperfect on the ſouth-weſt ſide, incloſing near twenty acres of ground, which the Saxons are ſuppoſed to have occupied.

This village is diſtinguiſhed by the fine ſeat of William Blathwayt, eſq; built by his grandfather after a deſign of the ingenious Mr. Talmen, in 1698. There is a plan of this houſe, and an elevation, in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. The principal ſtory is large and convenient, with a variety of very good apartments. The garden front extends one hundred and thirty feet. The firſt ſtory is intirely ruſticated, and the coins to the cornice. In the ſecond ſtory, the windows are dreſt with alternate pediments, over which are attic windows; and the front finiſhes with a handſome cornice and baluſtrade, adorned with trophies and vaſes of an excellent choice.

There is a park adjoining to the gardens; but the curious water-works, which were made at a great expence, are much neglected and going to decay. From this ſeat there are very agreeable proſpects weſtward, over the foreſt of Kingſwood, and the city of Briſtol.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William the ſon of Widon holds Dirham in 'Grimboldeſtou hundred of the king. Aluric 'held it in the time of king Edward. There are 'ſeven hides taxed. In demean is one plow-'tillage, and thirteen villeins, and thirteen bordars 'with two plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi* 'and *ancillæ*, and three mills of 15*s.* rent, and ſix 'acres of meadow. It was worth 12*l.* now '[only] 8*l.*

'The ſame William held three hides of this manor, 'with which Durand the ſheriff had endowed 'St. Mary of Perſhore, by the king's order; which '[hides] earl William had given to Turſtin the ſon 'of Rolf with this manor.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

This manor was ſoon after transferred to the barons of Newmarch, who were deſcended from Bernerd de Newmarch, (*de Novo Mercatu*,) who came in with the Conqueror. Henry de Newmarch, ſon of William, was ſeized hereof and left it to James his brother, who died 17 Joh. leaving Iſabel and Hawiſe his coheireſſes.

John Ruſſel of Berkſhire purchaſed the wardſhip of thoſe daughters, and married Iſabel the eldeſt

eldeſt of them to his ſon Ralph Ruſſel, who, in right of his wife, was ſeized of Durham. Ralph Ruſſel, by deed, gave this manor in marriage with his daughter Maud, to Robert Walerand, who was governor of St. Briavel's-caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, and four times high ſheriff of this county in the reign of H. 3. He died 1 E. 1. and ſhe ſoon after, both without iſſue; whereby this manor went to William Ruſſel, her elder brother, who by his wife Jane, daughter of Robert Peverell, had iſſue Theobald Ruſſel, anceſtor by his ſecond wife to the preſent duke of Bedford. By his firſt wife, daughter and coheir of Ralph de Gorges, a baron in parliament *temp.* E. 3. he had three ſons, of whom Theobald the youngeſt aſſumed the name and arms of Gorges, viz. *Lozengy Or and Gules*, and is anceſtor of the Gorges of Wraxall. The above William Ruſſel was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who died ſeized of Dyrham 4 E. 2. Ralph Ruſſel was ſeized of this manor 30 E. 3. and ſir Maurice Ruſſel died ſeized of it 2 H. 4. Sir Maurice left two daughters Margaret and Iſabel, the firſt married to ſir Gilbert Dennys, knight; who, with ſir John Drayton and Iſabel his wife, the other daughter of ſir Maurice, (married before to ſir John St. Loe) were jointly ſeized of the manor of Dyrham 3 H 5. But ſir Maurice by a ſecond wife, had a ſon Thomas, whoſe only child was named Margery, and died without iſſue; this Thomas and Margery were ſeized of one yard-land called Barn-place, and of one meſſuage and one yard-land called Saleſbury's, in Dyrham, 10 H. 6. But the manor and other lands never came into the poſſeſſion of Thomas, having been ſettled in truſt by ſir Maurice, to pay the portions of his daughters.

Sir John Drayton ſold his moiety to ſir Gilbert Dennys, who died ſeized of the intire manor 10 H. 5. Maurice Dennys was ſon of ſir Gilbert; ſir Walter Dennys ſon of Maurice, and ſir William Dennys[c] ſon of ſir Walter. Sir Walter Dennys, ſon and heir of ſir William, was the next and laſt poſſeſſor of Dyrham of that family; for he, joining with his eldeſt ſon Richard, ſold the manor in the thirteenth year of queen Elizabeth, to George Wynter, eſq; brother to ſir William Wynter, of Lydney in the foreſt of Dean.

[c] This ſir William Dennys, and his lady Anne, daughter of Maurice lord Berkeley, with ſome others, founded a Gild in the church of Durham, in the year 1520. The method of its foundation, and the ſtatutes, are ſtill preſerv'd, and are here inſerted, to ſhew the nature of Gilds in general.

MEMORANDUM, In the year of our Lord 1520, October the firſt, in the twelfth year of king Henry the Eighth, ſir William Dennys, knight, dame Anne his wife, Robert Llen, parſon of the church of Durham, Thomas Llen and William Were, who were ſervants to the ſaid ſir William and dame Anne, founded firſt a prieſt to ſing maſs dayly within the pariſh church of Dyrham, within the chapel of St. Dennys, to pray for the founders of the ſaid maſs, and for all them that will become brothers and ſiſters, or any thing helping for the maintenance of the ſaid fraternity or gild.

ITEM, The ſaid prieſt ſhall, ere he begin his maſs, pray in general for the good ſtate of the founders, and brothers and ſiſters, and for all benefactors to the ſaid gild.

ITEM, The prieſt, at his coming to the ſavetory, ſhall ſay for the ſouls of the ſaid founders, brethren and ſiſters, which be dead, *De Profundis*.

ITEM, The proctor of the ſaid gild, for the time being, ſhall cauſe 4 ſolemn dirges and maſſes, according to note, to be ſung at 4 times within the year; which times ſhall appear, following theſe words, *Let us pray*.

ITEM, The dirge and maſs to be kept upon St. Dennys eve, and the maſs upon the day, which ſhall be the ninth day of October.

ITEM, The ſecond dirge and maſs to be kept the eighth and ninth days of January.

ITEM, The third dirge and maſs to be kept the twenty-ninth and thirtieth days of March.

ITEM, The fourth dirge and maſs to be kept the twenty-ſeventh and twenty-eighth days of June.

ITEM, The ſaid prieſt, before he goeth to the quarter maſs, ſhall pray for the ſtate of the founders, brothers and ſiſters, and for the ſouls of them that be dead, generally or eſpecially, as he hath time.

ITEM, The proctor of the ſaid gild, ſhall cauſe at every quarter of the year, to be at the ſolemn maſs, the parſon of the church, or his prieſt in his abſence, with 4 other honeſt prieſts, to help to ſing the dirge, and to ſing maſs on the morrow.

ITEM, The proctor of the ſaid gild, ſhall, of the ſtock of the ſaid gild, pay every prieſt for his coming, and for his devout doing 6*d*. and to the ringers 4*d*.

ITEM, Such perſons as ſhall be named and choſen to be proctors of the ſaid gild, ſhall be every year named and choſen the firſt day of February.

ITEM, The ſaid proctors ſhall make the account every year upon the firſt day of February.

ITEM, The ſaid proctors ſhall make their account upon the ſaid day, within the church of Dyrham, within the Trinity chapel, and to lay down the money of their collection upon the altar there.

ITEM, The account ſhall be made before the lord of the lordſhip, or the lord's bayliff in his abſence; the parſon of the church, or his prieſt in his abſence, and 2 of the elder brethren within the pariſh, and all the brethren within the ſaid pariſh, if they will be at

ITEM, At the account, the old proctors, before they be diſcharged, ſhall name to the ſaid lord, or to his bayliff, the parſon or his prieſt, ſuch as ſhall take the account, 6 perſons; of which 6, the ſaid lord or his bayliff, the parſon or his prieſt, that taketh the accounts, ſhall name two to be collectors; and there openly the ſaid lord or bayliff, parſon or prieſt which taketh the account, ſhall deliver the ſaid money to the new proctors.

MEMORANDUM, That William Were hath given to St. Dennys chapel, a challice of ſilver.

MEMORANDUM, That where ſir William Dennys, and dame Anne his wife, and Robert Llen parſon of the church of Dyrham, Thomas Llen and William Were, having conſtituted and ordained a prieſt to ſing dayly in St. Dennys's chapel, within the church of Dyrham, for the maintenance of the ſaid prieſt, ſir William Dennys hath promiſed to give to the proctors and their ſucceſſors of the gild of St. Dennys, for the aforeſaid maintenance of the ſaid prieſt, 16 kine.

ITEM, The ſaid dame Anne, by the licence of the ſaid ſir William her huſband, hath promiſed to give 8 kine.

ITEM, Robert Llen, parſon of the aforeſaid church, hath promiſed to give 100 ſheep.

ITEM, Thomas Llen, 50 ſheep.

ITEM, William Were, in oxen and kine, 16.

ITEM, There is let to John Ford of Pucclechurch, 8 kine of St. Nicholas Stock, paying by the year for every cow 22*d*.

ITEM, In like manner let to Humphry Llen of St. Nicholas Stock, 4 kine.

ITEM, To John Ward of St. Nicholas Stock, 4 kine.

ITEM, The proctors of St. Dennys gild ſhall pay quarterly to the prieſt that ſingeth in the ſaid chapel, for his ſalary, 33*s*. 4*d*.

ITEM, The proctors ſhall receive the money for the payment of the ſaid prieſt as followeth:

Of ſir William Dennys quarterly, 'till the ſaid 16 kine be delivered to the proctors of the ſaid gild, for the time being,			s. 6	d. 8
Of dame Anne Dennys,	—	—	3	4
Of Mr. Robert Llen, parſon of the ſaid church,			6	8
Of Thomas Llen,	—	—	3	4
Of William Were,	—		6	8
Of John Ford,	—	—	3	4
Of Humphry Llen,	—		1	8
Of John Ward,	—	—	1	8
			33	4

MEMORANDUM, The ſaid prieſt ſhall find himſelf, for to ſing at the ſaid altar, bread, wine and wax.

Many were the brethren and ſiſters of this gild, who were prevailed upon to contribute towards its maintenance, which perſons lived in 50 ſeveral pariſhes at leaſt, in Briſtol, Bath, Somerſetſhire, and Glouceſterſhire, and might amount in number to 300 perſons. The uſual pay from each perſon was 10 or 20*d*. quarterly.

John

John Wynter, ſon of George, had livery of the manor 23 Eliz. He accompanied ſir Francis Drake in his famous voyage round the world, as his vice-admiral, and married the daughter of ſir William Bruen of Dorſetſhire. Sir George Wynter, ſon and heir of John, married Mary, daughter of Edward Rogers, of Cannington in Somerſetſhire, eſq; and dying in 1638, left John Wynter his ſon and heir then ſixteen years old. He married Frances, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Gerard of Trent, in the county of Somerſet, eſq; deſcended from the Gerards of Lancaſhire. He died ſeized of Dyrham in 1668, leaving an only ſurviving daughter Mary, married to William Blathwayte, eſq; whoſe family came out of Cumberland. This gentleman's knowledge in modern languages, and his early and ſteady application to buſineſs, advanced him to ſeveral public and profitable employments. He was ſecretary at war, and ſecretary of ſtate to king William during his abode in Holland and Flanders; and was one of the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, and clerk of the privy council in the reigns of king Charles, king James, king William, and queen Anne. He was lord of the manor of Dyrham at the beginning of this century, and his grandſon William Blathwayte, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Or, two bends ingrailed ſable.*

Walter Gaſelin held three plow-tillages in Dyrham 7 E. 3.

HAMLET. Hinton is a hamlet in this pariſh, about a mile from the church. The name ſignifies the *old town*, from *Hen*, Britiſh, *old*. The manor antiently belonged to the family of De la Rivere, ſometimes written *de Ripariis*. Sir John Tracy and others were ſeized of it in truſt for Richard de la Rivere 37 E. 3. and Thomas de la Rivere, ſon of Richard, was ſeized of it 48 E 3. The heir of De la Rivere ſold the manor to the Ruſſels, lords of Dyrham; and the ſeveral proprietors of the manor of Dyrham, have been alſo lords of the manor of Hinton ever ſince.

Sir Gilbert Dennys and ſir John Drayton, who had married the two coheireſſes of ſir Maurice Ruſſel, joined in the ſale of part of the lands of Hinton, to Nicholas Stanſhaw, who was ſeized thereof 3 H. 5. Margaret the widow of Nicholas died ſeized of thoſe lands 14 H. 6. The heir of Stanſhaw ſold them to Mr. Thomas White, who granted them to the mayor and corporation of Briſtol, for public uſes, 32 H. 8. and they are ſtill veſted in the corporation of that city, and the profits thereof are faithfully diſpoſed of to the intended uſes.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 150*l.* a year. Mr. Blathwayte is patron; Mr. Peter Grand the preſent incumbent. Eighty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is not large, but very neat. It is dedicated to St. Peter.

Firſt fruits £.	14	12	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	9	3	Pentecoſtals	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a flat ſtone, with a large repreſentation of a man and woman, for Maurice Ruſſel, who died in 1401, and Iſabel his wife, and under it the following monkiſh verſes:

Miles privatus vita jacet hic tumulatus
Sub petra ſtratus Maurice Ruſſel vocitatus
Iſabel ſponſa fuit hujus militis iſta
Quæ jacet abſconſa ſub marmoreo modo alto
Cœli ſolamen, Trinitas, his conferat Amen.
Qui fuit eſt et erit. Concita morte perît.

At the upper end of the ſouth aile, is a very handſome freeſtone monument. The figures of a man in armour, and a woman on his right hand, large as life, lie under a canopy, ſupported by five fluted pillars, with Corinthian capitals; and four ſons and ſeven daughters are repreſented kneeling, with their hands in a ſupplicating poſture. On a table is this inſcription:

Georgio Wynter armigero (qui animam efflavit xxix° die Novembris Ano Dni 1581) Anna Wynter uxor pia, charo conjugi hoc monumentum poſuit: ſtatuens cum et ipſa, dei juſſu, vitæ hujus ſtationem peregerit, hic ivxta mariti funus ſuum quoque reponi: ut quibus vivis unus erat animus, eiſdem et mortuis unus eſſet corporum quieſcendi locus, ſub ſpe futuræ reſurrectionis.

Round the baſe of the monument, theſe verſes:

Mole ſub hac placidam capiunt en Membra Georgii
Wynteri requiem, dures perſæpe labores
Qui ſolida in Terra, qui fluctı vagantibus undis,
Et pace innocua, ſimul et pugnacibus armis,
Suſtinuit Patriæ, dum publica Munia geſſit.
Anna fuit quondam hæc illi fidiſſima conjux;
Undenas Thalami ſoboles tulit iſta, viriles
Quatuor, et ſeptem generoſo ſtemmate natas.

In a ſcutcheon are, 1. *Sable, a feſs ermine, a creſcent for difference,* for Wynter. Impaling 2. *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Sable, on a feſs between three bugle horns argent a boitling ſtock Or, with a boitle gules,* for Brain. 2d *and* 3d not underſtood.

There is alſo the following memorial:

M. S. Gulielmi Langton A. M. hujus Eccleſiæ Paſtoris nuper vigilantiſſimi. De grege ſuo multiſq; alijs optime merentis. Qui quum ad uſus cum Pietatis tum Charitatis 800l. non minus dediſſet, poſt laudabilis vitæ (annorum ſcil. 59) ſtadium ad patriam cæleſtem evocatus. Quod mortale in eo fuit, hoc in pulvere deponendum curavit. Obijt. Aug 7, ſepultus 17, 1668.

Munde vale, valeant ſub cælo ſingula, Chriſtus
Solus juſtitiæ Sol, mihi ſola ſalus.
Non animam relevat morituri copia rerum;
Exulat hæc rerum copia; Chriſte veni.
Quos mihi parca manus, largos congeſtit acervos
Hos alijs larga mente, manuq; dedi.
Cede Lues, Medicina Quies, mors ultimus hoſtis
Vincitur; e Chriſti funere Victor eo.

Amoris & Gratitudinis ergo poſuit Johannes Meridith Armiger.

Benefactions.

Mr. William Langton, formerly rector of this pariſh, left by his will, 600*l.* to be laid out in lands, the income of which to be employed in teaching children to read, and putting them out apprentices. Dyrham to have two thirds of this charity, and Deinton the other. And Mr. Peter Grand, the preſent rector, deſirous of promoting this laudable deſign, built a ſchool-houſe in Dyrham, at his own expence, about the year 1770.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	191	12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	27	3	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	195	10	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	154	3	1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houſes in this pariſh, and about 270 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. But in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are regiſtered 88 baptiſms, and 52 burials; and in a like ſeries, beginning with 1759, there are regiſtered 109 baptiſms, and 74 burials, and the preſent number of houſes is 70, of inhabitants 350; by which it appears that 1 in 47.3 dies every year.

EASINGTON *or* EASTINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the vale, in the hundred of Whitſton, ſix miles weſtward from Stroud, ſix north from Durſley, and ten ſouth from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts moſtly of paſture, as the ſoil is rich, but in ſome parts it is much inclined to clay. The river Froom runs through it, and divides the tithing of Eaſtington from that of Alkerton.

In the latter tithing, there is a ſpring of water of a cathartic property, which, upon examination, is found to contain a large portion of ſalts, like thoſe extracted from the Epſom water, ſome calcareous earth, and a little ſea ſalt.

The name of Eaſtington, or any thing like it, is not to be found in *Domeſday-book*. It is probable, therefore, that Eaſtington was a member of Frampton, when the ſurvey for that record was made; but in proceſs of time, acquiring parochial rights, it became a diſtinct and independent pariſh. Upon this ground the etymology is eaſy, for the village was very properly called *Eaſtington*, i.e. *the eaſt town upon the water*, becauſe it lay on the eaſt of the pariſh of Frampton, upon the river. And accordingly we find, that the names of *Norton*, *Weſton*, *Siddington*, *Sutton*, have been given to many places for ſimilar reaſons.

At Framiload, which is a hamlet lying part in this pariſh and part in Morton Valence, there is a paſſage over the Severn, leading from this country to the upper part of the foreſt of Dean, and ſo on to Herefordſhire. The paſſage-houſe lies on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the river, which at this place is near a mile over at high water. Here the navigable canal from Stroud is intended to fall into the Severn, if the bill for making it, now depending in parliament, ſhould paſs into a law.

The clothing buſineſs extends itſelf in the line from Stroud to this pariſh, which enjoys ſome ſhare of it, chiefly in the fine way; but the pariſh produces nothing curious or uncommon in the foſſil and vegetable kingdoms.

The handſome manor-houſe near the church is going to ruin, and has for many years been occupied only as a farm-houſe.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Winebald de Balun, ſon of Drogo de Balun, together with his brothers Hameline and Wyonoc, came into England with William the Firſt. Winebald had obtained the manor of Eaſington 2 W. 2. He gave a mill in Framelode to the abbey of Glouceſter, in the year 1126, and was at that time ſtiled one of the great barons of the realm. Roger ſucceeds his father Winebald, and was ſucceeded by Hameline de Balun, one of the ſame family; whoſe ſon John de Balun levied a fine of this manor 11 H. 3. Sir John de Balon, or Balun, ſon of John, was the next poſſeſſor. He joined with Simon Montfort and other barons againſt the king, and, in conjunction with ſir John Giffard of Brimpsfield, took Glouceſter-caſtle by ſtratagem in 1264, as already related, p. 107; but he afterwards obtained the king's pardon, and the manor deſcended next to Iſolda de Balun, married firſt to her kinſman Walter de Balun, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; ſecondly, to Hugh de Audley the elder, who purchaſed a charter of free warren in Eaſington 12 E. 2. She ſurvived her ſecond huſband, and died ſeized of this manor 11 E. 3. Hugh de Audley, their ſon, ſucceeded to this eſtate, and married Margaret, ſecond ſiſter and one of the coheireſſes of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and widow of Piers de Gaveſton, the favourite of king Edward the Second. This Hugh de Audely died 21 E. 3. leaving Margaret his only daughter and heireſs, married to Ralph lord Stafford, who died 46 E. 3.

Hugh earl of Stafford, their ſon and heir, died at Rhodes, in his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, ſeized of Eaſington 9 R. 2. as appears by an inquiſition taken the following year. He ſettled the manors of Eaſington, Haresfield, and a moiety of the manor of Alkerton, on Hugh Stafford his younger ſon, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bourcher, and was ſummoned to parliament as lord Bourcher 12 H. 4. He died without iſſue 9 H. 5. whereby the manor of Eaſington came to his nephew Humphry earl of Stafford, who was ſon of Edmond, elder brother to the lord Bourcher. He was created duke of Buckingham in the ſucceeding reign, and died ſeized of this eſtate 38 H. 6. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Henry duke of Buckingham, ſon of Humphry earl of Stafford, who had been ſlain at the battle of St. Albans, four years before his father's death. This Henry took up arms againſt king Richard the Third, and was beheaded at Saliſbury; but Edward his ſon and heir was reſtored to his father's honours and eſtates, by king Henry the Seventh. He began the magnificent caſtle at Thornbury, which he did not live to finiſh, being attainted and beheaded 13 H. 8. and the ſame year the manor of Eaſington was granted to Thomas Heneage and Catherine his wife for life. Henry, ſon and heir of Edward, had this manor reſtored to him 23 H. 8. and his ſon Edward lord Stafford ſold it to Edward Stephens 15 Eliz.

The family of Stephens are of antient ſtanding in this county. Ralph ſon of Stephen, and William

William his brother, were joint high ſheriffs of Glouceſterſhire four years, beginning 18 H. 2. and William Stephens was high ſheriff 22 H. 2. and ſo continued thirteen years together.

Henry Stephens of Eaſington, married the daughter of —— Lug, of Herefordſhire; and Edward Stephens, his ſon, the purchaſer of this manor, married Joan, daughter of Edward Fowler of Stonehouſe. He died in 1587, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard Stephens, eſq; who married, firſt, Margaret, daughter of Edward St. Loe, of Kingſton in Wiltſhire, eſq; and ſurviving her, he married, ſecondly, Anne Kerry, widow, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Stone of London, and died 41 Eliz.

Thomas Stephens, third ſon of Edward, and brother of Richard, was attorney to prince Henry and prince Charles, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheireſs of John Stone of London, had three ſons; Edward, the eldeſt, anceſtor to the Stephens's at Sodbury; John, anceſtor to the family of that name at Lypiat; and Nathaniel, the third ſon, anceſtor to the Stephens's, formerly of Cherington. But to proceed with the deſcendants of Richard Stephens.

Nathaniel, ſon of the ſaid Richard Stephens of Eaſington, married Catherine, daughter of Robert Beall, of Prior's Marſton in Warwickſhire, eſq; and dying in 1660, was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, who married Anne, eldeſt daughter of ſir Hugh Cholmeley, of Whitby in Yorkſhire, bart. and died in 1678. Nathaniel Stephens, ſon of the laſt Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Francis Pemberton, who had been lord chief juſtice of both benches. This Nathaniel ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in 1698, and was lord of the manor of Eaſington at the beginning of the preſent century. Richard Stephens, eſq; died ſeized thereof in the year 1775, and is ſucceeded by his brother Robert Stephens, who reſides at Chavenage, and is the preſent proprietor of this manor, and of the hundred of Whitſton, and holds courts for both. His arms are, *Party per chevron, azure and argent, in chief two eagles with wings elevated Or.*

Winebald de Balun gave a mill in Framelode to the abbey of Glouceſter in 1126. Walter the prior of Lanthony purchaſed a mill at Hamelaw, now Framelode, of Arnold the miller 8 Joh. Simon de Framilode was ſeized of lands in this place *temp.* H. 3. The abbey of Winchcombe granted a fiſhery in the Severn, near Framilode, to the abbey of Glouceſter, in exchange for 4*l.* yearly rent out of the manor of Northleach 14 E. 2. and the abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized thereof 17 E. 3. and of two water-mills in Framilode 6 H. 8.

A meſſuage and the ferry at Framilode's paſſage, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to Ambroſe Shelton 22 H. 8. A mill and lands in Eaſington, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. upon whoſe attainder they were granted to John earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 3 E. 6. He being likewiſe attainted and beheaded, the mill and lands, then in the tenure of Walter Clutterbuck, were granted to William Britton 2 Mariæ.

HAMLET. *Alkerton* is a hamlet and tithing in this pariſh, taken notice of in the beginning of this account for its medicinal water. The manor is thus deſcribed in *Domeſday-book*.

'Edric the ſon of Chetel holds Alcrintone in 'Blacheleu hundred. His father held it in the 'time of king Edward. There are four hides and 'a half taxed. In demean is one plow-tillage, 'and ſix villeins, and four bordars with eight 'plow-tillages. There are three *ſervi*, and a mill 'of 10*s.* and ten acres of meadow; a wood one 'mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth 'and was worth 3*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 80.

William Walton was ſeized of this manor, with aſſize of bread and ale, 31 E. 1. and 5 E. 2. The manor afterwards came to the Staffords, and deſcended like Eaſington down to Mr. Robert Stephens, the preſent lord thereof.

But there were two manors in this tithing, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, 41 Eliz. where it is ſaid that Richard Stephens died ſeized of Eſtington and Alkerton, late the duke of Buckingham's, held *in capite*; and of the manor of Alkerton, alias Amycourt, part of the poſſeſſions of Robert Bradſtone, eſq; held by free ſoccage of the honour of Hereford, paying 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

There are particular places in this pariſh of the names of *Nupend*, *Weſtend*, *Millend*, *Churchend*, and *Naſſend*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth 140*l.* a year. Mr. Stephens is patron and incumbent.

Winebald de Balun, in 1088, gave the tithes of Eaſington to the monks of Bermondſey in Surry. The advowſon of the rectory of Eaſington was granted to the Benedictine nunnery of Clerkenwell in London, and after the diſſolution, was granted to ſir William Herbert 4 E. 6. The rector pays 20*s.* a year to the vicar of Froceſter, in lieu of a portion of tithes in Alkerton.

Sixteen acres of arable, forty of paſture, and ſome meadow, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and conſiſts of two ailes, with a low tower at the weſt end. There was a chantry called the chantry of Alkerton, in this church, dedicated to Thomas Becket and St. Catherine, to which the prior of Stanley St. Leonard preſented. And there was an inhibition in 1339, that the pariſhioners at Alkerton ſhould not hear divine ſervice in any other church than that of Eaſtington.

Doctor Richard Capel, once rector of this church, was ſon of Chriſtopher Capel, alderman of Glouceſter, who was born at Hoo Capel in Herefordſhire. The doctor was eminent for his learning,

learning, and refuſing to read the *book of ſports*, on the Lord's-day, in 1633, was obliged to reſign his parſonage, and practiced phyſic at Pitchcombe, near Stroud. He was choſen one of the aſſembly of divines, but never ſat among them. He publiſhed ſeveral religious books, and died in the year 1656.

Firſt fruits	£ 39	14	9	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	3	5	5¾	Pentecoſtals	0	0	9
Procurations	6	8					

Here are ſeveral monuments for the family of Stephens; but as the particulars of their marriages are fully ſhewn in the account of that family, it is unneceſſary to inſert the inſcriptions at large.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 137	6	8
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	46	8	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	230	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	175	13	6

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, at the beginning of this century there were 100 houſes in this pariſh, and about 450 inhabitants, whereof 11 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 14. But population has increaſed ſince that time, ſo that the number of ſouls is now about 767.

EASTLEACH-MARTIN

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Britwell's-Barrow, eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Northleach, three north from Leachlade, and twenty-ſeven eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The air is healthy, and the ſoil well adapted to tillage; but there is good paſture-land on the ſide of the river *Lech*, upon which this village is ſituated, and from which it takes its name.

In *Domeſday-book* there are four villages all bearing the name of *Lecce*, and denominated from the river upon which they lie. But they were afterwards diſtinguiſhed in the following manner. The river runs ſouth-eaſtward, and the firſt, becauſe the moſt northerly of thoſe villages, was called *Northleach*, now a market town. For a ſimilar reaſon, the moſt ſoutherly of them, dropping the name of the river, was called *Southrop*; and the two others, becauſe ſituated more eaſtward than Northleach, obtained the name of *Eaſtleach*. But further to diſtinguiſh the two latter, the one was called *Eaſtleach-Martin*, from the name of the ſaint to whom its church was dedicated; the other received the additional name of *Turville*, for the reaſon aſſigned in its proper place. But this pariſh is ſometimes called *Buthrop*.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Drogo the ſon of Ponz holds Lece in Bricſtu-'oldes hundred. There are ten hides taxed. 'Cola held it. In demean are four plow-tillages, 'and fifteen villeins, and four bordars, with nine 'plow-tillages. There are nine *ſervi*, and a mill 'of 10*s.* and ten acres of meadow. It was worth '8*l.* now 10*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

This manor, ſoon after the conqueſt, belonged to the priory of Great Malvern in Worceſterſhire. But it did not long continue in that houſe, for Walter de Clifford became poſſeſſed of it, and gave it to the abbey of Glouceſter, in exchange for the manor of Glaſebury; and the grant was confirmed by king Stephen in 1144. The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Eaſtleach St. Martin 17 E. 3. and continued in poſſeſſion of it 'till the diſſolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, who are the preſent lords of the manor.

Mr. Slade Naſh is leſſee under the dean and chapter, by purchaſe from the truſtees of the late Viner Small, eſq; deceaſed, and pays 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the crown.

HAMLETS. 1. *Fifield.* 2. *Coat*, which from its name ſeems to have been woodland.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 160*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron; Mr. James Parſons is the preſent incumbent.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to St. Martin, and has a ſmall aile on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, in which are three bells.

The parſonage-houſe was built by Dr. Smith, canon of Chriſt-church, and rector of this church.

Rowland Searchfield S. T. B. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, was rector of this church, and afterwards biſhop of Briſtol. He died in 1622, and lies buried in Briſtol cathedral.

Firſt fruits	£ 10	0	0	Synodals	£ 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	0	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Dr. Smith gave 50*l.* to the poor, the intereſt of which to be diſtributed by the rector to five poor houſekeepers.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 65	12	2
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	7	5	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	60	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	45	0	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 30 houſes, and 120 inhabitants, whereof five were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. But ſince that time, the inhabitants are increaſed to the number of 313.

EASTLEACH-TURVILLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's-Barrow, in the Coteſwold country, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſtward from Northleach, four north from Leachlade, and twenty-eight eaſt from Glouceſter.

It

It is ſituated upon the river *Lech*, which divides it from Eaſtleach-Martin. This part of the country lying high and open, enjoys a healthy air. The ſoil is rather ſtony, but ſweet, and well adapted to tillage; and a great part of the pariſh, conſiſting formerly of ſheep-lays and common fields, has been lately incloſed by act of parliament.

There is a well of water in Church-lane of a cathartic property; and the common well water will turn meat, when waſhed in it, as red as if it had been cured with ſalt-petre.

The Roman road called the *Ikenild-way* enters this pariſh from Oxfordſhire. It is hereabout pretty perfect, and paſſing weſtward through Coln St. Alwin's and Amney, joins the *Foſs* at Cirenceſter.

The etymology of *Eaſtleach* is given under Eaſtleach-Martin. Sir Robert Atkyns ſpeaking of this pariſh, ſays, *The name is taken from its ſtanding on the eaſt ſide of the river Lech, and from the tower of the church.* But he was totally miſtaken as to the firſt particular; for the pariſh lies on the *weſt*, not on the *eaſt* ſide of that river. The addition of *Turville* was probably taken from a family of the name of *Turberville*, or *Turville*, who reſided and had poſſeſſions in this county about the time of king Henry the Third, and king Edward the Firſt[d]. It was intended to diſtinguiſh this place from the other *Eaſtleach*, as *Acton-Turville* was ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from two other neighbouring places of the name of *Acton*. But it muſt be acknowledged that I ſpeak from conjecture, as by the defect in the records concerning this manor, about the time above mentioned, we are deprived of poſitive evidence.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The ſame Roger [de Laci] holds Lecce in Brictwoldeſberg hundred, and William holds it of him. There are five hides. Alduin held it in the time of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and one bordar, with five plow-tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 6*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

A *Quo warranto* was brought againſt Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, to ſet forth by what right he held courts leet in this pariſh, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. The manor was held of one knight's fee of Gilbert de Clare, the laſt earl of Glouceſter of that name, who was ſlain at the battle of Bannockſbourne in Scotland, in 1314. It was likewiſe held of Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife, ſiſter and one of the coheireſſes of the laſt Gilbert de Clare, 21 E. 3. and of the earls of Stafford, deſcended from Hugh de Audley, of one knight's fee, 10, 16, & 22 R. 2. and 4 H. 4. Sir Edmond Tame died ſeized of this manor 6 H. 8. as did Edmond Tame his ſon, without heir, 36 H. 8. He left three ſiſters his coheireſſes; Margaret, married to Humphry Stafford; Alice, married to ſir Thomas Verney; and Iſabel, the wife of Lewis Watkin, who all had livery 37 H. 8. Sir Thomas Verney was ſucceeded by Richard Verney his ſon, whoſe ſon George Verney died ſeized of Eaſtleach-Turville 16 Eliz.

The meſne lords of this manor were as follow. Theobald de Verdune died ſeized of Eaſtleach-Turville 10 E. 3. as did Richard de Wideſlade 29 E. 3. and Mary the widow of William Herney 7 H. 4. Edward Leverſegge died ſeized of this manor, and Elizabeth his widow died ſeized of 140 acres in Eaſtleach 1 H. 6. Robert Leverſegge died ſeized of the manor 4 E. 4. and was ſucceeded by his ſon William Leverſegge, whoſe ſon Robert Leverſegge died ſeized of the manor of Eaſtleach-Turville 6 E. 6. and livery was granted to his ſon William Leverſegge the following year.

William Blomer was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but ſir John Webb, baronet, is the preſent proprietor. For his arms, ſee *Hatherop*.

There were other lands, reputed to be a manor, which belonged to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, founded by Nicholas Baſſet in 1147. Lands in Eaſtleach, late belonging to the abbey of Bruern, were granted to John Dodington and John Jackſon 2 Eliz. This eſtate was afterwards purchaſed by Richard Keeble, (deſcended from ſir Henry Keeble, lord mayor of London in 1510) in whoſe family it continued down to Richard Keeble, the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and the ſixth in lineal deſcent of the ſame chriſtian name. It is now annexed to the principal manor by purchaſe, and is the property of ſir John Webb.

Thomas Oddington levied a fine of lands in Eaſtleach-Turville 14 H. 7. and John Wright and his wife levied a like fine the ſame year. Sir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Eaſtleach 15 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy in the deanery of Fairford. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons and impropriators, Mr. Price is the preſent incumbent, who has been preſented to the living of Coln Rogers, ſince the account of that pariſh was printed off.

In the year 1500, the impropriation belonged to the priory of Derhurſt, and afterwards to the abbey of Glouceſter. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, and pays 30*l.* a year to the curate, in conſequence of the biſhop's injunction.

Eighty-two acres belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is very ſmall, with an aile on the north ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end, in which are two bells. This church and that of Eaſtleach-Martin lie at but little more than a hundred yards diſtance from each other, the former on the weſt, the latter on the eaſt bank of the little river Lech, which ſeparates the pariſhes.

[d] See p. 216.

Proc. 10*s.* Syn. 2*s.* Pentecoſt. 1*s.*

Benefaction.

Mr. Thomas Hows has given 20*s.* a year to the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	58	6	4
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	10	3	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	72	7	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	53	17	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account, at the beginning of this century, there were, according to him, 60 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. Since which time the inhabitants are increaſed to near 400.

EBBERTON, *or* EBBRINGTON,

LIES in the hundred of Kifteſgate, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Campden, eleven ſouth-weſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and thirty-three north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It lies on an eaſy aſcent north-weſtward from Blockley. The manor houſe is agreeably ſituated on an eminence cloſe by the church. It is large, and, tho' not a modern building, may be ranked among the handſomeſt country ſeats of the laſt age. The ſoil is very fertile, and the air remarkably ſalubrious, as appears by the ſtate of population at the cloſe of this account.

The name is of uncertain original. Some have fancied it to be a contraction of *Egbert's town*, as if the village had been a part of the demean lands of that king. Others have ſuppoſed the denomination to be taken from the dedication of the church to St. Edburg. But the name of Ebberton, or Ebbrington, is not to be found in that part of *Domeſday-book* relating to Glouceſterſhire; and if the particulars of this manor are not omitted in that record, they muſt be given under ſome other name. Accordingly I find *Briſtentune* in the old hundred of Witelai, (now comprized in that of Kifteſgate) which I apprehend was then the name of this pariſh, eſpecially as Cheuringaurde, now Charingworth, was held, at the time of the conqueſt, by the ſame proprietor.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William Goizenboded holds Briſtentune in 'Witelai hundred. Briſmar held it. There are 'ten hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and 'eighteen villeins, and four bordars, with four-'teen plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, and 'three *ancillæ*, and two mills of 15*s.* [rent.] It 'was worth 12*l.* and is now worth 7*l.*' *D.B.* p. 74.

This manor had obtained the name of Ebberton, and was held of Roger de Quincie, earl of Wincheſter, 55 H. 3. Ernald de Boſco, who founded the abbey of Bittleſden in Buckinghamſhire in the year 1147, was ſeized of it, and his family held it for ſeveral generations. Another Ernald de Boſco died poſſeſſed of this manor 4 E. 1. and John de Boyſe, his ſon, in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, proved his right to courts leet and waifs therein 15 E. 1. About this time the manor went out of that family, for Alan de Zouch, grandſon and heir of the earl of Wincheſter, died ſeized of Ebberton 7 E. 2. leaving three daughters coheireſſes.

It afterwards paſſed to the Corbets, for Roger Corbet had a grant of free warren in Ebberton and Coate 6 E. 3. Sir Robert Corbet died ſeized of Ebberton and Hidcote 2 H. 4. as did another ſir Robert Corbet 5 H. 5.

Sir John Forteſcue, lord chancellor of England in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, purchaſed the manor of Ebbrington, *alias* Ebberton; and upon his attainder, 7 E. 4. it was granted to ſir John Brug, who died ſeized of it 11 E. 4. But it was afterwards reſtored to the Forteſcue family, and Matthew lord Forteſcue, a direct deſcendant from lord chancellor* Forteſcue, is the preſent lord of this manor, and holds a court leet here.

Cateſlade, is a manor appurtenant to, and dependant on, the manor of Ebberton, notwithſtanding it lies within the pariſh of Guiting-Power, where ſome further account of it will be given.

One plow-tillage in Ebberton, with the advowſon of the church, was granted to the abbey of Bittleſden 1 R. 2.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Ebberton*, of which already.

2. *Charingworth*, of which *Domeſday-book* gives the following account.

* Martin Forteſcue, eſq; ſon and heir of John Forteſcue, lord chancellor of England, (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ſir Miles Stapleton) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynſell, of Filleigh in com. Devon, eſq; and had iſſue two ſons, John and William. John married Jaquetta, eldeſt daughter of Ralph St. Leger, eſq; by whom he had iſſue Bartholomew, whoſe ſon and heir, Hugh Forteſcue, married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir John Chicheſter, of Raleigh in com. Devon, and had by her John Forteſcue, eſq; which John married a daughter of ſir John Specot, knight, by whom he had iſſue Hugh Forteſcue, his ſon and heir. This Hugh, by his wife, daughter of ſir Samuel Rolle, had iſſue colonel Robert Forteſcue, who died without iſſue; and Arthur Forteſcue, eſq; who married a daughter of —— Elford, eſq; and had iſſue by her four ſons, of whom Hugh Forteſcue, of Filleigh, eſq; the eldeſt, married Bridget, ſole daughter and heir of Hugh Boſcawen, of Tregothnan in Cornwall, by Margaret his wife, fifth daughter, and at length coheir of Theophilus Clinton, earl of Lincoln; by whom he had iſſue Hugh, Theophilus, Margaret, and Bridget. He married ſecondly, Lucy, daughter of Matthew lord Aylmer, by whom he had Matthew, Charles, who died at ſchool, and one daughter Lucy, married to George Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton.

The barony of Clinton being in abeyance, king George I. conferred it on the ſaid Hugh Forteſcue, eſq; ſon of Hugh and Bridget, in the year 1721; and in 1746, he was created lord Forteſcue, baron of Caſtle-hill in com. Devon, and earl of Clinton; with limitation of the barony to Matthew his ſon and brother. His lordſhip dying unmarried, the title of Clinton devolved on his ſiſter Margaret; and his ſaid brother Matthew ſucceeded to the barony, and is the preſent lord Forteſcue. His lordſhip married, in 1752, Anne, ſecond daughter of John Campbell, eſq; one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, and by her ladyſhip hath iſſue ſeveral children. His lordſhip's arms are, *Azure, a bend ingrailed argent, cotiſed Or.* Creſt, a *plain ſhield argent.* Supporters, *Two greyhounds argent, with a ducal collar and line gules.* Motto, Forte Scutum Salvs Ducvm.

' Radulph

'Radulph de Todeni holds Cheuringaurde in 'Witelai hundred, and Roger holds it of him. 'There are ten hides. Briſmar held it. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and 'one radcheniſter with ſix plow-tillages, and nine '*ſervi* and *ancillæ*. It was worth 8*l.* and is now 'worth 6*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Edward Burnel died ſeized of this manor 9 E. 2. Gilbert Chaſtelyne purchaſed a charter of free warren in Charingworth 29 E. 3. Richard Stafford died ſeized of the manor 4 R. 2. as did Maud his widow 1 H. 4. and Richard Turſtan 1 H. 5. The manor paſſed afterwards to the Grevils, who had conſiderable poſſeſſions in this part of the county. John Grevil died ſeized thereof 23 H. 6. as did another John Grevil 1 E. 6. and Edward Grevil, his ſon, had livery the following year. Lewis Grevil had alſo livery of this manor 1 Eliz.

The late Mr. John Barnſley had a houſe and good eſtate in this tithing.

3. *Hidcoat Bois*, alias *Cote*. 'The church of 'St. Mary of Eveſham holds Hedecote in Widelei 'hundred. There are three hides. In demean 'is one plow-tillage, and two *ſervi*, and the wives 'of four villeins lately deceaſed have one plow-'tillage. It is worth and was worth 20*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The family of Keyt has reſided in this pariſh about four hundred years. Sir John Keyt was created a baronet in 1660, in reward of his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, for whom he raiſed a troop of horſe at his own charge. There are ſeveral monuments and inſcriptions in the church, ſhewing the alliances and other particulars of this family. Sir William Keyt married the daughter of ſir Francis Coventry, ſon of the lord Keeper Coventry, and died in 1702. Sir William Keyt, ſon of William Keyt, eſq; married in 1710, Anne, the daughter of William viſcount Tracy, by whom he had iſſue Thomas-Charles, who ſucceeded to the baronetage, and dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother Robert, the preſent baronet. The laſt mentioned ſir William Keyt, being in his houſe at Norton in this pariſh, when it was burnt down, voluntarily periſhed in the flames, in the year 1741. Soon after his death, the ſcite of the houſe, together with the eſtate, was ſold to the late ſir Dudley Ryder, lord chief juſtice of England, whoſe ſon, Nathaniel Ryder, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of Hidcoat Bois.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hampden, worth about 30*l.* a year. The crown is patron, Mr. Jacob Mould the preſent incumbent. The advowſon of the church was granted to the abbey of Bittleſden 1 R. 2. And after the diſſolution of that abbey, the rectory and church of Ebrington were granted to Anthony Bonner and George Bonner 4 Jac. Tithes in Charingworth, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. and the earl of Gainſborough pays 8*l.* a year for thoſe tithes.

There is no glebe-land. Sir William Keyt gave 10*l.* a year to augment the vicarage, which ſum is included in the above mentioned value.

The church is large and handſome. The eaſt window of the chancel is ornamented with painted glaſs, in pretty good preſervation, wherein are ſeveral coats of arms, as *Sable, a feſs ermine between three creſcents Or*, for Coventry. *France and England, quarterly.* The arms of Keyt, &c. Upon two wreaths is written, *Beati qui lugent.—Beati Pauperes.* And towards the bottom are two hiſtorical pieces, the one, Joſeph telling his dream to his father and brothers; the other repreſents him flying from the temptations of Potiphar's wife. In a tower at the weſt end, are ſix muſical bells.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel is a large monument for lord chancellor Forteſcue, with his effigy, in ſcarlet robes, lying on a raiſed tomb ornamented with ſcutcheons of coat armour. On a table is the following inſcription:

In fœlicem et immortalem memoriam Clariſſimi viri Dni IOHANNIS FORTESCVTI militis, grandævi, Angliæ judicis primarij, et proceſſu temporis ſub HENRICO VI^to^ Rege, et EDWARDO principe, Summi Cancellarij, Conciliarij Regis Prudentiſſimi, Legum Angliæ peritiſſimi, nec non earundem hyperaſpiſtis fortiſſimi; qui corporis exuvias, lætam reſurrectionem expectantes, hic depoſuit.

Marmoreum hoc Monumentum poſitum eſt Anno Dni MDCLXXVII, Voto et expenſis ROBERTI FORTESCVTI, Armig. ejuſdem familiæ hæredis, nuper defuncti.

Angligenas intra Cancellos juris et æqui
Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet vrna viri:
Lex viva ille fuit, patriæ lux ſplendida legis.
FORTE bonis SCVTVM, ſontibus at ſcutica.
Clarus erat titulis, clarus majoribus, arte
Clarus, virtute aſt clarior emicuit.
Jam micat in tenebris veluti carbunculus orbi,
Nam virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.
Vivit adhuc FORTESCVTVS laudatus in ævum;
Vivet et in LEGVM LAVDIBVS ille ſuis.

To perpetuate the memory of that learned and excellent Man, Chancellor Forteſcue, this Monument was repaired by his Deſcendant Matthew Lord Forteſcue, in the year 1765.

On the table of another monument, as follows:

D. O. M.

IN MEMORIA ÆTERNA ERIT IVSTVS.

DEPOSITVM GVLIELMI KEYT, ARMIGERI, HOC SVB MARMORE PRÆSTOLATUR, IESUS DONEC SVVS, TVBÆ CLANGORE, EXURGERE, & CORRVPTIONEM INCORRVPTIONEM INDVERE IVSSERIT.

Comitatus Wigornienſis vicecomitis officio functus eſt. Familiâ fuit ſatis antiquâ, ut quæ per tricentos plus minus annos villæ hujus primatum obtinuit. Duxit in vxorem Eglantinam Riley, E qua duos filios, Iohannem & Gulielmum, totidemq; ſuſcepit filias, Annam nempe et Elizabetham.

Inſigniter erat pius: habuitq; erga pauperes (vici preſertim hujus) *Splagchna Oiktirmoon*, utpote qui decem vaccarum uberibus diſtentis lac, a decimo die Maij uſq; ad primum Novembris, in perpetuum ipſorum alimentum miſericors legavit.

Amicis iucundiſſimus, cunctis gratiſſimus, optimus ſenex ſenio confectus, (ſummo bonorum omnium luctu ac deſiderio) mortalitatem cum perennitate placide commutavit Idibus Octobris, anno Verbi incarnati 1632. Ætatis ſuæ 78.

Io: Keyt filius MŒSTISSIMVS chariſſimo parenti *Mnemoſynon* hoc pietatis ergo poſuit.

This monument is ornamented with coats of the family arms, *viz. Azure, a chevron between three kites heads erazed Or*, for Keyt; impaling, *Or, a chevron between three croſſes patee fitchy ſable.* Alſo Keyt impaling, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Gules, three pikes hauriant proper*, for Lucy. 2d *and* 3d, *Argent, a bend vert between a mullet in chief and an annulet in baſe gules.*

There

There are alſo the following memorials :

Memoriæ Sacrum Ioannis Keyt, armigeri, Gulielmi filij primogeniti, qui reclinavit annoſum in hoc pulvere depoſitum. Conſortem tori fideliſſimam, prudentem, providam, et pudicam, Thomæ Porter, generoſi, filiam duxit Janam, quæ chariſſima reliquit conjugi pignora, ſeptem filios et quinque filias. Primo Wigornia, poſtea Glouceſtria vidit vice-comitem, paciq; præpoſitum. Regis, reipublicæ, religionis ergo, dux, vice-comes, Irenarchus. Bellum fortiter, pacem ſuaviter geſſit, coluitq; Nobilis ingenij, vitæ intemeratæ. Pietatis in Deum, fidelitatis in principem, charitatis in proximum, Exemplar æmulandum. Communi procerum populiq; jacturâ fato ſuccubuit, Aprilis 25°, Anno Salvatoris 1660, Ætatis 76. Ioannes Keyt, Baronettus, filius, mœrens poſuit.

Dominvs Ioannes Keyt, Io: Fil: Gvil: Nep: Baronetvs (qvi nvperis motibvs ex parte Regis proprijs Svmptibvs Hipparchvs fvit) ex Margareta, Gvil: Tayler, Armig: Hærede, Sobolem svscepit D. Gvil: Keyt Baronetvm, Ioannem, Thomam, et Franciscvm Filios : Elizabetham Vxorem Io: Talbot, de Lacock, Eq: Avr: Margaretam vxorem Io: Packington, fil: et Hæredis Io: Packington, Baroneti.
Diem obijt Ille 26 die Aug. A. D. MDCLXII. Diem obijt Illa 28 die Ivn. A. D. MDCLXIX.

H. S. E. Cl. V. Gulielmus Keyt, Baronettus, qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham Honorabilis Franciſci Coventrye filiam, et Honoratiſſimi Thomæ Baronis Coventrye, Magni Sigilli Cuſtodis, Neptem : Ex qua ſuſcepit quatuor filios, Iohannem, Anonymum, Gulielmum, Thomam, (quibus omnibus ſuperſtes fuit) filiasq; duas, Margaretam et Dorotheam. Pauperibus et Operarijs indies benevolum ; Regibus etiam exulantibus ſemper fidelem ; hujus eccleſiæ paſtoribus (quibus annuatim ſolvendas decem legavit libras) in perpetuum ſe exhibuit munificum. Mortiferum quo laboravit morbum animo vere Chriſtiano perpeſſus, tandem placide obdormivit S. Andreæ feſto, Chriſti Incarnati MDCCII° Anno, Ætatis ſuæ ſupra LX^m VI^tum.

H. S. E. D^a Thomas Keyt, D^ni Gulielmi Keyt Baronetti, et D^nae Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, Hon^bilis D^ni Franciſci Coventrij Armigeri filiæ natu maximæ, filius natu minimus : Summâ in parentes obſervantia nulli ſecundus, Cœlibum pudicitiam colentium facile primus ; moribus adeo caſtus, et pudore integer, ſeculo licet corruptiſſimo, ut ab incontinentiæ ſuſpicione abeſſet. Natus XIV Cal. Sept. MDCLXXII. Denatus IV Cal. Iun. MDCCII. Qui rem familiarem dilectiſſimo fratrino Franciſco Keyt tabellis teſtamentarijs legavit.

Fratrum, altero haud ita pridem defuncto, familiæ cladem et luctum renovavit Mors præmatura alterius, viz. Wilhelmi Keyt (2) Baronetti, D^ni Wilhelmi Keyt (1) Armigeri, filij natu tertij, et, ſi Deus annuiſſet, Hæredis futuri : Qui ex generis thalamiq; Conſorte fideliſſimâ, meritoq; dilectiſſimâ, Agnete, D^ni Iohannis Clopton, de Clopton Equitis Aurati, filia primogenitâ, poſtquam ſeptem procreaſſet filios, Wilhelmum, Coventreium, Thomam, Gilbertum, Iohannem, Franciſcum, et Haſtingium ; et tres filias, Elizabetham, Barbaram, et Margaretam ; ab omnibus deploratus hinc emigravit, feſti Omnium Sanctorum Vigiliâ, ad participandam Sanctorum Sortem, Anno poſt Chriſtum natum MDCCII°, Ætatis ſuæ XXXIV°.

Here lyes the Body of Alice Keyt, Daughter of S^r. William Spencer, of Yardington in the county of Oxford, Baronet, and of Conſtance his Wife, y^e Daughter of S^r. Thomas Lucy, of Charlecott in the county of Warwick ; which ſaid Alice was the late Wife of Francis Keyt of Hithcoat Eſq; & deceaſed y^e 29^th of May in the year 1687. A Lady dignifyed not only by her birth, but, beſides her other Vertues, for her Love and Fidelity to her Huſband. —— *This is upon a large blue ſtone, on which are the arms of* Keyt *and* Spencer *impaled.*

Mortis exuvias in hunc tumulum recondidit, certâ ſpe reſurgendi ad vitam immortalem, Matrona pientiſſima Maria Gualteri Dayrell de Abendonia in Agro Bercheriæ Armigeri filia : Que fauſte et feliciter bis nupta fuit, primum, Reverendo Iohanni Morris, S. T. D. Ædis Chriſti apud Oxonienſes Canonico, et linguæ Ebrææ profeſſori Regio : Deinde, rei militaris peritiſſimo Duci Thomæ Keyt, de Wolford-Magnâ, in comitatu Warwici Armigero. Nullam poſt ſe reliquit ſobolem, Nomen vero melius et multo perennius quam quod habere poterat a filijs et filiabus. Poſtquam annos plus minus ſeptuaginta, pudice, ſancte, pie, peregiſſet, terrenum depoſuit Tabernaculum, nono Kalendas Novembris, Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCLXXXI.

Memoriæ Sacrum Thomæ Keyt de Wolford Armigeri, Iohannis Filij natu minoris, Cognatis et Neceſſarijs amiciſſimi, Ægrotis et Egenis munificentiſſimi, Omnibus humaniſſimi, Fato defuncti V^to Idus Ianuarias, Anno Salutis MDCCI^mo. Wilhelmus Keyt Armiger, quem Hæredem ex Aſſe inſtituit, Lapidem hunc ſepulchralem poſuit.

Firſt fruits £.	9	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	0	18	11¼	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

William Keyt, eſq; gave the milk of ten cows, for ſix ſummer months, as expreſſed in the memorial for him, to the poor of this pariſh, one cow's milk to two families. And the rent of a little meadow in Blockley, a detached pariſh in Worceſterſhire, is given for the repair of part of the church furniture.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	285	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		22	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		184	4	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		71	0	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, about the year 1710, there were, according to him, 74 houſes, and 341 inhabitants, of whom 10 were freeholders ; yearly births 15, burials 15. But from an accurate examination of the pariſh regiſter, it appears, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 139, burials 87 ; and in a like ſeries of years, beginning with 1761, the baptiſms were 164, the burials 76 ; and there are now 94 houſes, and 469 inhabitants. So that about one in every ſixty-one of the inhabitants dies every year.

EDGWORTH.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Biſley, in the Coteſwold country, ſix miles north-weſt from Cirenceſter, three north-eaſtward from Biſley, and twelve ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The ſituation of the village on the ſide of a hill, gave riſe to the name, which is compoſed of two Saxon words, Eᵹe, the ſharp ſide of a thing, and þeorþ, a village.

It hath been already obſerved, under Cranham, that the face of the country hereabout is exceedingly uneven, with much beech wood growing on the ſteep acclivities. The bottoms are generally paſture ; but the greater part of this pariſh is arable land. A ſmall brook runs through it into the river Froom.

Part of Pinbury-park lies in this pariſh, the reſt in Dunteſbourn Rous.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Laci holds Egeſworde in Biſeleg-
'hundred. There is one hide and a half taxed.
'Eluuin held it. In demean are four plow-
'tillages, and four villeins, and three bordars with
'two plow-tillages. There are two free men
'with two plow-tillages. There are fifteen ſervi-
'and a mill of 30*d.* and two acres of meadow.
'A wood one mile long, and half a mile broad.
'It is worth and was worth 6*l.*' *D. B.* p. 75.
'Earl

'Earl Hugh holds half a hide at Egeiſuurde, 'which Roger de Laci claims, as the county 'witneſſeth. It was worth 10*s.* and pays tax.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

Audomar de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, ſon of William de Valencia, who was half brother, by the mother, to king H. 3. was ſeized of Edgworth. Mary his third wife had two parts of the village in dower, and died ſeized thereof 17 E. 2. Thomas de Eggeworth held the third part of the vill of Eggeworth of the ſaid earl, as of the manor of Paynſwyke, by half a knight's fee, 17 E. 2. *Eſch.*

Walter Helvin died ſeized of this manor 16 E. 3. as did Robert de Aſton the 23d, and John Coaffe 36 E. 3. when it was held of the manor of Painſwick. The manor ſoon after paſſed to the Raleighs. Thomas Raleigh died ſeized of the manor of Edgworth, which he held by half a knight's fee, of Richard lord Talbot and Anchoret his wife, 21 R. 2. Thomas Raleigh, his ſon and heir, died ſeized of this manor 6 H. 4. as did Walter Raleigh, ſon and heir of Thomas, 8 H. 5. William Rawleigh and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Edgworth 28 H. 6. of which William died ſeized in the reign of king Edward the Fourth. Sir Edward Rawleigh, ſon of William, died poſſeſſed of this manor 5 H. 8. and George Rawleigh died ſeized of it, and of the advowſon of Edgworth 37 H. 8. which were held by ſoccage of ſir Henry Jerningham, as of the manor of Painſwick. Sir George Rawleigh and Edward his ſon ſold the manor to ſir Henry Pool of Saperton, 44 Eliz. who was lord of it in the year 1608, and died in 1616. Out of this name and family it paſſed not long after. Nathaniel Ridler, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. From him it deſcended to Thomas Ridler, eſq; who left three daughters, coheireſſes, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Trinn, of Charlton-King's, eſq; 2. Anne, the preſent lady of the manor; 3. Barbara, married to the reverend Mr. Richard Brereton. The arms of Ridler are, *Argent, a bull paſſant gules.*

John Mandevil was ſeized of lands in Edgworth and Painſwick 34 E. 3. John Timbrel levied a fine of lands in this pariſh 24 H. 7. A tenement and water-mill here belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter 2 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dunehouſe, worth 100*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Richard Brereton, in right of his wife, is patron and incumbent.

Sixteen acres of paſture, twenty-one acres of arable in the north field, and eighteen acres in the ſouth field, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower at the weſt end.

First fruits	£. 8	0 0	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	— 0	16 0	Pentecoſtals	0	0 7
Procurations	0	6 8			

Taxes. The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	46	0 8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	8	4 0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	30	12 0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	25	13 0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 24 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. There are now only 106 inhabitants.

ELBERTON

LIES in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Berkeley, eleven miles north from Briſtol, ten north-weſt from Chipping-Sodbury, and twenty-eight ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is ſituated in the lower part of the vale, on the eaſt ſide of the Severn, where the river is two miles over. And tho' the greater part of the houſes ſtand upwards of a mile from it, the inhabitants are ſubject to agues, and diſorders particularly incident to countries ſituate upon large rivers; yet in a leſs degree than ſome of their neighbours in the marſhes.

There is a ſmall camp, with a ſingle ditch, on the hill eaſtward of the village, peculiarly well adapted to obſerve every thing paſſing on the river, with a full view of the country on the other ſide of it. It was probably thrown up by the Romans, to preſerve a communication between the *Trajectus* at Oldbury, and the country about the Briſtol Avon.

In *Domeſday-book* the name is written Eldbertone, which ſignifies the *old barton*, or *farm*.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It appears by the abſtract from the above mentioned record, given under Berkeley, that five hides in this place belonged to the manor of Berkeley; and went with that manor, by the gift of king Henry the Second, to Robert Fitz-Harding.

He ſettled this manor on his ſecond ſon Robert, in marriage with Alice de Gaunt. Robert and Alice had iſſue Maurice, and a daughter Eva[f], married to Thomas Harpetre, deſcended from Gouel de Percheval, ſometimes called Gouel de Yvery, ſirnamed *Lupus*, who attended the Conqueror in the invaſion of England, and was rewarded with ſeveral manors, among others, with that of Weſt Harpetre in the county of Somerſet. Maurice, by his deed, bearing date at Portſmouth, gave[g] to the king, then paſſing into Britany, his lordſhips of Weſton, Beverſtone, and Albricton, and died[f] without iſſue the ſame year. But it is probable that he did not diſpoſe of the inheritance; for the greateſt part thereof went to the iſſue of his ſiſter Eva, whoſe ſon Robert aſſumed the ſurname of Gournay, and 15 H. 3. had livery of all his[h] lands in Somerſetſhire and Glouceſterſhire, except Beverſtan, Weſton, Rudewic, Oure,

[f] Rot fin. 17 Joh. [g] Dugdale ſub tit. Gaunt. [h] Rot. fin. 16 H. 3. m. 3. Collins's Peerage, V. 3, p. 441.

and Albricton; which, however, he not long after obtained of the king.

John Tropyn[1] died ſeized of the manor of Aylbrigton *juxta* Olviſton, by the ſervice of the tenth part of a knight's fee, 11 E. 2. Sir John Walſh died ſeized of Elberton 38 H. 8. And Maurice Walſh, his ſon and heir, who married Bridged Vawſe, had livery thereof the ſame year.

George Smith, eſq; was lord of this manor in 1608. It paſſed afterwards to ſir Thomas Cann of Stoke-Biſhop, and from him to Cann Jefferis, eſq; who dying without iſſue, it went by the marriage of his ſiſter, to Henry Lyppingcott, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor. See *Stoke-Biſhop*.

Lands in Ailberton belonged to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine at Briſtol, and at the diſſolution, were granted as[k] part of the endowment of the biſhoprick of Briſtol, 34 H. 8.

Lands called Prieſtcroft in Aleberton, *alias* Elberton, were granted to Edward Sallus 3 Jac.

Mr. Goldney has a good houſe and eſtate in this place, which formerly belonged to the Browns, and afterwards to lord Vaughan.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 60*l.* a year. The rectory and advowſon of Allberton, formerly belonging to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery at Briſtol, were granted at the diſſolution, to Paul, biſhop of Briſtol[l], and his ſucceſſors for ever, 34 H. 8. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron; the rev. Mr. Camplin incumbent. In the year 1767, the church of Elberton was conſolidated with that of Olveſton.

The biſhop of Briſtol has given the impropriation to the curate of Horfield.

The church conſiſts of a nave, and an aile on each ſide, with a ſpire in the middle; and hath a very large church-yard. From both ailes, are ſquare holes cut through the pillars which ſupport the roof, in a direction to the altar, that the congregation might the more conveniently ſee the prieſt elevate the hoſt, in time of maſs.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a large ſtone coffin in the ſouth croſs aile, in which 'tis ſuppoſed one of the Walſhes lies buried.

There is a flat ſtone in the body of the church, with a plate of braſs, and this inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Joſeph Fricker jun^r^. Son of Joſeph Fricker of Tockington. Qui obijt Aug. 27 Anno 1707.—Then follow three verſes, *viz.* Job. xiv, 1. in Hebrew; Epheſ. v, 14. in Greek; Eccleſ. xii, 1. in Latin.

Memento Creatoris ſui in Diebus Electionum ſuarum.

Procurations 1*s.*

Benefaction.

Mr. John Hicks of this pariſh, gave by will 50*l.* the intereſt of which to be thus diſpoſed of; 10*s.* to the miniſter for a ſermon; the reſt to the ſecond poor in bread and beef.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 108	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	9	19	4
Land-tax ——	1694, —	110	1	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	82	10	9

There were 26 houſes, and about 104 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns*. In ten years, beginning with 1700, I counted upon the pariſh regiſter 36 baptiſms, and 33 burials; and in other ten years, beginning with 1760, 18 baptiſms, and 37 burials. From which I judge they have baptized chiefly at ſome other church. The inhabitants are now about 122.

ELKSTONE

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Rapſgate, in the Coteſwold country, eight miles northweſtward from Cirenceſter, ſeven ſouth from Cheltenham, and ten eaſt from Glouceſter.

The turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to Cheltenham leads through it. The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of a ſtone-braſh arable land, with a little paſture. The greater part of it lies bleak, and much expoſed to the wind from every quarter, which ſo impedes vegetation, that the harveſt is later here than in any other part of the county.

Here is a quarry of very excellent ſtone to endure the weather. It cuts eaſy at firſt, but hardens in the air, and is very durable. And I am inclined to think that the place took its name from the ſhallow ſtony ſoil; for the antient name is Elcheſtane, perhaps from *El*, a *place*, and *ſtane*, *ſtone*, i.e. *the ſtony place*.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds Elcheſtane in 'Reſpigete hundred. Two Leuuini [perſons of 'the name of Leuuinus] held it for two manors. 'There are four hides and a half; and in Coleſborne 'one hide and a half. Eluuinus held it for a 'manor, and theſe three thanes could go where 'they pleaſed. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and five villeins, and two bordars, with three 'plow-tillages and a half. There are four *ſervi*, 'and ten acres of meadow; a wood half a mile 'long, and two quarters broad.'

'One knight holds a moiety of this manor 'of Ansfrid, and has two plow-tillages there, 'and five villeins, and two bordars, with three 'plow-tillages; and another knight holds Coleſ- 'burne of him, and has half a plow-tillage 'there, and two villeins, and two bordars, with 'one plow-tillage, and a mill of 50*d.* This '[manor] was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.* and 10*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

The manor of Elkſtone was granted to John le Brun 50 H. 3. and John his ſon was ſeized thereof 31 E. 1. John de Acton was ſeized of this manor 8 E. 2. And George de Acton having forfeited his

[1] Eſch. ſub anno. [k] Willis's Theſaurus. [l] Ibid.

his lands by rebellion, Hugh Muſtel became poſſeſſed of Elkeſtone, of which he died ſeized 19 E. 2. Richard de Bellers held the manor 3 E. 3. but it could only be in truſt for ſir John de Acton, then under age, who had been reſtored to all his father's lands 1 E. 3. He died without iſſue 17 E. 3. leaving his couſin Maud his heir. She was married to Nicholas Poyntz, whoſe ſon and heir, ſir John Pointz, was ſeized of this manor 1 & 6 R. 2. and it continued many generations in his family.

James Huntly was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but lord Craven is the preſent proprietor. His lordſhip's arms are, *Argent, a feſs between ſix croſs croſlets fitchy gules.* CREST. *On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a griphon of the* 2d. *beaked Or.* SUPPORTERS. *Two griphons ermine.* MOTTO. VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTIT.

HAMLETS. 1. *Cockleford*, lying about a mile north-weſtward from the church. In this hamlet, in the road from Cirenceſter to Cheltenham, lies *Cockleford-hill*, well known to travellers for the difficulty of the aſcent, and badneſs of the road.

2. *Combend*, ſo called from its lying at the top of a *comb*, or little *valley*, about a mile eaſtward of the church. Thomas Eſtcourt died ſeized of the manor or farm of Coleſcombe, *alias* Combeſend, *alias* Combeſcottle 41 Eliz. which, with the manor of Winſton, he had ſettled on his ſon Thomas, who married Mary, the daughter of William Savage. *Eſch.* This eſtate paſſed afterwards to the Hortons. Thomas Horton, eſq; died ſeized of it at the beginning of this century; after whom, William Blanch, eſq; became poſſeſſed of it, who dying without iſſue, in the year 1766, bequeathed all his eſtates to his wife, during her life, and after her death, to Mr. James Rogers of Glouceſter, and his heirs. Mr. Samuel Walbank of London, wine-merchant, married Mrs. Blanch, and holds this eſtate in right of his wife.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stone-houſe, worth 100 *l.* a year; lord Craven is patron, the reverend Mr. Lloyd the preſent incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is ſmall and neat, with a handſome tower at the weſt end, and four bells.

Fifty-one acres of incloſed ground, and fifty acres in the common-fields belong to the glebe.

First fruits	£.	12	9	2	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	4	11	Pentecoſt.	0	0	3
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	70	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		6	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		59	9	0
The ſame, at 3 *s.* 1770, —		45	18	7½

At the beginning of this century there were 35 houſes in this pariſh, and about 160 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1760, there are regiſtered 71 baptiſms, and 32 burials. The preſent number of houſes is 40, of inhabitants 178.

ELMORE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, eight miles north-weſt from Stroud, five north-eaſtward from Newnham, and four ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

Elmor, from the Britiſh *Allmor*, ſo likewiſe *Armor*, ſignifies *a low ſituation near the ſea*, or ſome *great river*; and the name was given with great propriety to this pariſh, which is almoſt peninſulated (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) by the Severn, and often ſuffers conſiderable damage from the overflowing of that river. But the notion of its being ſo called from the great number of *eels* taken in the *moors*, is puerile and vulgar.

The channel of the river winding here, and being ſo much narrower than it is a few miles below, cauſes the ſpring-tides to come in with a very great head, ſometimes eight or ten feet high.

The boundaries of the pariſh are remarkably confuſed and irregular. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the Severn would have been the boundary between ſuch places as lie on the oppoſite ſides of it; but here is an exception; for there are ſome lands at a place called *Elmore's Back*, on this ſide the river, which belong to the pariſh of Minſterworth.

They have ſome tillage land in common-field, but the greater part is paſturage; for the ſoil being rich, and ſubject to floods, is improper for tillage. The air is not remarkably unwholeſome for the ſituation; but the inhabitants ſuffer the topical diſorders generally incident to places lying on large rivers and ſtagnated water.

A rock, called *Stone-Bench*, runs acroſs the Severn here, but the water is ſeldom low enough to make it fordable. Here is alſo a place of deep water, called *Groundleſs-Pit*, (made by the floods breaking the ſea-wall) commonly, tho' erroneouſly, ſaid to have no bottom.

Theſe are the chief particulars which diſtinguiſh this pariſh; but Leland ſpeaks of another, in the Third Vol. of his *Itinerary*, publiſhed by Hearne. *Mr. Gyſe*, ſaith he, *hath at his manor of Elmore in Gloceſtreſhir, Okes, the rootes whereof be converted into hard ſtones within the ground.* From this account the reader may ſuppoſe, that the trunks and branches above the ground remained in their natural ſtate, at leaſt, if they did not retain the power of vegetation. I have made ſome inquiry as to the fact, and find that there is no ſuch thing at preſent, nor any tradition of what he mentions. I never heard of an inſtance of the roots of a live tree, nor indeed of any tree, petrifying in the place where it grew; and it is extraordinary that the learned and judicious antiquary ſhould be ſo much impoſed

impoſed on as to believe and report this incredible ſtory.

Sir William Guiſe has a large, handſome ſeat here, ſtanding on an eminence, with a chapel in it, and good offices and gardens; but he reſides at Rendcombe.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The pariſh or manor of Elmore is not mention'd in *Domeſday-book*, but at the time when that record was compiled, it muſt have paſſed by ſome other name, or was conſidered as a part only of another pariſh. However, it ſoon afterwards acquired the preſent name, for it is expreſſly mentioned in a regiſter book of the priory of Lanthony, near Glouceſter, that Hubert de Burgo[m], earl of Kent, and juſtice of England, by his deed, gave to the ſaid priory tithe of lampreys, and all fiſh, taken in his gurges of Elmore. *Teſte* Richard, biſhop of Chicheſter, the king's chancellor.

John de Burgh, ſon of Hubert, by his wife Margaret, daughter of William, king of Scotland, held the manor of Elmore, with free warren, 44 H. 3. the year in which his mother died.

Nicholas de Gyſe, ſon of Robert, of the family of Gyſe of Aſple-Gyſe, or Gowiz, in Bedfordſhire, married a near relation of John de Burgh, and had with her the manor of Elmore, by the gift of the ſaid John, and aſſumed the arms of De Burgh in honour of that family. Aunſelme de Gyſe, ſon of Nicholas, had a freſh grant of the manor of Elmore, with its appurtenances, from John de Burgo, 2 E. 1. at the yearly rent of a clove-gilliflower, and proved his right to free warren, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

John de Gyſe, knight, by his deed dated at Elmore, on the feaſt of St. Vincent, 31 E. 3. grants the manor of Elmore, and the pool there, to William Haybarare, chaplain, Robert le Little of Coveley, clerk, and Richard Stout of Heyhamſtude. And the king gave licence to thoſe three perſons to grant the ſame manor, with the appurtenances, valued at 12*l.* a year, to the priory of Lanthony near Glouceſter, for the uſes therein mentioned, which they did by their deed 32 E. 3.

A re-feoffement was made, by William, the prior, and the convent of Lanthony, to John de Gyſe, knight, of their manor of Elmore, for his life, dated Apr. 5, 32 E. 3. and they engage to pay him 20*l.* a year for his life; and that he ſhall have twelve yards of the ſuit of the principal clerks; alſo one robe for his eſquire, of the ſuit of the eſquires of the prior; and one robe of the ſuit of the free tenants, for his chamberlain. And they alſo engage to celebrate one canon perpetually for the ſouls of his father and mother, of himſelf, and of the lady Joan his wife; and that they ſhall have a ſolemn anniverſary, with maſs, and the office of the dead, for ever.

But it is probable that the inheritance of the manor did not paſs by the above grant to the priory, for Anſelm Gyſe died ſeized of Elmore 13 H. 4. as did his ſon Reginald 8 H. 5. And from them it deſcended to ſir William Guiſe, bar[t]. the preſent lord of the manor, whoſe arms are given under *Rendcombe*, the place of his reſidence.

This manor was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, as of the honour of Hereford, 32 & 46 E. 3. and of Henry lord Stafford, as of the ſame honour, 5 Mariæ.

By an inquiſition 23 E. 1. it was found, that the king was ſeized of four tenements in this pariſh, and the priory of Lanthony was ſeized of two; which latter, after the diſſolution of the priory, were granted to William Doddington, 7 Eliz.

The abbey of Glouceſter held lands in Elmore, which were granted, at the diſſolution, to Joan Cook, widow, 31 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter. It is an impropriation belonging to ſir William Guiſe, who allows the curate the privy tithes and a houſe. The curacy was augmented by lot in 1746. Sir William Guiſe is patron, Mr. Cheſter the preſent incumbent.

In the year 1137, Milo conſtable of Glouceſter gave the tithes of Elmore to the priory of Lanthony, and two years afterwards, he gave a meadow in Elmore to the ſame houſe, all which the priory enjoyed 'till it was diſſolved.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle, and has an embattled tower, with five bells, at the weſt end.

Pentecoſtals, - - - 6*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the top of a raiſed tomb, in the ſouth chancel, is a rude engraving of the figure of a man, and round the edge, in old characters,

Hic jacet Johēs Gyſe et Alicia uxor ejus qui quidem Iohannes feliciter obijt in . . . . . Mileſimo cccc lxxxx quōr animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

On a black marble monument, this inſcription:

This for the Worthy Memory of S[r]. William Guyſe, who deceaſed Sept. 19, 1642. And of William his eldeſt Son by his firſt Wife, Margaret, Daughter to Chriſtopher Kenn, Eſq; who marryed Cicelia, Daughter to John Dennis of Puckle-Church, Eſq; by whom he had 4 Sons and 3 Daughters. Hee deceaſed Auguſt 26, 1653. —— Arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, Guiſe; 2. *Gules, a feſs between ſix billets Or*; 3. *Sable, a feſs between three martlets argent.*

[m] The chronicles of his time are full of the praiſe of this man, who was looked upon by the people as the *father of his country*. Having offended king H. 3. he took ſanctuary in the chapel of Boiſars, which the king hearing, ſent one Canecumbe, with three hundred men, to apprehend him. A ſmith being called to ſet a pair of gyves, or fetters, upon his legs, aſked who he was; and when he underſtood him to be Hubert de Burgh, *What*, ſaith he, *Shall I fetter him that hath ſo often delivered this kingdom from enemies? Whatever may be the conſequence, I will never do it.*

On

On another monument,

In Memory of William Guiſe, Eſq; of the City of Glouceſter. He was the eldeſt Son of Major Henry Guiſe of Winterbourn in this County, and Grandſon of William Guiſe, Eſq; of this Pariſh. He departed y^e Life Auguſt the 28^th 1716, in the 68^th Year of his Age, and lyeth here interr'd with William his 4^th Son.

Alſo Dorothea his Wife departed this Life Iune the 12^th 1738, aged 76. A Lady remarkable for her ſtrict Piety, diffuſive Charity, and engaging Courteouſneſs of Behaviour, flowing from the trueſt Sentiments of Religion, Goodneſs, and Humanity. She was the only Daughter of John Snell, eſq; Lord of the Manor of Uffeton in the County of Warwick; which Manor, with Lands to the Value of near a Thouſand Pounds a Year, he gave by Will to ſupport the Intereſt of Epiſcopacy in Scotland. But this Application of his intended Benefaction being defeated by the Union, a decree was obtained in the High Court of Chancery for ſettling the Eſtate on Baliol College in Oxford for ever, to maintain, ſupport, and educate certain ſcholars to be ſent thither by the Univerſity of Glaſgow, allowing to each Fifty Pounds a Year, for ten Years. Only eight partake at preſent of theſe Exhibitions, though the Eſtate may be deemed capable of ſupporting a greater Number.

She had Iſſue three Sons and one Daughter. John, the eldeſt, died aged 21 Years. He was a Gentleman of a very extraordinary Genius, and eminently ſtudious, having in that early Time of Life acquired a perfect Knowledge of all the polite Languages, antient and modern. William, the ſecond Son, died aged 12 Years. Henry, the third Son, is ſtill living, and cauſed this Inſcription; & Theodoſia, the Daughter, was married to Dennis Cook of Highnam, eſq; and lies interred in Highnam Chapel.—Arms. 1ſt Guiſe, impaling 2d. *Quarterly gules and azure, over all a croſs flory Or*, for Snell.

On a flat ſtone,

Here lieth the Body of Henry Guiſe, eſq; of the City of Glouceſter (youngeſt Son of William Guiſe, eſq; who lies interred in this Chancel) a Gentleman in his private Converſation, well known for his engaging Affability, in Public for his ſtrict Adminiſtration of Juſtice. He died much lamented, the 23^d of October 1749, aged 51.———Arms. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th Guiſe, 2d and 3d Snell. On a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Or, a chevron checky gules and azure between three cinquefoils of the laſt*, for Cook.

There is a large vault or burying-place in the church-yard, for ſir William Guiſe's family, incloſed with paliſadoes, and covered with a pyramidal roof, ſupported by arches ſpringing from each corner.

Benefaction.

Three pounds a year, part of the large benefaction of the late Mr. Cox of Upton St. Leonard, to ſeveral places, is aſſigned to the poor of this pariſh.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 81	5	4
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 18	3	0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	— 97	16	0
	The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	— 73	7	0

In the year 1562, there were only 36 houſholders in this pariſh; but according to ſir Robert Atkyns, about the beginning of this century, there were 70 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. And there is now about the ſame number of inhabitants.

ELMSTON

IS a ſmall pariſh in the vale, lying part in the lower diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred, and part in the lower diviſion of Derhurſt hundred, five miles ſouth-eaſt from Tewkeſbury, four north-weſt from Cheltenham, and eight northward from Glouceſter.

The pariſh conſiſts principally of good arable, with ſome paſture land. The little river Swilyate runs through it, down to Tewkeſbury, where it empties itſelf into the Severn.

In old records the name is written *Almundeſtan*, *Aylmundeſtan*, and *Aylmundſton*, but why it was ſo called is uncertain.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, Elmſton is ſet down as a member of the large manor of Derhurſt, then belonging to the abbey of Weſtminſter, where it is ſaid, 'Brictric held one hide at Almundeſtan. 'Reimbald holds it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

Robert Fitz-Haman took the manor from the abbey of Weſtminſter in the reign of king William the Second; but Lawrence the 25th abbat recovered it by a ſuit at law, in the reign of king Henry the ſecond, and it continued in poſſeſſion of the abbey 'till its diſſolution; when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, who are the preſent lords of the manor. The church ſtands in Elmſton, but there is no houſe in this part of the pariſh.

TITHING and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Uckington* is a tithing and manor in this pariſh, lying in the lower diviſion of Derhurſt hundred. It has its own proper conſtable, with a tithingman under him for the pariſh of Staverton, which is a member of this manor. The ſoil of part of this hamlet is a very looſe ſand, but it bears good crops of corn.

In *Domeſday-book*, under the title *Terra Sci Dyoniſii Pariſii*, it is ſaid, 'The church of St. 'Dennis holds five hides in Hochinton, in Derheſt 'hundred.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The priory of Derhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, was ſeized of Hochington 56 H. 3. The earl of Oxford was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; from whoſe heirs it was purchaſed by Mr. Rogers of Dowdeſwell, about ſixty years ago; and Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late John Rogers, eſq; is the preſent proprietor, and holds a court leet for her manor at Uckington, where the inhabitants of Staverton attend. For her arms, *ſee Dowdeſwell.*

Mr. Thomas Buckle had a good eſtate in this tithing, at the beginning of the preſent century, which is now the property of his grandſon Mr. John Buckle. His arms are, *A chevron between three annulets.*

This tithing is joined with Staverton in the payment of taxes.

2. *Hardwick* is a hamlet and manor in this pariſh, and lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred. It is generally called *Elmſton-Hardwick*, to diſtinguiſh it from the pariſh of Hardwick, near Glouceſter. It conſiſted of five hides, and was a member of Derhurſt, as appears by *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

Henry Eden and Margaret his wife levied a fine of Elmſton-Hardwick, to John Seaborn and John Chilkel,

Chilkel, 21 H. 7. Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeized of it 15 H. 8. as did Thomas lord Berkeley, his brother, in the 24th year of the ſame reign, whoſe ſon Thomas lord Berkeley had livery of it the ſame year. Livery of this manor was alſo granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz.

Richard Dowdeſwell, of Pool-court in Worceſterſhire, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; as was the late right honourable William Dowdeſwell, eſq; at the time of his death, in 1775. *See Corſe.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth 40*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Freeman is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation, worth 170*l.* a year, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, but now it is veſted in Jeſus college, Oxford, and Mrs. Cheſter is leſſee under the college.

Tithes of corn and hay in Elmondeſton belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

The church is large, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a handſome embattled tower at the weſt end.

Lands worth 2*l.* 12*s.* a year are given to repair the church.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	79	13	0
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	5	8	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	72	9	4
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	54	18	1½

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 35 houſes in this pariſh, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. The preſent number of inhabitants is 144.

FAIRFORD.

THIS pariſh is of a middle ſize. It lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, four miles diſtant weſt from Leachlade, eight eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty-three ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is a flat part of the country, affording very little variety. A fine gravel lies near the ſurface, which makes it dry and healthy. The arable lands produce good corn, and the meadow and paſture ground, of which there is a due proportion, is rich and luxuriant. The river Coln runs thro' it.

I know it has been ſaid, that the place takes its name from the *Fair Ford* that was there before the bridge was built over the river. It is difficult to remove opinions that have been commonly received, and uncontroverted; and tho' I am well convinced of that not being the true etymology, it may not be eaſy to ſatisfy others; but I ſubmit my ſentiments to the candour of competent judges. The antient and proper name is *Fareforde*, where *fare* does not ſignify *fair*, or *beautiful*, but a *paſſage*, in which ſenſe we even now ſometimes uſe it; and is derived from the Saxon verb ꝑaꝑan, to go, to *paſs*. The name was ſuggeſted by, and is deſcriptive of, the ſituation of the place, and ſignifies the *paſſage* at the *ford*. The river produces excellent trout, and empties itſelf into the Thames a little below.

The pariſh includes a little town, conſiſting of two ſtreets, with a market, tho' not much frequented, on Thurſdays; and two fairs, held, ſince the ſtyle was altered, on May 14, and Nov. 12, for cattle and pedlery. Another fair, ſaid to have been formerly held on the 18th of July, is now diſcontinued. The turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to London leading through it, there are two or three inns for the accommodation of travellers. But the town is moſt diſtinguiſhed by the handſome ſeat belonging to Mrs. Lamb, and by the fine painted glaſs windows of the pariſh church. The earl of Hilſborough was born in the manor houſe, on which account his lordſhip has done the place the honour of taking the title of viſcount from it.

Mrs. Lamb's ſeat ſtands about a quarter of a mile above the town. It is a good houſe, with a deer-park, and gardens well laid out, and kept in proper order. There is a viſta from the north front, terminated by an obeliſk about a mile from the houſe. A fine plantation ſtretches along the eaſt bank of the Coln, with pleaſant ſerpentine walks, and openings from ſeveral ſeats and buildings, to take in views of the Wiltſhire hills and other diſtant objects.

The houſe was built by Mr. Barker, grandfather to the preſent proprietor, but modernized and much improved by the late Mr. Lamb. Dr. Parſons relates, that at the building of it, many urns and medals were found, the former broken by the workmen in digging, without ſaying what the medals were. And as this happened in the Doctor's time, I rely upon his authority. Sir Robert Atkyns took his account from Dr. Parſons's *Collections*, and enlarged the ſenſe, in ſaying, that medals and urns were *often* dug up; and our topographical writers have followed him. But upon ſtrict inquiry, I am aſſured, that none have been found here, except the above. Theſe valuables were moſt probably concealed, previouſly to a ſkirmiſh which happened hereabout, not unlikely in the time of the civil wars between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, tho' our hiſtorians have not taken notice of it. Yet, that there was an engagement is certain, from two *tumuli*, little more than half a mile from the houſe, which having been opened about the end of the laſt century, were found to contain many human ſculls and bones of the ſlain. But there is no veſtige of an encampment in the pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

King William the Firſt having ſeized this manor into his own hands, it ſtands under the title

Terra

Terra Regis in *Domeſday-book*, which gives the following particulars:

'Brictric held Fareforde in Briſtoldeſberg hundred. There were twenty-one hides in the time of king Edward, and fifty-ſix villeins, and nine bordars, with thirty plow-tillages. There is a prieſt who held one virgate of land of the manor, and three mills of 32*s.* 6*d.* There are now only thirteen hides, and one yard-land. Queen Maud held this manor, and Hunphry paid her 38*l.* and 10*s.* by tale. The queen gave four hides of the land of this manor to John the chamberlain. There are two plow-tillages, and nine villeins, and four bordars, with four plow-tillages. There are fourteen *ſervi*, who pay 9*l.* for their farm. The queen alſo gave Baldwin three hides and three virgates of the ſame land, and he has there two plow-tillages, and five *ſervi*, and one free man, who has one plow-tillage, and two bordars. It is worth 4*l.* Thoſe who held theſe two eſtates in the time of king Edward, could not withdraw themſelves from the chief of the manor.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

It is uncertain who had the firſt grant of it from the crown; but Philip of Worceſter was ſeized of Fairford 5 Joh. as was George de Sunevil the following year.

The manor and town of Fairford belonged to Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 47 H. 3. and Gilbert de Clare proved his right in *Quo warranto*, to markets, fairs, and a court leet therein, 15 E. 1.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, died ſeized of this manor 7 E. 2. and left no ſurviving iſſue. Hugh le Diſpencer the younger married Elianor, eldeſt ſiſter and coheireſs to the laſt earl, and with her had the manor of Fairford. Hugh le Diſpencer, their ſon, ſucceeded, but died without iſſue; whereby Edward Diſpencer, ſon to Edward, who was brother of the laſt Hugh, became poſſeſſed of this manor, of which he died ſeized 49 E. 3. He left Thomas Diſpencer his ſon, who was attainted and executed for treaſon 1 H. 4. Richard was ſon of Thomas. He died before he was fourteen years old, and left two ſiſters; Elizabeth, who died in her infancy, and Iſabel, married firſt to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, and ſecondly to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. And the manor continued in the Beauchamp family, 'till king Henry the Seventh prevailed upon Anne, the great heireſs thereof, and widow of Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, to convey it to him and his heirs male, in the third year of his reign.

John Tame, a merchant of London, purchaſed the manor of the king, and levied a fine thereof 7 H. 7. He married Alice, daughter of Mr. Winiho, and died ſeized of Fairford 15 H. 7. Sir Edmond Tame, his ſon, ſucceeded him, and married Agnes, daughter of ſir Edward Grevil. He was three times high ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter, and died 26 H. 8. Edmond Tame, ſon and heir of ſir Edmond, married Catherine, daughter of ſir William Dennis. He was twice high ſheriff of this county, and died without iſſue 36 H. 8. His wife ſurviving him, held Fairford in jointure. She was afterwards married to ſir Walter Buckle, who procured an additional grant of the manor of Fairford, and of all the lands in this pariſh, then lately belonging to the earl of Warwick, and formerly to the Diſpencers, 38 H. 8. The laſt mentioned Edmond Tame left three ſiſters, coheireſſes; Margaret, married to ſir Humphry Stafford; Alice, married to ſir Thomas Verney; and Iſabel, the wife of Lewis Watkin. They and their deſcendants ſold the manor to ſir Henry Unton and John Croke, from whom it was purchaſed by the Tracys. Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

Andrew Barker, eſq; purchaſed the manor of the Tracys, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon Samuel Barker, who was high ſheriff of this county in the year 1691. He married the daughter of Mr. Hubbard of London, and left two infant daughters, coheireſſes. One died unmarried; Eſther, the ſurviving daughter, was married to James Lamb, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, eſq. He died without iſſue in the year 1761, and his widow is the preſent lady of the manor. The arms of Barker, are, *Argent, five eſcallops in croſs Or.*

Sir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Fairford 15 H. 7.

Leland ſays, ſir Edmund Tame of Fairford came out of the houſe of Tame of Stowel. He takes frequent occaſion to ſpeak handſomely of the family; and ſays, *Fairford never floriſhed afore the Cumming of the Tames onto it.* Sir Edmond Tame had to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, ſiſter to John Morgan, of Monmouthſhire, who was a colonel in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. This alliance induced the colonel to purchaſe an eſtate in Fairford, and to reſide there, and was the occaſion that Edmond has been a frequent Chriſtian name in the family.

Edmond Morgan was the ſon of John. He had likewiſe a ſon Edmond, who married Margaret, daughter of —— Sadler of Purton. Walter Morgan, ſon of the laſt Edmond, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——Betterton of Fairford; and had iſſue Edmond, who married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Robert Savory, of Hannington, a family which continued in that place from the time of king John, 'till towards the end of the laſt century; and then the eſtate was carried, by the above marriage, into the name and family of Morgan. The laſt Edmond Morgan had a ſon Edmond, who was an officer in the king's army at the time of the great rebellion. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Pleydell, of Cricklade, eſq; by whom he had a numerous iſſue, among whom were Robert and James, both proprietors of eſtates at Fairford. Edmond Morgan was ſon of Robert, and Charles the only ſon of Edmond. He died in the year 1754, leaving two ſons, 1. Robert, now

now a captain of a ſhip in the ſervice of the East-India company, who married a daughter of captain White, of Devonſhire. 2. Charles-Tyrrel Morgan, an eminent barriſter, who married Britannia, daughter of John Raymond, of London, eſq. Mr. Charles Morgan had alſo four daughters. Their arms are, *Sable, a chevron between three ſpears heads argent.*

The houſe and eſtate in Fairford which belonged to this family, have lately been purchaſed by Mr. Raymond.

TITHINGS. 1. The *Borough*, which has its proper conſtable.

2. *Eaſt End*, which has a tithingman.

3. *Milltown End*, which has alſo a tithingman.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Fairford. It is a vicarage worth about 150*l.* a year. The preſentation is in the dean and chapter of Glouceſter. Mr. Evans is the preſent incumbent.

Part of the advowſon of the church of Fairford was granted to Matthew de Winterborn, 18 Joh. The parſonage belonged afterwards to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and upon the diſſolution of that houſe, was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8.

The impropriation, worth 300*l.* a year, is in leaſe to Mr. Oldiſworth. All the corn tithes belong to it; the vicar hath all other tithes. When the commonable places in the pariſh were incloſed, about five or ſix years ago, the vicar had allotted to him, in lieu of what he before enjoyed, about half an acre of orcharding near his houſe; 4*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* in the Moor, and 4*a.* 2*r.* in Prieſt Hurſt, both pieces of meadow ground; and 19*a.* 39*p.* of arable land.

The church is a large and beautiful building, 125 feet long, and 55 broad. It conſiſts of a ſpacious body, and two proportionable ailes, very handſomely paved in chequers of blue and white ſtone, and neatly pewed. It has a handſome tower in the middle, ornamented with pinnacles, and ſeveral ſcutcheons of coat armour. On the ſouth ſide is *Checky, bearing a chevron.* On the eaſt ſide, *three chevronels*, for Clare, earl of Glouceſter. There are three chancels and a veſtry. That on the north belongs to the lord of the manor, the middle to the impropriator, and the ſouth chancel to the vicar. The middle chancel is fitted up with ſtalls like the choir of ſome cathedrals. In the ſouth porch of the church are the arms of Tame, *Argent, a dragon combatant vert with a lion rampant Azure, crowned proper.*

A View of Fairford Church from the E.S.E Entrance of the Church Yard.

John Tame having taken a ſhip bound for Rome, in which was a large quantity of very curious painted glaſs, built this church in the year 1493, for the ſake of placing the glaſs in it, and dedicated it to the virgin Mary. The figures were deſigned by that eminent maſter, Albert Durer, to whom the greateſt improvements in painting on glaſs are attributed. There are ſome curious pieces of perſpective. The colours are very lively, and ſome of the figures ſo well finiſhed, that ſir Anthony Vandyke affirmed, that the pencil could not exceed them.

There are twenty-eight windows, exhibiting the following ſubjects:

Firſt window. The ſerpent tempting Eve; God appearing to Moſes in the fiery buſh; the angel conducting Joſhua to war; Gideon's fleece; the queen of Sheba trying Solomon's wiſdom, and offering him preſents.

2d. The ſalutation of Zacharias and Elizabeth; the birth of John the Baptiſt; Mary viſiting Elizabeth; Joſeph and Mary contracted.

3d. The angel Gabriel's ſalutation of Mary, *Ave Maria plena* [*gratiæ*] *dominus te*[*cum*]; the birth of our Saviour; the Epiphany, or the wiſe men offering him preſents; the purification of the virgin mother; the circumciſion of our Saviour,

and Simeon receiving him in the temple, with an infide view of the temple.

4th. Joſeph and Mary flying to Egypt; the aſſumption of the virgin Mary; Chriſt diſputing with the doctors in the temple.

5th. Advent, *viz.* Our Saviour riding to Jeruſalem; Zacheus; the multitude crying *Hoſanna*, and ſinging, *Gloria, laus, et honor tibi ſit.* Our Saviour praying in the garden; Judas going to betray him; Pilate and the high prieſt ſitting in judgment againſt him; their ſcourging him, and compelling him to bear his croſs; in the upper part of the window, he is crucified between two thieves.

6th. Joſeph of Arimathea and Nichodemus taking down the body, and placing it in the ſepulchre; a repreſentation of the wonderful darkneſs; St. Michael and his angels fighting the dragon and the fallen angels, with Belzebub looking through a fiery grate.

7th. The burial of our Saviour; the angel that rolled away the ſtone, &c. with perſpective views of buildings in the garden; the transfiguration; Moſes and Elias; St. Peter, James, and John, with their three tabernacles; Jeſus appearing to his mother, with this ſalutation, *Salve ſancta parens.*

8th. Chriſt appearing to two diſciples going to Emmaus, and afterwards to the twelve apoſtles.

9th. Jeſus appearing to his diſciples fiſhing in the ſea of Tiberias; the miraculous draught of fiſhes; his aſcenſion into heaven from the mount of Olives; the holy ghoſt deſcending on his diſciples in the likeneſs of a dove.

10th. In four compartments, 1. Peter, with a ſcroll round his head, on which is written, *Credo in deum patrem omnipotentem, creatorem celi et terræ.* 2. St. Andrew, *Et in Jeſum Chriſtum filium ejus unicum dominum noſtrum.* 3. St. James, *Qui conceptus eſt de ſpiritu ſancto natus ex Maria virgine.* 4. St. John, *Paſſus ſub Pontio Pilato crucifixus mortuus et ſepultus.*

11th. 1. St. Thomas, *Deſcendit ad inferna tertio die reſurrexit a mortuis.* 2. St. James, *Aſcendit ad celos ſedit ad dexteram dei patris omnipotentis.* 3. St. Philip, *Inde venturus iudicare vivos et mortuos.* 4. St. Bartholomew, *Credo in ſpiritum ſanctum.*

12th. 1. St. Matthias, *Sanctam eccleſiam catholicam ſanct'um communionem.* 2. St. Simon, *Remiſſionem peccatorum.* 3. St. Jude, *Carnis reſurrectionem.* 4. St. Matthew, *Et vitam eternam. Amen.*

13th. The primitive fathers, St. Jerom, St. Gregory, St. Ambroſe, and St. Auguſtin.

14th. King David ſitting in judgment againſt the Amalakite for ſlaying Saul.

15th. Is the great weſt window, repreſenting the day of judgment. In the upper part, Chriſt ſits on the rainbow, incompaſſed with cherubims. Below, St. Michael weighs a wicked perſon in the ſcale, againſt a good one in the other, and tho' the devil endeavours to turn the ſcale, the good outweighs the bad. The dead are riſing out of their graves. From the mouth of an angel, receiving a ſaint into heaven, proceeds a label, on which is written, *Omnis ſpe-s lauda d'um.* St. Peter, with the key, lets the bleſſed into heaven, who, having paſſed him, are cloathed in white, and have crowns of glory. In another part, is a repreſentation of hell, and the great devil, with red and white teeth, three eyes, ſcaly legs and face. There is Dives praying for a drop of water, to cool his tongue; and Lazarus is placed in contraſt among the bleſſed, in Abraham's boſom; with many other devices, agreeable to the groſs ideas of the deſigner. This window is of high eſtimation.

16th. A little broken. Solomon determining the live child to the harlot; Midas king of Phrygia, with aſs's ears; the ſtory of Sampſon, Delilah, and the Philiſtines; Jewiſh ſenators; and a piece of glaſs ſaid to repreſent rubies and diamonds.

17th. The four evangeliſts, with their ſymbols. In the three next windows are the twelve prophets, with ſcrolls round their heads, whereon are written the following ſelect parts of their propheſies.

18th. Hoſea, *O tua mors ero tua* [not exact] c. xiii. 14. Amos, *Qui edificat in cælum aſcenſione.* c. ix. 6. Malachi, - - - *udam ad vos judicio, et ero teſtis velox.* c. iii. 5. Joel, *In valle Joſephat judicabit omnes gentes.* c. iii. 2.

19th. Zephaniah, *Invocabuntur omnes eum, & ſervient ei.* c. iii. 9. Micah, *Eum odium habueris dimitte.* Ezekiel, *O v'am vos de ſepulchris veſtris pop'le meus.* c. xxxvii. 12. Obadiah, *Et erit reg'um d'ni amen.* v. 21.

20th. Jeremiah, *Datorem invocabitis qui fecit & indidit ſelos.* David, *Deus dixit, en filius meus es tu, ego hodie genui te.* Pſ. ii. 7. Iſaiah, *Ecce virgo concipiet & pariet filium.* vii. 14. Zechariah, *Suſcitabo filios tuos.* ix. 13.

The remaining eight windows are in the body of the church. In the four on the north ſide, are the perſecutors of the church, with devils over their heads, *viz.*

21ſt. Domitian, Trajan, and Adrian.

22d. Antonine, Nero, and Marcus Aurelius.

23d. Herod, Severus, and Maximinus.

24th. Decius, Annanias, and Caleb.

25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, (on the ſouth ſide) exhibit twelve antient worthies, preſervers of the church, *viz.* Philippus, Valerianus, &c. with angels over them.

In the hiſtorical pieces, are repreſented many other figures and circumſtances not mentioned in this ſhort account, but which are very proper appendages to the main ſubjects. The whole was very happily preſerved from the fury of men of an intemperate zeal in the great rebellion, by the care of Mr. Oldiſworth, the impropriator, and others; not by turning the figures upſide down, as ſome ſuppoſe, (for they never minded which end was upwards, if they were but images and paintings) but by ſecuring the glaſs in ſome private place, 'till the reſtoration, when it was put up again.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north aile is a raiſed monument, with the figures of a man and woman lying along on

the top, for Roger Ligon, eſq; and his wife, who had two huſbands before ſhe was married to him; firſt, Edmond Tame, eſq; and ſecondly, ſir Walter Buckle, privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, who all lie buried in the church.

On a large flat ſtone of grey marble, are the figures of ſir Edmond Tame, and his two wives, on braſs plates; and upon plates of braſs round the edge, it is thus written in antient black characters,

✣ Of youre charite pray for the ſoule of Edmond Tame knyght here under buried which deceſſid the firſt day of October in the yere of oure lord god a thouſand ccccxxxiiij and for the ſoule of Agnes his firſt Wiſe which deceſſid the xxvi day of Iuly an° . . . . . es & all xpēn ſoules Ihū have mercy Amen. ——On the dexter ſide, at top, are the arms of Tame, as before. On the ſiniſter ſide, the ſame coat, impaling, *Sable, on a croſs within a bordure ingrailed Or, five pellets*, for Grevil.

Under an arch, between the north and middle chancels, there is a very large, handſome tomb of grey marble, poliſh'd, and in excellent preſervation, for John Tame, eſq; who built the church. The effigies of him and his wife are engraved on braſs plates at top, and this writing ſtands at their feet:

For Ihūs loue pray for me: I may not pray nowe pray ye:
With a pater noſter & an ave: That my paynys releſſyd may be.

Round the verge of the top ſtone,

✣ Orate pro animabus Johīs Tame Armigeri et Alicie uxoris eius qui quidem Johēs obiit octauo die Menſis Maij anno dnī Mileſimo quingenteſimo et anno Regni Regis Henrici ſept'i ſextodecimo. Et predicta Alicia obiit viceſimo die Menſis Decembris anno Domini Millimo cccc° ſeptuageſimo primo quorum aīabus propicietur dē. For Ihūs loue pray for me I may not pray now pray ye With a pater noſter ande ave That my paynys releſſyd may be. —— The tomb is ornamented at top and round the ſides with ſeveral ſcutcheons of his arms, as before, and thoſe of his wife, *viz. A chevron between three birds*, the ſpecies not diſtinguiſhable.

In the middle chancel are ſeveral memorials for the antient family of Oldiſworth, among which are the two following:

Depoſitum AUSTINI OLDISWORTH proſapiâ veteri, utroq; nomine, oriundi: Viri inter Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Fautores, inter Rei antiquariæ Studioſos, intra Affines, Cives, Amicos, et Familiares ſuos, diu multumq; deſiderati. Obijt 27° die Auguſti, Anno Salutis 1717, Ætatis Climacterico.

Sacrum Reliquiis
Venerabilis Viri
IACOBI OLDISWORTH,
Cujus
In Deo colendo Pietatem,
In curandis animis Diligentiam,
In Parochiali Regimine Authoritatem,
In Eleemoſynis largiendis Fidem,
In OEconomiâ ordinandâ Prudentiam,
In Hoſpitiis celebrandis Alacritatem,
In Eccleſiis ornandis Munificentiam,
In omni demum vitæ ſtadio & Colore,
Integras Virtutes, moreſq; caſtos & verè Chriſtianos,
Tota hæc Vicinia,
Et ora omnium quibus innotuit,
Palam' clamant, abundèq; teſtantur;
Dum in Poſteros efferunt,
(Quod Hiſtoriam potius quam Epitaphium deſideret)
Rarum et memorabile Exemplar.
Obijt tercio die Septembris MDCCXXII°.
Ætat. LXXXII°.

In a ſcutcheon at top are the family arms, *viz. Gules, on a feſs argent three lioncels paſſant gardant purpure. A creſcent for difference.*

On an oval marble table,

Near to this place lyeth the body of the Lady Bridget Tracy, Wife to the Right Hon^ble the Lord Tracy, ſhe was buried y^e fifth of November, 1632. She was a Lady of excellent natural Parts, ſhe underſtood y^e Latin tongue & other uſeful parts of Learning; but that w^ch excells all, ſhe was truly pious & charitable. Here alſo lyeth buryed her Eldeſt Daughter Marial, who was married to S^r. William Poole of Saperton. Her youngeſt Daughter was Marryed to William Somervile, Eſq; whoſe youngeſt ſon, M^r. Benjamin, was a very beautiful Perſon and an excellent Scholar, for which he was moſt entirely beloved of his Mother. She bred him vp at Eaton School, and from thence removed him to Oxford, where he dyed in the nineteenth year of his age, and was buryed here by his Grandmother Tracy, December 3, 1686.

This Monument was erected by the Hon^ble M^rs Somervile, to the worthy Memory of her moſt dear Mother, Siſter, and Son. ——At bottom, Tracy impaling *Argent, a chevron between three eſcallops ſable.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, without,

In Memory of
CHARLES MORGAN, Gent. of this Pariſh,
who departed this Life the 18th Day of Auguſt, 1754,
In the fortieth Year of his Age.
He was the only ſurviving Deſcendant
of a very antient Family,
Whoſe Virtues, together with their Poſſeſſions, he inherited.
By the uniform and unaffected Practice of the one,
As well as by a liberal Uſe of the other,
He truly merited and univerſally obtained
The diſtinguiſhing Characters
Of a faithful Friend, a good Neighbour, and a worthy honeſt Man.
Alſo of Elizabeth his Wife,
Who exchanged this Life for a better
The 12th Day of October, 1772, Aged 58 Years.
She ſucceeded her Conſort in the Care and Education
of a numerous Family of Children,
A Charge which ſhe moſt affectionately undertook,
And happily liv'd to accompliſh:
And at her Departure, ſhe left them,
As the beſt Rule of their future Conduct,
The amiable Pattern of her own Life and Manners.
In grateful Teſtimony of ſo much maternal Excellence,
They here unite their common Tribute of filial Regard and Veneration,
To the beſt of Mothers.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	11	4	Synodals	£. 0	6 8
Tenths —		1	7	1½	Pentecoſtals	0	1 6
Procurations		0	6	8			

Benefactions.

Lands called Church Lands, of the yearly value of 30*l.* are given for the repair of the church, the almſhouſe, and highways.

Thomas Morgan of Fairford, by his will, dated Nov. 20, 1632, gave the intereſt of 100*l.* to be diſtributed to the poor on Good-friday.

The lady Mico, of London, (ſiſter to Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Barker, eſq;) gave 400*l.* with which lands in Leachlade were purchaſed, and the rents are applied as ſhe directed, to bind out four boys apprentices annually, out of the pariſh of Fairford. She likewiſe gave two dozen of bread to be diſtributed to the poor every Sunday; and the donation is ſecured by a rent charge on a meadow in Meyſey-Hampton, called Settle Thorn.

The widow Cull, by her will, dated May 5, 1674, gave 20*l.* to the poor; and Morgan Emmetts gave 5*l.*

Mr. Smith of London, gave 30*s.* a year for teaching poor children to read, charged on his eſtate at Fairford, now the property of Mr. Raymond.

Andrew Barker, eſq; gave 100*l.* for paving and ſeating the body of the church, which ſum was apply'd to that purpoſe in 1703.

The honourable Mrs. Farmor, (daughter of lord Lemſter, and grandaughter of Andrew Barker, eſq;) by her will, gave 1000*l.* (now laid out in the purchaſe of an eſtate at Chaſely in Worceſterſhire, which

which lets for 52*l.* a year,) for the maintenance of an afternoon lecture every Sunday, in the pariſh church; out of the profits of which eſtate, 1*l.* 5*s.* beſides one fifth of the remainder, after ſuch deduction, to be paid to a ſchool-maſter for teaching 20 poor children to read and write. And about the year 1738, a large, handſome ſchool-houſe was built. The nomination of the lecturer, ſchool-maſter, and ſcholars, is veſted in Mrs. Lamb, as heir of Samuel Barker, eſq. Mrs. Farmor likewiſe gave 200*l.* which was expended about the year 1725, in purchaſing the wire lattices, placed on the outſide of the church windows, to preſerve the glaſs from accidents.

William Butcher of this pariſh, who died June 17, 1715, gave the intereſt of 40*l.* to be diſtributed weekly to the poor in bread. But this money, with 30*l.* of the Good-friday's money, was apply'd in purchaſing a peſt-houſe; and the overſeers pay the intereſt of both ſums, for the uſe of the poor.

The reverend Mr. Huntingdon, in 1738, gave the intereſt of 10*l.* to be diſtributed to the poor in bread, on the anniverſary of his funeral, Aug. 12.

Mr. Robert Jenner, in 1770, gave 10*l.* the intereſt whereof to be diſtributed annually to five poor widows.

Alexander Colſton, eſq; who died in 1775, gave the intereſt of 100*l.* to the poor.

Elizabeth, relict of Andrew Barker, gave the large ſilver communion flaggon, and one ſilver paten, on both which are the family arms.

Thomas Delves, eſq; gave one large branch candleſtick; and William Butcher gave the other.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 145	15	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	— 35	16	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	— 150	11	1
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	— 112	14	0

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 143 houſes, and about 660 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 20, burials 14. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increaſed to about 1200.

FARMINGTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Bradley, in the Coteſwold country, two miles northward from Northleach, eight weſtward from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-one eaſt from Glouceſter. About ſeven hundred years ago, the name of this place was *Tormentone*. It was afterwards variouſly written in the records, according to the different judgment of perſons in office; as, *Thormenton*, *Thormarton*; which come ſo near to *Tormarton*, the name of another pariſh in this county, that, if ſome miſtakes have happened in the application of particulars, it will be the more excuſable. The modern name of this pariſh is *Farmington*, but I am totally ignorant of its ſignification.

The face of this part of the country is turgid, uneven, and almoſt wholly deſtitute of plantations, in which laſt particular, there is certainly great room for improvement. The ſoil produces very good corn, to which the greater part is appropriated; and the farmers give much attention to the breed of their ſheep, for which they are deſervedly famous.

Norbury-camp, mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns, and others, as being in Farmington, lies in the hamlet of Eaſtington, in the pariſh of Northleach, where the particulars of it are given.

The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Oxford paſſes thro' this pariſh; and a ſtream from a ſpring, which riſes here, empties itſelf into the Windruſh, below Sherbourn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This is ſet down as part of the large manor of Lecce, [now Northleach] in *Domeſday-book*, where it is ſaid, 'There are two plow-tillages in demean 'at Tormentone, and twenty-five villeins, with 'twelve plow-tillages, and four *ſervi*.' *D. B.* p. 70.

Thomas de Blachamp and William Haſtings were ſeized of the manor of Thormenton, which they held by the ſervice of one knight's fee, 5 E. 1. and Peter de Staunton held the manor 16 E. 1. About this time it paſſed to the St. Phileberts; for Benedict Blakenham had licence to alienate one plow-tillage, and the advowſon of the chapel, to Henry de St. Philebert, 26 E. 1. John de St. Philebert, ſon of Henry, ſucceeded, and held the manor, with free warren, 14 E. 2. and died ſeized thereof 7 E. 3. leaving ſir John de St. Philebert, his ſon and heir, who levied a fine, and ſold the manor and advowſon of Thormenton, for 200 marks, to William de Eddington, biſhop of Wincheſter, 25 E. 3. The biſhop gave this manor to the Auguſtin priory of Bonhommes, at Edington in Wiltſhire, which he founded in 1352. It was dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, and All Saints, and valued at the diſſolution at 521*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.*

After the diſſolution of the priory, the manor and advowſon of Thormarton were granted to Michael Aſhfield 32 H. 8. who dying the ſame year, livery was granted to his ſon Robert 4 Mar. Robert Aſhfield, eſq; was lord of the manor in 1608, and ſold it to ſir Rice Jones, whoſe deſcendant, ſir Henry Jones, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars in Flanders, and was ſlain there, leaving an only daughter and heireſs, married to the earl of Scarborough, who, in her right, was lord of the manor about the beginning of this century. Of him it was purchaſed by Edmond Waller, eſq; whoſe ſon Edmond Waller, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Azure, on a bend ſable cotized argent, three walnut leaves Or.*

The following records ſeem to belong to Farmington, tho' ſir Robert Atkyns has placed them under Tormarton, where the Phileberts had no concern.

William de Haſtings levied a fine of lands in Tormarton [it ſhould be Tormentone] to Benedict Blakenham and Julian, or Joan, his wife, 1 E. 1.

John

John de St. Philebert levied a fine of lands in Tormarton to Roger de Aſperley, and Juliana his wife; and they reconvey Juliana's right of dower to John de St. Philebert, reſerving a rent of 20*l.* for her life, 5 E. 3. Thomas Hungerford, and others, were ſeized of 14*s.* rent, iſſuing out of two meſſuages and two yard-lands in Tormarton, in truſt for the priory of Bonhommes, at Edington in Wiltſhire, 16 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth 120*l.* a year; Edmond Waller, eſq; is patron, Mr. Binam the preſent incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a ſmall building, neatly pewed, with a low tower at the weſt end, in which are three bells. The inhabitants of this pariſh formerly buried at Northleach.

First fruits	£.	16	5	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	12	6½	Pentecoſt.	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monument and Inſcription.

On a flat blue ſtone in the chancel,

MARIAM juxta Uxorem,
IOHANNES EYKYN, LL. B.
Iſtius Eccleſiæ Rector,
Diem hic expectat
Supremum.
Tu vero Lector Vigila
Ne Dies tremendus ille
Tibi ſuperveniat
Inopinanti.

I. E. } ob. { Jul. 27°, 1734, } AN. { 63.
M. E. } { Nov. 24, 1729, } { 68.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	53	18	10
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	6	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	57	7	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	33	3	0

At the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 25 houſes in this pariſh, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. The preſent number of houſes is 38, of inhabitants exactly 195.

FILTON *and* HAY.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Berkeley, four miles north from Briſtol, eight ſouth from Thornbury, and thirty ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Briſtol leads through it, and one of the heads of the river *Trim*, or *Trin*, riſes in it, and runs to Weſtbury. The name is ſuppoſed to be compounded of *fell*, *rocky*, *ſtony*; and *ton*, a common termination.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, in the reign of king William the Firſt, this was a part of Horfelle, (now written Horfield) wherefore there is no account of the manor in *Domeſday-book*, under the name by which it is known at preſent. But Robert Fitz-Harding having given the other part of Horfelle to St. Auguſtin's monaſtery at Briſtol, this began to be diſtinguiſhed from it, by the name of Felleton, and Filton.

Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, deſcended from the above Robert Fitz-Harding, died ſeized of this manor 16 R. 2. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Thomas Fitz-Nichols, who died 6 H. 5. leaving two daughters coheireſſes; of whom, Elianor, the elder, was married to John Browning, of Haresfield; whereby John Browning, ſon of John, became ſeized of this manor 8 H. 5.

But it was probably a moiety of the manor only, becauſe the records ſhew, that the manor of Filton, which I ſuppoſe to be the other moiety, was held by the Blounts, about the time of the above dates. Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were ſeized of it 4 R. 2. and Wenteline, widow of John Blount, died ſeized of the ſame, and of Bitton, 32 H. 6.

Thomas Mallet, eſq; died ſeized of this manor 22 Eliz. and left John, his ſon, twelve years old at his father's death. Mr. Pope was late lord of this manor.

Robert Fitz-Harding gave ſix meſſuages in this pariſh to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol, wherefore the abbat would have them conſidered as parcel of the manor of Horfield; and accordingly his claim to a court leet in Horfield and Filton was allowed, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. After the diſſolution of that abbey, theſe lands in Filton were granted, with the manor of Horfield, to the biſhoprick of Briſtol, 34 H. 8. and they now belong to that biſhoprick. Theſe lands were afterwards deemed a manor, for in Willis's edition of *Ecton's Theſaurus*, it is ſaid, the manors of Horfield and Filton were ſold out of the biſhoprick, to Thomas Andrews, for 1256*l.* 14*s.* in the year 1649.

HAMLET. Hay is a hamlet in this pariſh. John Newton, burgeſs of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Le Hay, near Filton, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille; and John Newton, ſon of John, levied a fine of the ſame lands, to the uſe of William Moor, 28 H. 6. Henry Strangeways and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Filton and Herry-Stoke 16 H. 7.

A meadow in this pariſh belonged to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, and was granted to John Bellowe and John Bloxolme 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 80*l.* a year. The lord of the manor is patron, and Mr. Davis the preſent incumbent. This is one of the ſmall livings augmented by Mr. Colſton's donation.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Filton antiently belonged to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol, and after the diſſolution of that abbey, were granted to the biſhop of Briſtol, 34 H. 8. But I underſtand by the wo[rd] rectory

rectory, in this place, nothing more than the tithes of the ſix meſſuages which belonged to that abbey, as already obſerved.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is ſmall, with a little aile on each ſide of the nave, and a low tower, with five bells, at the weſt end, which had a ſpire, blown down about ninety years ſince.

First fruits	£. 7	0	0	Procurations £.	0 3 4
Tenths —		0 14	0		

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	84	4	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	9	13	8
Land-tax —— 1694, —	94	0	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —	70	18	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* There are now about 125 inhabitants.

FLAXLEY

IS a pariſh of no great extent, in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in the foreſt diviſion of the county, two miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Mitchel-Dean, three north from Newnham, and ten ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. The name was antiently written *Flaxlyn*, which comes from *glyn, a valley*; and agrees with the ſituation of the place. The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of paſture and woodlands. The manufacture of the place is iron, for making of which there is a furnace and forges.

An abbey was founded here, by Roger, the ſecond earl of Hereford, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, for monks of the Ciſtertian order,[a] who were Benedictines reformed. The founding of which ſeems to have been occaſioned by an accident which happened to the earl's brother, who was killed by an arrow in hunting, in the very place where the abbey was afterwards built, as Leland found it related in a table hung up in the abbey church. King Henry the Second, whilſt duke of Normandy, gave the monks of this place a charter, confirming to them their lands and poſſeſſions; and afterwards, when king of England, he gave them another; both which charters are inſerted in the *Appendix* N°. 15 and 16. In the former, ſome particulars omitted in ſir Robert Atkyns's tranſlation are ſupply'd. In the latter, it is obſervable, that the abbat and his conventuals are called *the monks of Dene*; whereby it appears, that Flaxley was at that time appurtenant to Dene, and not a diſtinct pariſh; and the lands, at this time, lie very confuſed and intermixt with thoſe of Little-Dean, and with the woods of the foreſt.

The abbey was ſituated in the valley of Caſtiard, a name at preſent unknown to the pariſhioners. It was under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Hereford,[o] by whom the abbats were conſecrated.

[a] It has been already ſhewn, (p. 11) by what means lands, formerly belonging to the Ciſtertian monaſteries, and ſome others, became exempt from tithes; and it is well known that ever ſince the diſſolution of the houſes to which they belonged, they have been privileged with the ſame exemption. But Mr. Stevens has given a very extraordinary opinion reſpecting ſuch lands, in the ſecond volume of his *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, which deſerves to be taken notice of. It is on the ſtate of the caſe of the owners and inheritors of certain lands within the lordſhip of Bernoldſwick, by them and their anceſtors purchaſed from king Henry the Eighth.

He ſtates, that thoſe lands were given to the Ciſtertian abbey of Kirkſtall, before the Lateran council, and were of their own manure and tillage. And that by the ſaid Lateran council it was declared, that the lands poſſeſſed by the Ciſtertians, before the holding of that council, ſhould pay no tithes.

Now comes the opinion, which Mr. Stevens produces to determine the preſent right of exemption from tithes. His words are theſe:

'In fine, it has been reſolved, by council learned in the law, that the land purchaſed in fee of king Henry the VIIIth, and occupied by the owners of the inheritance, being of the Ciſtercian order, and given to the abbey before the Lateran council, as this of Bernoldſwick was, ought to be free by law, whilſt it continues in the occupation of any owner of the inheritance, but when it is in leaſe or farm, the privilege does not extend to the farmer or tenant, and ſo they ought to pay.'

How happy is it for the proprietors of ſuch lands that the opinion or *reſolution* of Mr. Stevens's learned council does not conſtitute a law. I have elſewhere expreſs'd my diſapprobation of matters being ſo ſettled at the Reformation, as not to make better proviſion out of appropriations, for ſome of the parochial clergy. But, as things now are, it would be the higheſt injuſtice to take away thoſe exemptions, eſpecially from eſtates which have paſſed by purchaſe through ſeveral hands, and valuable conſiderations have been paid on account of them.

Mr. Stevens was no friend to the Reformation, as appears from ſeveral exceptionable paſſages collected from ſir Henry Spelman's *Hiſtory of Sacrilege*, and other ſources. Having ſhewn that king Henry the Eighth granted the ſcite of Rufford monaſtery, in Nottinghamſhire, and all its lordſhips, to the earl of Shrewſbury, he ſays, 'From the aforeſaid earl of Shrewſbury, this eſtate came by the females (the male line being extinct) to the family of the Saviles, the laſt of which line alſo was the famous viſcount, then earl, and laſtly marquis of Halifax, in the reign of king Charles and king James the Second; where we ſee the bane of 'thoſe church-lands attending both thoſe great families, quite 'extinguiſhed in ſo ſhort a time; I mean that line of the Saviles, 'for I know there are ſtill others of other branches.' And again, after ſhewing that Ralph Rowlet the elder, had a grant from king Henry the Eighth of the manor of Byſhemead, which belonged to the abbey of that place, in Bedfordſhire, he proceeds with the deſcent of the manor to Ralph his ſon and heir, who died without iſſue; and then concludes, 'Thus the family was extinct in the 'firſt heir that took poſſeſſion of this land dedicated to God.'

There is nothing in which men ſo much diſagree as in their notions of religion; nor is there any eſtabliſhment but may gain a degree of reſpect from habit and education. This makes reformation difficultly effected; for the ſmalleſt changes from eſtabliſhed principles and forms diſguſt vulgar minds. Nay we ſee that ſome perſons of learning cannot part from what they have been taught to venerate without great reluctance, tho' the ſeeming loſs ſhould be real gain. Hence they remonſtrate and complain; but ſurely the zeal of theſe men has carried them too far, in repreſenting the want of iſſue in one family, and a decline in fortune in another, (for that is alledged by them in ſome inſtances) as the judgment of God, particularly ſent to puniſh ſuch perſons as have not acted agreeably to their peculiar mode of thinking, by purchaſing lands which formerly belonged to diſſolved monaſteries; whereas they are nothing more than common events, which have happened to all ſorts of people, and are daily brought about in all countries, under every kind of eſtabliſhment.

[o] This appears from ſeveral entries in the regiſter books of the biſhops of that dioceſe, particularly in the following years, 1288 fol. 53; 1314, fol. 189; 1372, fol. 11; 1426, fol. 107; 1509, fol. 45. The following is extracted from the regiſter book of biſhop Courtenay:

6 Julii 1372, Apud Sugwas Dnūs Richardus Payto monaſterii de Flaxley Heref[d] Dioceſ. electus abbas. Fuit per dnūm intra miſſarum ſolennia benedictus, et profeſſionem in ſcriptis fecit ſub hac forma verborum. Ego Richardus eccleſiæ ſuæ monaſterii de Flaxley Heref. dioceſ. electus abbas, profiteor ſanctæ Hereford eccleſiæ tibique Patri Willīmo, ejuſdemque eccleſiæ epiſcopo, tuiſque ſucceſſoribus in ea canonice ſubſtituendis, canonicam in omnibus obedientiam et ſubjectionem. Et idem abbas ſubſequenter crucem ſubſcripſit talem, ✝ additis in verbis, ſalvo jure ordine noſtro. Preſentibus dominis Tho: Peyto, Thoma de Breynton, et Hugone Frene, vicariis chori eccleſiæ cathedralis Hereford. et aliis.

ſalvo jure ✝ ordine noſtro

It was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and valued at the diſſolution at 112*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* a year, as I find it ſet down in a table of the value of all the monaſteries in England, taken from a manuſcript in the Cotton library. Thomas Ware was the laſt abbat, who retired, after the diſſolution of his houſe, to Tame in Oxfordſhire, where he died in the year 1546. The abbey church is ſo totally demoliſhed, that it can only be gueſſed where it ſtood.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book*, this manor is included in the general account of Dene. It was given to the abbey at the foundation of it, by Roger, earl of Hereford. The abbat had a grant of an iron forge, and of two oaks every week out of the foreſt of Dean, for the maintenance of the forge, of king Henry the Second. But the taking of the two oaks was very deſtructive to the foreſt, wherefore the monks had a wood granted to them inſtead thereof, 42 H. 3.

This manor, with the wood, continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey 'till the diſſolution; and was afterwards granted to ſir William Kingſton, who died ſeized thereof 32 H. 8. and livery was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, ſon of ſir William, the ſame year; who, by his deed, conveyed it to the king, and in the 36th year of the ſame reign, the king, by his letters patent, regranted to him the ſcite of the late abbey or monaſtery of Flaxley, and all the church, bell-houſe, and church-yard of the ſame, and all the houſes, buildings, rivers, pools, lands, grounds and ſoils of the ſame, as well within as without the ſaid ſcite; and alſo all other the manors and granges of Flaxley houſe, &c. &c.

William Kingſton, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, ſoon after which it paſſed to Abraham Clarke, eſq; who died ſeized of it in 1683.

From him the manor went to his relation, William Bovey, eſq; who dying in 1692, his widow enjoy'd it; after whom it paſſed to Thomas Crawley, eſq; who aſſumed the name and arms of Bovey. He married a daughter of —— Lloyd, by whom he had iſſue ſeveral children, and dying in the year 1775, poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in this pariſh, was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas-Crawley Bovey, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor. The arms of Bovey are, *Ermine, on a bend gules and ſable, between two martlets of the latter, three gutties d'Or.*

The manor houſe is that wherein the abbat formerly lived, with ſome addition to it. Notwithſtanding it is a long, low building, of two ſtories, it has a handſome and venerable appearance.

Richard Brain, eſq; died ſeized of lands in Flaxley 15 Eliz. and left Thomas, his grandſon, twenty years old at his grandfather's death.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of the foreſt. The lord of the manor is patron, Mr. Crawley is the preſent incumbent. The church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Flaxley. The impropriation belongs to Mr. Bovey, who pays 8*l.* a year out of it to the curate; who beſides has the intereſt of 1200*l.* left by Mrs. Bovey, to improve the curacy. The church is very ſmall. It was rebuilt by Mrs. Pope.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is the following memorial on an old monument in the chancel:

On George Kingſton, Gent. who was buried Mar. 4 1644

Vixi dum vellem, moriebar tempore grato,
Et ſic vita mihi, mors quoque grata fuit.

Kings have ſtones on them when they die,
And here Kingſtone under a ſtone doth lie.
Thus prince, nor peer, nor any mortal wight,
Can ſhun Death's dart; Death ſtill will have his right.
O then bethink to what you all muſt truſt
At laſt to die, & come to Judgment juſt.

On the table of a handſome monument,

Hic dormit Abrahamus Clarke, Armiger, beatam reſurrectionem expectans. In omni vita modeſtus ac ſobrius, Juſtitiæ, Equitatis, cultor eximius. Summa in amicos fide, veraque in Deum pietate, conſpicuus. Egenorum fautor ac patronus, Orphanorum pater. Liberalitatem exercere maluit quam oſtentare. Alios munificentiæ teſtes preter Deum ægre admiſit. Satis Ei magnum ad virtutem incitamentum, rectæ factorum conſcientiæ. Obiit Decem. 5, A. D. 1683, Ætat. 61.

On another,

M. S. Gulielmi Bovey Armig. qui fide et fama ornatiſſimus; non ſui parcus, non appetens alieni; nemini notus ex injuria, E beneficentia innumeris. Maximam vitæ partem feliciter tranſegit; tandem vero, cum mole corporis obeſiſſimi animum nimium opreſſa, ſuſpiraret, graviter et gemeret, ut liberiorem ſpiritûs copiam haberet; Deo miſerante, ad Superos migravit lætiſſimus, Aug. 26, A. D. 1692, Æt. 35. H. M. Catharina conjux fidiſſima M. P.

Benefactions.

Abraham Clarke, eſq; gave 60*l.* to the poor. William Bovey, eſq; gave 100*l.* to the ſame uſe. The widow Conſtance gave 20*s.* a year to the poor. Mrs. Bovey gave 1200*l.* to augment the curacy; and left 600*l.* more, now laid out in lands by truſtees; two thirds for apprenticing children of the pariſh; the remainder for buying religious books for the poor of this pariſh, and of Little-Dean.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	112	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	20	11	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	156	13	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	115	10	9

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were, according to him, 40 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. There are now about 196 inhabitants.

FORTHAMPTON.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the lower diviſion of Tewkeſbury hundred, three miles weſt from Tewkeſbury, and eight north from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on the north ſide by Worceſterſhire, and has the river Severn running on the eaſt of it, for about half a mile. In the road from this

this place to Tewkeſbury, is a paſſage over that river, called the Lower Load.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of rich paſture ground. Dr. York, biſhop of St David's, has repaired the roads in this pariſh, at a great expence, which before were exceedingly bad. The oak delights in a deep ſoil, and flouriſhes here; but the tenants have committed intolerable waſte, by polling the trees, that they may afterwards take the lop. This is the leſs excuſable, as coals, brought down the river from Shropſhire and Staffordſhire, are very reaſonable.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was in the crown at the time of general ſurvey. Among the particulars of the large manor of Tewkeſbury, in *Domeſday-book*, it is thus recorded:

'In Fortemeltone nine hides belonged to this manor [of Teodekeſberie.] There are two plow-tillages in demean, and twenty plow-tillages are ſhared among the villeins and bordars, and ſix among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. There is a wood. It was worth 10*l.* in the time of king Edward, now [only] 8*l.* Earl William held theſe two eſtates [*i.e.* Hanlege and Fortemeltone] and they paid tax in behalf of Tewkeſbury.' *D. B.* p. 68.

King Henry the Second gave to the abbey of Tewkeſbury the vill of Ferthelmenton, which was held of the honour of Robert Fitz-Hamon; and the abbey had court leet, waifs, and felons goods therein, which were allowed them, in a writ of *quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

The manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey 'till its diſſolution. And the manor-houſe of Forthampton, and certain lands there, were granted to Giles Harper 33 H. 8. The manor was afterwards granted to Robert, earl of Saliſbury, 1 Jac. Charles Dowdeſwell, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. His ſucceſſor, Charles Dowdeſwell, eſq; ſold it to Samuel Clarke, eſq; and he ſold it to Dr. Iſaac Maddox, late lord biſhop of Worceſter. His lordſhip left iſſue one only daughter, who, after his death, was married to the honourable Dr. James Yorke, now lord biſhop of St. David's, who in right of his wife, is the preſent lord of this manor, and proprietor of a large eſtate in this pariſh, where he has a handſome ſeat. His lordſhip's arms are, *Argent, a ſaltire azure, with a bezant in the quarter.*

Mr. Hayward has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh.

A portion of tithes in Forthampton and Buſhley, with a paſture ground called Oxley, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Edward lord Clinton 1 E. 6. The cloſe called Oxley was granted to Roger Dowdeſwell 7 Jac.

HAMLETS. 1. *Swaily.* Edward earl of Hereford held Swaily, 4 H. 4.

Down-end is another hamlet.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, within the peculiar of Derhurſt, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the impropriator. The lord of the manor is patron and impropriator. The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large building, and ſtands on a riſing ground, with a ſtrong tower, and five bells, at the weſt end.

Pentecoſtals - - - $9\frac{1}{2}d.$

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a marble monument in the chancel,

Hic infra reconduntur Cineres Notabilis Viri Caroli Dowdeſwell, ex hac Parochia Armigeri. Filius erat Richardi Dowdeſwell, nuper de Pool-Court in Comitatu Wigorn. Armigeri, natu maximus. Vir probitate et induſtria inſignis, quippe qui paternas opes laudabili modo ampliavit. Duos filios, Carolum ſcilicet et Richardum, et tres filias, Margaretam, Georgio Smith, Armigero, de North Nibley in hoc Comitatu, nuptam; Elizabetham, Gualtero Yates, de Bromſberowe, in Com. prædict. Armigero, deſponſatam; et Annam adhuc Virginem, ſuperſtites reliquit, ex Elizabetha filia Tim. Coles, de Hatfield in Comitatu Hereford. Armigeri, ſuſceptos. Annos vixit ſeptuaginta et duos, et tandem, divitiarum et deliciarum hujus mundi ſatur, melioribus politus obiit 21° die Octobris, Anno Chriſti 1706. ——— Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Or, a feſs undy between ſix billets ſable*, for Dowdeſwell. 2. *Gules, on a feſs Or three bars gemels of the firſt, between three leopards heads erazed of the ſecond*, for Coles.

On a flat ſtone in the church,

H. S. E. Hopewellus Hayward, Gen. probitate et induſtria inſignis. Obijt 20 die Ian. Anno Dom. 1722, Ætatis 76.

Hic quoque jacet Eliz^a. Hayward, ejus uxor, ſeptem Liberorum Mater. Qualis erat, ſupremus ille dies indicabit, in quo omnes a Deo Laudem accipient. Ob. 26° Feb. 1728, Æt. 50. ——— Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *On a bend three fleurs de lis, in chief a lion paſſant.* 2. *A croſs patonce.*

There are alſo other memorials for the family of the Dowdeſwells, for the Haywards, and for Alice, the wife of Richard Betts, and daughter of John Colles, eſq; who died in 1694.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	205	18	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	32	13	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	125	16	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	96	11	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 40 houſes, and about 160 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. *Atkyns.* Since which time the inhabitants are increaſed to about 208.

FRAMPTON

IS a village in the hundred of Whitſton, in the vale part of the county; bounded on the north by the river Severn, on the ſouth-weſt by Slimbridge, on the north-eaſt by Whitminſter, and on the north-weſt by Arlingham. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter, eight weſtward from Stroud, ſeven north of Durſley, and five ſouth from Newnham, acroſs the Severn. The pariſh conſiſts of rich paſture, meadow, and ſome arable land, with gravel in many places little more than a foot below the ſurface. The water riſes almoſt to the top of the gravel, ſo that the houſes have no cellaring. The

The Stroud river, whoſe name I ſuppoſe to be the *Froom*, riſes at Brimpsfield; paſſes by, and gives name to Frampton, a hamlet in the pariſh of Saperton; runs to Froomhill or Froomill, near Stroud, and ſo on to Froombridge in this pariſh; and at length empties itſelf into the Severn at Framilode, *i. e. the emptying of the Froom*; for *lode* comes from labian, which in the Saxon language, ſignifies *to empty*. Theſe circumſtances ſeem to prove that *Froom* is the true name of the river, which it has communicated to this village, for *Frampton* ſignifies *the town upon the Froom*. It is generally called *Frampton upon Severn*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Frampton, near Briſtol. What ſir Robert Atkyns ſays of the Berkeley river bounding this pariſh on the ſouth, is ſo great a miſtake, that it is in no part within ſeveral miles of it.

The turnpike-road to the paſſages over the Severn, at Framilode and Arlingham, leads thro' this village, which is one of the handſomeſt and pleaſanteſt in the county. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet; and tho' the houſes are not all joined together, after the manner of our market-towns, yet they ſtand in two ſtraight rows, parallel to each other, with the ſpace of about one hundred and fifty yards between them.

The piece of ground, or ſtreet, between the rows of houſes, was formerly called *Roſamond's-Green*, from the name of an unfortunate lady of the family of the Cliffords, whoſe ſtory is pretty well known.

On the ſouth ſide, about the middle of this vaſt ſtreet, is an elegant free-ſtone houſe, with large offices and gardens, ſuitable to the fortune and dignity of a nobleman. This was the ſeat of the late Richard Clutterbuck, eſq; deceaſed. It is built on the very ſcite of the antient family manſion of the Cliffords. To this gentleman the neighbourhood is indebted for the improved ſtate of the pariſh. The green I have been ſpeaking of, is a flat piece of ground, and 'till lately was generally overflowed with water in the winter, and conſequently very rotten. The road was almoſt impaſſable, and the inhabitants extremely ſubject to agues. But he made underground drains to carry off the water, and threw up a fine, ſtraight, gravelly road, through the middle of the lawn, which contributes to give the place that beautiful appearance, for which it is ſo deſervedly admired. And ſince the drains have been made, the people are as free from the ague, as the inhabitants of any part of the vale.

At Froombridge in this pariſh, hath been lately erected one of the largeſt and compleateſt works in the kingdom, for making of iron and ſteel wire, uſed in this and ſome of the neighbouring counties, more eſpecially in the manufacture of cards for the clothing buſineſs. From this work alſo that valuable branch of our commerce, the Newfoundland fiſhery, is partly ſupply'd with ſteel wire for fiſh-hooks, to a very conſiderable amount annually. And at this place alſo there is a braſs-work lately erected.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Drogo the ſon of Ponz holds Frantone of the 'king. There are ten hides taxed. Erneſi held it. 'There are three plow-tillages in demean, and 'ten villeins, and eight bordars, with ſix plow-'tillages. There are nine *ſervi*, and a mill of 10*s.* '[value] and ten acres of meadow, a wood one 'mile long and three furlongs broad, one burgage 'in Glouceſter of 6*d.* [value]. It is worth and 'was worth 100*s.* Roger de Laci holds unjuſtly 'one hide of this manor.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

Ponz was a noble Norman, whoſe three ſons, Walter, Drogo, and Richard, attended king William in his invaſion of England. Drogo died ſeized of this manor without iſſue 20 W. 1. and was ſucceeded by his brother Richard, who had large revenues in Wales, and was a great benefactor to the priory of Malvern in Worceſterſhire. He had two ſons, Simon and Walter, which latter being ſeated at Clifford in Herefordſhire, took the ſurname of Clifford, and had this manor of Frampton ſettled upon him.[p] He had iſſue two ſons, Walter and Richard, and two daughters, whereof Roſamond, the younger, was the famous miſtreſs to Henry the Second,[q] and mother to William Long Eſpee, earl of Saliſbury. The manor of Frampton was ſettled on Richard, the younger ſon, who had livery of it 2 R. 1. He married Lettice, daughter of William de Albaniaco, of Camber.

Sir Hugh Clifford, ſon of Richard, ſucceeded him in this manor, and died ſeized thereof, with markets and fairs, 38 H. 3. Sir John Clifford was his ſon and heir, and died ſeized of Frampton 27 E. 1. He had a ſon Richard, and two daughters, who died before him, whereby[r] Iſabel, his only

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[p] He gave a mill in Frampton, and a meadow adjoining to it, called Lecton, to the nuns of Godſtow in Oxfordſhire, to pray for the ſouls of Margaret his wife, and Roſamond his daughter.

[q] She died at Woodſtock, in a ſpacious and large appartment which king Henry the Second cauſed to be made for her, with great art, like a labyrinth, on purpoſe to ſecure her from the violence of queen Eleanor, who nevertheleſs, if we believe the common report, found out the paſſage, and poiſoned her. But John Brompton and Henry Knighton tell us, that ſhe died a natural death, ſoon after ſhe had been incloſed in the ſaid apartment. And the ſame thing is alſo aſſerted by Ranulph Higden. She was buried in the choir of the nunnery of Godſtow, and it is ſaid the following epitaph was placed upon her tomb:

Hic jacet in tumba Roſa mundi, non Roſa munda;
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

But Higden and Knighton have both of them *quod* for *quæ* in the laſt line.

[r] Thus it appears that the manor went out of the name of the Cliffords by the marriage of this Iſabel; but the capital meſſuage and divers lands in Frampton remained in a younger branch of that name, who in a lineal deſcent are ſeized of part of them at this preſent time, as may be ſeen by the following pedigree. Henry Clifford (brother of ſir Hugh, who was grandfather of Iſabel) was living 12 E. 1. and held an eſtate in Frampton. William Clifford, ſon of Henry, had to his ſecond wife, Catherine, daughter of Ralph de St. Maur. William Clifford his ſon died 15 E. 2. John, ſon of William, was conſtituted warden of the foreſt of Bradon in Wiltſhire, 1 H. 4. Here is a deficiency in the pedigree. Henry Clifford, ſon of James, was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 27 H. 6. James Clifford, ſon of Henry, was

only ſurviving daughter, became his ſole heir. She was married to Robert Fitz-Pain, ſteward of the king's houſhold, who died ſeized of Frampton 9 E. 2. This manor was held of Thomas de Berkeley by the ſervice of 22 marks yearly. At this time there were 420 acres of arable land, let at 6*d.* an acre; 50 acres of meadow, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 30 acres of paſture, at 6*d.* and 40 acres of oak wood, the herbage of which was worth half a mark. There were 15 free tenants, who paid 8*l.* 4*s.* rent of aſſize. There were 6 yard-lands in villeinage, at 20*s.* a yard-land; and the pleas of the court were worth half a mark. *Eſcheator's Book.*

Robert, ſon and heir of Robert Fitz-Pain, left an only daughter Iſabel, married to ſir John Chidiock, who had iſſue another ſir John Chidiock, who, in right of his mother, had the manor of Frampton. He married Elianor, daughter of ſir John Fitz-Warren, by whom he had a ſon John Chidiock, who married Catherine, daughter of ſir Ralph Lumley, and left only daughters coheireſſes.

Catherine, one of the coheireſſes, was married to ſir John Arundel, of Llanhern in Cornwall, and afterwards to Roger Lukenore, and dying ſeized of the manor of Frampton 19 E. 4. was ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Arundel, her ſon, whoſe ſon and heir, ſir John Arundel, died ſeized of this manor 5 Mariæ. His ſon, John Arundel, eſq; had livery of it the ſame year, whoſe ſon John was ſeized of the manor of Frampton-upon-Severn in the year 1608, and afterwards ſold it to ſir Humphry Hook, alderman of Briſtol.

Sir Heel Hook is ſaid to be the preſent lord of this manor, but Mr. Stephens holds the court baron.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that William de Lucy held lands in Frampton 1 H. 3. ſir Hugh Clifford purchaſed lands in Frampton on Severn of Walter de Clifford 33 H. 3. The knights templers were ſeized of lands in Frampton upon Severn 2 E. 1. A fine was levied of lands in Frampton to Robert Iſham and others 14 H. 7.

Here is a fair kept on the 3d of February, called Frying-pan fair.

The pariſhioners have a right of common of paſture in Slimbridge-Wharfe; and have alſo a common containing about 120 acres, called Egrove.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Durſley. It is a vicarage, worth upwards of 60*l.* a year, having been doubly augmented with the queen's bounty. Mr. Wicks is patron and impropriator. Here is no parſonage houſe.

The rectory and the advowſon of the vicarage did belong to the Cliffords. Being forfeited to the crown by attainder, they were granted to Edward Couper, and Valentine Fairweather, 7 E. 6.

The vicar hath one third of all tithes, and the impropriator the other two. Chancellor Parſons, who made his collections at the beginning of this century, ſays, '*the impropriation formerly paid* 18*s. per ann. to the pariſh clerk, but* [the payment] *has been detained for twenty years laſt paſt. There was alſo* 20*s. to the hayward, in lieu of an acre called the hayward's mead, by the lord of the manor, but detained for theſe twenty years*'. The impropriation is worth about 70*l.* a year. The preſentation formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter.

The church is a neat one, conſiſting of two ailes, and a chapel on each ſide of the chancel, with a handſome gallery, and a pinnacled tower, in which are ſix bells, at the weſt end. The middle chancel belongs to the vicar, the two ſide chancels, or chapels, to the impropriator.

Firſt fruits £.	7	11	0	Synodals £. 0	2	0
Tenths — 0	16	0		Pentecoſtals 0	0	8
Procurations 0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north wall of the chancel, in a niche, is the figure of a knight, lying along in full proportion, croſs-legged, with ſpurs on, a ſhield on his left arm, and a dog at his feet. Near it, in another niche, is the figure of a lady. They are both in free-ſtone, perfectly intire, and are ſuppoſed to repreſent ſome of the Cliffords.

On an old ſtone in the chancel:

Hic jacet humatum corpus Elizabethæ Clifford, quæ obijt viceſimo quarto die menſis Septembris anno Dni millimo cccc° lxvi. Sub eodem vero lapide jacet corpus Iohannis Clifford qui obijt .... Maij anno Dni millimo cccclxxxvii° quorum animabus propitietur Deus Amen.

Within the rails in the chancel, an antient ſtone, the inſcription much obliterated in the ſecond line; but I read the whole thus:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WALTER WIAT PREACHER AND VICARE OF THIS CHRCHE DECESED THE 30 DEY OF SEPTEMBER ANNO DOMINI 1578 ANNOQVE REGNI REGINÆ ELISABETH VICESIMO.

In the north aile, on black marble,

In Memoriam Iohis Clifford, Gen. Maſculorum antiquiſſimi Nominis Cliffordiorum, infra hanc Parochiam, ultimi, qui obijt XXVII die Octob. Ano Dni 1684, hoc erigitur.

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ried, with his wife, in the ſouth chancel of Frampton church, 68, as appears by an inſcription there. Henry was ſon of James, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Baynham, which Anne afterwards married to William Try, of Hardwick, eſq. mes Clifford, ſon of Henry, married Anne, ſiſter and one of the eireſſes of Thomas Harewell, eſq. She was afterwards mard to Nicholas Wickes. Henry, ſon of James, married Mabel, ghter of ſir John Welche, and died in the year 1558. He four ſiſters, *viz.* Margaret, married to Robert Bradſtone of nterbourn; Frances, married to Edward Barrow of Fieldurt; Haviſe, to Matthew Madox of Lidney; and Alice, rried to Anſelm Guiſe of Elmore. James Clifford, ſon of nry, married Dorothy, daughter of Charles Fox of Bramhill, Shropſhire, eſq. William Clifford, fourth brother of James, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Beard of Saul, in Glouceſterſhire. Henry was third ſon and ſurviving heir of William. James Clifford, of Swindon in this county, who had for his ſecond wife, Blanch, daughter of Thomas Hopkins of Howelfield, or Hewelsfield, in this county, was ſeized of an eſtate in Frampton in 1608. John Clifford, ſon of James, married Mary, daughter of William Shepard of Horſley, and left only three daughters, *i. e.* Mary, married to Nathaniel Clutterbuck of Eaſtington; Roſamond, married firſt to Edward Haynes of Frampton, ſecondly, to John Simmons, and thirdly, to Zachariah Wintle; and Elizabeth, married to Gilbert Tripet of Aure.

The late Richard Clutterbuck, eſq; a deſcendant of the above Nathaniel, built a fine ſeat in this pariſh. He died in 1775, and his two ſiſters ſucceeded to this eſtate.

Againſt the wall, on a white marble monument,

Anna Wade, filia natu tertia Iohannis Dunch, de Puiſy in comitatu BERKS, Armigeri, ANNÆq; uxoris, ex MAIJORUM apud Hamptonienſes Domo, Familijs ambabus Religione pariter ac Generis Splendore conſpicuis, Digna Propago; Conjux merito chariſſima THOMÆ WADE, Agri hujus Oppidiq; Generoſo, cui quatuor peperit Liberos (uno eodemque ſuaui Filiolo ſuperſtite) Rei domeſticæ ſtrenue perita, nec minus in Rebus Dei aſſidua. Filia, Soror, Uxor, Mater, Domina, Vicina, Amica, Fœminarum lectiſſimis annumeranda. Luce a Partu ſexta, ardente Febri correpta, Ardentiori adhuc Amore in patientia chari REDEMPTORIS Brachia ſanctam expiravit Animam. Menſis Julij die XUII Ano Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCLXXXVII Ætatis XXX. Chariſſimæ uxoris M. S. M. P. Thomas Wade. —— Arms, at top, *Party per pale Baron and Femme*, 1. *Azure, a ſaltire between four fleurs de lis Or, charged with five eſcallops of the firſt*, for Wade. 2. *Sable, a chevron between three caſtles argent*, for Dunch.

On a blue ſtone,

Qd mortale fuit Saræ nuper ux. Willi Clutterbucke Gen. et filiæ Iohis Wade Ar. ſub hac petra repoſitum eſt. Quæ obijt 25° die Iunij Anno Ætatis ſuæ 28, Salutis 1685. —— Arms, *Baron and Femme*, 1. *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three eſcallops of the laſt*, for Clutterbuck; 2d *and* 3d, *Checky Or and azure, on a bend gules three lions rampant of the firſt*, for Clifford. 2. Wade, as before.

In the north aile, behind the pulpit, on a handſome white marble monument:

M. P. S. Gulielmi Clutterbuck, hujus Parochiæ Generoſi, qui 15° Febr. Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCCXXVII. ex hac vitâ deceſſit, Annos 67 natus. N^lis Clutterbuck, de Naſtend, in Parochiâ Eaſtingtoniæ in hoc Agro, Generoſi, Filius, ex Maria Uxore, Ioannis Clifford, hujus Parochiæ, Generoſi, maxima natu Filiâ, quam una cum alijs Hæredem pater reliquerat.

Quæ Pietas, quæ priſca Fides meruiſſe putantur,
Hæc Eadem huic merito ſunt referenda Viro.
Omnibus ex æquo Dolor eſt queis cognitus; Ullum
Nec lugere alio pluſve minuſve decet.
Quis Pauper Patrem ſibi non deplorat ademptum?
Quæ Vidua amiſſum non dolitura Virum?
Oppreſſis Vindex, queis fraus innixa Patronus,
Et Lite implicitis Conciliator erat;
Iuſtitiæ Cultor, Veri rigiduſq; Satelles:
Hæc Super Emicuit, Religionis Amor.
Quas evitaſti Vivus, nunc accipe Laudes,
Optime Vir, ceſſent et Monumenta loqui.
Dignius Hæc referent qui Patre et Matre Carentes,
Alterum experti, te claruere Patrem.

Arms, at top, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, Clutterbuck; 2d *and* 3d, Clifford, as before.

On a tomb in the ſouth aile,

Here lyeth the body of the Right Worſhipfull Henry Clifford Eſq; who deceaſed 4th of Iune 1558, & the Body of Mabel his wife, one of the daughters of Ser IHON WELCHE, Knight, who deceaſed in Sept^r. 1592. & the Body of Anne Watſon daughter of the ſaide Henry & Mabele, at the proper charg of Weliam Watſone Gentelemane 1595.

On a braſs plate,

Inter Cliffordorum cineres hic jacet Edrus Haynes, unus Atturnat. Cur. de Com. Banco, in cujus memor. Roſamunda (filia Iohis Clifford) mœſtiſſima ſua relicta hoc poſuit. Ob. 11° Junij 1668.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 138	0	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	— 27	13	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	— 184	0	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	— 138	0	0

Bricks uſed to ſell at this place for 6s. 6d. a thouſand; but they are now advanced to 8s.

When ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his Hiſtory, there were ſaid to be 100 houſes in this pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, whereof 26 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 13. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1710 to 1719, both incluſive, there are regiſter'd 139 baptiſms, and 104 burials. In a like ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769, both incluſive, are regiſter'd 182 baptiſms, and and 135 burials; which ſhews that the inhabitants of this pariſh have increaſed very conſiderably, ſince the date of the firſt ſeries; and they are now about 600.

FRAMPTON COTTEREL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, five miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Sodbury, ſeven miles ſouth from Thornbury, and about thirty miles ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is ſo called from the river *Froom*, which runs through it, in its courſe to Briſtol, where it makes the key of that port; and from the family of the *Cotels*, who were antiently lords of the manor.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſture ground, with ſome arable land. The ſtone is of a rediſh brown grit, and ſeems to have a ſmall proportion of iron in it.

Here is a conſiderable manufacture of felt hats, which employs a pretty many hands.

The pariſh is ſaid to be within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Walter Baliſtarius holds Frantone, in Langeſe 'hundred. There are five hides taxed. Aleſtan 'held it of Boſcombe. In demean is one plow-'tillage, and ten villeins, and eleven bordars, with 'five plow-tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and two 'mills of 5s. [rent]. And there is a church, 'which was not [in the time of king Edward]. 'It was worth 8*l*. now [only] 3*l*.' *D. B.* p. 77.

This manor belonged to the family of the Cotels ſoon after the Norman conqueſt. John Cotel, the laſt of that family, died ſeized of it 29 H. 3. before which the pariſh had obtained the name of *Frampton Cotel*.

Robert Walerond was ſeized of Frampton Cotel, and purchaſed a charter of free warren 41 H. 3. His wife Maud held it in dower, and proved her right to markets, fairs, and free warren, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. John Walerond, and Robert Walerond, and Iſabel his wife, were ſeized of this manor 2 E. 2.

John de Willington held this manor of the honour of Wallingford 12 E. 2. and died ſeized thereof 12 E. 3. as did ſir Ralph de Willington, his ſon, 22 E. 3. whoſe ſon Henry, had livery thereof the following year. Sir John de Willington, ſon of Henry, had ſeizin of this manor, and of the advowſon of the church, 2 R. 2. and Ralph de Willington, ſon of ſir John, died ſeized thereof 6 R. 2. Joan his widow had the third part of the manor aſſigned to her in dower 8 R. 2. and having married Thomas Weſt, whom ſhe alſo ſurvived, died 6 H. 4. Ralph de Willington, ſon of Ralph and the ſaid Joan, died ſeized of the other two parts of this manor 19 R. 2. and was ſucceeded by his brother John, who died ſeized of this manor, and of the advowſon of the church 20 R. 2. leaving

no iſſue; whereby his ſiſter Joan became his heir. She carried this eſtate, by her marriage, to John Wrath, and John Wrath, their ſon, dying without iſſue 13 H. 4. left his two ſiſters his heirs; of whom, Elizabeth was married to ſir William Poulton, and Iſabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Frampton 14 H. 4. They dying without iſſue, the whole manor was veſted in Iſabel Beaumont. She had iſſue John and Iſabel, who both dying without iſſue, were ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Beaumont, who died ſeized of this eſtate 29 H. 6. as did his ſon William Beaumont 32 H. 6. and Philip Beaumont, brother of William, 13 E. 4.

Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, by ſeveral fines levied 16, 18, & 20 H. 7. convey the manor and advowſon of Frampton Cotel, to king Henry the Seventh.

The manor was afterwards granted to Giles lord D'Aubeny, who dying 6 H. 8. his ſon, Henry lord D'Aubeny, had livery thereof the ſame year. The manor again reverted to the crown, and was granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, who being attainted, John Baſſet obtained a grant of it 4 Mariæ, which was confirmed to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

The manor was afterwards purchaſed by the Players. William Player, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, as was his ſon, Thomas Player, eſq; in the year 1736. Charles Bragge, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

Sir John Seymour had a large houſe, with a park, and a good eſtate in this pariſh, from whom they went by purchaſe to Henry Symes, eſq; and were carried, by the marriage of his daughter Jane, to Edward Biſs, eſq; and then paſſed out of that name, by the marriage of his daughter, to Gabriel Hale, eſq; who was the owner of them when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh; but they are now the property of William Southwell, eſq.

John de Acton and Sybil his wife were ſeized of a mill and eighty acres in Frampton Cotel 6 E. 2. Walter Gacelyn died ſeized of one meſſuage and two plow-tillages in Frampton Cotel 7 E. 2. as did Walter his ſon 7 E. 3. and William, ſon of the laſt Walter, 20 E. 3.

Jeffry Stowel and Matthew Stowel were both ſeized of lands in Frampton 37 E. 3. William Orſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Frampton Cotel, to John Walſh and others 12 H. 7.

TITHING and *HAMLET.*

Wickwick is a tithing in this pariſh, about two miles from the church, from which an antient family reſiding here, took their name.

The manors of Magnesfield and Wickwick were granted by king Henry the Eighth, to ſir John Seymour, who died ſeized of them 27 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir Edward Seymour. The manor of Wickwick came afterwards to the Kemyſes, and then to the Browns. This manor, with a large eſtate in the tithing, was lately the property of Francis Brown, eſq; deceaſed, who leaving two daughters coheireſſes, one of them was married to —— Daubony, eſq; of the city of Briſtol, who, in her right, has a moiety of the manor and eſtate. His arms are, *Gules, four fuſils in feſs argent.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 130*l.* a year. The patrons are, the duke of Beaufort, (as heir to the late lord Botetourt) Mr. Southwell, and Mr. Jacob; whoſe ſhares being unequal, an agreement was made in the year 1765, to preſent in the following order, *viz.* 1. The duke of Beaufort. 2 and 3. Mr. Southwell. 4. Mr. Jacob. 5. The duke of Beaufort. 6 and 7. Mr. Southwell. 8. Mr. Jacob. 9. Mr. Southwell. Mr. Philip Bliſs is the preſent incumbent.

A portion of tithes in Frampton belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Fifty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower, with ſix bells, at the weſt end; and the effigies of thoſe ſaints, of the virgin Mary, and of ſome king, ſtand in niches, on the ſides under the battlements.

Firſt fruits	£.	11	16	0	Synodals £.
Tenths	—	1	3	7¼	Pentecoſtals
Procurations					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the ſouth aile, are the following:

Reader, thou treadeſt on the Sacred Aſhes of IOHN SYMES, Eſqr who in the late unhappy times of Rebellion was forc't (for his ſignal Loyalty to his Prince) to leave his former Habitation at POVNDISFORD in the Pariſh of PITMINSTER, in the County of SOMERSET, and to ſeek a Repoſe for his old Age in this Pariſh. He was a man greatly renowned for Wiſedome, Iuſtice, Integrity, & Sobriety, which Talents he did not hide in a Napkin, but religiouſly exerciſed in the whole conduct of his Life, eſpecially in the Government of the County wherein he bore all the Honourable Offices incident to a Country Gentleman, as Knight of the Shire (elected *Nemine contradicente*) for the Parliament held at Weſtminſter in the 21th Yeare of King Iames, High Sheriffe, Deputy Lieutenant for many Yeares, & Iuſtice of the Peace for 40 yeares and upward. And as he was careful and ſolicitous to diſcharge his Duty to God, his Sovereigne, & his Country, ſo God was pleaſed to beſtow on him ſeveral Badges (Alſo) of his ſpeciall favour, as Length of dayes, accompanyed with a moſt healthy Conſtitution of Body for above 80 yeares, and of his Mind to the laſt. As alſo a numerous Poſterity, even of Children and Children's Children, to the number of 100 & upwards, deſcended of his Loynes (by his only wife AMY the Daughter of THOMAS HORNER, of *Cloved* in the County of Somerſet, Eſqr. And when he was full of Days and of Honour, having lived 88 yeares 7 months and 17 dayes, and ſeene the ſafe returne of his Prince to his Crown & Kingdomes, after a long & horrible exile, & thereby the flouriſhing Condition both of Church & State, having finiſhed his work on earth, he cheerfully reſigned his Soule to God that gave it, the 21th day of October Anno Domini 1661, in full aſſurance of a joyfull Reſurrection.——

This memorial is on a braſs plate. At top are theſe arms, viz. 1. *Azure, three eſcallops in pale Or*, for Symes, impaling 2. *Sable, three talbots argent*, for Horner.

HERE

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANNE SYMES, WIDOW AND RELICT OF HARRY SYMES, ESQ. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 25th DAY OF MAY ANNO DOMINI 1686. SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF Sr IOHN SEYMOUR FORMERLY OF THIS PARISH, BY DAME ANNE HIS FIRST WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM POULET, OF COTTLES IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, ESQ. SON OF MY LORD GILES POULET, FOURTH SON OF WILLIAM POULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, AND LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

GREAT WAS HER BIRTH, GREATER WERE HER VIRTUES; THE BEST OF WIVES, THE BEST OF MOTHERS, THE BEST OF WOMEN.

Arms, In a lozenge, 1. Symes, impaling, 2. *Gules, two pinions conjoined in lure Or*, for Seymour.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Iſabella Player, Daughter of William and Siſter of Thomas Player, Eſq. the preſent Lord of this Manor, who departed this Life the 16th Day of June, 1736. ——Arms, *Gules, a feſs Or, in chief two mullets argent.*

In the ſame aile, are memorials for ſeveral perſons of the name of Kemys, with theſe arms, *Vert, on a chevron argent three pheons heads ſable.*

Frampton Cotterel.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	123	8	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	43	19	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	140	0	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	84	3	3

Wickwick.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	12	18	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	6	18	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	20	18	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	22	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 56 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increaſed to 393.

FRETHORN

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Whitſtone, three miles ſouth-eaſtward from Newnham, ſix northward from Durſley, and nine ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on the weſt by the river Severn, with Frampton on the ſouth, Arlingham to the north, and Saul to the eaſt of it.

The lands are chiefly in meadow and paſture. The air is unwholeſome, and the inhabitants are ſubject to the ague.

Frith comes from *Fretum*, a ſtreight or narrow paſſage of the ſea; and *burn* ſignifies a *corner*.

It is ſaid, the inhabitants of this pariſh claim the privilege of being toll-free in all markets, and have free paſſage over the Severn. Fair Roſamond, miſtreſs to king Henry the Second, was born in a large houſe in this pariſh, which ſtood on the bank of the Severn. It was originally built by an anceſtor of the Clifford family, and was remarkable for a noble ſtair-caſe, and two chimney-pieces, one of them bearing the Cliffords arms, and 1598; which is ſuppoſed to be the date when it was rebuilt by James Clifford, eſq; one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to queen Elizabeth. This houſe was taken down about twenty years ago.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Turſtin the ſon of Rolf holds Fridorne in 'Blachelaue hundred. Auti held it. There are 'three hides taxed. There is one plow-tillage in 'demean, and three villeins, and three bordars, 'with two plow-tillages, and one *ſervus*. It was 'worth 60s. now [only] 30s.' *Dom. Book*, p. 78.

Nicholas Veel held Frethern, Coteworth, and Eſton 9 E. 2. Jeffry de Frethern held one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Frethern 14 E. 2. John de Frethern was ſeized of the manor of Frethern 27 E. 3.

James Clifford, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608. William Bayly, eſq; was afterwards the proprietor of it, whoſe family ſold it to John Yate, of Arlingham, eſq; and Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, and reſides at Bromſborough in this county.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in Glouceſter deanery, worth about 50*l.* a year. Mr. Yate is patron, Mr. Davis the preſent incumbent.

Forty-four ridges of land belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a ſmall building, with a wooden tower, at the weſt end.

There are ſeveral memorials in the chancel for the family of the Baylys, with their arms, *viz. Gules, a ſcutcheon of pretence per pale argent and azure.* Within the communion rails, is this verſe,

Hic Thomæ Wotton Proles tumulo jacet Anna.
Dum veniet Chriſtus, ſufficit iſta domus.

Firſt fruits	£.	5	6	8	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths	—	0	10	8	Pentecoſt.		0 0 8
Procurations		0	5	0			

Benefaction.

Mrs. Dorothy Bayly left an eſtate of 40*l.* a year to improve the living, after the death of Mrs. Price.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	92	0	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	20	19	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	143	7	4
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	34	19	6

There were, at the beginning of this century, 25 houſes, and about 125 inhabitants in this pariſh, of whom 7 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 8. *Atkyns.* There are now 96 inhabitants.

FROCESTER

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Whitſtone, four miles north-eaſt from Durſley, five weſt from Stroud, and eleven ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the north by Eaſington, on the ſouth by Nympsfield, with Cowley and Cam to the weſt, and Leonard Stanley to the eaſt of it.

It lies in the vale, on a declivity facing the north, with a large hanging beech-wood on the ſide towards Nympsfield, down which the turnpike-road leads from Bath to Glouceſter. The ſoil is rich and good, and the air tolerably healthy.

A ſmall

A ſmall brook runs down to Cowley, and ſo into the Severn. It is ſaid the houſes formerly ſtood near the church, in the lower part of the pariſh, but were burnt down; and afterwards, for the conveniency of a drier ſpot, the inhabitants built them where they now ſtand. There are about 207 acres of common field, lying in ſix different fields; but the greateſt part of the pariſh is rich paſture. It is not remarkable for any uncommon natural productions.

The name is differently written, as *Froweceſtre*, *Frouceſtre*, *Fronceſter*; but I apprehend the latter form aroſe by miſtaking the letter *u* for *n*, which in old writings are much alike. This gave riſe to the notion of its being ſo called, becauſe it was a frontier caſtle.

The abbats of Glouceſter had a ſumptuous houſe in this village; and it is ſaid, that formerly here was a college of prebendaries.

This village was honoured with a viſit from queen Elizabeth, who lay a night at the manor houſe, as appears by an entry in the pariſh regiſter, as follows: *Hoc anno 1574° die feſto Laurentij martyris Sereniſſima Regina n'ra Elizabetha hoc n'rm oppidatum acceſſit et inviſit, in eoq; in Ædibus Georgii Huntleij, armigeri, comiter, benignèq; et ſum'a cum humanitate tractantis, p'noctavit, indeq; Barkleyum Caſtellum conceſſit. i. e.* On the day of the feaſt of St. Lawrence, in this year, 1574, our moſt ſerene queen Elizabeth came into this our town, and lodged in it that night, at the ſeat of George Huntley, eſq; by whom ſhe was elegantly and ſplendidly entertained; and afterwards ſhe went to Berkeley caſtle.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the general ſurvey, ſoon after the conqueſt, under the head *Terra S. Petri de Glowec'*, it is thus recorded:

'The ſame church held Froweceſtre in Blace-'lawes hundred. There are five hides. In demean 'are four plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and 'ſeven bordars, with ſeven plow-tillages. There 'are three *ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow, and a 'wood three furlongs long, and two broad. It 'was worth 4*l.* now worth 8*l.*' *Dom. B.* p. 71.

This manor continued in the abbey of Glouceſter 'till its diſſolution. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, this manor, and the advowſon of the vicarage, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, 1 E. 6. and notwithſtanding his attainder, theſe and other particulars were confirmed to his widow, in ſatisfaction of all claim of dower, 3 Mar. The manor of Froceſter, and divers lands which had been granted before to the ſaid duke, were again granted to Chriſtopher Hatton, 17 Eliz.

Sir William Doddington, of Bremer in Hampſhire, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He left only daughters, of whom Anne, the ſurviving heir, was married to Robert Grevile, lord Brook, whereby his lordſhip was intituled to this manor. The earl Brooke[a] and earl of Warwick is the preſent lord of the manor of Froceſter.

The ſcite of the manor houſe, with divers lands, and the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, were granted to Giles Huntley, 1 Mar. They afterwards deſcended to ſir George Huntley, who came by a violent end in the park.

[a] It is ſaid this family is of Norman extraction. The name was antiently written Graville, or Grevill, and ſometimes Grevel. William Grevill died ſeized of the manors of Inglethwait and Awldtoftes in Yorkſhire, 1294. John Grevill died before 33 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who was ſeated at Campden in Glouceſterſhire, and lent king R. 2. three hundred marks. William was his ſon and heir, who purchaſed the manor of Milcot in Warwickſhire, in the year 1398. He was buried in the church of St. Mary in Campden, to the repair of which he gave 100 marks, and 200*l.* for four chaplains to ſay maſs in that church for his ſoul, for ten years following. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who reſided at Campden, and married, firſt, Sibil, daughter and heir of ſir Robert Corbet; ſecondly, Joyce, daughter of ſir Walter Cokeſey, knt. by whom he had iſſue John, his ſon and heir, who reſided at Charlton Regis, com. Glouc. and who had the manor of Milcot 28 H. 6. He died in the year 1480, after having the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and ſerving in five parliaments for Glouceſterſhire. Thomas was his only ſon, who aſſumed the ſurname of Cokeſey. At the coronation of king H. 7. he was created knight of the Bath, and afterwards was made a knight Banneret. He died without iſſue, whereby the inheritance of the Cokeſeys reverted to that family; but the eſtates he had from the Grevills went to John Grevill, a deſcendant of Lodowick, ſecond ſon to William Grevill of Campden. Which John was one of the juſtices for the goal-delivery at Warwick 15 H. 7. He had iſſue, by his wife Jane, daughter of ſir Humphry Forſter, two ſons, Edward and Robert. Edward was knighted for his valiant behaviour in the engagement called the *Battle of the Spurs*, from the ſwiftneſs of the French in running away, 5 H. 8. He was one of the knights appointed to attend the king and queen to the conference with Francis I. the French king, 12 H. 8. He obtained the wardſhip of Elizabeth, one of the daughters, and at laſt ſole heir of Edward Willoughby, the only ſon of Robert lord Brooke. He married Anne, daughter of John Denton, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, John, Fulke, Thomas, and Edward. The two laſt died without iſſue, and the elder branch, from John, became extinct in the fourth deſcent from him. Fulke, the ſecond ſon, married Elizabeth, his father's ward, one of the greateſt heireſſes in England, by whom he had three ſons, Fulke, Robert, and Edward; and four daughters. Fulke, the eldeſt, was ſucceeded by his ſon Fulke, who was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Brooke, with limitation of that honour, in default of heirs male of his own body, to his kinſman Robert Grevile; which ſaid Fulke lord Brooke dying unmarried, he was ſucceeded in honour and eſtates by the ſaid Robert, ſecond lord Brooke, who married lady Catherine Ruſſel, eldeſt daughter to Francis earl of Bedford, by whom he had five ſons, Francis, Robert, Edward, Algernon, (the two laſt dying batchelors) and Fulke. Francis ſucceeded his father, but died unmarried; whereby Robert became the fourth lord Brooke. He married Anne, daughter to John Doddington, eſq; by whom he had ſix ſons, who all died young, and two daughters. He died at Bath, in 1676, and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by Fulke, his youngeſt brother. This Fulke, fifth lord Brooke, married Sarah, daughter of ſir Samuel Daſhwood, alderman of London, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, Francis, Algernon, Doddington, and Robert; and ſeven daughters. He died in 1710, and Francis, the eldeſt ſon, died eleven days before his father, having married lady Anne Wilmot, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John earl of Rocheſter, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Fulke and William, and two daughters.

Fulke, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather as lord Brooke, but died at Univerſity-college, Oxford, in 1710-11, and was ſucceeded by his brother William.

Which William, ſeventh lord Brooke, married Mary, ſecond daughter and coheir of the honourable Henry Thynne, eſq; by whom he had three ſons, William, Fulke, and Francis. The two former died infants, and William lord Brooke, their father, died in 1727.

Francis, the third and only ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded to his father as eighth lord Brooke, when but eight years old. In the year 1746, he was created earl Brooke by king George the Second; and the title of earl of Warwick being extinct, by the death of Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, in 1759, his majeſty was pleaſed to add the dignity of earl of Warwick to his lordſhip's other titles, the ſame year. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter to the lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he hath iſſue three ſons and four daughters. ARMS, *Sable, on a croſs within a border ingrailed Or, five pellets.* CREST, *In a ducal coronet gules, a ſwan with wings expanded argent, beaked ſable.* SUPPORTERS, *Two ſwans argent, beaked and membered ſable, and ducally gorged gules.* MOTTO, VIX EA NOSTRA VOCO.

Sir Robert Ducie purchaſed of the Huntleys the court-houſe, and a large eſtate belonging to it, now the property of lord Ducie.

Sir Robert Atkyns was miſtaken in repreſenting his lordſhip's park as being any part of it in this pariſh.

A mill in Froceſter, lately belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to William Rameſden and Edward Hobbey 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouſe. It is a vicarage worth 50*l.* a year. The advowſon was given to the abbey of Glouceſter by William de Blois, biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1225, when Thomas de Bredone was abbat. Lord Ducie is patron and impropriator; Mr. Hayward is the preſent incumbent.

The demean lands are tithe free, as having belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a large ſpire in the middle, in which are ſix bells. There is a ſmall chancel on the north ſide of the large one, which formerly was the burying place of the Huntleys, and now belongs to the earl of Warwick. In the chancel is an antient monument, ſuppoſed to be for the founder. There is a ſmall farm in Cowley, and a rent-charge of 9*s.* 4*d.* both given to keep the church in repair, which is very antient, and ſtanding upwards of a mile from the houſes, divine ſervice is performed at a chapel, and not in the church, except at funerals; for they bury there. The chapel is built on lord Warwick's land.

Proc. 6*s.* 8*d.* Syn. 2*s.* Pentecoſt. 4*d.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 125	18	8
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	16	7	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	142	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	107	18	1½

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 61 houſes, and about 250 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. But I find that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were regiſtered 107 baptiſms, and 61 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there were 103 baptiſms, and 63 burials; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 262.

St. GEORGE's.

THIS is a newly erected pariſh. It lies in the hundred of King's Barton, about thirty-ſix miles ſouth from the city of Glouceſter. It is bounded[t] on the eaſt by Bitton, on the weſt by the out-pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, on the north by Stapleton and Mangotsfield, and on the ſouth by the river Avon. The weſtern extremity is diſtant three quarters of a mile from [u]Laford's-Gate, in the city of Briſtol; and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is two miles and a quarter.

It was part of the out-pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, but an act of parliament paſſed for erecting it into a diſtinct pariſh 24 G. 2. By that act, all rates made for the relief of the poor, for the repair of the highways, and all taxes granted, or to be granted, by parliament or otherwiſe, are to be made upon the inhabitants of St. Philip's and St. George's, jointly and in common; and the workhouſe in the old pariſh is to be for the common uſe of both. The orders of juſtices of the peace, relating to the poor, are to be made and directed as before the making of the ſaid act for erecting the ſaid pariſh; but the church-rates are to be ſeparate. There are two petty conſtables appointed annually for this pariſh, at the hundred-court.

Before this ſeparation, the whole of the out-pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob was called *Eaſton*, becauſe it lay eaſtward of the city of Briſtol; but more antiently, the name of it was *Bertune*. It was part of the antient demeſnes of the crown, as appears by *Domeſday-book*, and gave denomination to the hundred of *Barton Regis*.

The greater part of the pariſh lies within the boundaries of the foreſt, or chaſe, of [w]Kingſwood, and is one of thoſe places (all ſituated in the neighbourhood

[t] The boundaries of the pariſh are ſettled to be from a bridge at the foot of Lawrence-hill, called Lawrence-bridge, along the lane ſouthward, called Barton-hill-lane; thence, in a direct line, along Little Marſh-lane; thence by a little ſtream of water which runs from the ſaid lane into King's-pill; and thence along by the King's-pill to the river Avon, and along up the ſide of that river to the utmoſt extent and boundary of the old pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob on that ſide thereof. From St. Lawrence-bridge aforeſaid, weſtward to Dod-lane; along this lane northward to Gane-bridge, in the road leading from Briſtol to Glouceſter, and ſo on to Comb-brook, and thence to the utmoſt boundaries of the old pariſh, eaſtward to the river Avon. Act, 24 G. 2.

[u] It is generally written *Lawford's Gate*; but that erroneous manner of writing it deſtroys the idea which the true name conveys. The caſtle of Briſtol was built by Robert Mellent, or Fitz-Roy, conſul and earl of Glouceſter. He was lord of the manor and hundred of Bertune, wherefore this gate was called *Laford's-Gate*, *i. e.* the *Lord's-Gate*, from the Anglo Saxon *Hlaford*, which ſignifies *Lord*. This gate has lately been taken down.

[w] The following are the bounds of Kingſwood Chaſe, copied from a ſurvey taken by order of government, May 26, 1652, and communicated by a learned friend, for the ſatisfaction of the curious. —— Kingſwood was bounded by divers incloſed lands ſhewed to the ſurveyors by antient inhabitants within the bordering pariſhes, beginning near a ſtone in the high road called Dungel's-croſs, ſo to Roe-yate northwards, by ſeveral incloſed lands, to the manor houſe and ground called Ridgway, unto a gate called Longland's-gate, abutted on the north by ſaid Ridgway-houſe, on to Bullibroke, aud along the foot of the new pools to Rublay's-yate-lane; thence abutted on the eaſt by Longwalls, near Mangotsfield pariſh, along to Erford's-lane, ſo down Bromley's-heath unto Brimble-gate, and thence returning towards the ſouth, ſurrounding the ſaid heath, paſſing along by Player's manſion houſe and grounds called Cleave's-hill; thence ſouth-eaſtward to Downing's-green, thence northward to Sodbury-gate and road; thence eaſtward, ſurrounding the ſaid green, unto Weſterley-gate, thence unto grounds called Charnock's, and into Mangotsfield-bottom unto Siſton's-brook, and along it ſouthward, returning down Mangotsfield-bottom, unto the highway, or road, from Dungel's-croſs, abutted by Siſton's-common; and thence unto Grimſbury-lane, above Mr. Woodward's houſe; thence winding weſtward by Grimſbury-hill, and along Cock-rode-hill down eaſtward by Workman's-green, and thence ſouthward unto the highway towards Mr. Newton's houſe and manor; thence paſſing unto Herring-lane end, and over the hill called Martin's-

neighbourhood of each other) whence the city of Briſtol is ſupply'd with its coal, which is ſo excellent, for its durable quality, that the very cinders will burn over and over again, 'till they are wholly reduced to vapour and aſhes.

Some of the coal-pits are of a prodigious depth. That at Two-mile-hill[x], belonging to his grace the duke of Beaufort, is 107 fathom deep. At this and many others they uſe a fire-engine, to draw out the water which flows in upon the miners, and would prevent their working.

There are the ſame kinds of foſſils found here which are particularly mentioned in Bitton, and are common to all the coal-lands in Kingſwood; but upon diligent inquiry, I cannot find that there is any thing curious or uncommon in the vegetable ſyſtem. However, I ſhould not omit to mention a flat ſtone that was found, not long ſince, near the ſide of the Avon, in this pariſh, about nine inches long and ſix broad, which had ſo beautiful an impreſſion of a very large ſpecies of the fern plant (native of America) on one ſide of it, that it looked more like the work of a maſterly engraver than the production of nature. I ſaw it in the cabinet of a curious naturaliſt, and very worthy gentleman, in the city of Briſtol. He ſhewed me, at the ſame time alſo, a ſparry incruſtation, which had almoſt filled up a pipe made of boards, of which the cavity was about four or five inches ſquare. This pipe, if I miſtake not, had ſerved for the conveyance of water to ſome of the copper-works here, 'till the ſtony matter filled up the cavity, except a ſmall hole in the middle, and rendered it uſeleſs. The grain of the wood, and the marks of the ſaw, were ſo perfectly impreſt on the incruſtation, that the eye could not diſtinguiſh it from a piece of ſawed timber.

This village is not wholly deſtitute of antiquities. On a hill, within a few yards of the turnpike-gate leading down to Crew's-hole, there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, which in former ages was a Romiſh chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony; and it retains the name of St. Anthony's chapel to this day. In the highway, about two hundred yards weſtward of the church, ſtood *Don John's Croſs*, which was a round freeſtone column, ſupported by an octangular baſe. The upper part of the column, and the croſs at top, were probably deſtroyed by the parliament's party in the great civil war, who demoliſhed every thing of that ſort. When the church was built, it was removed, and the baſe is now depoſited at the door of an adjacent houſe. It is very uncertain what event this was intended to preſerve the memory of; but tradition ſays, that here the corpſe of one *Don John*, a noble Spaniard, reſted in its way to the place of its interment. If there be any foundation for this ſtory, it might be ſhipped for Spain, from the port of Briſtol.

Here are two copper-works, and a glaſs-houſe for the manufacture of bottles. But the principal production of art is a curious hydraulic machine, erected upon the river Avon, and invented and conſtructed by the late ingenious mechanic and mathematician, Mr. John Padmore, for throwing water into a reſervoir, for the uſe of the city of Briſtol. The reſervoir is at a little diſtance, on the top of a hill, whence, by ſubterraneous pipes, the water is conveyed to the city. There were formerly two machines for the ſame purpoſe, at Hanham-mills, in the pariſh of Bitton, but they were taken down in the year 1720.

There is a turnpike-road from Bath to Briſtol leading through this pariſh; and another from Briſtol to London, by way of Marſhfield.

Some of the ſubſequent records concern the whole hamlet of Eaſton, and conſequently have a relation, as well to the preſent out-pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, as to St. George's; but as they could not properly be divided, they are placed here, and referred to from St. Philip's.

Martin's-horſe-hill, unto Cadbury's-bottom; thence ſouthward up Jeffery's-hill into the road-way from Briſtol to Bath, then north up the ſaid road to the door of H. Stone, where we croſs the ſaid road; thence ſouth along by ſome houſes, and weſtward along by Proſſer's-gate unto Cadimore-brook, unto Hanham's-mines, and over Jeffery's-hill, and along down Conham's-hill to the lower end of Strode-brook, ſo to Deanridge-lands, rounding them to the river Avon; thence turning ſhort about to the north-eaſt by Harris-hill, unto the north-eaſt of the ſaid hill, near to the ſouth road; ſo along weſtward by the dean and chapter's lands till we come over-againſt Sims's ſmith-ſhop and Dungel's-croſs, whence we ſet out. Total of acres of the whole chaſe were 1632 and 2 Roods. —— There were formerly 1500 or 2000 head of deer in the chaſe, but there have been none for upwards of ſeventy years paſt.

[x] In the year 1735, three men and a boy lay ten days and nineteen hours in a dark cavern, in the midſt of a coal-pit near Two-mile-hill, in this pariſh, thirty-nine fathom under ground, environed with water, and on the brink of a precipice ſixteen fathom perpendicular. As theſe perſons were wedging out coals, on the 7th of November, a prodigious torrent of water burſt on a ſudden out of a vein, and put out all the lights; the people were ſtruck with the utmoſt conſternation, and knew not which way to take, but crawling on their hands and knees from place to place to avoid the water, they providentially got to a riſing ground, where creeping up higher and higher, as the water roſe, at length reached a hollow place, whence coals had been dug, and there continued. In their way, they found a bit of beef and a cruſt of bread, together about a quarter of a pound, which they divided equally, and eat. It was for ſome time very eaſy to get water, but the water ſinking, it became more and more difficult, 'till at length, not being able to obtain it, they were forced to drink their own urine, and to chew ſome chips which they cut from a baſket; but loſing their knife, even this miſerable expedient failed them, and one endeavoured to eat his ſhoe. They were almoſt ſuffocated with heat, and with the nauſeous fumes that aroſe from their bodies, and continued without any other ſuſtenance 'till the 17th, when their friends, after ſeveral ineffectual attempts, let down a large quantity of burning coals, which diſſipated the black vapour; and the water being gone off in a great meaſure, five men ventured down, and calling out, were ſurpriſed to find them alive and able to anſwer. The eldeſt, about ſixty years old, was delirious, and all of them very weak, and for ſome time intirely blind. They were taken out, and having received ſome refreſhment, walked to their homes, to the great aſtoniſhment of a vaſt croud of people aſſembled from all parts. The men did not apprehend they had been above five days under ground. At the water's firſt burſting in upon them, there were four other boys in the mine, but being at the *Tip of the work*, ran to the rope, crying to be pulled up, and notwithſtanding it was done with as much expedition as poſſible, yet the water was at the heels of the laſt boy, who, as the other three were hawling up, caught hold of the feet of one of his companions, and all got ſafe out.

Of

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Under the head *Terra Regis*, in *Domeſday-book*, it is thus expreſſed:

'In Bertune at Briſtou were ſix hides. In demean were three plow-tillages, and twenty-two villeins, and twenty-five bordars, with twenty-five plow-tillages. There were ten *ſervi*, and eighteen free men [*coliberti*] having fourteen plow-tillages. There were two mills of 27*s.* [rent.] When Roger received this manor of the king, he found there two hides, and two plow-tillages in demean, and ſeventeen villeins, and twenty-four bordars, with twenty-one plow-tillages. There were four *ſervi*, and thirteen free men with three plow-tillages.

'In Manegodesfelle, one member of this manor, are ſix cows in demean.

'The church of Briſtou holds three hides of this land, and has one plow-tillage there.

'A radecheniſter holds one hide, and has one plow-tillage, and four bordars with one plow-tillage.

'This manor and Briſtou pay 110 marks of ſilver to the king. The burgeſſes ſay, that biſhop G. [Goisfrid] has thirty-three marks of ſilver, and one mark of gold, beſides the king's farm.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

The manor and hundred of Bertune have been generally held by perſons of great eminence. It appears by the fines regiſtered 3 H. 3. that Richard earl of Glouceſter had been ſeized of Bertune near Briſtol, of Finchwood, and Keynſham-chaſe. And his ſon, Gilbert earl of Glouceſter, was afterwards ſeized of them. Bertune near Briſtol was granted to queen Iſabel, in part of her dower, 11 E. 2. The manor of Bertune was granted, in part of dower, to queen Philippa, 4 E. 3. and afterwards to queen Catherine.

The manor of Bertune, and the hundred, and the advowſon of the hoſpital of St. Lawrence, within the ſaid hundred, belonged to Edward duke of York, grandſon to king Edward the Third, who was ſlain at Agincourt, and died without iſſue. His brother, Richard earl of Cambridge, having been attainted and executed, this manor reverted to the crown, and was granted to Humphry duke of Glouceſter, and to his heirs male, 3 H. 5. He and Elianor his wife levied a fine thereof to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to the king, 14 H. 6. and the duke made a leaſe of this manor and hundred to Ralph Butler and John Beauchamp, for their lives.

Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, had a grant of the manor and hundred to him and his heirs, in reverſion, after the death of the duke of Glouceſter; but the duke of Warwick dying 25 H. 6. the year before the duke of Glouceſter, the eſtate came to Anne, an infant daughter and heir of the duke of Warwick, who dying 27 H. 6. the manor and hundred went to Anne, ſiſter to the duke of Warwick, who was married to Richard Nevil, the *Make-king*, afterwards earl of Warwick in her right. They join in levying a fine of this eſtate to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to Richard Beauchamp, afterwards earl of Warwick.

Iſabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth; and by virtue of an act of parliament which deprived the mother, he, in right of his wife, held the manor and hundred of Bertune, of which he died ſeized 17 E. 4.[1] But Anne counteſs of Warwick was afterwards reſtored to her right, with a ſiniſter deſign, by that covetuous monarch king Henry the Seventh; for ſhe was obliged to paſs away this manor, and many others, to the king, as frequently obſerved in the courſe of this work, 3 H. 7.

The manor and hundred, and two mills, called French-Mills, were granted, by king Henry the Eighth, to his laſt queen Catherine, in part of her dower. She died 2 E. 6. and preſently afterwards the manor was granted to ſir Thomas Arundel, the duke of Somerſet's favourite, who was attainted and executed with the duke, 5 E. 6. for conſpiring the death of John duke of Northumberland, and other privy counſellors.

The manor and hundred were again granted by the crown to William earl of Pembroke, in conſideration of 8000*l.* 7 E. 6. Maurice Dennis died ſeized of the manor and hundred of Berton 5 Eliz. and left Walter Dennis, his brother and heir, then ſixty years old.

This manor and hundred were ſoon after purchaſed by Thomas Cheſter, of Knole, eſq; and from him it has deſcended, down to the preſent time, in the ſame manner with Almondeſbury in this county, to which the reader is referred.

The lords of this manor have conſtantly held courts leet and hundred courts for the manor and hundred.

Beſide the manor, the records give the following particulars of other eſtates in this pariſh, and ſuch parts of its neighbourhood as cannot, perhaps, at this time, be diſtinguiſhed therefrom. Thomas de Amenel, in right of his manor of Bitton, had tack of ſwine in Briſtol-Bertune and Finchwood 7 H. 3 Roger Corbet was ſeized of lands in Bertune by Briſtol 18 E. 1. John de Saltmarſh was ſeized of twenty acres of wood in Kingſwood-chaſe 14 E. 2. William Corbet was ſeized of fourteen acres of land in Bertune near Briſtol 2 R. 2. Sir William Rodney died ſeized of ſeveral tenements in Berton and in Briſtol 6 E. 4. Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held a tenement, called Girdelars, 21 E. 4. A meadow in Berton near Briſtol, which had belonged to St. Mary Magda-

[1] Sir John Pelham, Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of Durham had a releaſe from the king, and for his heirs and ſucceſſors, of all his right in the manor and hundred of Berton near Briſtol, in com. Glouc. which they had by grant of Edmund duke of York, by the king's authority. Pat. 13 H. 4. p. 2. m. 9.

len's hoſpital in that city, was granted, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, to Henry Brain and John March, 37 H. 8. The lords commiſſioners to examine the king's revenues throughout England, made a return 6 E. 6. that the ranger of Kingſwood and Fillwood had a yearly ſalary of 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The hoſpital of St. Lawrence, for lepers, which ſtood within the bounds of this pariſh, was granted, at the diſſolution, to ſir Raufe Sadleir, knight. A piece of ground, about ſix acres, which belonged to that hoſpital, lying on the north ſide of the chapel of St. Lawrence, is exempt from tithe. Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monaſticon*, places this hoſpital in Somerſetſhire, by miſtake.

Blackſworth, or *Blackenſworde*, is a manor conſiſting of detached lands in ſeveral pariſhes. The greater part is in this, and ſome, particularly the paſſage over the river Avon at Rownham, in the pariſh of Clifton. The monaſtery of St. Auguſtin in Briſtol was endowed with this manor by the founder, Robert Fitz-Harding. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Briſtol, and is in leaſe to Thomas Tyndale, of the Fort, eſq.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, worth 150*l.* a year, under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Briſtol and of the archdeacon of Glouceſter; the mayor and corporation of the city of Briſtol are patrons, the reverend Mr. Hart is the preſent incumbent.

Dr. Butler, biſhop of Durham, gave 400*l.* towards endowing the church: And the late Thomas Cheſter, eſq; gave two acres, one rood, and ſix perches of land, bounded on the weſt by Don John's Croſs, (as recited in the act of parliament) for the ſcite of the church and cœmetery. Beſides theſe, other donations, to a large amount, were contributed by various perſons, for the augmentation of the vicarage; and, together with what was procured from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, were laid out, by the commiſſioners, in the purchaſe of ſeveral lands in this pariſh, to the value of between 70 and 80*l.* a year. There is a very good new houſe for the reſidence of the incumbent.

The church is a very neat, tho' plain building, ſeventy feet long by ſixty broad, conſiſting of the nave and two ailes, ſupported by two rows of handſome freeſtone pillars. The chancel is very ſmall, with a Venetian window over the communion table. At the weſt end is a large ſquare tower, ſeventy-two feet high, with two bells.

The building was begun in the year 1752. The mayor of Briſtol, attended by the reſt of the commiſſioners, went in proceſſion, on the 3d of March, from the Lamb inn to the ſpot of ground upon which the church was to be erected, where the mayor laid the firſt foundation ſtone, with this inſcription:

Templum hoc,
Dei Opt. Max. Glorie
et Hominum indies peccantium ſaluti
Sacrum,
Erigi voluit Pietas publica.
Abſit tamen
quod inter ignota Nomina
Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris
Ioſephi Butler,
nuper Briſtolienſis Epiſcopi,
Lateat nomen:
D. D. D. 400*l.*
Iam tum ad Dunelmenſes migraturus.

Regnante Georgio Secundo,
Iuſto, Clementi, Forti,
Angularem hunc lapidem
5 Non. Mart. A. D. 1752, S. N.
Poſuit
David Peloquin, Briſtolię Prætor.

Several pieces of coin, incloſed in lead, being laid on the ſame ſtone, the whole was covered with a proper ſheet of lead, and then another ſtone laid thereon, with the following inſcription:

Domine Deus noſter!
Aperti ſint Oculi tui nocte dieque ſuper domum hanc; Orationes populi tui, quodcunque oraverint in loco iſto, exaudias; in Loco Habitaculi tui in Cœlis exaudias; et cum exaudieris, propitius eſto! 1 *Reg. c.* 8, *v.* 29, 30.

The church was conſecrated Sept. 6, 1756, and was called St. George's. A revel is conſtantly kept on the anniverſary of the church's conſecration, in pious commemoration of the divine goodneſs, in cauſing this fabrick, at a great expence, to be founded and endowed, for the accommodation of the inhabitants in their weekly attendance on divine worſhip: Which revel is moſt devoutly celebrated by great numbers of the pariſhioners, and others, in the adjacent ale-houſes, with all the ſolemnities of an old pagan feſtival; that is, drunkenneſs, gluttony, riot, debauchery, curſing and ſwearing, ſcolding and fighting, fiddling and dancing, Bacchanalian ſongs, and midnight impurities.

What induced the truly worthy perſons concerned in this good work to give the church the name of St. George's,[z] is to me unaccountable, as that ſaint is not to be found in the calendar of the church of England, ſince the reformation.

Firſt fruits £.	Synodals £.
Tenths —	Pentecoſtals
Procurations	

Benefactions.

[z] The following extraordinary ſtory of St. George, as it is related in an antient manuſcript feſtival, written about the time of king Henry the Sixth, and in the poſſeſſion of a particular friend, may ſerve as a ſpecimen of our language, of the credulity of the people, and of the ſtate of religion at that time: and tho' a legendary tale, may afford ſome entertainment to the reader.

De ſō Stī Georgij. [*Of the feaſt of St. George.*]

GODE men & wymen ſuche a day &c. ze ſhull haue the feeſt of Seynt George, the whiche day ze ſhull come to chyrche the worſhyp of God & of his hooly martyr Seynt George. that ouzte hys day ful der for we redē ī hᵉ lyf thᵗ thʳ was an orrybul dragō byſyd' a cyte thᵗ was called Syrene of the whych dragō mē of the cyte wer ſo aferd thᵗ by coūſel of thᵗ kyng uche day thʸ zyuē hym aſheep & chyld for to ete for he ſhulde not com īto thᵉ cyte to ete hē. thēne whē all the chyldrē of the cyte wer etē. for encheſō thᵗ thᵉ kyng zaf hē thᵗ coūſel thʸ conſt'ynede hym thᵗ had but oon dawztʳ for to zeve hur to the dragō as thʸ had zevē her chyldrē byfore thēne the kyng for fere of the pepul wepyng & gret ſorow makyng delyv'ed hē hys dowgtʳ in her beſte aray. & thʸ ſettē hur in the place thē as they wer woned to ſette her chyldrē to abyde the dragō & a ſheep wᵗ hur. but thene by the ordynāce of God Seynt George coom rydyng that wey. & whē he ſyz the aray of the maydē he thouzte wel thᵗ hoe ſhulde be a wōmō

Benefactions.

The late Mr. Paul Fiſher, of Clifton, left, by his will, the intereſt of 300*l.* for ever to the vicar of St. George's for the time being, for reading prayers on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and ſaints-days, for preaching a ſermon on Good-friday and Chriſtmas-day, and for adminiſtering a monthly ſacrament.

Of the donations formerly left to the poor of St. Philip's pariſh, amounting to 16*l.* a year, the church-wardens of this pariſh receive a third part, which they diſtribute in bread to the poor.

The donations, formerly given to the old pariſh for repairing the highways, are not divided; particulars of which are given under St. Philip's.

St. George's and St. Philip's, and the out Part of the Pariſh of St. James.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	198	4	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	138	13	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	568	4	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	426	0	0

In a ſeries of ten years, beginning with 1760, there are regiſtered 1145 baptiſms, and 499 burials. But the burials give no light reſpecting population, becauſe many of the pariſhioners are every year interred at the neighbouring pariſhes, eſpecially at St. Philip's, where moſt of their anceſtors lie; which accounts for the great diſproportion between the numbers of baptiſms and burials here. There are about 700 houſes in this pariſh, and if we eſtimate the whole number of inhabitants to be to the average of annual baptiſms in the proportion of 30 to 1, which is the proportion commonly found in like ſituations, the number of people will then be 3435; *i.e.* nearly five to a houſe.

GUITING-POWER.

THIS pariſh is ſituated in the Coteſwold country, in the lower part of the hundred of Kifteſgate, ſix miles diſtant weſt from Stow, ſix eaſtward from Winchcombe, and nineteen north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is generally called *Lower-Guiting*, from its ſituation lower down the river, to diſtinguiſh it from another Guiting, lying nearer to the ſource of that river.

It is a fine, open, ſporting country, with bold riſing grounds, conſiſting chiefly of ſheep-walks, and arable lands; but there are ſome woodlands and meadow grounds. Petrifications of the cockle, the muſcle, and the *echenites* are found in plenty, particularly in and about the manor of Guiting Grange; and the water of a ſtream near the village is of a ſtrong incruſting quality. The little river is the head of the Windruſh, and abounds with ſmall trout and excellent eels.

Powell Snell, eſq; has a large eſtate called the *Grange*, in this pariſh, with a handſome ſeat, where he reſides.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Under the head *Terra Willi Goizenboded*, in *Domeſday-book*, are the following particulars:

'The ſame William holds Getinge in Holeford 'hundred. King Edward held it, and permitted 'Aluuin his ſheriff to hold it for his life, but he 'did not give it to him, as the county witneſſeth. 'After Aluuin's death, king William gave his '[Aluuin's] wife and land to one Richard a young 'man. Now William, ſucceſſor to Richard, holds 'the land in the ſame manner. There are ten

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wōmō of gt worſhyp & aſked hur why hoe ſtode th'r wt ſo moornyng chere. thene onſwered hoe & ſayde. gentul knygt wel may I moorne & be of heve cher tht ā akyng' dowztr & now am ſet her to be an orrybul dragon' p'ye tht etē all the chyldrē of the cyte. & for all they bē etē now mot I be etē alſo. for my fadr gaf hē that coūſel. & th'fore gentul knyzt go hēn' faſte & ſave thy ſelf leſt he leſe the as he wol me. Damyſel q' George tht wer gte ſhame to me tht am a knyzt wel arayed zyf I ſhulde fle & thu tht art a wōmō abyde. thēne wt thys word anoō the orybul worme putte up hys hed ſpyttyng fyr owt of hs mowth & p'fered batel to George. thēne made George a c'ſſe byfore hym & rood at hym wt hys ſpere wt ſuche a mygte tht he bar down the dragō to the yrthe. thēne bad he the damyſel tye hir gurdul abowt hs nekke & lede hym aftr hur into the cyte. thēne the dragō ſued hur forth as ht had ben a gētul hownd mekely wtout any myſdoyng. but whē the pepul of the cyte ſyz the dragō come they flowen uche mon īto hujue for ferde. thēne George called the pepul ageyn & bad hē not be aferd. for zyf they woldē beleue ī C'ſt & take C'ſtēdome he wold ſlen hym byfore hem anoō & ſo delyverē hē of hē enimy. thēne wer they all ſo glad tht twenty 1000 of mē wtowtē wymē & chyldrē wer fulwed anoō fyrſt the kyng & al hys howſhold wt hym. And thēne he ſlowz the dragō & bad hem tye to hym oxon & drawe hym owt of the cyte tht the ſavor of hym ſhulde not greve hem. & then he bad the kyng bylde church' faſt in uche cornel of the lond & be luſty to here godd' ſervyſe & do honor to all mē of hooly chyrche & evermoore have minde & cōpaſſion of all that wer nedy & pore. thēne whē George had don ths & tr'ned all the lond to cryſtē feyth. he herde how the emporor Dyoclicyn dude mony c'ſtē men to dethe. thēne gode he to hym & booldly repreved hym of hys curſed doyng. thēne the emp'ror anoon commanded to do hym into p'ſon & legge hym thr uprygt & amylſtoon on hys breſte & ſo to preſte hym to dethe. But whē he was ſēved ſo. p'yed god of helpe. & anoō god kept hym ſo tht he felde noo harm in noo party of hys body. but whē the empō herde th'ofe he bad make a wheel & ſettē ht ful of hok' ī th' oon ſude & ſwerd' poynt' ſtyked ī an oth' wheel ageynſt th't. & ſette George ī the myddul & ſo turnd the wheel for to have alto raſed hys body on eyther ſyde. but when he was in ths turmentry he p'yde C'ſt of ſokē & he was holpen anoō thēne aft' he was put ī a hoot lyme cullē & cloſed th'in to have be brend. but God of hs mygt turned the heete īto coolde & ſo he lay th'e thre day' & thre nygtus. & whē he had leyn th'e ſo longe tht thy wōde he had be brend alto clene powd'. thēne was he foūdē lygte & mery & thonkyng god. thēne aft whē he was fat & ſet byfore the emp'ō. he rep'ued hym of hys falſe godd' & ſeyde th't they wer but fynd' & wtowtē mygt & falſe at nede. thēne was the empō to bette hys mowth wt ſton' tyl ht was alto poned. & thēne he made to bete hys body wt dryed boole ſenowes tyl the fleſh fel fro the boon' & hs bowell' mygtē be ſeyn. & aft' that thy madē hym to drynke venym tht was maad ſtrong for the noons to have puyſoned hym anoō to deth. but when George had made a ſyyne of the croſſe on hit he drank ht wtowtē any greef. ſo tht for wōder th'of the mon tht made the puyſon anon tūed to the feyth of C'ſt & anoō aft' was doō to deth for C'ſt' ſake. thēne ī the nyzt aft' as George was in p'ſon p'yyng to God byſily. God coō to hym wt a gt lygt & bad hym be of good comfort. for on the moraw he ſhulde make an ende of hys paſſyon & come to hym into the joye tht ev' ſhall laſte. and when he had don he ſette a c'wne of gold on hys hed and gaf hym hys bleſſyng & ſtyze into hevē. thēne on the morow for he would not do ſacryfyſe to the emp'ō falſe godd' he made to ſmyte of hys hed & ſo he paſſed to God. & when the emp'ō wolde have go to hys palis the kyng fyre brende hym & al hys frind'. In a ſtory of Antyago ht is writē tht whē c'ſtē men byſegeden jeruſalem a feyr yong knygt appered to a pryſt & ſayde that he was Seynt George & was leder of cryſtē men & thē he covenāded wt hym tht he wolde be wt hē at ſawtyng of the wallus. but whē the c'ſtē men coome to the wall' of jeruſalem. the Sareſen' wer ſo ſtrong w'in tht the c'ſtē men durſtē not clymbe upon her ladder' thēne coō Seynt George clothed in whyte & a reed croſſe on hs breſte & gode up a ladder & bad the c'ſtē mē come aft' hym. & ſo wt help of ſeynt George thy wōnē the town & ſlowē all the Saraſen' that wer ſownd, &c.

'hides

'hides, of which nine pay tax. In demean are 'four plow-tillages, and four villeins, and three 'foreigners, and two radcheniſters, and a prieſt, 'with two bordars, who have between them all, 'five plow-tillages; and the *ſervi* and *ancillæ* 'have eleven [plow-tillages] and two mills of 14*s*. 'There are five ſalt-pits, which yield twenty ſeams 'of ſalt. Two houſes in Winchcombe pay 11*s*. 4*d*. 'It was worth 16*l*. now 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

The maſter of the knights templers, in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, proved his right to court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Guiting-Poers, by a grant 53 H. 3.

Two virgates of land, each of 3*s*. rent, were given to the knights templers by Roger de Waittevil. *Dug*.

This manor, Farmcot, Cateſlade and Caldecot, were held of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter, 55 H. 3. and afterwards of Alan la Zouche, baron of Aſhley, who was grandſon and heir to the ſaid earl, by one of his coheireſſes; which Alan died 7 E. 2. and left coheireſſes.

Roger Corbet died 7 E. 2. ſeized of four knights fees and a half, and of one third part of a knight's fee, in Ebrington, Hudecote, Clopton, Farnecote, Catteſlade *parva*, Gytinge, and Teynton; which he held of Alan Szouche, and they were worth 48*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. *Eſch*.

Adam de Hermington died ſeized of the manor of Nether-Guiting 16 E. 3. and ſir John Butler died ſeized of the manors of Nether-Guiting and of Whitbridge 17 E. 4.

This manor came afterwards to the Horwoods. William Horwood was ſeized of it, and obtained a grant of the impropriation 35 H. 8. which latter formerly belonged to the knights templers. He died 37 H. 8. and left two coheireſſes; Anne, who was afterwards married to Ambroſe Dudley; and Margaret, who was married to Thomas Throgmorton. They had livery granted to them 3 Mar. And livery of one moiety of the manor, and of the rectory and advowſon, was granted to Thomas Horwood 15 Eliz.

Henry Stratford, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir James Howe married one of the coheireſſes of the heir of Henry Stratford, and was lord of the manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. But it did not continue long afterwards in that family, for David Hughes, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1726. He was ſucceeded by David his ſon, who dying unmarried in the year 1753, bequeathed his eſtate to his three ſiſters, of whom the eldeſt was married to Thomas Vernon, of the city of Glouceſter, eſq; deceaſed, by whom ſhe has one ſon; the ſecond to Mr. William Smart, of Winchcombe, apothecary, deceaſed; and the youngeſt to John Holland, of Sickleton in this county, gentleman, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children. Mr. Vernon and Mr. Holland are the preſent lords of the manor, and hold a court baron; but Guiting-Power, Catſlade, and Farmcot owe ſuit and ſervice to the court leet of Ebbrington, held by lord Forteſcue. The manor of Guiting-Power pays 9*l*. 19*s*. a year to William Wyndham, of Halling, eſq.

But there was another manor of Guiting at the time of the general ſurvey.

'The wife of Geri de Loges holds of the king 'four hides in Getinge, in Holiforde hundred. 'Three thanes, Gulvert, Tovi, and Turber held 'them for three manors, and paid tax. In demean 'is one plow-tillage, and one villein, with half a 'plow-tillage. It was worth 40*s*. now 20*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

It is impoſſible at this time to trace the deſcent of theſe lands diſtinctly from the former; only the records ſhew, that Gunuld de Loges, the widow of Jurie or Geri de Loges, gave two hides of land in Guiting to the monaſtery of Glouceſter, to pray for the ſoul of her huſband.

William de Ebroicis and Maud his wife, formerly the wife of —— de Trevel, levied a fine of lands in Guiting to the uſe of Maud for her life, with ſeveral remainders, 5 E. 1.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS*.

1. *Farmcot*, but antiently, and perhaps more rightly, *Fernecote*; from *fern*, and the Britiſh word *coed*, a *wood*; for there is a large wood which gave occaſion to the name. This hamlet, lying near three miles from the church, is divided from the body of the pariſh by the intervention of lands in Guiting-Temple. It is an antient manor, thus deſcribed in the ſurvey:

'William Goizenboded holds Fernecote. 'Aluuinus held it. There are three hides taxed. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins, 'with four plow-tillages, and thirteen among the '*ſervi* and *ancillæ*. Goisfrid holds it of William. 'It was worth 10*l*. now 3*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

Roger Corbet died ſeized of lands in Farnecote, &c. which he held of Alan Szouche 7 E. 2. John Benne died ſeized of this manor 16 E. 3. as did ſir Robert Corbet 5 H. 5. having aſſigned it to Joan his widow in dower. John Grevil married Sybil, the daughter of ſir Robert Corbet, and in the life time of the ſaid Joan, entered upon the lands which ſhe held in dower, for which he had the king's pardon[a] 8 H. 5. John Grevil died ſeized of Farmcot 23 H. 6. as did ſir John Lineham 19 E. 4.

This eſtate ſoon afterwards came into the family of the Stratfords, who have continued to enjoy it to the preſent age; but that antient family falling to decay, this manor and eſtate were ſold to Robert Tracy, eſq; grandſon to the late Mr. Juſtice Tracy; who dying without iſſue, bequeathed it to Robert Pratt, eſq; repreſentative in the laſt parliament for Horſham in Suſſex.

The large wood is the property of George Pitt, eſq; repreſentative in parliament for the county of Dorſet.

On a piece of ground called the Langet, ſtood a ſmall preceptory, belonging to the commandery at Quenington in this county, to which the great tithes belonged. King Henry the Eighth ſold

[a] Pat. 8 H. 5. m. 14.

ſold the great tithes to biſhop Fox, who gave them to Chriſt-Church college in Oxford. The preceptory and the Langet were granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain of Hayles, 34 H. 8. and afterwards purchaſed of them by Mr. John Stratford, at that time owner of the reſt of Farmcot. Other lands in Farmcot, which belonged to the abbey of Hayles, were granted to William marquis of Northampton, 5 E. 6.

Here is a chapel of eaſe, where divine ſervice is performed once every kalendar month, by the miniſter of Lower-Guiting.

This tithing has its own conſtable, and pays all rates, except the poor's rate, diſtinctly.

2. *Caldicot* is another hamlet, but it is not known by that name at preſent. When *Domeſday-book* was compiled, this hamlet lay in a different hundred from the reſt of the pariſh, according to the following entry:

'William Goizenboded holds Callicote in Sale-'maneſberie hundred, and Rannulf [holds it] of 'him. Aluuin held it in the time of king Edward. 'There are three hides taxed. In demean are 'three plow-tillages, and eight among the *ſervi* 'and *ancillæ*. It was worth 60*s*. now [only] 40*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

The lands of this place are now called the Weſt Field, about a mile from the church, divided from the other lands of the pariſh, by thoſe of Naunton and Halling. This eſtate belonged to the family of Aylworth, which became extinct in the preſent age. It is now the property of Henry Blagg, of the county of Nottingham, eſq.

3. *Caſtlet*, antiently written *Cateſlat*, and *Cateſlade*, is another hamlet, of which it is thus recorded:

'William Goizenboded holds Cateſlat. Aluuin 'held it. There are two hides taxed. In demean 'are two plow-tillages, and four *ſervi*, and a mill 'of 5*s*. It was worth 40*s*. now only 10*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

This manor, tho' within the pariſh of Guiting, is a member of the manor of Ebbrington. It conſiſts of a capital meſſuage and a corn-mill. David Hughes, eſq; lately deceaſed, died ſeized of this manor. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford has the great tithes; but the vicar has tithe of hay, ſome pieces of ground excepted. Cateſlat has a diſtinct conſtable. It is exempted from ſtatute-labour, but in all other reſpects, it joins in payments with the pariſh at large.

4. *The Grange*. This is an independent manor, and pays an annual rent to the crown. It was a grange belonging to the abbey of Bruern, and tho' it does not appear when theſe lands were granted to that houſe, it was certainly not before the reign of king John.

Three fourths of the great tithes of this manor are paid to Chriſt-Church college, Oxford; the remainder to the truſtees of the charities left by George Townſend, eſq.

Within this manor is a plot of ground, in the midſt of an arable incloſure, where the foundations of a chapel are viſible, of which, however there is no written account. It is ſuppoſed to have been the burying-place of the inhabitants of the Grange, and to have been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as the ford thro' the adjacent brook is even now called Trinity ford, and probably gave name to the old hundred of Holeford, *i.e. holy ford*, in which it lay. The piece of ground between thoſe ruins and the Grange-houſe, ſtill retains the name of the Bier-way-piece. Add to this, that the plot of ground where the foundations are ſeen belongs to the vicar.

Lands in Nether-Guiting, formerly belonging to the abbey of Bruern, were granted to Anthony Stringer and John Williams 34 H. 8. This manor and eſtate were the property of William Gardiner, eſq; at the beginning of this century, and were purchaſed of Mr. Gardiner, about fifty years ſince, by John Snell, of the city of Glouceſter, eſq; who marrying Anna-Maria, daughter and ſole heireſs of Robert Huntingdon, D.D.[b] ſometime biſhop of Raphoe, by Mary his wife, ſiſter to the late ſir John Powell, knight, one of the juſtices of the court of queen's bench, had by that marriage ſeveral ſons, of whom the late Powell Snell, eſq; was the eldeſt. He incloſed the antient grange within a park ſtock'd with deer. In the year 1737, he married Dorothy, one of the coheireſſes of Charles Yate, of Colthrop, in this county, eſq; by whom he had iſſue Powell, John, Charles, and Dorothy. And ſurviving her, married ſecondly, Suſannah, ſecond daughter of Benjamin Bathurſt, of Lidney, in this county, eſq; but by her had no iſſue. He died in the year 1767, and is ſucceeded in this and other eſtates, by his eldeſt and only ſurviving ſon, Powell Snell, eſq; who reſides here. His arms are, *Quarterly, gules and azure, over all a croſs flory Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth 52*l*. a year. Thomas Vernon, eſq; and Mr. David-Hughes Holland are patrons; Mr. King the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belonged to the abbey of Bruern, in Oxfordſhire.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very antient fabrick. The door-way of it, and the arch between the church and chancel, are thought to be of Saxon workmanſhip. It hath a well built embattled tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.14 19 7	Proc. & Syn.	£.0 7 8
Tenths —	1 9 11½	Pentecoſtals	0 0 7½

[b] He was eſteemed the beſt ſkilled in the oriental languages of any in his time, and being chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Aleppo, made the tour of the holy land, where he purchaſed a very valuable collection of oriental manuſcripts, which are now in the Bodleian library, in Oxford.

Benefactions.

George Townſhend, eſq; gave a portion of tithes in this pariſh, to be applied in apprenticing out poor children; one of this pariſh to be taken in rotation with ſome others. Two acres of land are given to repair the church. And one Compere gave 100*l.* the intereſt of which to be laid out in bread for the poor.

Guiting.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	71	9	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	19	5	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	78	6	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	51	17	3¾

Farmcot.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	65	14	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —	2	11	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	50	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	35	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 62 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. *Atkyns.* At preſent, the baptiſms, on an average of ſeven years, are 12, burials 7; the number of houſes 82, and of inhabitants 375. Hence it appears, that the proportion of annual burials, to the whole number of inhabitants, is nearly as 1 to 53; which ſhews the place to be very healthy.

GUITING-TEMPLE.

THIS pariſh lies on the Coteſwold hills, in the lower part of Kifteſgate hundred, ſeven miles north-weſtward from Stow, five eaſtward from Winchcombe, and twenty north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It was called *Temple-Guiting*, becauſe the knights templers had great property here. It is now generally called *Upper-Guiting*, and formerly, in old writings, *Over-Guiting*, becauſe ſituated above the adjoining pariſh of Guiting-Power.

It is of a middle ſize, conſiſting moſtly of arable land, with ſome paſture and woodland, and two large commons, on which great numbers of cattle are depaſtured.

It is a fine country for hunting, abounds with game, and enjoys a very healthy air, as appears by the ſtate of population at the end of this account.

The honourable and reverend George Talbot, D.D. third ſon of Charles lord Talbot, late high chancellor of Great Britain, reſides in the hamlet of Barton, in this pariſh. And Mrs. Jane Allen reſides at Guiting. She is deſcended, on the mother's ſide, from the very antient family of Puſey, of Puſey, in the county of Berks, which flouriſhed there in the time of king Canute the Dane. She is poſſeſſed of that famous Charter-Horn, of which Mr. Pegge gives ſome account in a work intitled *Archæologia*, publiſhed in the year 1775. This horn is ornamented with ſilver gilt rims, and a broad ſilver ring in the middle, and neatly mounted on hound's feet, which ſupport the whole. It was produced in court before lord chancellor Jefferies, in the reign of king James the Second, and proved from the inſcription upon it, and other admiſſible evidence, to be the identical horn, by which, as by a charter, king Canute conveyed the manor of Puſey to the family of that name, about 700 years before. It appears to have been originally a hunting horn, but as a hound's head, of ſilver gilt, is made to ſcrew in, as a ſtopper, at the ſmall end, it is ſuppoſed to have been alſo a drinking horn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The account of this manor, in *Domeſday-book*, ſtands under the head *Terra Rogerij de Laci*, and may be thus tranſlated:

'The ſame Roger holds Getinge in Holeford 'hundred. There are ten hides taxed, beſides 'the lord's, which is not taxed. Brictric held it, 'who was one of king Edward's thanes. In de-'mean are five plow-tillages, and twenty-five vil-'leins, and a prieſt, and ſeven radcheniſters, with 'eighteen plow-tillages. There are eighteen among 'the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and three mills of 24*s.* and a 'ſalt-pit of 20*s.* and twelve ſeams of ſalt, and in 'Wincelcombe three burgages of 32*d.* and two 'burgages in Glouuecеſter of 10*d.* From wood 'and paſture forty hens. It is worth and was 'worth 10*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Walter de Laci, father of the above Roger, was a great ſoldier, and very much in favour with the Conqueror; and this Roger had one hundred and ſixteen manors given him, of which twenty were in Glouceſterſhire. Taking part with Robert Curthoiſe, the elder brother, againſt king William the Second, his poſſeſſions were taken from him, and given to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother, who founded the priory of Lanthony.

Hugh de Laci left no ſurviving iſſue, whereby his inheritance deſcended to Gilbert, ſon of Emme, his ſiſter and ſurviving heireſs; which Gilbert aſſumed the name of Laci. He gave twelve hides and one virgate[c] of land, with his demeſnes in Guiting, and five burgages in Winchcombe, to the knights templers, of which order he afterwards profeſt himſelf.

Hugh de Laci, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars in Ireland, was ſon and heir of Gilbert, and died ſeized of the manor of Temple-Guiting 31 H. 2. Walter de Laci, ſon of Hugh, ſucceeded him, in whom, and his deſcendants, the manor of Guiting continued 'till the death of Alice, daughter and heireſs of Henry de Laci, the laſt earl of Lincoln of that name. The knights templers held of Alice counteſs of Lincoln, the manor of Great Guiting, called Temple-Guiting, with all its members, and the advowſon of the church, 17 E. 2. She died 22 E. 3.

From the Lacies, the manor of Temple-Guiting went to William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon,

[c] Dugdale.

who held this manor, together with the hamlets of Kynton and Bereton, in Temple-Guiting, jointly with his wife Julian, daughter and heir of ſir Thomas de Leybourn, and widow of John lord Haſtings of Bergavenny; and died ſeized thereof 28 E. 3. Julian ſurviving him, died ſeized thereof 41 E. 3. They leaving no iſſue, the manor deſcended to ſir John de Clinton, (ſon of John, the elder brother of the before-mentioned William earl of Huntington) who died ſeized thereof [d] 22 R. 2. He married Idonea, eldeſt daughter of Jeffery lord Say, and at length coheir to her brother William lord Say, and had by her, ſir William Clinton, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Deincourt, knight; but dying in the life time of his father, left iſſue William, his heir, who ſucceeded his grandfather. This William, fifth lord Clinton, bore the title of lord Say, to which he was heir by his grandmother Idonea, and was a very great warrior. He died 10 H. 6. and John Clinton, his ſon and heir, ſucceeded him; but it does not appear that he had any property in this manor, unleſs he was the ſame perſon deſcribed in the records by the name of John Clinton, of Clinton and Say, who levied a fine of lands in Over-Guiting 2 R. 3.

The manor of Temple-Guiting was ſoon after purchaſed by Dr. Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, who gave it to Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, which he had founded: The preſident and fellows of which college are the preſent lords of the manor, and keep a court leet.

It is on record, that the knights templers purchaſed a charter of free warren, and of court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Guiting, Barton, Kyngton, Holford, and Weſton, 53 H. 3. and that their right was allowed, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. This ſeems incongruous with the preceding account of the deſcent of the manor, from before that time 'till long afterwards, in the family of the Lacies; but the difficulty immediately vaniſhes, if we conſider them as meſne lords under that family, which was really the caſe, as expreſſly mentioned by the record of 17 E. 2. But tho' they were not the chief lords, their lands and poſſeſſions in this pariſh were very conſiderable. Upon the ſuppreſſion of their order, in the reign of king Edward the Second, their lands in Guiting, and in almoſt all other places, were given to the knights hoſpitallers; and after the general diſſolution of religious foundations, the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, and lands in Temple-Guiting, lately belonging to the knights hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem, were granted to the dean and chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8.

Of ſome other eſtates, the records ſhew, that Robert de Brives died ſeized of lands in Guiting-Temple 53 H. 3. Walter de Laci gave lands in this pariſh to the abbey of Glouceſter, which abbey was ſeized of one meſſuage, one plow-tillage, and ſix yard lands in Temple-Guiting 32 E. 1. The abbey had alſo a grant of four marks rent, out of a meſſuage and one yard land, 33 E. 3.

HAMLETS. 1. *Guiting*, containing 28 houſes, and 177 inhabitants.

2. *Ford*, containing 17 houſes, and 80 inhabitants. Robert conſul of Glouceſter gave to the monaſtery of Glouceſter a water-mill in Ford, when William was abbat. Here was formerly a chapel of eaſe, long ſince converted to ſecular uſes. This hamlet pays to the church and poor of Guiting, but it is a conſtablewick annexed to Pinnock, to which it is rated for ſtatute labour. Lord Tracy is lord of the manor.

3. *Kyneton*, which has 16 houſes, and 84 inhabitants. Thomas Cook and Juliana his wife, and John Collet, levied a fine of lands in Kyneton 3 E. 6. One of the large commons within the pariſh is appropriated to the uſe of this hamlet.

4. *Barton*, containing 7 houſes, and 44 inhabitants. Livery of the manor of Barton was granted to Maurice Rodney 1 Eliz.

5. *Hyde-farm*. This is ſituated between Guiting and Ford; but tho' its ſituation ſeems to intitle it to be taken notice of in this pariſh, yet it pays neither to the church nor poor of Guiting, and is within the conſtablewick of Pinnock. And I conjecture, that Pinnock, Ford, and Hyde, conſtituted that diſtrict which is called *Pinnockſhire* in ſome antient writings.

Beſides the above, there are ſome ſcattered tenements, which make the whole number of houſes 75, of inhabitants 428.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Stow, and in the gift of Chriſt Church college, Oxford. Mr. King is the preſent incumbent.

The tithes and church revenues of this pariſh are appropriated, and veſted in the dean and chapter of Oxford, and the manor and temporal revenues belong to Corpus Chriſti college. Tho' both are of a conſiderable value, yet the allowance to the curate is only 20*l.* a year; upon which ſir Robert Atkyns has obſerved, that it would be an advantage to both the colleges, and juſtice to the church, to improve the curacy; for then there might be a competent proviſion for a member of their own ſociety, and the colleges might preſent alternately.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. By the generoſity of Dr. Talbot, the late miniſter, and the concurrence of the inhabitants, this church has been beautified in a more elegant manner than is often ſeen in village churches. The chancel is ſmall, but ornamented with a handſome altar-piece, and the windows are of antient painted glaſs. The church is newly pewed and glazed throughout, and the walls and cieling are of ſtucco. There is a handſome ſquare tower at the weſt end, with four bells.

Proc. 6*s.* 8*d.* Syn. 2*s.* Pentecoſt. 9½*d.* Taxes.

[d] Eſch. 22 R. 2.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 144	14	8
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	21	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	60	18	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —	43	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 45 houſes and about 191 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. The average of annual baptiſms at preſent is 16, of burials 8; the exact number of houſes 75, of inhabitants 428; which ſhews that the place is very healthy; the proportion of annual burials, to the whole number of inhabitants, being exactly as 1 to 53.5.

HAMPNET

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Bradley, one mile north-weſtward from Northleach, and eighteen eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the Coteſwold country, with a healthy air, and a light ſoil, chiefly employ'd in tillage. A little rivulet riſes here, and runs to Northleach in its way to Leachlade, where it empties itſelf into the Thames. It is called the *Leech*, (*i.e.* in the Britiſh language, a *ſtone*) from the petrifying quality of its water, which incruſts wood and other ſubſtances lying in its courſe with ſtony matter.

The name of this village was antiently written *Hantone*, but there being two other pariſhes in Glouceſterſhire of the ſame name, both much larger than this, the diminutive termination was added for diſtinction, and it was then called *Hamptonet*, which, by vulgar uſe, was ſoon contracted to *Hampnet*.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The earlieſt account we have of this manor is in *Domeſday-book*, where it is thus recorded:

'Roger de Lurei holds Hantone in Bradelege hundred. There are ten hides. Arch-biſhop Eldred held it, to whom king Edward gave two of thoſe ten hides quit [from tax] as they ſay. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, with a prieſt, and one bordar, with five plow-tillages. There are eleven *ſervi*, and ten burgages in Winchcombe pay 65*d*. It was worth 8*l*. now [only] 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

The manor of Hampton was held of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, 34 E. 3. Edward de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulſter, was ſeized of a rent out of Hamptonet, near Northleach, which was then conſidered as a member of Biſley, 2 R. 2. Richard Hercourt, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Hampnet 23 H. 7.

This manor, and that of Stowel, have had the ſame owners for many generations. Edmond Horn was ſeized of Hampnet 1 E. 6. and levied two fines of the manor and advowſon of Stowel, one the ſame year, the other 4 E. 6. He died 2 Mariæ, and left an only daughter and heir, married to Anthony Bourne, who, in her right, had livery of Hampnet the ſame year.

The manor paſſed afterwards to Henry Atkinſon, of Stowel, eſq; who was lord of it in 1608. Sir Henry Atkinſon, the laſt male heir of his family, dying without iſſue, gave this manor to William earl of Strafford, grandſon to ſir William Wentworth, who had married Anne, the eldeſt ſiſter of the before-mentioned Henry Atkinſon. John How, eſq; purchaſed the manor of the earl of Strafford, and lord Chedworth is the preſent lord of the manor of Hampnet. See *Stowel*.

Of the other eſtates in this pariſh, the records ſhew, that John Hanborow, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of certain lands in Hampnet 36 H. 6. Alſo William Garine, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hampnet 2 E. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth 160*l*. a year. Lord Chedworth is patron, Mr. Hawker is the preſent incumbent.

The church of Stowel was annexed to Hampnet by the conſent of the biſhop and patron in 1660. There are about fifty acres of glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is ſmall, with a tower at the weſt end, but there is nothing in it worthy notice. It is, however, remarkable, that a woman has for many years officiated as clerk of the pariſh.

Firſt fruits	£. 10	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	0	0	Pentecoſt.	0	0	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 39	1	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	6	11	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	35	16	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —	24	4	6

There were 14 houſes in this pariſh, at the beginning of this century, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. *Atkyns*. There are now the ſame number of houſes, and 78 inhabitants.

HAMPTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant ſouth from Stroud, ſix north from Tetbury, ten weſt from Cirenceſter, and twelve ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The name is compoſed of *Ham*, a *village*, and *ton*, a common termination. The manor antiently belonged to the nuns of Caen in Normandy, wherefore it was called *Minchen-Hampton*, from the Saxon word Mynchen, a *nun*, in order to diſtinguiſh it from another pariſh of the name of *Hampton* in this county. It is alſo called *Hampton-Road*, becauſe it lies on the great road from the ſouth-eaſt country to the paſſage over the Severn.

The

The greater part of the pariſh lies high and healthy. It conſiſts moſtly of arable lands, a large common, and ſome beech woods.

On the north eaſt ſide of the town, are ſeveral fortifications and rampires, thrown up at the time when the Danes ravaged this part of the country; and a great battle was fought thereabout, between Wolphang the Saxon, and Uffa the Dane, as related by one of our antient hiſtorians, wherein the latter was routed; and the place has ever ſince borne the name of *Woeful Dane's Bottom*, or rather, *Uffa Dane's Bottom*, in memory of that event. There are alſo very large intrenchments on the weſt ſide of the town, made probably about the ſame time, to check the incurtions of thoſe terrible robbers.

Within the pariſh, is a little town of the ſame name, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs in the year, *viz.* one held on Trinity-Monday, the other on the 29th of October. The abbeſs of Caen purchaſed a grant of markets and fairs here, in the fifty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Third; but the charter was renewed in 1541. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets, in the form of a croſs, with three market-houſes, one of which was built in the year 1700, for ſtoring of wool and yarn, in expectation of eſtabliſhing a great mart for thoſe commodities, as the town is well ſituated for that purpoſe in a great clothing country; but it ſeems not to have fully anſwered the deſign.

In the pariſh, not in the town, the clothing buſineſs is carried on in a very extenſive manner, where it has been ſeated for ſeveral ages, and will probably continue; for the many brooks and ſtreams of water on the north and weſt ſides of the pariſh, are particularly neceſſary for driving the fulling-mills uſed in that buſineſs.

Here was formerly a furnace for making of iron, and the place where it ſtood is now called the *Iron-mills*.

Amberley is a large tract of common of paſture, on the weſt ſide of the town, conſiſting of about a thouſand acres, given to the pariſh, according to tradition, by dame Alice Hampton, who lies buried in the church. In this common are quarries of very fine freeſtone, and weather ſtone.

So much of Chalford as lies on the ſouth ſide of the river, is within the boundaries of this pariſh; and notwithſtanding ſome account has been given of it under Biſley, it is neceſſary in this place to take notice of the petrifying quality of a remarkably clear ſpring of water, iſſuing from ſeveral apertures, out of the north ſide of the hill facing the bottom. The petrifying effects of this water are ſeen on various ſubſtances, lying in the courſe of the ſtream, ſuch as moſs, and ſmall pieces of wood; but they are particularly obſervable on the axis and other parts of a mill-wheel, on which the water is continually dropping; ſo that in the courſe of a year, it forms incruſtations nearly half an inch thick, not much unlike pieces of manna. Falling into cavities, it forms *ſtalactites*, and large petrified maſſes, in various uncommon ſhapes, pieces of which are preſerved as curioſities.

St. Mary's-Mill, in this pariſh, was formerly a chapel, famous for a room in it called Friar Bacon's Study, becauſe Roger Bacon is ſaid to have been educated there. He died in 1284, and was the greateſt mathematician and philoſopher of the dark and ignorant age in which he lived. His ſkill in thoſe ſciences was ſo much ſuperior to that of all others, that he was caſt into priſon, on ſuſpicion of having communication with the devil; and, it is ſaid, was indicted for bringing the ſun, moon, and ſtars down to the end of a long ſtick. Hence it ſeems probable that he had ſome knowledge of optical glaſſes; for what elſe can that *long ſtick* be, than ſome kind of teleſcope.

Mr. Sheppard has a very good houſe cloſe by the church, and a park adjoining, with plantations of beech wood, particularly large and fine.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Sir Robert Atkyns, giving an account of the antient proprietors of this manor, has appropriated ſome records to this place, which really belong to others. Thus, the manor of Hantone which the Conqueror gave to Roger de Lurei, (whom ſir Robert calls de Ivory) lay at that time in the hundred of Bradley, as appears by *Domeſday-book*; and tho' he has applied that account to Minchin-Hampton, yet it can belong to no other place than Hampnet in Bradley hundred. He alſo mentions, under this head, another manor of Hantone, in Biſley hundred, whereas there was no ſuch manor there. The particulars he ſpecifies, ſhould have been applied to Hampton-Meyſey, which at the time of the general ſurvey, lay in Gerſdones, not in Biſley hundred, according to the fore-mentioned record. The following account is proper to this manor:

'The church of the Holy Trinity of the nuns 'of Caen holds Hantone in Langetreu hundred. 'Goda the counteſs held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are eight hides. In demean 'are five plow-tillages, and thirty-two villeins, 'and ten bordars, with twenty-four plow-tillages. 'There is a prieſt, and ten *ſervi*, and eight mills 'of 45*s.* [rent] and twenty acres of meadow; a 'wood two miles long, and half a mile broad. 'It is worth 28*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The nuns of Caen in Normandy purchaſed a grant of markets and fairs in Hampton 53 H. 3. and the abbeſs proved her right to court leet and free-warren in Hampton, in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt her, 15 E. 1.

The nuns of Caen enjoy'd this manor 'till the reign of king Henry the Fifth, when all the eſtates in England belonging to alien monaſteries were taken from them. And that king having founded a ſtately nunnery at Syon in Middleſex, as already mentioned under Avening, endowed it with many great

great eſtates, and among others, with the manor of Hampton. The nuns of Syon obtained a confirmation of this eſtate 1 E. 4. to be held after the death of the dutcheſs of Suffolk, who had a grant of it for her life.

After the final diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor was granted to Andrew lord Windſor, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell in Middleſex, and other lands near Hampton-court, 34 H. 8. ſince which time it has had the ſame proprietors with that of Avening, where they are particularly ſet down. Edward Sheppard, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

Sir Robert Atkyns obſerves, that the manor of Hampton was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 47 H. 3. but this muſt be underſtood of Meyſey-Hampton, and not of Minchin-Hampton, where he had placed it by miſtake.

In the account of donations to St. Peter's abbey at Glouceſter, taken from ſir William Dugdale's *Monaſticon*, it is ſaid, that William Revel gave to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter, one hide of land in Hamptone, with the conſent of Bernard of Newmarket, which king Henry the Firſt confirmed to the abbey, when Peter was abbat. And that Hugh Talemach, when he took the monk's habit at Glouceſter, gave one moiety of the town of Hamptone, with the church thereof, which his ſon Peter confirmed; as did afterwards king Henry the Second, when Hameline was abbat. But it is not certain that theſe particulars belong to Minchin-Hampton, nor does it appear that Glouceſter abbey ever preſented to this church.

Several lands in Muneching-Hampton were given to the monaſtery of Malmeſbury, about the time of king Henry the Second. And the records ſhew, that the following perſons had eſtates in this pariſh.

Peter de la Mere was ſeized of Minchin-Hampton, with free warren, 20 E. 1. This could not be the chief manor, but was probably the ſame eſtate of which Robert de la Mare died ſeized 2 E. 2. conſiſting of one meſſuage, and ſixty acres of land[f], for which he paid to the abbeſs of Caen 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the abbat of Malmeſbury 40*s.* yearly; and left Peter de la Mare his ſon and heir, who was ſeized of the ſame eſtate 12 E. 2.

Here it may be proper to obſerve, that in the ſubſequent account, notwithſtanding the records mention ſeveral perſons who were ſeized of the manor; yet they muſt either be meſne lords only, or the expreſſion muſt be underſtood in a qualified ſenſe, to ſignifiy ſome conſiderable eſtate, or reputed manor, and not the principal one, which was held by the religious 'till the reformation. Thus it is ſaid, Edmond de Pinkney held this manor 4 E. 3. Thomas de Rodborough was ſeized of the manors of Minchin-Hampton and Havenpen 5 E. 3. William Ballecot held Hampton 20 E. 3. Sir John Maltravers and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Minchen-Hampton 30 E. 3. and John Maltravers the elder was ſeized of one plow-tillage, twelve acres of meadow, and 100*s.* rent, with one knight's fee in Muchin-Hampton 31 E. 3. Sir John Maltravers held the ſame 38 E. 3. John Berdolf de Wermeſe was ſeized of Naleſworth, held of the manor of Munchin-Hampton, 45 E. 3. Agnes, widow of John Maltravers the elder, held the manor of Muchin-Hampton 49 E. 3.

Sir John de Arundel was ſeized of the manor of Hampton 3 R. 2. Sir John de la Mere and Maud his wife were alſo ſeized of the manor in Minchin-Hampton, held of the honour of Wallingford, 5 R. 2.. Roger Gulden levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton to John Pearl and others 14 R. 2. Hugh Rodborough held the manor of Redewike, and lands in Sencle, within the manor of Muchin-Hampton, 17 R. 2. Thomas duke of Glouceſter was ſeized of lands in Muchin-Hampton and Rodborough 21 R. 2. John Pentour and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Hampton and Rodborough 22 R. 2. Reignald Cobham the elder, of Sternbrugh, held Minchin-Hampton 4 H. 4. as did his widow 6 H. 4. Welleline, widow of ſir John Roches, was ſeized of the manor of Muchen-Hampton 12 H. 4. Sir John Philips held the ſame 3 H. 5. John Fry, ſon and heir of John Fry, levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton and Rodborough, to the uſe of John Moody, eſq; 4 E. 4.

Delamere manor, *alias* Lambert's, near Minchin-Hampton, was granted to George Nevil, eſq; and his heirs males 2 R. 3. Henry Hammerſton levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton 10 H. 7. John Hyet alſo levied a fine of lands in Hampton and Avening, to William Webb, 1 E. 6.

The manors and advowſons of Hampton, Avening, Pinbury, &c. which lately belonged to the nunnery of Syon in Middleſex, were granted to Henry earl of Northampton, William lord Howard, and Nicholas Barnſley, 10 Jac.

HAMLETS, and places of diſtinct names.

1. The *Box*. William de Laſboroke held La Box and La Planch 45 H. 3. and William de Staure held eight acres in Box 17 E. 2. Box and Longford were held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.
2. *Hawcombe*.
3. The *Iron Mills*.
4. *Longford's Burley*.
5. *Hide*.
6. *Wall's Quar*.
7. *Brimſcombe*.
8. The *Knap*.
9. The *Golden Valley*.
10. *Cowcombe*. Three tofts, two yard-lands, two acres of meadow, and twenty of paſture in Colcombe, near Hampton, which belonged to William Mull, *alias* Mill, attainted of treaſon, were granted to Thomas Herbert and his heirs males in *taille* 5 E. 4.
11. *Forwood*.

[f] Eſcheator's inquiſition of that year.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 400*l.* a year. Edward Sheppard, eſq, is patron; Doctor White is the preſent incumbent.

The pariſh of Rodborough is annexed to this rectory. The abbeſs of Caen in Normandy has preſented to this church; as did Agnes abbeſs of Syon, in the year 1538.

Gilbert Bourn was rector of this church in the year 1551, and was conſecrated biſhop of Wells in 1554.

Anthony Lapthorn was preſented to this rectory in the year 1612, of whom there is this anecdote. Being chaplain in ordinary to king James, he was preſent one day when the king and ſome of the nobility were at bowls, the archbiſhop of Canterbury and others ſtanding by. The king laid a bowl cloſe to the jack, which the nobleman who bowled next ſtruck away, on which his majeſty, falling into a paſſion, ſwore at a terrible rate. The archbiſhop taking no notice of it, Lapthorn boldly expreſt himſelf as follows: The king ſwears, and the nobles will ſwear. If the nobles ſwear, the commons will ſwear. What a ſwearing kingdom then ſhall we have! And for you, my lord archbiſhop, who have the immediate charge of his majeſty's ſoul, to hear him take God's ſacred name in vain, and to have never a word for his ſake, I will ſay to you, as one Paul ſaid to Annanias, *Thou painted wall, God will ſmite thee.* Which reproof wrought ſo great a reformation in the court, that if the king heard any perſon ſwear, he would reprove him, and ſay Lapthorn was coming.

The church is dedicated to the holy Trinity. It is built in the form of a croſs, with two ſide ailes. It had formerly a ſpire in the middle, but half of it was taken down, and the remainder ornamented with pinnacles and battlements; of which Dr. Frampton, biſhop of Glouceſter, who had viſited the holy land, uſed to ſay, that it greatly reſembled the pillar erected in memory of Abſalom, ſon of king David.

There was a chantry in the church, dedicated to the virgin Mary. Richard Gravener, the laſt incumbent, received a penſion of 5*l.* in 1553.

Firſt fruits	£41	12	4	Synodals	£ 0	2	0
Tenths	—	4	3	4	Pentecoſtals 0	1	4
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The moſt antient are the effigies of a man and woman lying in two niches in the wall of the ſouth aile. The man is girt with a ſword, and has a large ſhield on his left arm, charged, in the firſt quarter, with an eagle diſplay'd. His feet reſt on a lion. This was intended for one Anſloe, who is ſaid to have built the aile.

In the north aile, engraven on braſs plates, and fixed on a flat ſtone, are the effigies of a man and his wife in ſhrouds, and this inſcription:

Of yo^r charite pray for the ſoules of Iohn Hampton gentleman, Elyn his wife, & all their Children, ſpecially for the ſoule of Dame Alice Hampton his daughter, whiche was right beneficiall to this church & p'riſh. Whiche Iohn deceſſed in the yere of o'r lord Mccccc.lvi. on whoſe ſoules Ihu have mercy, Amen.

In the chancel,

PIÆ MEMORIÆ IEREMIÆ BVCKE, ARMIG. QVI CVM 35 SOLES ENVMERAVERAT, FATO CORREPTVS PRÆPROPERO, DIE DOMINICO ANTE NATIVITATEM CHRISTI, VITAM CVM MORTE COMMVTAVIT. MOESTISSIMA CONIVX URSVLA BVCKE HOC MARMOR ERIGI CVRAVIT.

I Intomb'd here lies a pillar of the ſtate;
E Each good man's friend, to th' Poor compaſſionate;
R Religion's patron, juſt men's ſure defence;
E Evil men's terror, guard of innocence:
M Matchleſs for virtues which ſtill ſhine moſt bright;
I Impartially to all he gave their right.
A Alas! that few to heart do truly lay
H How righteous men from earth depart away.

B By's death we looſe, but he much gaine acquires,
V Vnto his body reſt: His ſoule aſpires
C Coeleſtial manſions, where he God on high
K Knowes and enjoyes to all eternity.

Arms, *Per feſs nebule, argent and ſable, three bucks horns counterchanged, the ſcalps Or.*

Mr. Buck died in 1653. There is alſo a memorial for his ſon, Jeremiah Buck, who died in 1668, and for others of that family.

Within the communion rails:

Hic juxta ſitus eſt PHILIPPVS, filius unicus GEORGII de RIDPATH, Cognomen ducens a Baronia de RIDPATH, in Scotia, Patrimonium Avitum. Iuvenis erat ſummæ Spei, Supra Ætatem doctus, Acri Ingenio, indole optima, Aliiſque Eximiis animi Dotibus præditus. Sanitatis ergo, Parentum conſenſu, ac Medicorum Conſilio, e LONDINO rus ſe contulit, at in itinere GLOCESTRIAM verſus, 3° idibus Iulij 1705, repentino dolore in tergo correptus, Poſtridio ſummo mane, hac in Urbe, remediis fruſtra tentatis, Animam piam ac puram, placide Deo reddidit, ineunte viceſimo ſecundo Ætatis Anno. Omnibus cum quibus Conſuetudinem habuit, Deſiderium ſui non mediocre reliquit.—Arms, at top, *Argent, a chevron ingrailed between three wolves heads erazed gules.*

On a handſome marble monument,

Haud procul hinc Tumulo jacet PHILIPPUS SHEPPARD, Armiger, hujus Eccleſiæ et Manerii, æque ac illius de Aweniz Patronus idem et Dominus. Fideli erga Regem animo, ac in Vicinos perquam benevolo. (Per annos quinquaginta et amplius) Irenarchæ munus arduum rogatus ſuſcepit, adminiſtrando ornavit; Patriæ Salutis ergo et Conſcientiæ Cauſâ, in Biennio tantum Iacobi 2^d conſtanti animo detrectavit: Parentis, Mariti, Magiſtratûs, Heri, ſingulis ipſe perfunctus Officiis cum Curâ, Studio maximo, Exemplum Poſteris optimum reliquit. Regi, Reipublicæ, et Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ obſequentiſſimus; plus æque pene ſobrius, pacificus, pius. Uxores duxit binas, Amantes vicinas ac amatas; 1^mam Elizabetham, Gamalielis Capell, Militis, Filiam, ex qua tres Liberos adhuc Superſtites ſuſcepit, Samuelem, Philippum, Saram, præter Mariam et Elizabetham, olim in Cœlos hinc receptas. 2^dam Franciſcam, viduam, Prænobili Domino Gulielmo Domino Vicecomiti Downs olim nuptam. Requi et Dierum plenus, nullius Morbi, nullius Ægritudinis, extremæ Senectutis tantum pondere laborans, lubens tandem hic Requiem aſſecutus eſt, Anno Domini 1713, Ætatis 82.

Hic juxta quoque ſita eſt Elizabetha Sheppard, prædicti Philippo Neptis, Samueli Filia. Virgo modeſta, humilis, pudica; nec minus facili Comitate Morum vere amabilis: Heu! tamen immatura Morte, quatriduum ante Avum abrepta, Anno Ætatis 30^mo. Patri ac Filiæ Chariſſimis, Majora Meritis, Hoc qualecunq; Amoris et Obſervantiæ Monumentum, Samuel Sheppard, Philippi Fortunæ et Virtutis Hæres, *Mnemoſynes* ergo poni curavit.

There are ſeveral other memorials in the chancel, for this family, *viz.* for Samuel Sheppard, eſq; who died in 1724; and for Anne his wife, who died in 1734; with their arms, 1. Sheppard, impaling 2. Or, *a croſs quarterly quartered gules and ſable, in the firſt quarter an eagle diſplayed of the laſt*, for Webb.—For Philip Sheppard, M. A. rector of this

this pariſh forty-nine years, who died in 1768; and for Mary his wife, who died in 1753. No arms.—For Francis, Rebecca, and Thomas Sheppard, and Sarah Day, widow, (ſons and daughters of Samuel Sheppard, eſq;) who died reſpectively, in 1741, 1741, 1757, and 1764.—And there is a neat, tho' ſmall monument, for Samuel Sheppard, eſq; who died in 1770.

There is a ſhort memorial, without arms, for Robert-Saluſbury Heaton, M. A. rector of this pariſh and of Avening, who died in 1774.—And in the north aile are memorials for George Small, eſq; who died in 1704; and for John Small, eſq; who died in 1725. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of John Overy, of Greenville, com. Oxon. gent. On a ſcutcheon are theſe arms, *Sable, on a bend argent three roſes gules; in the ſiniſter chief a cheſs-rook of the ſecond*, for Small.

In the body of the church is a memorial for John Iles, of Chalford, eſq; many years in the commiſſion of the peace for this county, with his arms, *Argent, a feſs ingrailed ſable, in chief three fleurs de lis of the ſecond.*

Engraven on a large braſs plate, fixed on the end of a tomb in the church-yard, is the following memorial for the late profeſſor Bradley, who was worthy of a better monument:

H. S. I. Jacobus Bradley, S. T. P. Regalium Societatum Londini, Lutetiæ Pariſiorum, Berolini, et Petropoli Sodalis; Aſtronomus Regius, et Aſtronomiæ apud Oxonienſes Profeſſor Savilianus. Vir in rerum Phyſicarum Scientia excolenda, præque vero, in penitiſſimis arcanis indagandis, tam felici Diligentia, ſagaci Ingenio, ut quotquot ubique gentium iiſdem honeſtiſſimis ſtudiis navabant operam, illi omnes libenter aſſurgerent: tam ſingulari interim modeſtia, ut, qua eſſet apud graviſſimos Iudices æſtimatione, ipſe ſolus ignoraſſe videretur. Diſceſſit iii Id. Iul. A. D. MDCCLXII. Ætatis LXX.

Benefactions.

Samuel Sheppard, eſq; built an alms-houſe here, for eight poor people, but it has no endowment.

In 1698, Mrs. Urſula Tooke gave twenty acres of land in Weſt-field, and 80*l.* in money, the produce of which ſhe has thus diſpoſed of; 8*l.* a year for the ſchooling of ſix boys; 5*l.* a year to be given to four poor people; and 2*l.* a year for the truſtees, for their care. Each charity to be benefited or abated proportionably, on an increaſe or decreaſe of rent.

Mr. Henry King gave 250*l.* with which lands in the pariſh of Randwick, and a piece of ground called Sloven's-acre, in Hide, have been purchaſed, the produce of which to be applied in teaching eight boys to read and write.

Mr. William Webb, of Hocomb, has given five thifts, or 15*s.* in money, annually for ever, for five poor widows, ſecured on Hilbore's-mead, in this pariſh.

Mrs. Sarah Webb, of Giddinap, gave 300*l.* the intereſt of which to provide twelve brown cloth, ſerge gowns, and twelve ſhifts, to be given to twelve antient maidens, or widows, of this pariſh, on the 3d of January, for ever.

Mr. William Vick, of Briſtol, gave the intereſt of 300*l.* for ever, to be diſtributed annually as follows; 1*l.* 1*s.* to the miniſter for prayers and a ſermon; 1*l.* 1*s.* to be ſpent by the veſtry at the Talbot, whilſt it continues a publick houſe; 10*s.* to the clerk; 10*s.* to the ringers; 2*s.* 6*d.* to the ſexton; and the reſt to be diſtributed by the clerk to the poor in bread. This donation, as it is expreſſed in Vick's will, is to commemorate our happy deliverer king William, and the ſecurity of our civil and religious rights by the revolution.

For the particulars of the endowment of the ſchool at St. Loe, and for other charities relating only to Rodborough tithing, ſee *Rodborough.*

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	99	15	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		71	16	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		225	8	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		150	3	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 377 houſes in this pariſh, and about 1800 inhabitants, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 33, burials 31. *Atkyns.* But ſince that time, population is very much increaſed, and it is computed that, excluſive of Rodborough, there are now not leſs than 4000 inhabitants.

HARDWICK

LIES in the hundred of Whitſtone, in a deep vale country near the Severn; ſeven miles north from Stroud, and four weſt from Glouceſter. The name is probably from *Hardd*, Britiſh, *ſplendid*, and *wic*, a *village*.

The ſoil is a ſtrong clay, therefore more proper for paſture than tillage; yet they have ſome arable land: And here, and almoſt in every part of this vale, they make excellent cheeſe, and ſtout cyder.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This pariſh was probably a member of the large manor of Standiſh, when king William the Firſt cauſed the kingdom to be ſurveyed; wherefore *Domeſday-book* makes no diſtinct mention of it. The manor of Hardwick was antiently held of the earls of Glouceſter and Hertford. Petronella de la Mere was ſeized of Hardenwick 47 H. 3. John Kenn died ſeized of Hardwick 6 H. 4. as did Robert Kenn 31 H. 6.

John Trye was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 27 H. 6. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Almery Boteler, *a Park*, of Hardwick-court, and had that eſtate in right of his wife. The manor and eſtate of Hardwick and Hardwick-court continued in the Tryes', till it was purchaſed of

This family was eminent in Glouceſterſhire for many generations. Their *originall deſcent & Name is from a Towne beyonnd the ſea called Trye*, (as I find it written on a monument for William Trye, eſq; in the family chapel at Hardwick) whence their anceſtor came into England about ſix hundred years ago.

Rawlin Trye married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Berkeley,

of them by the late lord chancellor Hardwick, when he was attorney-general. And when his majeſty king George the Second was pleaſed to create him a baron of Great Britain, in 1733, and afterwards to advance him to the dignity of an earl, in 1754, his lordſhip took both thoſe titles from this place. His lordſhip died[h] in the year 1764, and was ſucceeded by Philip his eldeſt ſon, the preſent earl of Hardwick, and lord of this manor.

The abbey of Glouceſter had divers lands and poſſeſſions in this pariſh. Certain lands in Hardwick which belonged to that abbey, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, 1 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Rudge* and *Farley*, lying in the lower part of the pariſh, near Elmore church. The manor of Farleigh and de la Rugge was part of the poſſeſſions of St. Peter's abbey at Glouceſter 17 E. 3. After the diſſolution of that houſe, this manor, and a portion of tithes and glebe, were granted to the biſhop of Glouceſter 6 E. 6. and are now part of the endowment of the ſee of Glouceſter.

2. *Field-Court.* The name was antiently written *Feld*, and *La Feld*. Feld was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon 28 E. 3. It is an antient ſeat which has been long in the family of the Berows, or Barrows. Edward Berow died ſeized of Field-court 12 Eliz. and left James Berow, his ſon, twenty-eight years old. Mr. Thomas Barrow died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in the year 1736; whoſe only daughter, Elianor, carried it, by her marriage, to the rev. Mr. Thomas Savage, eldeſt ſon and heir of George Savage, of Broadway, in the county of Worceſter, eſq; by whoſe death, in 1760, it deſcended to his only ſurviving ſon and heir, George Savage, eſq; the preſent proprietor of this eſtate, and of the manor of Blakeney in the pariſh of Awre. His arms are, *Argent, ſix lioncels rampant ſable*, 3, 2, 1.

The conſtable of Hardwick has juriſdiction in the hamlet of Colthrop in the pariſh of Standiſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, annexed to Standiſh, and worth to the vicar about 30*l.* a year. The tithes in Hardwick, and ſome lands called the Rugge, were given to the abbey of Glouceſter by Thomas de St. John, and after the diſſolution of the abbey, were granted to the biſhop of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and were confirmed 1 E. 6.

Berkeley, with whom he had the manor of Alkington in Berkeley, in the reign of king Richard the Second; and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who was alſo ſucceeded by his ſon William. John Trye was ſon of William. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Almery Boteler, *a Park*, of Hardwick court, and had that eſtate in right of his wife. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 27 H. 6. William Trye, ſon of John, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Baynham, and widow of Henry Clifford, of Frampton upon Severn, according to ſome accounts; but it appears by a monument in Hardwick church, that William Trye, eſq; lord of the manor of Hardwick, ſon of John Trye, eſq; lived in the time of king Edward the Fourth, and married Iſabella, daughter of James lord Berkeley, of Berkeley-caſtle. Edward Trye, ſon of William, married Sybil, daughter and coheir of ſir Simon Milborn of Herefordſhire, and widow of ſir Thomas Monington, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John Trye, who married Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of Charles Brandon, knight, duke of Suffolk, and died in the year 1579, as appears by a memorial for him. John Trye, ſon of John, married firſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir William Skipwith of Herefordſhire; ſecondly, Alice, ſiſter of ſir James Crofts. William Trye, ſon of the laſt John, married Mary, daughter of ſir Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton in Buckinghamſhire, and died in 1609. From this marriage all his deſcendants have a claim of kindred to the founder of All-Souls college in Oxford, whereby they will have a better chance of a fellowſhip in that college, than others who are not of the founder's kindred.

William Trye was ſon of William, and married Anne —— deſcended from the family of ſir Francis Vincent, of Stoke in the county of Surry, knight, and by her had eight ſons and ſix daughters. John, William, and Henry, the three eldeſt ſons, died without iſſue. Thomas, the fourth ſon, married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Richard Jones, of Hanham, eſq; and died before his father; whereby William, ſon of Thomas, was heir to his grandfather. He married Mary Horne, one of the coheireſſes of Thomas Horne, of Horncaſtle in Yorkſhire, eſq; and died poſſeſſed of the manors of Hardwick and Haresfield in the year 1717. He was ſucceeded by Thomas, his ſon and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Norwood, of Leckhampton, eſq; and was alſo ſucceeded by his ſon William Trye, late of Sudgrove in the pariſh of Miſerden, eſq; deceaſed, whoſe ſon Thomas Trye is now living. Arms, *Or, a bend azure.*

[h] On the day following his death, there appeared a ſhort account of his lordſhip, his offices and promotions, with his character. He ſtudied the law in the Middle-temple, with ſuch ſucceſs, that at 29 years of age he attained the office of ſolicitor-general; and the ſame year, 1720, received the honour of knighthood. In 1723-4, he was conſtituted attorney-general, and held that office 'till Oct. 31, 1733, when, having firſt received the degree of ſerjeant at law, his majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute him lord chief juſtice of the court of king's bench, the ſame day; and to create him a baron of Great Britain, on the 23d of November following. On Feb. 21, 1736-7, his lordſhip had the great ſeal delivered to him; and in the years 1740, 1743, and 1745, he was nominated one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of government during his majeſty's abſence from the kingdom, as he was alſo ſeveral times afterwards. In 1746, he was appointed lord high ſteward of England, for the tryals of the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and lord Balmerino; and again in 1747, for the tryal of lord Lovat. His majeſty, in conſideration of his long and eminent ſervices, was pleaſed to advance him to the titles of viſcount Royſton, and earl of Hardwick, by letters patent, bearing date Apr. 2, 1754. He reſigned the great ſeal in November 1756, and departed this life March 6, 1764.

The reputation with which he filled the ſeat of judicature in the king's bench could only be equalled by that with which he afterwards diſcharged the office of lord high chancellor; and it is no ſmall evidence of the abilities and integrity with which he preſided in the court of chancery, that, during the ſpace of near twenty years, in which he ſat there, (a period longer than any of his predeceſſors ſince lord chancellor Egerton) only three of his decrees were appealed from, and thoſe afterwards confirmed by the houſe of lords. His talents as a ſpeaker in the ſenate, as well as on the bench, have left too ſtrong an impreſſion to need being dilated upon; and thoſe, as a writer, were ſuch as might be expected from one who had early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that character in the *Spectator*. In his public character, wiſdom, experience, probity, temper, candor, and moderation were ſo happily united, that his death, as public affairs were then ſituated, was reckoned a loſs to his country as unſeaſonable as important. And his private virtues, learning, and amiableneſs of manners were as much eſteemed and admired by thoſe who had the honour and happineſs of his acquaintance, as his ſuperior abilities were by the nation in general.

His lordſhip married Margaret, one of the daughters of Charles Cocks, of the city of Worceſter, eſq; (by Mary his wife, eldeſt ſiſter of John lord Somers) and by her ladyſhip, who died on Sept. 19, 1761, had iſſue five ſons and two daughters. 1. Philip, now earl of Hardwick. 2. Charles, who filled the offices of ſolicitor-general and attorney-general, and is now deceaſed. 3. Joſeph, knight of the Bath, and ambaſſador to the States General. 4. John, clerk of the crown, &c. 5. James, now biſhop of St. David's. And two daughters, 1. Lady Elizabeth, married to lord Anſon. 2. Lady Margaret, wedded to Gilbert Heathcote, eſq.

ARMS, *Argent, a ſaltire azure, with a bezant in the center.* CREST, *On a wreath of the colours, a lion's head erazed proper, collared gules, charged with a bezant.* SUPPORTERS, *On the dexter ſide, a lion gardant Or, collared gules, charged with a bezant. Siniſter ſide, a ſtag proper, attired and unguled Or, and collared in like manner.* MOTTO, NEC CVPIAS NEC METVAS.

The

The glebe is worth about 15*l.* a year.

The church conſiſts of the nave, and an aile on the ſouth ſide, with an embattled tower at the weſt end. On ſome old bricks in the floor, is written in a circular form, *Ave Maria g. p.* for *gratiæ plena*; and on others, a croſs between four martlets.

Pentecoſtals - - - 9½*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the eaſt end of the ſouth aile are many monuments for the Tryes, with their arms and quarterings, all in a ruinous condition. That part of the pedigree of this family which differs from ſir Robert Atkyns's, is drawn from the inſcriptions. The following are the moſt obſervable:

Here lieth y^t^ Body of William Trye y^e^ Elder Eſq^r^ Lord of y^e^ Mannor of Hardwicke, who married Mary, ſecond Daughter to S^r^ Edward Tyrrell, of Thorneton in the County of Buckingham, Knight, & died the 13^th^ Day of March, Anno Dni 1609.

Here lyeth interred the Body of William Trye, Eſq^r^; Lord of y^e^ Mannor of Hardwicke and Harsfeild, nobly deſcended by his Auncеſtors & by their matching in ſundrie Noble Families. The laſt was with one of y^e^ Coheireſſes of S^r^ Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, K^t^ of y^e^ moſt Noble Order of y^e^ Garter.

He had by his vertuous and charitable Wife M^rs^ Anne Trye fourteen Children deſcended of y^e^ Family of S^r^ Fran. Vincent Baronet of Stoke in y^e^ County of Surrey. He died one Tueſday at Night the 20^th^ Day of Decemb^r^. An^o^ Dni 1681 aged aboute 84 Years.

His originall deſcent & Name is from a Towne beyound the Seas called Trye, from whence his Auncеſtor came into England about five Hundred Years ſince.

Dux Militaris Thomas Trye
Filius Gul: Trye de Hardwicke Armig.
Suis Comitatuiq; Glouenſi charus,
Regi et Eccleſie Fidelis,
Utriuſq; Inimicis Formidabilis;
Poſt quadraginta Annorum Militiam,
Hic tandem Arma et Exuvias depoſuit;
Corona triumphali Emeritorum,
Ultra omnia Secula,
Apud Cœlicolos decorandus.
obiit 16 Feb. 1670.

In cujus Memoriam, Anna, dilectiſſima ejus Conjux, trium Filiarum ac Coheredum Ricardi Iones de Hanham in agro Glevenſi Armigeri natu maxima, Monumentum hoc mœrens extruxit.

In the chancels are ſeveral memorials for the Strattons of this pariſh, with their coat armour, *viz. Argent, on a croſs ſable five bezants.*

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	138	17	4
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		36	5	8
Land-tax —— 1694, —		216	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		162	2	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 70 houſes in this pariſh, and 280 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* I have not been able to procure the exact number of ſouls at preſent in this pariſh, but by eſtimation they are about 250.

HARESCOMB, *or* HARSCOMB,

IS a ſmall pariſh, lying in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton, five miles diſtant north from Stroud, one from Painſwick, and five ſouth from Glouceſter. It conſiſts of good paſture, with ſome arable.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It is expreſſly mentioned in *Domeſday-book*, that Edmar, one of the king's thanes, could either give or ſell his three manors of Herſefel, Athelai, and Sanher, to whomſoever he would; and it follows immediately after,

'In Herſecome, Wiflet held three virgates of 'land as free as Edmer. He had two plow-tillages 'there, and two bordars, and five *ſervi*, and 'meadow [proportionable] to the plow-lands'.

This ſhort account of Herſecome is ſucceeded by the particulars of Brookthrop, already given under that head; then follows a paſſage in the record more diſhonourable to Harold and William than any I have found in that part of it relating to Glouceſterſhire. It is there ſaid, that 'Earl 'Herald took away thoſe five eſtates after the 'death of king Edward, and Roger de Lurei put 'them to farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*' *i.e.* for the uſe of king William. Theſe were the lands which the owners held ſo freely that they might give or ſell them as they pleaſed; and if they had incurred a premunire, ſo as to forfeit their title, it would undoubtedly have been mentioned, as in the caſe immediately following: 'Uluuard held half a 'hide of king Edward free [from rent] in the ſame 'hundred, near to the city [of Glouceſter;] but 'earl William gave this to his cook, for Uluuard 'was outlawed.' But no outlawry, no crime, is pretended againſt Edmar and Wiflet; yet Harold firſt deprived them of their right, and William, far from reſtoring their property, as juſtice required, took poſſeſſion of it himſelf, upon the uſurper's title.

Roger le Rus, or le Rouſe, died ſeized of Harſcomb 22 E. 1. John Rouſe was ſeized of one meſſuage and half a yard-land in Harſcomb 19 E. 2. Joan the widow of William Bokeland died ſeized of this manor 35 H. 3. which I conjecture ſhe had in dower from one of the Rouſes, a former huſband, as it ſoon reverted to that family; for Thomas Rouſe was ſeized of the manor of Haſcomb, and of a tenement called the Orchard, 48 H. 3. and 1 R. 2.

William Mull, (perhaps a ſon of ſir Edward Mills, who lived at Harſcomb) was afterwards lord of this manor; and being attainted, his eſtate was forfeited, and granted to Thomas Herbert, and to his heirs males, 2 E. 4. which Thomas dying without male iſſue, the manor, and one toft, and one yard-land called Organs, were granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp, and his heirs, 14 E. 4.

In the charter of endowment of the biſhoprick of Glouceſter, it is recited, that the manor of Haſecomb lately belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter. And, by that charter, it was granted to the biſhoprick, 33 H. 8.

The abbat of Glouceſter was poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh, which were granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8 and were confirmed 6 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, to which Pitchcombe is annexed, worth

together about 60*l.* a year. Mr. Purnell is patron; Mr. Rice Jones the preſent incumbent. Fourteen acres belong to the glebe.

Tithes in Harſcomb, with the advowſon, which belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick 33 H. 8. and again confirmed 6 E. 6. Other tithes in Haſcomb, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to ſir William Rider 7 Jac. The priory of Lanthony received a penſion of 5*s.* yearly of the rector.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, is ſmall, with only a ſmall turret.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	18	1½	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	19	9¾	Pentecoſtals		0	0	5
Procurations									

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	37	18	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	5	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	94	15	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	74	5	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houſes, and about 60 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. *Atkyns.* There are now 74 inhabitants.

HARESFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, in the vale country, five miles north-weſt from Stroud, and ſix ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is a very rich part of the country, ſituated beneath a ridge of hills, ſheltering it from the bleak eaſterly winds. The pariſh is pretty extenſive. Moſt of it is in paſturage and orcharding, and produces cheeſe and cyder of the beſt qualities.

From a hill called Broadbridge-green in this pariſh, is a very fine proſpect over the vale, for many miles above and below, with the waving woods and riſing lands of the foreſt of Dean in the front, on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, this pariſh lay in two hundreds, as appears from the following extracts from *Domeſday-book*:

'Edmar, a thane, had three manors in Dudeſtan 'hundred, Herſefel, Athelai, and Sanher. He 'might give or ſell his land to whom he pleaſed. 'This eſtate was taxed at two hides. There were 'eight plow-tillages in demean, and four villeins, 'and four bordars, and thirty *ſervi*, with five 'plow-tillages, and meadow proportionable to the 'plowed-land. *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

Of that part which lay in Whitſtone hundred it is ſaid, 'Durand of Glouceſter, holds ſeven 'hides taxed, in Herſefeld in Witeſtan hundred. 'Godrick and Edric, two brothers, held them for 'two manors, and could go where they would. 'There are three plow-tillages in demean, and 'nine villeins, and eleven bordars, with nine plow-'tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and five potters 'pay 44*d.* There is a wood half a mile long, 'and three furlongs broad. It was worth and is 'worth 6*l.* *Domeſday-book*[1], p. 77.

In the reign of king Stephen, this manor belonged to Milo the great earl of Hereford, ſon of Walter, conſtable of England. He married Sybil, daughter and coheireſs of Bernard de Newmarch, lord of Brecknock, by Neſta, daughter of Griffith ap Llewellin, prince of Wales, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters. This manor deſcended to Roger, his eldeſt ſon, who dying without iſſue, Walter the conſtable, of Hereford, was his brother and heir. He gave to the monks of Glouceſter, when Hameline was abbat, ſix yard-lands in Haresfield, and two yard-lands againſt Briſtol high-way, near the park, in exchange for a hundred fardingals of land in Herefordſhire. He and his brothers dying without iſſue male, this manor deſcended to Margery, his eldeſt daughter, married to Humphry de Bohun, whoſe heirs, in her right, were afterwards earls of Hereford, and ſucceeding owners of this manor.

Humphry de Bohun, great grandſon of Humphry and of Margery the heireſs, ſettled this manor on ſir John de Bohun, his eldeſt ſon by Maud de Avenbury, his ſecond wife. This ſir John took part with the rebellious barons againſt king Henry the Third, but made his peace in the 53d year of the king's reign. He proved his right to view of frank-pledge and free warren in this manor, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and died in the 20th year of that reign; as did his ſon George de Bohun, 10 E. 2. and Humphry de Bohun 46 E. 3.

This manor came afterwards to the Staffords, by marriage with a deſcendant from the Bohuns, earls of Hereford. Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, died ſeized of Haresfield 38 H. 6. as did Edward duke of Buckingham, who was attainted and beheaded 13 H. 8. whereby it came to the crown.

Lord Coke, in the fourth part of his *Inſtitutes*, ſays, the office of conſtable of England was of inheritance, by the tenure of the manors of Haresfield, Newland, and Whitenhurſt, by grand Serjeanty. This office became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham, and ſince that time, both in reſpect of the amplitude of the authority, in war and peace, and of the charge, it was never granted to any ſubject, but now of late *hac vice*.

This manor was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 4 E. 6. from whoſe family it paſſed to the Jerninghams. Sir Henry Jerningham died ſeized of it 20 Eliz. and Henry Jerningham, his ſon, was the proprietor of it in the year 1608. Of

[1] Sir Robert Atkyns mentions, as from *Domeſday-book*, that "*Eight hides in Haresfield did belong to the manor of Berchelai in the reign of king William the Conqueror.*" But this is a miſtake, occaſioned by his reading *Haresfield* for *Horſelle* in that record. Of

of this name and family it paſſed to the Tryes. William Trye of Hardwick died ſeized of this manor in 1717, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon and heir, Thomas Trye, who ſold the manors of Haresfield and Hardwick to ſir Philip Yorke, attorney-general, afterwards earl of Hardwick. His lordſhip's eldeſt ſon, Philip earl of Hardwick, is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a very large eſtate here. For his lordſhip's arms, &c. ſee *Hardwick*.

The records which mention the following particulars, either cannot relate to the manor of which I have been treating, or elſe the perſons mentioned therein muſt have been tenants under the Staffords. Anchoret, the widow of ſir Richard Talbot, was ſeized of the manor of Haresfield 1 H. 5. Alice, the widow of John Browning, held the ſame 2 H. 5. and John earl of Shrewſbury died ſeized of it 38 H. 6. I have given theſe a place in the account of this pariſh, becauſe I found them in ſir Robert Atkyns, and they may poſſibly relate to it. But what he ſays of Giles Bruges being ſeized of the manor of Haresfield, 6 E. 4. muſt be underſtood of Hasfield.

Beſide the manor, the records mention other proprietors of eſtates in this pariſh. The priory of Lanthony was poſſeſſed of lands in Haresfield, ſome of which were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8. And a manor in Haresfield lately belonging to Lanthony (for the religious affected to call their eſtates by that name) was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. The inn called the George, in Haresfield, lately belonging to Lanthony, was granted to William Partridge 5 Eliz.

The lay proprietors were the following: William de Littlecot died ſeized of lands in Haresfield 1 H. 3. Reginald Fitz-Herbet died ſeized of lands in this pariſh 14 E. 1. and was ſucceeded by his ſon John Fitz-Reignald. Matthew Fitz-Herbert, a deſcendant from them, levied a fine of lands in Haresfield, with various remainders, 14 E. 3. and died ſeized of thoſe lands 30 E. 3. as did Edward St. John of Scopham, and Joan his wife, 6 R. 2. William Mull was ſeized of one toft and one yard-land in Haresfield, called Henbarrows, and being attainted, the lands were forfeited to the crown, and granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp 14 E. 4. Chriſtopher Raſtal died ſeized of land in Haresfield 16 Eliz. leaving Thomas, his ſon, thirty years old.

Mr. Samuel Niblet, of the city of Glouceſter, is poſſeſſed of eſtates to the amount of near a thouſand pounds a year in this pariſh, and of the houſe formerly belonging to the family of Rogers.

The handſome houſe, formerly the Warners, and afterwards Mr. Trye's, is now the property of Mrs. Longford, deſcended by her mother from the Tryes.

The late Mr. Smith's houſe and eſtate are the property of the earl of Hardwick.

HAMLETS. 1. *Hareſcomb*, which is diſtinct from the pariſh of that name.

2. *Park-End.* Mr. Rogers had a good houſe and eſtate in this hamlet, now the property of Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Jones, in right of their wives, who are the daughters and coheirs of Mr. Rogers. Sir Almarick Boteler was ſeized of the manor of Park-End (hence ſometimes called *Almarick a Park*) and of one furlong of land called Beaurepeire, in Harsfield, 20 R. 2. John Kenn died ſeized of fifty acres of arable, ſix acres of meadow, and twenty-four of paſture, in Haresfield and Hardwick, 16 H. 6. Robert Kenn, eſq; was lord of Beaurepeire in Haresfield 31 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 80*l.* a year. The earl of Hardwick is patron; Mr. James Comelyne is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory and church of Haresfield, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Lawrence Baſkervil and William Blake, ſcrivener, 3 Jac. The earl of Hardwick has the impropriation, which pays 9*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* a year to the crown.

Ten acres of meadow, and ten acres of arable land belong to the glebe. The vicarage houſe is a very good one, with handſome gardens, and a fiſh-pond.

The church conſiſts of the nave, with two chancels, one beyond the other. The fartheſt belongs to the vicar, the other to the impropriator. At the weſt end is a ſpire, with five bells and a clock.

Firſt fruits	£.	17	0	0	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	4	0	Pentecoſtals		0	1	0
Procurations		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel are the effigies, in ſtone, of a man and a woman lying along, without any device or memorial.

There are many memorials for the family of Rogers, out of which I have ſelected the following:

M. S.
Cum de Mortuis
Nec omnia tacere fas ſit
Nec omnia effundere;
Sciant Poſteri,
Iohannem Rogers, Generoſum,
non ſolum multis Ingenii
Dotibus, iiſq; eximiis,
Verum etiam, et Animæ
Virtutibus quamplurimis
Exornatum claruiſſe.
Qui ergo Omnium Amorem,
Dum adhuc in vivis eſſet,
Facillime attraxit;
Idem Luctum Omnium Funebrem
Cum Fato cederet, Iure merito
excitavit.
Vixit ille Annos 58.
Obiit Anno 1698.

M. S.
Dominæ Mariæ Rogers,
Hic juxta ſepultæ;
Feminæ, ſi qua alia,
merito celebrandæ;
Non tamen ob paucas Virtutes,
Quod facile eſt Infirmioribus,
Si modo velint;
Sed ob plurimas, ferè omnes,
Eaſq; præclariſſimas.
Quas, ut a Majoribus receperat
Sancte obſervandas,
Ita Poſteris omnibus, Exemplo ſuo
Illuſtriores factas,
reliquit obſervandas.
Vixit illa Annos 56.
Obiit Anno 1697.

Over the monument, in a ſcutcheon, 1. Rogers, (as given under Dowdeſwell) impaling, 2. *Gules, three lioncels rampant argent*, for Pauncefoot.

P. M. S.

P. M. S.

To the Memory of Iohn Rogers, eldeſt Son of Iohn Rogers, Gent. & Mary his Wife, daughter of Poole Pauncefote of Newent, eſq; who was born the 9th of Auguſt 1672, and died Aug. 19, 1683. A Lad of rare Piety, Beauty, Docibility, Wit, and Good Nature.

Of gentle Blood, his Parents only Treaſure,
Theyr laſting Sorrow, & theyr vaniſh'd Pleaſure,
Adorn'd with Features, Vertues, Wit, & Grace,
A large Proviſion for ſo ſhort a Race.
More mod'rate Gifts might have prolong'd his Date;
Too early fitted for a better State.
But knowing Heav'n his Home, to ſhun Delay
He leapt o'er Age, & took the ſhorteſt Way.

There are ſeveral memorials in the chancel, for the Poultons, with their arms, *viz. On a feſs, between three mullets, as many roundlets.*

Benefactions.

Mr. Samuel Poulton, and Mrs. Anne his wife, gave 40*l.* each; and Mrs. Elizabeth Poulton, his ſecond wife, gave 20*l.* the produce of which ſums, together with 5*l.* a year given by Thomas Teekle, in the year 1675, to be employ'd to the uſe of the poor. The rev. Mr. Longford gave 50*l.* for apprenticing out poor children with the intereſt of it. Mr. John Rogers gave the church clock; and Stars-mead houſe for the pariſh clerk to live in, for ringing the great bell every morning and evening from Nov. 1, to Feb. 2, for ever. Mrs. Anne Poulton, ſen. gave a ſilver plate, and Mrs. Elizabeth Poulton gave a ſilver flaggon, for the communion ſervice. Mrs. Mary Capel gave 20*l.* for teaching poor children to read; and Mr. Daniel Niblet, about the year 1773, by will, left 100*l.* for the ſame laudable purpoſe; with the intereſt of which ſums, greatly aſſiſted by the annual contribution of Mr. Samuel Niblet, a charity-ſchool is eſtabliſhed for teaching ten children to read and write.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	137	15	4
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	27	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	238	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	179	0	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes in this pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 12. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be now about the ſame number.

HARNHILL

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, three miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It was antiently called *Harebille*, and *Harnbull*. It lies on the edge of a vale, and conſiſts of a due proportion of paſture and arable land. The ſoil is ſtrong, and the air healthy; but in this little village there is nothing very remarkable.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Radulf de Todeni holds Harehille in Gerſdones 'hundred, and Roger holds it of him. There are 'five hides. Elric, Aluuin, and Aluric held it for 'three manors.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

William de Harnhull died ſeized of the manor of Harnhull, with the advowſon of the church, 17 E. 2. which manor was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

Edward de Stonor died ſeized thereof 5 R. 2. as did John, his ſon and heir, 13 R. 2. He was ſucceeded by Robert de Stonor, whoſe ſon Gilbert died ſeized of this manor 3 H. 5.

From this family, it went to the Tames. Sir Edmond Tame died ſeized of Harnhill 26 H. 8. as did Edmond his ſon 36 H. 8. leaving three daughters coheireſſes, married, as related under Fairford; who, with their huſbands, had livery of this manor 37 H. 8.

Thomas Aubury, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but Thomas Smith, eſq; who reſides in Oxfordſhire, is the preſent lord of the manor of Harnhill, and has a good houſe (now occupied by the tenant of the farm) and a good eſtate in this pariſh. His arms are, *Per pale, ermine and erminois, over all an eagle diſplay'd ſable, member'd gules, arm'd and langued azure.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 45*l.* a year. Mr. Smith is patron; Dr. Bray is the preſent incumbent. There are no lands tithe free.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and hath a ſmall ſpire at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	5	16	3	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	11	7½	Pentecoſt.		0	0	6
Procurations		0	3	4					

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	24	16	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	4	12	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	23	18	3
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	17	8	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly birth 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in ten years, from 1700, to 1709 inclusive, there were 29 baptiſms, and 16 burials; and from 1760, to 1769, there were 24 baptiſms, and 17 burials; and the inhabitants are now exactly 89. So that 1 in 52 dies annually.

HARTPURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's Barton, ſix miles eaſtward from Newent, nine ſouth-weſt from Tewkeſbury, and four north-weſt from Glouceſter. It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture, with ſome very good arable land. The low grounds are exceedingly liable to floods from the Leden, and from a brook which runs from Tiberton.

This

This village is not diſtinguiſhed by antiquities, the curious productions of nature or art, nor any remarkable tranſactions: only, *en paſſant*, it may be obſerved, that in the great civil war, colonel Maſſy placed a garriſon in the manor houſe, after the ſiege of Glouceſter, to ſecure Corſe-lawn, and to oppoſe colonel Myn, of the king's party, who lay at Newent, Highleden, and Taynton.

Hardeper, *Hardepery*, and *Hartpury*, are variations of the ſame name, whoſe ſignification is uncertain. The vulgar notion of its ariſing from *harts*, or red deer, frequenting the place, is to me very unſatisfactory; for how does that account for *pere*, or *pery*. If the name of the brook from Tiberton were the *Deper*, the etymology would be eaſy; for rejecting the aſpirate, *Ar-Deper*, and *Ar-Depery* would denote the ſituation of the village *Upon the Deper*; but this is all conjecture. The name ſeems to have been given it ſome time ſince the conqueſt; for though it is affirmed that Offa, king of Mercia, gave the manor of Hardepery to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter, when Eva was abbeſs, who died in the 33d year of her government, *anno* 768, it does not appear to have been given by that very name, but the contrary is moſt probable; for in *Domeſday-book* no ſuch name can be found, the place being there called *Merewent*; and part of the pariſh is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Morewent* to this day.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

When *Domeſday-book* was compiled, Merewent was a member of the manor of Bertune, under the account of which, at p. 206, is a tranſlation of that record, which includes the particulars of this pariſh. The manor at that time was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Glouceſter. King Henry the Firſt confirmed to the monks of Glouceſter the aſſart lands, or new plowed grounds in Hardeper, 23° *regni*, which were granted to them by William earl of Glouceſter. He alſo, by his charter, gave to Glouceſter abbey free warren in all their lands beyond Severn, and the abbey's right for Hardepirie, in particular, was allowed 15 E. 1. by which it appears, that the place had then obtained its preſent name.

The abbats of St. Peter's at Glouceſter continued in poſſeſſion of this manor, and of a very large eſtate here, 'till that houſe was diſſolved.

Walter Compton, eſq; died July 26, 7 Eliz. ſeized of the manor of Hartpury, and of the capital meſſuage there, called the *Abbat's-Place*, and of fifty yard-lands belonging thereto, all which he had by the grant of William Herbert, knight of the garter, dated Feb. 20, 4 E. 6. *Eſch. ſub anno.*

The above Walter Compton was deſcended from the Comptons in Wiltſhire. From him the manor paſſed, thro' ſeveral generations, down to ſir William Compton, baronet, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir William Compton, baronet, who had iſſue three ſons and three daughters. One ſon died an infant. William, the eldeſt, ſucceeded to the title and eſtate, but dying without iſſue, his brother, ſir Walter Compton, baronet, ſucceeded him. Which ſir Walter Compton deceaſing in the year 1773, without iſſue, this manor and eſtate devolved on his two ſurviving ſiſters, Catherine and Jane; Helen, the third ſiſter, being then dead. Catherine was married to Edward Bearcroft, of Droitwich in the county of Worceſter, eſq; and died in the year 1775, without iſſue alſo; Jane is married to John Berkeley, of the city of Worceſter, eſq; who, in her right, is the preſent lord of the manor of Hartpury.

HAMLETS. 1. *Morewent-end.* William de Morewent, (who took his name from this place, where he had a conſiderable eſtate) gave twenty acres of wood for ever to the poor, which therefore bore the name of *William's Wood*; but the wood was deſtroy'd in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, and is now in waſte.

2. *Moor-end*, where is a common by the ſide of the Leden.

3. *Corſe-end.*

4. *Blackwell's-end.*

5. *Lamper's-end.*

6. *Butter's-end.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 80*l.* a year. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron; Mr. Sparks is the preſent incumbent.

The great tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Glouceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of the nave, with a tower at the weſt end, on which are the Comptons arms, *viz. Sable, a lion paſſant gardant Or, between three helmets cloſe proper.* The church is out of repair, and in a filthy condition.

Firſt fruits	£	16	9	5	Synodals	£	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	12	7½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

This was not the common burying-place of the Compton family, ſo that there are but few memorials for them; but within the communion rails, on braſs, is the following:

Here lye ye Bodys of Willi. Compton Eſqr. Lord of y^e^ Manor of Hartpvry, & Elinor his Wife, Daught. of S^r^ Iohn Mevx, K^t^. She died Anno 1631. He died Anno 1641. to whoſe Memory their dear Daughter Dame Elinor Button Wife of S^r^ Robert Button Baro^nt^ here put this Monument.——Arms, 1. Compton, impaling 2. *Paly of ſix, in chief three croſſes paty*, for Meux.

There is a memorial for Walter Compton, eſq; who died in 1627.

Benefactions.

Lands in this pariſh, given to the poor by a perſon unknown, now let at about 8*l.* a year. Mr. Anthony Jelfe gave 50*l.* with which lands in Longney have been purchaſed for the uſe of the

poor. Beſides theſe, 3*l.* 10*s.* a year, part of Mr. Cox's charity, is allotted to this pariſh. And I find a memorandum in biſhop Benſon's book, that lady Button left 100*l.* to the poor, which, at the time when that entry was made, is ſaid to have been in Mr. Jones's hands.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 238	13	4
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	43	18	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	303	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	226	10	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houſes in this pariſh, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. *Atkyns.* There are now about the ſame number of inhabitants.

HASFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred, ſix miles diſtant eaſt from Newent, five ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and ſix north from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the Severn, and conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture. About a thouſand acres of meadow ground, lying along the ſide of the river, are in common part of the year. But there are only 125 acres of arable land in all the pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Brictric held one hide and a half at Hasfelde, 'of the church of Weſtminſter, in the time of 'king Edward. Turſtin the ſon of Rolf now 'holds it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The above could not be the manor, for king Henry the Third gave that to Richard Pauncefot, in the thirty-third year of his reign, whoſe family had been eminent in this county, and flouriſhed in Wiltſhire in the time of king William the Firſt. Grimbald Pauncefot, ſon of Richard, proved his right to privileges in this manor, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and dying 8 E. 2. left Almarick his brother and heir. John Pauncefot died ſeized of this manor 3 H. 5. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir John Pauncefot, who was ſeveral times high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire. Livery of the manor of Hasfield was granted to John Pauncefot, ſon of Nicholas, 1 Eliz.

Paul Tracy, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Humphry Tracy ſold it to Mr. John Parker, about the year 1655, and John Parker, eſq; a deſcendant from him, is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a good eſtate in the pariſh. His coat armour, as I find it in the laſt herald's viſitation, is, *Sable, a buck trippant argent between three pheons Or.* But he now uſes the following: *Sable, a feſs argent charged with a buck's head caboſhed and two pellets of the field, between three pheons Or.*

Edward Bruges of Lone, brother of ſir Giles Bruges of Coberley, died 15 H. 6. ſeized of four meſſuages, and eight acres of land, and a tenement called Underhills, conſiſting of thirteen acres of arable, and of eight acres of meadow and paſture; which eſtate is called the manor of Hasfeld in the eſcheator's inquiſition of that year. By another, taken at Glouceſter 15 Eliz. it was found, that Edmund lord Chandois died ſeized of the manor of Harsfield; but this was not the manor which had been ſo long enjoy'd by the Pauncefoots.

The eſtate held by the church of Weſtminſter at the time of the conqueſt, was ſometime afterwards called a manor. At the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was veſted in the crown, and granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 H. 8. but reſumed, and granted to the abbat and convent of Weſtminſter 4 Mar. and again regranted to the chapter 2 Eliz. The right of the church of Weſtminſter to the manor of Hasfield was tried 33 C. 2. when it appeared from the court-rolls, as early as 8 E. 2. that the manor was then held of the heirs of William Ruſſel, and not of the church of Weſtminſter, by the ſervice or rent of a ſparrow-hawk yearly.

Thomas Throckmorton levied a fine of lands in Hasfield to John Webb, 1 E. 6.

Wickeridge is a hamlet in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, within the peculiar of Derhurſt, worth about 130*l.* a year. John Parker, eſq; is patron; Mr. Parker is the preſent incumbent. The rector pays 20*s.* yearly to the crown.

Thirteen acres of meadow, and ſome arable, belong to the glebe.

A portion of tithes in Hasfield, formerly belonging to the monaſtery of Derhurſt, was granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 1 Eliz. and another portion, likewiſe belonging to the ſame convent, was granted to Richard Hill and William James 13 Eliz. Theſe tithes afterwards belonged to the Browns, and, by purchaſe, are now the property of Nicholas Hyett, of the city of Glouceſter, eſq; who pays a fee-farm rent of 3*l.* a year to the crown.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground. It is twenty-eight yards long, with a ſtrong embattled tower at the weſt end. In the windows were the following coats, 1. *Gules, ſix plates*, 3, 2, 1.—2. Pauncefoot. —3. *Or, a lion rampant gules ſemeé with croſs croſslets.* —4. Bridges.

Firſt fruits	£ 13	6	8	Pentecoſtals	£ 0 0 5½
Tenths —	1	6	8		

Benefactions.

There are about ſeven acres of meadow and paſture ground given for the uſe of the church and poor. And Lawrence Gilbert gave 5*s.* a year for the repair of the church, charged on a piece of ground called Benjamin's-Croft, in Hasfield.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 84	3	0	
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	30	7	0	
Land-tax ——	1694, —	140	13	0	
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	106	4	6½	At

At the beginning of this century, there were 48 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the regiſter, that in ten years, from 1700, there were 53 baptiſms, and 50 burials; and in a like period, from 1760, the baptiſms were 51, burials 67; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 175.

HASLETON

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Bradley, three miles north-weſtward from Northleach, nine ſouth-eaſtward from Winchcombe, and ſeventeen eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated high on the Coteſwolds, with a fine healthy air. The country hereabout is almoſt deſtitute of trees, and ſo much expoſed to the winds from every quarter, that vegetation is not a little retarded. The ſoil is generally light and ſtony, and moſtly in tillage; yet agriculture is lately ſo much improved in this open, I had almoſt ſaid naked region, that the farmers obtain good crops of corn, and feed and fat great numbers of ſheep, and ſome black cattle; and many of them keep a little dairy beſides. This pariſh hath lately been incloſed, and it is hoped that, as well for profit as ornament, planting of beech, aſh, and fir, which ſuit the ſoil, may take place with other improvements.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Sigar de Cioches holds Haſedene in Bradelege hundred. Goda the counteſs held it. There are ten hides. King William granted three of them free from tax, as the county affirms. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and fourteen villeins, and a prieſt, with ten plow-tillages; and there are ſix *ſervi*. It was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

This manor was given to the abbey of Winchcombe, by Robert Gyves, 35 H. 3. and the abbat proved his right to free warren therein 15 E. 1. and continued in poſſeſſion of the abbey 'till the general diſſolution, and was granted to Thomas Culpeper the younger, and to his heirs males, 1 H. 8. reſerving a rent of 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Notwithſtanding this, Richard Tracy obtained a grant of the manor of Haſleton, and Haſleton-grove, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, 36 H. 8. However, Thomas Culpeper ſtood ſeized of the manor 1 Eliz. when livery was granted to Alexander Culpeper, his ſon; and ſir Anthony Culpeper was lord of it in the year 1608. Mr. Serjeant Wyat, of Kent, was afterwards lord of the manor of Haſleton; as was Mr. Serjeant Winniſter, of Turk Dean, at the beginning of this century. Edmund Waller, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, and of Farmington.

HAMLET. Yanworth is a hamlet in this pariſh, from which it is ſeparated by the pariſh of Hampnet.

'Sigar de Cioches holds Ieneurde in Bradelege 'hundred. Goda held it. There are five hides, 'of which three are exempted from tax by king 'William, as Sigar's man ſays. There are three 'plow-tillages in demean, and fourteen villeins, 'and two bordars, with ſeven plow-tillages. 'There are ſeven *ſervi*, and a mill of 40*d.* [rent] 'a wood three furlongs long, and two broad. It 'was worth 7*l.* now 6*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

Radulph de Zouch gave Janeſworth [*i.e.* his property therein] to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, free and quit from all ſervices. And Reginald Thucks gave to the ſame church, his village of Janeworth [*i.e.* his ſhare of it] in perpetual right of inheritance, free and quit from all ſervices and cuſtoms. Earl Robert de Bertone gave to the ſame church 10*s.* rent out of Janeſworth, in the time when Walter de Lacy was abbat. And king Stephen and king Henry the Second, confirmed theſe grants to the abbey. See p. 148.

John de Ganeworth, or Yanworth, was abbat of Winchcombe 31 H. 3. and probably he procured this manor from the abbey of Glouceſter to his own houſe, either by purchaſe or exchange; for in the proceedings of a *Quo warranto*, the abbat of Winchcombe proved his right to privileges in Yanworth, 15 E. 1. and the manor continued in that houſe 'till it was diſſolved.

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Winchcombe, the manor of Yanworth was granted to Thomas Culpeper 35 H. 8. as that of Haſleton had been, and was enjoy'd by that family. But other records mention, that the manor of Yanworth, a quarry of ſtones, and the church-houſe, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. And that Henry earl of Arundel had the manors of Haſleton and Yanworth, for they were granted to Edward earl of Bedford, 8 Jac. and in his grant they are mentioned to have been lately the earl of Arundel's. Theſe ſeeming inconſiſtencies may be reconciled, by conſidering that, as Yanworth was given in ſeveral portions to the abbey, ſo in all probability, each grant had relation only to one of thoſe eſtates, all different from each other, tho' all deſcribed by the name of Yanworth. Lord Chedworth is the preſent lord of the manor of Yanworth, which deſcended to him from his anceſtor, ſir Richard How of Compton.

Edward Horn levied a fine of lands in this hamlet 1 E. 6.

This place has a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. Michael, with an aile on the north ſide, and an embattled tower at the weſt end. The inhabitants antiently buried at Haſleton, but are now buried at this chapel. The biſhop of Worceſter, in 1366, made a decree between the abbat of Winchcombe and the rector of Haſleton, concerning the ſettling of a chaplain at Yanworth.

Of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 110*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Rawlins is the preſent incumbent. At the incloſing of the pariſh, the rector had lands allotted to him in lieu of tithes.

The abbey of Winchcombe preſented to this church in the reign of king Richard the Firſt. The advowſon of the rectory and vicarage of Haſleton belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and was granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	19	5	5	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —		1	18	6½	Pentecoſtals	0	0 6½
Procurations		0	6	8			

Haſleton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	39	1 0
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	2	11 0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	33	6 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	24	4 6

Yanworth.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	39	1 0
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	5	12 0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	41	8 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	24	4 5¼

At the beginning of this century, there were ſaid to be 25 houſes, and about 100 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The preſent number of families in Haſleton is 14; of inhabitants 77. And at Yanworth the inhabitants are 84, ſo that the whole number of ſouls is 161.

HATHEROP.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, ſeven miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Northleach, ten eaſtward from Cirenceſter, and twenty-four ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, *The Name is derived from Throp, which in the Saxon Language ſignifies an Habitation, and Heither, becauſe it lies lower on the River than Bouthrop, which lies higher.* As I profeſs not to underſtand the latter part of this ſentence, I ſhall paſs it over without further remark, and give my own opinion of the derivation of the name, which was antiently written *Hetrope*, and *Etherope*. The village is ſituated upon an eminence, but particularly above Quenington, an adjoining pariſh, which lies in a little narrow valley to the ſouthward; and it was undoubtedly this high ſituation that gave occaſion to the name; for Þeah, in the Anglo-Saxon, ſignifies *high*, and Ꝺnop, a *village*.

There are two camps in this pariſh, one about a mile to the north-weſt of the Roman *Ikenild-way*; the other near the ſide of that antient road, at a place now called *Aſton-Barrow*. The latter is thought to be that which was antiently called *Brictwoldeſberg*, and gave name to the hundred, now corruptly written *Britwell's-barrow*.

Sir John Webb has a noble old houſe here, but not making it his conſtant reſidence, 'tis too much neglected, and the offices and gardens are falling to ruin. About the year 1773, ſir John exerted a very laudable ſpirit, in ſearching ſeveral places in this pariſh for coal, with uncommon perſeverance; but his ſucceſs was not equal to the wiſhes of the country, nor to his own expectations. It is ſaid that the workmen found ſome detached pieces of coal, but no continued ſtratum. It is ſaid alſo, that they drew up a quantity of aſhes from the depth of a hundred feet. If this be true, it ſeems utterly unaccountable how they ſhould be lodged there.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

There were antiently two diſtinct manors in this pariſh, of which the following was the moſt conſiderable:

'Ernulf de Heſding holds Etherope in Brict-'uoldeſberg hundred. There are ſeven hides. 'Uluuard held it. There are ſix plow-tillages in 'demean, and twenty-three villeins with ten plow-'tillages. There are twelve *ſervi*, and a mill of '15*s.* It was worth 8*l.* now 12*l.*' *D. B.* p. 77.

Ernulf de Heſding gave the church of Hey-thrope, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the prieſt, in the ſame place, to the monks of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat; which particulars were confirmed to them by king Henry the Firſt, and king Stephen, p. 147.

This Ernulf de Heſding was alſo lord of the manor of Kempsford, in this county, which he conveyed to Patrick de Chaworth, in the reign of William the Firſt; and probably this manor paſſed to the Chaworths at the ſame time; and came to Walter, grandſon of Walter de Ewrus, earl of Roſchar, by his marriage with Sybilla de Chaworth. He gave lands in Hatherop to the priory of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, which was of his foundation, and he and his wife lie buried near the choir of that monaſtery.

Patrick his eldeſt ſon, created earl of Saliſbury by the empreſs Maud, was ſlain in a quarrel by Guy de Lozinnian 13 H. 2. His ſon and heir, William earl of Saliſbury, married Alianore de Vitrei, daughter of Tirrel de Mainers, by whom he had Ela, his only daughter and heireſs, married to William Longeſpee, natural ſon to king Henry the Second, by Fair Roſamond.

She ſurvived her huſband, and founded a nun-nery at Lacock in Wiltſhire, of which ſhe herſelf was abbeſs, and endowed it with the manor of Hatherop, with the advowſon of the church, and with the hundred of Briteſwold Barrow; which endowment was confirmed by her ſon, William de Longeſpey, and by king Henry the Third. She died in the year 1300, having founded the church at Rewley near Oxford, and was buried before the high

high altar there, as appears by an inſcription on a ſtone dug up in the year 1705. This manor continued in the nunnery of Lacock 'till its diſſolution.

The other manor is thus deſcribed:

'Roger de Laci holds Hetrope in Brictwoldeſberg 'hundred, and William holds it of him. There 'are two hides. Duning held it in the time of 'king Edward. There are two plow-tillages, 'and three villeins, and three bordars, with one 'plow-tillage. There are ſix *ſervi*. It is worth 'and was worth 100*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Eubulo le Strange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Hugh le Diſpencer 18 E. 2. and Theobald de Verdon died ſeized thereof 10 E. 3.

Hugh le Diſpencer conſtituted John de Handelo governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, in the year 1299, which John levied a fine of the manor of Hatherop, with ſeveral remainders, in the year 1325, and was ſeized of it in 1340. His ſon Richard married Iſabel, daughter of Almarick de St. Amand, and died before his father, but Iſabel held Hatherop in jointure, and died ſeized of it in 1355. Edmond, ſon of Richard, was heir to John his grandfather, and died ſeized of a great eſtate in Kent, and other counties, and of the manors of Hatherop, Wike, and Williamſtrip, in Glouceſterſhire, leaving two ſiſters his coheireſſes. Margaret, the eldeſt, was married, firſt to Gilbert Chaſtelain, or Chateline, and afterwards to John Appleby; and Elizabeth, the other ſiſter, was married to Edmond de la Pool. But the above-mentioned lands, lying in Glouceſterſhire, were aſſigned to Margaret, whereby John Appleby, in her right, was lord of this manor.

This is an abſtract from the records, as I find them applied to Hatherop by ſir Robert Atkyns; but it may be obſerved, that in the deſcent of the manor of Williamſtrip, he makes Edmond de Handelo grandſon of Richard. In all other reſpects the accounts are conſiſtent.

It will be proper now to paſs to the manor poſſeſſed by the nunnery of Lacock.

After the diſſolution of that houſe, their manor and eſtate at Hatherop, and lands in this pariſh which had been veſted in the priory of Bradenſtoke, were granted to ſir William Sherington 2 E. 6.

About this time, both the manors in Hatherop were enjoy'd by the ſame proprietor, and ſo continuing, the diſtinction was loſt by unity of poſſeſſion.

John Blomer, deſcended from the antient family of the Blomers in Weſtmoreland, had livery of the manor of Hatherop 1 Eliz. William Blomer was lord of it in the year 1608. John Blomer, ſon of William, married Frances, daughter of Anthony viſcount Montacute, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters, who all died without iſſue, except Mary, the youngeſt, who was married, firſt to Richard Draycott, of Painſly in the county of Stafford, eſq; and afterwards to ſir John Webb, of Canford in the county of Dorſet, baronet. Her iſſue by her firſt huſband left no children, whereby ſir John Webb, ſon and heir, by her, of ſir John Webb, ſucceeded to this manor and eſtate; and ſir John Webb, baronet, grandſon of the laſt mentioned ſir John, is the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Gules, a croſs between four muſcovy ducks Or.*

John Tame and Edmond Tame levied a fine of lands in this pariſh 13 H. 7. And ſir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of the ſame lands 15 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 160*l.* a year. Sir John Webb is patron; Dr. William Sandford is the preſent incumbent. There were about 100 acres of land belonging to the glebe. But the pariſh hath lately been incloſed by act of parliament, and the rector hath other lands allotted to him in lieu of tithe.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, conſiſts of the nave only, with a tower between that and the chancel, in which are ſix bells.

First fruits	£.	10	0	0	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	0	0	Pentecoſtals		0	1	6
Procurations		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel are ſeveral monuments and memorials for the Blomers, among which the following is moſt obſervable:

To the Pious Memory of IOHN BLOMER Eſq^r^ ſixth ſon to WILLIAM BLOMER of HATHEROPE in the County of Glouceſter Esq & of FRANCES his Wife, Daughter to ANTHONY VISCOVNT MONTACVTE, by whom he had Iſſue three ſons, IOHN, WILLIAM and ANTHONY, which laſt died in the 19^th^ year of his age, and three daughters, CATHERINE, FRANCES, who died Infants, and MARY, who firſt Marryed RICHARD DRAYCOTT of PAINSLY in the County of STAFFORD Eſq^r^ and afterwards S^r^ IOHN WEBBE of Canford, in the County of DORSET BARONET. Theſe were all Branches of IOHN & FRANCES BLOMER, who were both Inſtances of ſingular Piety & Goodneſſe the one continually promoting the Peace of the Neighbourhood: the other ſtill ſeconding of him in all Chriſtian Virtues, which ſhining moſt conſpicuouſly in her throw the three ſeveral Conditions of her Life, when Maid, Wife, Widow; gave a true Glory and Luſter to her high Birth.———Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, on an eſcutcheon of pretence argent a lion rampant of the firſt, within a bordure of the ſecond*, for Blomer; impaling, 2. *On a bend three lions rampant.* This blazon is agreeable to the laſt herald's viſitation of the county; but the colours are not expreſſed on the monument.

On another monument is a memorial for John and William Blomer, eſq^rs^; ſons of the above John, who died batchelors in 1685 and 1686, reſpectively.

On a black marble ſtone is a memorial for lady Mary Webb, daughter of the above John Blomer, who died in 1709.

In the chancel, on a flat ſtone, is a memorial for John Bradley, rector of Hatherop, &c. who died in 1741, with his arms, *Gules, a feſs between three buckles argent.*

Benefactions.

Sir Henry Blomer gave 100*l.* for the uſe of the church and poor: And there are, beſides, a few donations to the poor, now regularly diſtributed in bread and money by ſir John Webb.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	65	12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	18	10	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	101	11	0
The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	77	19	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses in this parish, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increased to 204.

HAWKESBURY.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, four miles distant north from Sodbury, four north-east from Wickwar, and twenty-five south from Gloucester. Two turnpike-roads, one from Gloucester to Bath, the other from Oxford to Bath and Bristol, lead through it.

Part of it lies upon the hills, in a fine, healthy, open country, mostly corn fields; and part on the west side, beneath the great ridge which separates the upland, or Cotswold country, from the vale.

The name was antiently written *Havochesberie*, *i. e. Havoche's-hill*, or *camp*, according to the explanation of *berie*, already given. But of this Havoche history gives no account.

Petrifications of the bivalve kind are common in the upper part of the parish. Two little brooks rise here, and empty themselves into the Berkeley river.

Gilbert Ironside, bishop of Bristol, is said to have been born here in the year 1588.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The church of St. Mary of Persore holds 'Havochesberie in Grimboldestou hundred. There 'are seventeen hides. In demean are five plow-'tillages, and eighteen villeins, and twenty-five 'bordars, with fifteen plow-tillages. There are 'two *servi*, and seven free-men [*coliberti*.] Three 'mills of 19*s*. 2*d*. [rent] and ten acres of meadow. 'A wood two miles long, and one broad. It 'was worth 16*l*. now 10*l*.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The abbey of Pershore had a grant of markets, fairs, free warren, and court leet in Hawkesbury 37 H. 3. which they pleaded in a *Quo warranto* brought against them 15 E. 1. and their claim was allowed.

William Wasp and others were seized of the manor of Hawkesbury, and of twelve messuages, one toft, three plow-tillages, nine acres of meadow, three acres of wood, and a yearly rent of 7*s*. 2*d*. in Hawkesbury and Hildesley, in trust for the abbey of Pershore, 15 R. 2. at which time the abbey was seized of the town of Hawkesbury in their own hands.

At the dissolution of this abbey, the manor of Hawkesbury was granted to John Butler. And lands in Kilcot, Tresham and Seddlewood, and a wood in Hawkesbury, Stoke, &c. lately belonging to the abbey of Pershore, were granted to the same John Butler 37 H. 8. who died seized thereof 5 E. 6. After whom, Sylvestra, his widow, held the manor in jointure, and died 7 Eliz. William Butler, son and heir of sir John, had livery of the manor the same year, as also of Hilsley, Kilcot, Tresham, Seddlewood, Upton, and Guston. Nicholas Butler, esq; was lord of the manor of Hawkesbury in the year 1608.

The manor passed from the Butlers to the Crews, and from them to the family of the present owner, sir Banks Jenkinson, boronet, who is lord of the manor of Hawkesbury. His arms are, *Azure, on a fess undy argent a cross paty Gules; in chief two estoiles Or.* The manor-house having been uninhabited for some time, is gone to decay.

John le Fisher was seized of a reputed manor in Hawkesbury 19 E. 3. which was held by John Doily in the 33d year of that reign. William Cheltenham held lands in Hawkesbury 33 E. 3. as did Thomas Beverstone 48 E. 3. Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Hawkesbury 18 R. 2. Robert Stanshaw was seized of lands in Hawkesbury, Hilsley, Kilcot, and Tresham 12 E. 4. And John Stanshaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Hawkesbury and Tresham 12 H. 7.

Lands in Ingstone, in Hawkesbury, which belonged to the knights templers, and afterwards to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and lands and a fulling-mill in Dilton, in Hawkesbury, formerly belonging to the priory of Bonhommes, at Eddington in Wiltshire, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8.

TITHINGS. 1. *Hilsley.* This is a very considerable village, and has a distinct tithingman.

'Turstin the son of Rolf holds Hildeslei in 'Grimboldestou hundred, and Bernard holds it 'of him. There is one hide. Aluric held it. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and five half vil-'leins, and seven bordars, with two plow-tillages. 'There are eight *servi*, and three mills of 18*s*. 'rent, and eight acres of meadow. It was worth '40*s*. but is now worth 60*s*.' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

Robert Lynet held Hildsley of William Russel, whose heir he was, and he held one messuage, a small wood, and certain lands at Brodecroft of the abbey of Pershore, at the rent of 4*s*. a year, 9 E. 2. *Esch.* William Cheltenham held lands in Hildsley in trust for the abbey of Pershore 40 E. 3. & 19 R. 2. The manor of Hilsley belonged to the Cosyns for several generations, and passed out of their name, by the marriage of an heiress, to Mr. Tipping of Oxfordshire. It is now vested in Matthew Hale, of Alderley, esq.

Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Giles, now converted into tenements for the poor. Sir Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were seized of the advowson of the chapel of Hildsley 5 Pl. 5. of which William, earl marshal, levied a fine

fine 3 H. 7. And there was a chantry in this chapel 40 E. 3. of which Thomas Swetheman was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 5*l.* in the year 1553.

2. *Tresham, i.e.* the *village place.* Thomas Kennet and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Tresham and Hull 21 E. 3. This manor belongs to Mr. Hale. Here is likewise a chapel of ease, with divine service once a month.

3. *Kilcot*, perhaps from the British *Cyll*, the hazle-tree, or *Cil*, out of sight, and *coed* a wood. Maud de Evers was seized of the manor of Kilcot, with free warren, 15 E. 1. John Bodisant, and Joan his wife, who had been the widow of Robert Stanshaw, levied a fine of lands in Kilcot, Hildesley, and Tresham, 14 H. 7. The manor of Kilcot belonged to the late Samuel Barker, of Fairford, esq; deceased, and is now the property of William Springett, esq.

4. *Settlewood.* This estate was late Mr. Workman's. It now belongs to Mr. Timothy Thomas, of Uley. Tresham, Kilcot, and Settlewood are united in one tithing.

5. *Upton.* This is a large tithing, situated upon the hill. John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Hawkesbury Upton 39 H. 6. in which year that king recovered the crown for a short time. This manor belongs now to sir Banks Jenkinson, baronet.

6. *Wast.* The abbat and convent of Pershore granted a licence 47 E. 3. to Thomas Beverston clerk, and John Godwell, to give their manor and lands of Waast, in the manor of Hawkesbury, to the abbey of Gloucester, on condition that the latter do grant to the abbat of Pershore and his successors 6*s.* 8*d.* out of those lands on the death of every abbat of Gloucester. And accordingly Beverston and Godwell gave the same manor, with the advowson of the chapel, to the abbey of Gloucester, by their deed executed at Standish 49 E. 3. The chapel of le Wast, with all tithes and appurtenances, were granted to Francis Moris and Michael Cole 12 Jac. The manor of Wast belonged afterwards to Robert Cotherington, of Didmarton, esq; and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

A moiety of lands in Wast, which antiently belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to Arthur Swayne and William Bennet 41 Eliz. See *Boxwell.*

7. *Little Badminton*, belonging also to the duke of Beaufort.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, to which it gives name. It is worth about 80*l.* a year. Sir Banks Jenkinson is patron; Mr. Potter Cole is the present incumbent. The vicar's income, for the chapels of Tresham and Little Badminton, arises from certain estates there, out of which he receives in the proportion of 6*d.* to the pound of their respective rents. At present, Little Badminton pays 19*s.* Tresham 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The chapel of Little Badminton was taken down in the year 1750, by the consent of the bishop, &c. and the inhabitants have seats in the church of Great Badminton, who, as to ecclesiastical concerns, are made subject to the vicar of that church. The scite of the chapel, and the yard, which may be still used for sepulture, is to be kept well fenced round by the duke of Beaufort.

The vicar of Hawkesbury receives mortuaries from Alderley, which parish still repairs a part of the church-yard wall at Hawkesbury.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Pershore. The tithes in Hawkesbury and Hawkesbury Upton, lately belonging to that abbey, were granted to John Butler 37 H. 8. The impropriation of this large parish is now divided between the duke of Beaufort, sir Banks Jenkinson, and other persons.

The church is large, and adorned with battlements. It has a south aile, the upper end of which belongs to sir Abraham-Isaac Elton, and a lofty embattled tower at the west end. It was formerly said to be the mother of seven daughters, or chapels of ease, within her jurisdiction. A licence was obtained to set up a gild, or fraternity, in this parish, dedicated to the virgin Mary, and to purchase land of 10*l.* a year for its endowment, 30 H. 6.

First fruits £.	18	9	8	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	16	11¾	Pentecostals	0	2	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a handsome marble tomb in the church,

Dedicated to the Memory of Edward Cosyn, Esq; late of Hillesley in this Parish, Lord of the Mannor of Charley in the County of Leicester, who departed this Life the 20 day of Feb. *Anno Dni* 1689 *Ætatis suæ* 88. Who marryed Frances eldest Daught^r. of William Trye, Esq; of Hardwick in this County. *Then follow four indifferent lines of versification, and as many words in the Hebrew character.* The tomb is ornamented with coats of arms, *viz.* 1. *Argent, a chevron ermine between three wolves heads erazed sable*, for Cosyn; impaling, 2. Trye.

There is a handsome monument against the wall in the chancel, finishing with an obelisk of Siena marble, with the family arms at top, and other ornaments; and on the vase is the following inscription:

In Memory of S^r Robert Jenkinson, Bar^t who departed this Life Aug^st 8th in the year of our Lord 1766 and in the 46th of his Age. He was the eldest Son of S^r Robert Banks Jenkinson Bar^t by Catharine his Wife, third Daughter of S^r Robert Dashwood of North Brook in the County of Oxford Bar^t. He married Mary the Daughter of S^r Jonathan Cope, Bar^t but left no issue, yet let his Name be preserved to Posterity, for his filial Piety, his conjugal Love, and fraternal Affection, and all those virtues which best adorn the honest English Gentleman and sincere Christian. Fortified with these he bore with Patience a long and painful Illness 'till he resigned his soul with faith and Confidence into the Hand of his Creator. Disdain not, Reader, what, from too high a Veneration for more glaring and ostentatious Characters, thou mayest be taught to think a very humble Encomium; for remember, that Purity of Life and Integrity of Manners will receive the greatest Praise at the last Day, from him who is the supreme Judge of all Virtue and Merit, and who alone can assign them their due Reward.

There

There are alſo, on other monuments, the following memorials and coats of arms:

Sacred to the Memory of Harry Cole, Son of the Rev^d Mr. Potter Cole, and Sarah his Wife, who departed this Life June the 12^th 1756, aged 15 years. Alſo of Elizabeth Cole their Daughter, who died March the 16th 1762, aged 23 years. Alſo of Frances Cole their Daughter, who died May the 15th 1768, aged 16 years.——Arms, 1. *Argent, a bull within a bordure ſable, charged with eight bezants*, for Cole; impaling, 2. *Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons heads argent*, for Arnold.

Erected to the Memory of Matthew Symonds of this Pariſh, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife. He left iſſue only one Daughter Barbara married to William Mountjoy jun. of Biddleſton in the County of Wilts, Gent. He died June y^e 3^d 1719 Æt. 65. She died Nov. y^e 2^d 1719 Æt. 63.——Arms, *Argent, a bend ingrailed azure between two granades proper*, for Symonds.

Sacred to the Memory of Mary, Wife of Mr. John Jobbins, who was buried May 24, 1754, aged 53. Alſo of John Jobbins, their ſon, who was buried June 2, 1743, aged 19. Alſo of Mary Jobbins, their Daughter, who was buried Apr. 13, 1752, aged 24. ——Arms, *Argent, on a croſs engrailed gules a roſe of the field between four pheons heads azure.*

Benefactions.

Mr. Richard Thynne, by his will, in 1704, gave lands called the Lance, in this pariſh; and Daniel Belſire, gent. by his deed in 1733, gave 30*s.* a year for ever, charged on lands called Hawkeſbury Barns; both to the relief of the poor. Mr. Daniel Walker, by his will in 1734, gave 100*l.* with which lands called Burs Buſh, in the pariſh of Yate, were purchaſed, the produce of which to be laid out in the education of poor children of this pariſh.

Hawkeſbury,

Taxes.					
The Poll-tax	— 1694, £.	18	12	0
Land-tax	— 1694, —	130	14	8
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	100	7	8¼

Hilſley

Taxes.					
The Poll-tax	— 1694, £.	12	15	0
Land-tax	— 1694, —	71	16	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	50	3	9¾

Treſham, Kilcot, and Settlewood.

Taxes.					
The Poll-tax	— 1694, £.	14	2	0
Land-tax	— 1694, —	84	8	4
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	66	18	6

Upton.

Taxes.					
The Poll-tax	— 1694, £.	10	10	0
Land-tax	— 1694, —	47	10	8
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	37	0	11¼

In all.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	358	14	8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	55	19	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	234	9	8
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	254	10	11¼

At the beginning of this century, there were 150 houſes in this pariſh, and about 598 inhabitants, whereof 25 were freeholders; yearly births 25, burials 22. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the regiſter, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 280, burials 206. And in a like period, beginning with 1760, there were 302 baptiſms, and 196 burials. And the inhabitants are now about 896. By which it ſeems that ſir Robert Atkyns's numbers for families and inhabitants were too low; ſince the average of the annual burials, is to the number of ſouls, nearly as 1 to 45.

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HAWLING

IS a pariſh in the lower diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, in the Coteſwold country, ſix miles north-weſtward from Northleach, ſix ſouth-eaſt from Winchcombe, and ſeventeen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The turnpike-road from Stow to Glouceſter leads through it.

This village, which lies in an open champaign country, is ſaid to be one of the higheſt places on the Coteſwolds, and is remarkable for its healthy air, ſound ſheep, and ſweet mutton. Huſbandry is the chief employment of the male inhabitants, but the women and children ſpin woollen yarn for the clothiers. The common fields in this pariſh, containing 977 acres, were incloſed by act of parliament in the year 1756.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Sigar de Cioches holds Hallinge, in Holiforde 'hundred, of the king. Goda the counteſs held 'it. There are ten hides taxed. In demean are 'three plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, and five 'bordars, with nine plow-tillages. There are ſix 'ſervi, and three *ancillæ*. There is a wood. It 'was worth 7*l.* now 8*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

This manor was given to the abbey of Winchcombe by Robert Gyves 35 H. 3. and the abbot proved his right to free warren, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. The ſame abbey enjoy'd the manor 'till that houſe was diſſolved, when the manor of Hallynge, *alias* Hawlynge, was granted by the crown to William Whorwode, eſq; in conſideration of 791*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 36 H. 8. He died the following year, leaving two daughters coheireſſes, of whom Anne was married to Ambroſe Dudley, and had livery of the manor 37 H. 8. and Margaret was married to Thomas Throckmorton, who had livery granted to them 3 Mariæ. Livery of one moiety of the manor was granted to Thomas Horwood 15 Eliz.

Henry Stratford, eſq; was lord of the manor in 1608, and died in 1649. Henry Stratford, his ſon, died in 1671; and Richard Stratford, eſq; lord of the manors of Guiting and Hawling, died in the year 1692. Henrietta, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of Richard Stratford, was married to William Wyndham, eſq; (younger ſon of ſir Wadham Wyndham) who, in her right, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; and William Wyndham, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor of Hawling. His arms are, *Azure, a chevron between three lions heads erazed Or.*

HAMLET. Rowell, or *Roell*, is accounted extraparochial, but being contiguous to Hawling,

I have

I have placed it in the manner of a hamlet. It is an antient manor thus deſcribed in *Domeſday-book:*

'The church of St. Ebrulf holds Rawelle in 'Holeford hundred of the king. Wluuard held it in 'the time of king Edward. There are ten hides. 'In demean are four plow-tillages, and ſixteen 'villeins, and two bordars, with ſix plow-tillages. 'There are three *ſervi*. It is worth and was 'worth 10*l.* This manor never paid tax.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The church of St. Ebrulf in Normandy was ſeized of the manor and church of Rowel, and of two plow-tillages, 56 H. 3.

At the ſuppreſſion of alien monaſteries, this manor was granted to the abbey of Winchcombe, which continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution, when it was granted, together with the tithes, to ſir Ralph Sadleyr, 1 E. 6. Livery of the manor of Rowel was granted to Brian Carter, and Mary his wife, daughter of ſir Philip Hobbey, 1 Eliz.

The manor came afterwards to lord Chandos. Chriſtopher Montacute, eſq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Montague is the preſent lord of the manor.

Here was a chapel of eaſe, now demoliſhed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of ...tow, worth 69*l.* a year. Mr. Wyndham is ...atron; Mr. Lawrence is the preſent incumbent.

When the common fields were incloſed in 1756, the rector quitted claim to all tithes, &c. in conſideration of receiving 25*s.* yearly, in money, for ...very yard-land; the whole to be reckoned at 30 ...rd-lands. He likewiſe gave up his glebe land, ...conſiſting of 63 acres, in conſideration of 10*s.* a ...ear for every acre, to be paid to him and his ſucceſſors, by the lord of the manor, in the great ...orch of the pariſh church of Hawling.

A compoſition was made, April 13, 1464, ...tween the abbat of Winchcombe, and Hugh ...ard, rector of Halling, by which the abbat's lands ...Halling and Rowell were exempted from tithes; ...e abbat agreeing to pay the rector 30*s.* a year in ...u thereof, and for his duty at Rowell.

The abbey of Winchcombe preſented to this ...urch in 1313. After the diſſolution of that ...uſe, the advowſon of the rectory and vicarage, ...d the tithes of Hawling and Rowell, were ...anted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

The demeans of the manor pay 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu ...tithes.

The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is ſmall, ...th a low embattled tower, and three bells, at ...e weſt end. A houſe and orchard, and thirteen ...res of land, in three pieces, are given for the ...pair of the church.

First fruits	£. 10 18 8	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0 3 6
Tenths	— 1 1 10½	Pentecoſtals	0 0 6½

Monument and Inſcription.

In the chancel is the following memorial:

M. S.
Richardi Stratford, Arm.
De Hawling & Guiting
Toparcha.
Juvenis Moribus ſuaviſſimis,
Omnibuſq; Dotibus, & Animi & Corporis,
Supra Coævos ſuos illuſtris.
Qui, quatuor Annis in Academia Oxon
feliciter poſitis,
Spem Viri egregii omnibus fecit;
Nec fefelliſſet, niſi illum Febris
Vota
Deo, Eccleſiæ, Patriæ
nuncupata
Rediturum Præripuiſſet,
An° { Ætat. 22,
{ Dom. 1692.

Arms, *Barry of eight argent and azure, over all a lion rampant gules*, for Stratford; agreeable to the herald's laſt viſitation of the county. But the Stratfords of Guiting bore, *Gules, a feſs humetty Or, between three treſſels argent.*

Hawling.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 68	6	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	8	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	51	13	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	36	7	7½

Rowell.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 47	5	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	1	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	29	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	20	13	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 21 houſes, and about 100 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* There are now about 132 inhabitants.

HAYLES.

THIS pariſh is ſituated in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, at the foot of that range of hills which divides the Coteſwold from the vale part of the county, running from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt nearly the whole length of it. It ſtands two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Winchcombe, ten eaſt from Tewkeſbury, and ſeventeen north-eaſt from Glouceſter. A ſmall brook runs from this place into the Avon at Eveſham in Worceſterſhire.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, It is ſo called from *haly*, which is Saxon for *holy*: and indeed if this name had been given it after the founding of its monaſtery, the reſidence of ſo many holy men, or of any other religious houſe prior to that foundation, there might have been ſome reaſon for this conjecture; but *Heile* being the antient name of the place long before any religious houſe was here founded, this etymology will fail. *Hail*, or *heile*, antiently, as well as at preſent, ſignified *ſtrong, healthy*; and *lei*, *ley*, or *lie* in the Saxon language ſignifies a *paſture ground*; ſo that this place was probably ſo called from the ſtrength and fertility of the ſoil, for which the piece of ground wherein the church ſtands, in particular, is now very remarkable. Beſides paſture, here are woodlands, and ſome rich arable lands; but this pariſh

furniſhes nothing remarkable in the foſſil or vegetable kingdoms.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William Leuric holds Heile in the hundred of 'Greteſtan. Oſgot held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are eleven hides. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and nine villeins, and 'eleven bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There 'were twelve *ſervi*, whom William made free. 'There is a mill of 10*s.* [rent] and a wood one 'mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth '12*l.* [but] now [only] 8*l.* This manor pays 'tax.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

A conſiderable part of this manor was granted to the abbey of ſaint Ebrulph in Normandy. Jeoffrey de Luci was ſeized of it 6 John, and the 17th year of the ſame reign, he granted part of the lands to Robert de Maci. John de Julin was alſo ſeized of it 3 H. 3. and 10 H. 3. it came to the crown, when the inhabitants of the pariſh were diſcharged from the hundred of Winchcombe. King Henry the Third granted it to his brother, Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, who, in the year 1246, founded a monaſtery in this place, and endowed it with this manor.

Adam le Hunt alſo granted twenty ſolidates of land in Hayles, and one meſſuage, one toft, and three acres of meadow in Sudely, to the abbey of Hayles, 13 E. 2. See accounts of other grants to this abbey under Didbrook, Pinnock, Churchdown, Sudely, Guiting-Power, Longborough, Todington, and other pariſhes. For the charter of the endowment of the abbey, ſee N°. 17, in the *Appendix*.

This abbey was ſurrendered to the king's commiſſioners, Dec. 31, 1539, by Stephen Sagar, the laſt abbat, and not Whaley[k], as mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns; and was valued at 357*l.* 7*s.* 8*d. ob. per annum*.

After the diſſolution, the ſcite of the monaſtery, and the greater part of the manor, (probably Hayles-wood, Pinnock's-wood, and Hayles-park) containing 500 acres, value 65*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour, in fee, Aug. 19, 1 E. 6. He being attainted of high treaſon, and afterwards beheaded, the ſcite of the monaſtery, and the reſt of the lands, were granted to William marquis of Northampton, June 12, 4 E. 6. The marquis, on the 16th of June, in the ſame year, leaſed it to one Hodgkins, for twenty-one years, at 159*l.* 16*s.* It ſeems afterwards to have been in the crown, for queen Elizabeth, July 18, in the 7th year of her reign, leaſed it again to Hodgkins for twenty-one years at the ſame money. Hodgkins had three ſons, but he bequeathed this eſtate to his daughter, who married William Hobby, eſq; of whoſe family this manor and eſtate was purchaſed by John lord viſcount Tracy, whoſe deſcendant, Thomas-Charles lord viſcount Tracy, is the preſent proprietor, and reſides at Todington in this county.

Hayles-wood, containing 102 acres, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, was granted to Robert earl of Saliſbury, 5 Jac. Lord viſcount Tracy is the preſent poſſeſſor, and pays an annual rent out of it to the preſent earl of Saliſbury.

A meadow which belonged to the marquis of Northampton, and formerly to the abbey, called Browning's, was granted to Henry Browning and Charles Brockton, 2 Mariæ.

Other lands in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the abbey, were granted to Theophilus Adams and Richard Adams, 25 Eliz.

An inn and divers houſes, formerly granted to the marquis of Northampton, which, before the diſſolution, belonged to the abbey, were granted to ſir Thomas Smith and Edward Laſcelles, 2 Jac.

Of the ABBEY.

In the year 1246, Richard earl of Cornwall, in performance of a vow which he made when he was in great danger at ſea, on his return from Gaſcony[l], erected a monaſtery in this place, and brought hither twenty monks, of the Ciſtercian order, from Beaulieu in Hampſhire[m]. These monks choſe one from among themſelves to be abbat, whom the earl inveſted with the abbey, and all things belonging to it. On the 5th day of November, 1251, being the year in which the church, dormitory, cloiſters, and refectory were finiſhed, the earl procured this church of Hayles, which he had built at a vaſt expence, to be dedicated, with great pomp and ſolemnity, to the virgin Mary, and to All Saints, by the biſhop of Worceſter; the king, the queen, and above three hundred perſons of quality being preſent on the occaſion. Thirteen biſhops celebrated maſs on the day of dedication, each at a ſeparate altar, the biſhop of Lincoln officiating at the high altar. This grand company was all entertained together, upon a ſunday, with a noble and magnificent

[k] Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, 'Abbot Whaley was the laſt Abbot, 'who, *in hopes of a Penſion*, ſurrendered it to King Henry the 'Eighth.' This is aſſigning no very *laudable* motive for the abbat's reſignation. But why this reflection; what had he done? He gave up all the dignity and ſtate, the authority and power, attendant on his office, for a private ſtation; and this, probably, not by choice, but in obedience to that authority which he could not withſtand. Certain writers, however, have endeavoured to blacken the characters of many that appear to have been merely paſſive in the firſt ſteps to the Reformation. Stevens ſays of Thomas Kampſwell, the laſt prior of Worceſter, that 'He was 'one of thoſe poor ſpirited creatures, who, either out of fear, or 'ſome worſe conſideration, ſurrendered their monaſteries to king 'Henry VIII. at the general diſſolution; by which means he procured to himſelf a good penſion of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as the reward 'of his treachery and ſacrilege. Death was the penalty for 'refuſing to ſubmit, and a plentiful ſupport for an idle or vicious 'life the recompence for complying: How few are there that can 'bravely face the terrors of the former, and withſtand the temp'tations of the latter.'——True, very true, Mr. Stevens, You and I are happy in not having been put to the trial, or we ourſelves might have ſhrunk at the ſight of the gallows.

[l] Prout in mari voverat, quando a Gaſconia rediens, in mari ſuborta tempeſtate, periclitabatur, vix portum attingens in Cornubia. *Matt. Paris.*

[m] Leland's Itinerary. Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica. Sir William Dugdale has it *de Bello-loco*; but ſir Robert Atkyns, Beaulieu, in France.

dinner,

dinner, worthy of themſelves and of the occaſion: But the religious dined upon a vaſt variety of fiſh, at a ſeparate table. An eminent writer, ſpeaking of this affair, delivers himſelf to the following purpoſe. 'If I ſhould endeavour fully to deſcribe the 'magnificence of that entertainment, every one 'would conclude that I exceeded the truth; and 'leſt I ſhould write a falſity, I will relate what I 'had from Matthew Paris. The earl aſſured him, 'for an undoubted truth, that, reckoning all 'charges, he had expended 10000 marks on the 'building of that church, adding theſe memorable 'and commendable words, "That he wiſhed to "God that all the money which he had laid out "on the caſtle of Wallingford had been expended "ſo wiſely, and to ſo good purpoſe as this."

The abbey church and moſt of the buildings were burnt down in the year 1271, and the damage was eſtimated at 8000 marks.

This was a mitred abbey. Stevens, in his *Monaſticon*, gives a liſt of abbats, &c. ſummoned to parliament, from the clauſe rolls in the tower, by which it appears, that the abbats of this houſe, and of Hales-Owen in Shropſhire, were uſually ſummoned together; but neither of them in the year 1294, as ſir Robert Atkyns affirms, in which there were only two ſummonſes extant.

The abbat and convent paid an annual rent of 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.ob.* for Pinnockſhire, 27 E. 1. which rent was, the ſame year, ſettled by the king on queen Margaret, as part of her dower.

In the annals of this monaſtery is recorded the hiſtory of the founding of a ſmall one, of monks of the order of Bon-hommes, or Good-men[n], the ſubſtance of which is as follows. Edmund earl of Cornwall, as yet a boy, being with his father in Germany, and ſeeing a large, cloſe, golden vial, full of relicks of the precious blood of our Lord, which had been ſent as a great preſent to Charlemain, from Greece, he prevailed to have conſiderable part given him, which he brought into England with him, and carried to the monaſtery of Hayles, and laid it up in the abbey church there, both the convents of Hayles and Winchcombe attending; Edmund himſelf, who was preſent for his devotion, carrying the veſſel in ſolemn proceſſion. This precious relick he divided, and leaving one part at Hayles, gave the other to the monaſtery of Aſhridge in Buckinghamſhire, which he himſelf had built. — At the diſſolution of Hayles monaſtery, this precious blood is ſaid to have been diſcovered to be the blood of a duck, or perhaps ſome other animal, which was weekly renewed. Of this it was affirmed, that a man living in mortal ſin, and not abſolved, could not ſee the blood; but as ſoon as he was abſolved, he might plainly diſcern it. The prieſt ſhewed it in a cabinet of cryſtal richly adorned, both ſides whereof ſeemed alike, yet one ſide of the cryſtal was as much thicker than the other; and until the penitent had paid for as many maſſes as the prieſt thought fit, the thicker ſide of the cryſtal was preſented towards him, through which nothing could be ſeen; but having paid to the prieſt's ſatisfaction, the thin and more tranſparent ſide of the cryſtal was preſented, and then, to his great joy, he might diſcern the blood. This impoſture had been practiſed for many ages, and greatly enriched the monaſtery.

The following account of the penſions aſſigned to the religious at the ſurrender, is taken literally from Willis's Hiſtory of Abbies, *viz.* '*Stephen* '*Sagar*, late Abbot ther, 100*l.* and alſo to have of 'the Kyngs Majeſtie the Capital Meſſuage or 'Manſion-Houſe callyd *Coſtombe*, alias *Coſton*, 'within the Pariſh of *Didbroke* in the Countie 'aforeſaid, with the Stable ther, and oon Cloſe 'nere therunto adjoyning; and the furſt Veſture 'oone lytle Mede adjoyning unto a Grove callyd '*Coſtcombe*-Grove, with the lytle Garden; and the 'Courte ther duringe the natural Liff of the ſame '*Stephen*, untill the ſeid *Stephen* be promoted by 'the King's Majeſtie to ſome Benefyce or Bene'fyces to the Some aboveſeid, and further to have 'fortye Lodes of Fyreword and Houſebote ſuf'ficient out of the Kings Majeſties Woods callyd '*Hayles* Wood by th' Aſſignement out of the Re'ceyvor of his Highneſs Court of Augment within 'the ſeid Countie, (or his ſufficient Deputy for the 'tyme byinge.) *John Dawſon*, B. D. late Prior, '*Philipp Brode*, B. D. 8*l.* each; *Richard Eddon*, 'B. D. *Roger Rede*, B. D. 7*l.* each; *John Silveſter* 'Kychynner, *Thomas Farr* Cellerer 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; '*Will Choo* ſenyor, *John Griffith*, 6*l.* each; *Tho.* '*Hopkyns*, *Richard Dawnſer* Sub Prior, 106*s.* 8*d.* '*Reginolde Lane*, *Adam Tyler*, *Will. Netherton*, '*Richard Woodward*, *Will. Holidaye*, *Tho. Reede*, '100*s.* each; *Elye Dugdel*, *John Hatt*, *Chriſtofer* '*Hodgeſon*, 53*s.* 4*d.* each; *John Holme* 40*s.* *Richard* '*Dene* 26*s.* 8*d.*'

The abbat's houſe was a large, handſome building. John lord viſcount Tracy died there, *anno* 1686, but was buried at Todington, ſince which time it has not been the reſidence of any of his family. It is now ſo far fallen to decay, as to be habitable for a few poor perſons only. Long ſince ſir Robert Atkyns publiſhed his hiſtory, the arms of the founder were in the hall window, and round them, in old characters, RICARD' PLANTAGENET SEMPER AUGUSTUS FUNDATOR NOSTER. The arms, and other painted glaſs of the windows of this houſe, have lately been put up in the hall windows at Todington; and a noble old chimney-piece from hence is alſo put up in the great hall there, by the preſent lord Tracy.

What now remains of the old abbey is ſituated in a rich paſture ground, of five or ſix acres. The north-weſt ſide of the cloiſter, in length about thirty-five yards, is tolerably intire; in the roof of which are the following arms: Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Five fuſils in feſs.* 2d and 3d, *Barry of ſix, a bend over all.* — Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Sable, a lion paſſant gardant Or between three helmets argent*, for Compton earl of Northampton. 2d and

[n] Stevens's *Monaſticon*, Vol. 2. p. 277.

and 3d, *A chevron within a bordure charged with roundlets.* — Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, fretty argent.* 2d and 3d, *Two bars,* impaling *A lion rampant.* — *A chain with a ſhack-bolt at each end between three mitres,* which are ſuppoſed to be the arms of the abbey.

The outer walls of the other three ſides of the cloiſters are in part ſtanding. There are three or four doors leading out of the north-eaſt ſide to the place where the church ſtood, of which nothing remains, except part of the foundation.

Round the area are four or five habitations, formed from the outer buildings of the old monaſtery, as appears by the arches of the windows and doors, now walled up.

The inn, already mentioned to have been granted to the marquis of Northampton, is ſtill remaining. It is a large old building near the abbey houſe, formerly uſed for the reception of pilgrims and devout perſons viſiting the monaſtery; and has been kept open, as an inn, ever ſince the reformation, 'till very lately.

Upon a large ſtone, lying in a heap near the abbey houſe, I obſerved a device in a ſcutcheon, expreſſed in the following manner: A mitre pierced with a croſier in pale; on the dexter ſide, the letter A; on the ſiniſter, the letter Ω ſtanding over a tun; intended for a kind of rebus on the name of *Melton,* one of the abbats. In the floor of the hall at *Southam Houſe* are a great many painted bricks, taken from this place, and carried thither when the abbey houſe belonged to Mr. Hobby, who was related to the De-la-Bere family. Upon ſome of them is the ſame rebus, and upon others, the name of *Ford* ſeveral times expreſſed within a wreathe; and there are the arms of benefactors to the abbey upon others, as deſcribed under the account of that houſe, in the pariſh of Cleeve.

The inhabitants ſay there is a ſubterraneous paſſage from this place to Coſcomb, which was called the Abbat's-lodging. One Freeman of Didbrook, in this neighbourhood, declared to an old man at the abbey houſe, that he went ſo far in it 'till he came to a pair of iron gates, which ſtopt him from proceeding; that the top is handſomely arched with ſtone, and in the walls are niches, or ſeats, all along: The mouth, or opening, he ſaid, was in the orchard near the houſe; but Freeman is dead, and nobody could ſhew it me, yet the people give intire credit to his relation.

Richard[o] earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and brother to Henry the Third, died at the caſtle of Berkhamſted, April 2, 1272. His heart was buried in the church of the friars minors in Oxford, and his body at Hayles. His wife, who died 1261, was buried here; and Edmund, their ſon, earl of Cornwall, was interred in this church anno 1300. His funeral was performed with great ſolemnity, king Edward the Firſt, and a great number of the nobility attending; ſo that this abbey church contained the aſhes of a king, a queen, and their ſon.

Viewing the venerable remains of theſe once noble buildings, where the aſhes of ſo many eminent perſons lie ſcattered and undiſtinguiſhed amongſt the ruins, 'tis not eaſy to avoid reflecting on the tranſitory nature of riches, power, titles, honours, which ſo much engage the attention of the buſy world, and which all muſt ſhortly leave behind.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſpeaks of Alexander de Hales[p], whence it might be inferred that he had ſome connexion with this place: And Camden, in his *Britannia,* ſays, 'this place is famous for its 'great ſcholar, Alexander de Hales;' but as it is generally agreed that he died in the year 1245, he certainly could have no relation to this monaſtery, which was not founded 'till the year following. The truth is, this great ſchoolman was of Hales-Owen in Shropſhire.

In the reign of king Henry the Fourth, a battle was fought on Braham-moor, in the north of England, between the earl of Northumberland, and other rebels, and ſir Thomas Rokeſby, ſheriff of Yorkſhire, on the part of the king; the firſt were routed, and the abbat of Hales being then taken

[o] He was a powerful prince in his time, and a religious perſon; valiant in war, and of great reſolution and conduct. In Aquitain he behaved with wonderful courage, and had equal ſucceſs. He forced the Saracens to a truce in the Holy Land; refuſed the kingdom of Apulia, when offered him by the pope; quieted ſeveral tumults in England; and being choſen king of the Romans in 1257, was crowned at Aix la Chapelle; but this got him no great reputation, for, according to a common verſe, he is ſuppoſed to have bought this honour:

Nummus ait pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.
Cornwall to Rome almighty money joyn'd.

For, before that time, we are told by a cotemporary writer, that he was ſo famous a monied man, as to be able to ſpend 100 marks a day for ten years together. This is the ſubſtance of Camden, col. 27.

[p] He went to France, and ſtudied ſchool divinity and canon law in the academy at Paris, in both which he became ſo very famous, as to be commonly called *Doctor Irrefragabilis.* He flouriſhed about 1230, and having entered himſelf in the order of Franciſcans, died at Paris, Aug. 27, 1245. — Cave's *Hiſtoria Literaria,* p. 714. — He lies buried in the midſt of the body of the church of the Cordeliers in Paris. Near the ſteps aſcending to the choir is a monument of black marble, raiſed about two feet from the ground, with this inſcription in yellow letters:

R. P.
Alexandri de Hales,
Doctoris irrefragabilis, quondam
Sanctorum Thomæ Aquinatis et
Bonaventuræ preceptoris.

EPITAPHIUM.

Clauditur hoc ſaxo famam ſortitus abunde;
Gloria doctorum, decus et flos philoſophorum:
Auctor ſcriptorum, vir Alexander, variorum;
Norma modernorum, fons vera lux aliorum;
Inclytus Anglorum fuit Archilevita, ſed horum
Spretor cunctorum, frater collega minorum,
Factus egenorum, fit doctor primus eorum.

Obijt A. D. MCCXLV. Calend. Sept. 12.

Si quis honos meritis, ſi qui virtute coluntur;
Hunc animo profer, hunc venerare patrem.

Reverendiſſimus pater Benignus a Genua, totius ordinis ſancti Franciſci miniſter generalis, pro ſua in ſanctum doctorem pietate et religionis zelo, hoc monumentum erigi curavit, A. D. 1620. Martij 25.

in armour againſt the king, was hanged for his defection. The biſhop of Bangor was taken at the ſame time, but his life was ſpared, becauſe he was found in his ordinary habit. Notwithſtanding this ſtory is admitted here, it is moſt probable that the unfortunate abbat belonged to Hales-Owen, as in many inſtances theſe two places are not properly diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory.

In the ſupplementary part of Mr. Willis's *Hiſtory of Abbies*, after the index to the ſecond volume, under Hayles, at p. 10. is the following note; 'This abbey, tho' ſurrounded with Glouceſterſhire, 'and at a diſtance from any part of Wiltſhire, is 'reputed in Wiltſhire.'—This is a miſtake, for it was always reputed in Glouceſterſhire. However, this blunder, I think, ſhould not be charged on Mr. Willis, which I preſume was the printer's, who ſhould have placed the note under the account of the abbey of Kingſwood, immediately following, of which the obſervation is juſt.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Campden. In the year 1738, by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and the incumbent, the rectory of Pinnock, the vicarage of Didbrook, and the donative of Hayles were conſolidated into one preſentment. Lord Tracy is patron and impropriator; and his lordſhip's brother, the honourable John Tracy, D. D. warden of All Souls college in Oxford, is the preſent incumbent of theſe conſolidated churches, which are worth, *comm. ann.* about 120*l.* a year.

The curacy of Hayles was augmented by lot, with queen Anne's bounty, in the year 1738, as the vicarage of Didbrook had been two years before.

The rectory, chapel, and tithes of Hayles, formerly belonging to the abbey, were granted to John Dudley and John Aſcough, 18 Eliz.

Godfrey Giffard, biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1270, endowed[q] the vicarage of Hayles with ten marks yearly, (a ſum equal in value, at that time, to 100*l.* of our preſent money) to be paid by the abbat and convent, in two equal portions, with the allowance of offerings, and a houſe and garden.

The church is a mean ſtructure, with a ſmall wooden tower. It was built by William Hobby, eſq; who was buried in it Mar. 17, 1603, aged 103, but there is no memorial for him. In the churchyard is a memorial upon a grave-ſtone, placed over the remains of John Langley, eſq; (ſon of Philip Langley of Mangotsfield) who married a daughter of John lord Tracy.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 133	14	0
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	7	12	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	121	14	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	85	13	9¾

At the beginning of this century, there were 18 houſes and 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The baptiſms and burials in Didbrook and Pinnock are regiſtered at Hayles, without diſtinguiſhing what belongs to each place; wherefore nothing can be concluded from them. On an average of ſeven years, the baptiſms are 7, the burials 4. The houſes at preſent at Hayles are 16, and the inhabitants 90.

HEMPSTED

IS a ſmall pariſh in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton, diſtant about a mile ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter, upon the turnpike-road from that city to Briſtol.

The name of it has been variouſly written in different ages, as *Hechaneſtede*, about ſeven hundred years ago; afterwards *Hey-Hamſteed*, and by contraction, *Hampſtead*, and *Hempſted*, as we now uſe it. I apprehend the firſt form is moſt agreeable to the original orthography, and ſignifies *Hechane's-town*; for *ſted*, or *ſtadt*, is a *town* or *ſtation*.

This village is bounded on the north by the river Severn. It conſiſts of rich paſturage and orcharding, and produces excellent cheeſe and cyder. Daniel Lyſons, eſq; a phyſician, has a very handſome houſe and a large eſtate in this place, with plantations of trees that run up to the great road, whence it is ſeen at an agreeable diſtance.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Edric Lang, a thane of earl Herald's, held 'Hechaneſtede in Dodeſtan hundred. There were 'five hides, and in demean three plow-tillages, 'and ſix villeins, and eight bordars, with ſix plow-'tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*, and half a fiſhery. 'Earl William held this manor in demean, and it 'was not in farm; but now the ſheriff has let it 'at 60*s.* a year.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

[q] The endowment runs thus: *Univerſis et ſingulis Chriſti fidelibus, ad quos preſens ſcriptura pervenerit, Godfridus, permiſſione divina, Wigorn. epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Cum ſacrorum ſtatuta canonum, per quæ genus humanum regitur in terris, vias prælatorum ad diſponendas in eccleſia Dei, tam de regimine quam regentium vita, ſuo periodo ordinent et diſponant; quædam inter cætera eorum ſtatuta vicarios in eccleſiis parochialibus reſidere conſtringunt; nec eis de vitæ neceſſariis, et de bonis eccleſiæ, cui vitas regunt, præſunt, competenter providere compellunt: hinc eſt quod nos, conſiderata animarum curâ eccleſiæ parochialis de Hales, Wigorn. dioceſeos, quam religiosi viri abbas et conventus monaſterii de Hales, ordin. Premonſtrenſis, in proprios uſus obtinent, et onera curæ eidem, tam in temporalibus quam in ſpiritualibus; ſtatuimus et definimus ut in dicta eccleſia perpetuus ſit vicarius, nobis per dictos religioſos preſentandus, qui de animarum curâ nobis reſpondeat, et obediat ut ſubditus, et noſtris ſucceſſoribus in futurum; cui, de dictorum religioſorum conſenſu, expreſſo nomine vicariæ, decem marcas ſterlingorum, ſingulis annis, de camera dict. abbatis, per duos anni terminos, portione dimidia et equali, ſcilicet, quinque marcas in feſto ſancti Michaelis, et reſiduas quinque marcas in paſchali dominicæ reſurrectionis, fideliter perſolvi præcipimus et ordinamus. Inſuper, aſſignamus eidem vicario demenſum et manſum, cum edificiis, cum horto et gardino, quæ vicarius habere conſuevit, ad habitandum; cum herbagio cœmeterii, et oblationibus; et eidem religioſi, de ſuis ſtipendiis, preſbyterum alium ſecundarium invenient, apud Didbrooke, in eadem eccleſia miniſtrantem, et omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, qualitercunque fuerint, impoſita ſuſtinebunt abbas et conventus. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras patentes fieri fecimus, et ſigillo noſtro communi. Dat. apud Hanbury, in Salſo Mariſco, 10 cal. Octob. anno gratiæ 1270; pontificat. vero noſtri anno ſecundo finiente.* Regiſt. Wigorn.

This manor was given to the priory of Lanthony by Milo earl of Hereford, in the year 1136. The prior's claim to court leet and felons goods was allowed, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and in the 21ſt year of the ſame reign, he purchaſed a charter of free warren in Hey-Hempſtead and Podgmead. The manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the priory of Lanthony 'till that houſe was diſſolved; and was then granted, together with a fiſhery in the Severn, to Thomas Atkyns and Margaret his wife, 37 H. 8. Sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. Daniel Lyſons, eſq; died ſeized of it in the year 1773, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Daniel Lyſons, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Gules, a chief argent, on the lower part thereof a cloud, the ſun's reſplendent rays iſſuing thereout proper.*

Certain lands and tithes in Hempſted, with a fiſhery in the Severn, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8.

HAMLET. *Rea* is a hamlet, lying about half a mile from the church.

Podgmead is a tithe free farm of conſiderable value, in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony. The ſcite of the manor of Poddeſmead, and ſeveral other lands, in conſideration of 266*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* were granted to Joan Coke, 31 H. 8. to be held by the tenth part of a knight's fee, paying 30*s.* yearly to the crown. Podgmead came afterwards to Mr. Hoſkins, who granted it to the corporation of the city of Glouceſter, on condition that they ſhould conſtantly renew to the next heir male of his family, a leaſe for thirty-one years, at a certain reſerved rent, on the payment of a ſmall fine.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 90*l.* a year. The hon. Mr. Howard, who married Miſs Scudamore, is patron in her right; Mr. Taylor is the preſent incumbent. It was formerly a chapel belonging to St. Owen's in Glouceſter.

In the year 1137, earl Milo gave the tithes of this church to the priory of Lanthony. Small tithes in Hampſtead, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, 24 Eliz.

John lord Scudamore, in the year 1662, ſettled on the miniſter the vicarage houſe, garden, and orchard, the parſonage cloſe and barn, and a parcel of meadow ground in Hempſted-moor, with his tithes, &c. in Hempſted, which particulars he had purchaſed of Henry Powle, eſq; of Williamſtrip in this county, as appears by a conveyance, dated Jan. 17, 13 C. 2. To the above he added the church-yard of Lanthony priory, and all the tithes of his demeans there. Theſe particulars were ſettled by act of parliament. He likewiſe built the preſent parſonage houſe, at the expence of 700*l.* over the door of which is written, in gold letters,

Whoe'er doth dwell within this door,
Thank God for viſcount Scudamore.

The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, ſtands on a riſing ground, whence there is an extenſive proſpect over the vale, and has a tower between the nave and the chancel.

Firſt fruits	£ 8	0	0	Synodals	£ 0	1	0
Tenths —	0 16	0		*Annua penſio regi*	2	0	0
Procurations	0 1	0					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel is a braſs plate, with the following inſcription in black character:

Nere this place lyeth buryed the bodyes of Nicholas Porter, Henry, Roger, and Nicholas junr. Cecilly and Bridgid, ſonnes and daughters to Arthur Porter, Eſquyr. and Alys his Wife, Anº M vc xlviii. On whoſe ſoules Ihu have m'cy.——Over, on a ſcutcheon, *Baron and femme*, 1. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, five martins wings in ſaltire argent*, for Porter. 2. ..... *three helmets cloſe ſable, tipt Or.* 3. *Argent, three bars ſable, over all as many cart ropes Or.* —— 2. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Gules, *a chevron ermine between three pheons heads Or*, for Arnold. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a chevron Or between three lures argent.*

In the chancel,

Here lieth Elenor the wife of Richard Atkins Eſquior and daughter of Thomas Marſhe of Wareſleie in the countie of Huntington Eſquior, who died the 3 of Aprile Anº Dñi 1594.

Hir godli life hir bleſſed deathe
Hir hope and conſolation
Were ſignes to us and ſeales to her
Of joyful reſurrection.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel is a very handſome raiſed monument, for Richard Atkyns, chief juſtice of South Wales, with his effigy, in judge's robes, lying thereon. A flat ſtone near it bears this inſcription:

Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Atkins of Tuſley Eſquior waighting for the reſurrection of glory, and was buried the 3 day of November ano 1610.

Benefactions.

Sylvanus Lyſons, eſq; left an eſtate of about 300*l.* a year, after his widow's death, which happened in 1750, charged with the payment of 20*l.* a year each to nine clergymens widows of this dioceſe, (the Foreſt deanery excepted;) 2*l.* 2*s.* for a ſermon in Hempſted church; and 5*l.* for an entertainment on Aſcenſion-day. If any overplus remains, it is to go to the rector of Hempſted. Five feoffees (three clergymen and two laymen) are appointed to the management of the charity.

Mrs. Harris of Abergavenny, ſiſter to Sylvanus Lyſons, eſq; left 1000*l.* now laid out in the purchaſe of an eſtate at Upton St. Leonard's, the rents to be apply'd as follows: 20*s.* for an anniverſary ſermon on the 27th of June, which was the day of her death; 5*s.* to provide bread and wine for a ſacrament, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk; and the ſame at Whaddon. Four widows are to be clothed on that day. What remains of the rent to be employed in putting out boys apprentices, two of this pariſh for one of Whaddon. If the boys are not apprenticed, then the money to be expended in clothing poor men.

Taxes.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	64	13	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	26	14	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	82	16	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —	62	2	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houſes in this pariſh, and about 140 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns*. The inhabitants are now about 129; ſo that population is on the decline.

HENBURY.

THIS is an extenſive pariſh, lying at the weſtern extremity of the county, part of it in the hundred of its own name, and part in the hundred of Berkeley; five miles diſtant northward from Briſtol, and thirty-five ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the eaſt by Almondeſbury and part of Weſtbury, on the weſt by the Avon, on the north by the Severn, and on the ſouth by Clifton and part of Weſtbury.

The name ſufficiently evinces the antiquity of the village. It is compoſed of *hen*, Britiſh, *old*, and *berg*, a *camp*, or *fortification*; and ſignifies emphatically the *old camp*, for there were more *bergs*, or *camps*, than one in this place, and its neighbourhood, when the name was firſt given it.

Lord Clifford has a fine ſeat at King's Weſton, in this pariſh, enriched with plantations, and beautiful lawns and paſture grounds. It lies at the diſtance of about two miles from the Severn, which appears from thence like a large arm of the ocean, with ſhips generally lying at anchor in Kingroad, either bound to or from the port of Briſtol. From a little hill, not far from the houſe, the proſpect is exquiſitely beautiful, and uncommonly extenſive, commanding the country on the Briſtol channel, from Pembrokeſhire on one ſide, and Somerſetſhire on the other, almoſt up to the city of Glouceſter, with the Welch mountains, at a vaſt diſtance, for an evaneſcent ground. Turning ſouthward, the view is leſs extenſive, but not leſs agreeable, over a rich cultivated country, interſperſed with villas, on the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the Avon, as far as the city of Briſtol. Mr. Jones, in his CLIFTON, ſlightly touches on the beauties of this ſeat:

KING'S WESTON there, delightful various ſcene!
The muſe enjoys, and reigns a raptur'd queen,
With throbbing boſom, and extatic eye,
O'er all the ſubject, ocean, hills, and ſky,
The faint perſpective, and the dying view,
The boundleſs plan to juſt proportion true,
Where each bright beauty ſpreads its tints abroad
In all the ſplendors of thy pencil, *Claude!*
Where parts on parts reflect a lucid ray,
That all the luſtre of the whole diſplay;
Where harmony her happy order ſhews,
In all the art that on the canvaſs glows;
The plaſtic picture ſtrikes th' aſtoniſh'd mind,
The ſhips in proſpect, and the hills behind;
The woods, the mountains at due diſtance riſe,
In perfect uniſon with ſea and ſkies:
There light and ſhade their wond'rous ſtrength impart,
There nature ſeems to take the hint from art.
The vale incult, by random robe ſee grac'd,
With SOUTHWELL ſoaring to the mark of taſte;
Whoſe claſſic eye each erring ſtroke ſhall ſcan,
Reform the model, and improve the plan;
To ſimple majeſty reduce the pile,
And bid diſcretion through the garden ſmile;
Make truth and unity in all combine,
And taſte and judgment crown the clear deſign;
Unnumber'd beauties thence attract the ſoul,
That ſeem expanded to the diſtant pole;
The outline endleſs, charms th' inſatiate eyes,
Within that trait ten thouſand beauties riſe,
With incidents above *Salvator*'s hand,
Of ocean, air, of foreſt, ſky, and land.

From this ſhort viſit to King's Weſton, we return to the village of Henbury; where, not far diſtant from the church, ſtands Blaſe-hill, of a ſugar-loaf form, whoſe ſides are covered with a fine wood. It is ſo called from an old chapel formerly erected upon it, ſaid to have been dedicated to St. Blaſius, biſhop of St. Sebaſte, and patron of the wool-combers. On the ſummit of this hill are ſtrong lines of fortification, which were very probably the *old camp* that gave name to the village.

About the year 1766, in digging the foundation of a pleaſure houſe on the top of this hill, ſome braſs coins of Veſpaſian, Antoninus, Conſtantine, Conſtantius, Tetricus, and others of the later empire, were found, with a few ſilver ones, chiefly of Gordianus. The moſt curious of them all was a large braſs medal, with a very fine head of Fauſtina, and a female figure, holding an infant in one hand, on the reverſe; whence, and from the inſcription, FERTILITAS, it is ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck upon the occaſion of that empreſs's lying-in. But theſe remains were only the gleanings of a fuller harveſt, which happened in the year 1707, when many coins, and other Roman antiquities were found there, as we are told in general by ſir Robert Atkyns. Then, alſo, the foundation of the old chapel was dug up, and a vault diſcovered, ten yards long, and ſix broad, wherein were many human bodies, with the ſculls intire, and teeth white.

Beſides this camp, there are two others, one on King's-Weſton-hill, the other on the ſummit of Comb-hill, both ſuppoſed to be Roman.

Blaſe-caſtle, which is the name of the pleaſure-houſe above-mentioned, is elegantly finiſhed in the Gothic ſtile, at a very conſiderable expence, by Thomas Farr, eſq; the preſent chief magiſtrate of the city of Briſtol, who has a good houſe and a large eſtate in this village. From this caſtle is a moſt delightful proſpect of the country round it, with the windings of the Avon, the beautiful riſing incloſures on the ſide of Dundery-hill, the more diſtant country of Glamorganſhire, Monmouthſhire, and the waving woods of Dean-foreſt on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn, with the mountains in Wales to cloſe the landſkape.

Here FARR with inbred rapture may reſort,
And ſee his ſhips glad ſailing into port,
With *Indian* treaſures on the current ride,
To crown the proſpect, and enrich the tide:
What nameleſs raptures muſt his joys renew,
With growing taſte at once, and wealth, in view;

The

The harbour, ſhips, the ſea, the mountains ſhine,
With inſtant luſtre, and with ray divine;
Lo, SOUTHWELL's landſkip, happy FARR, is thine!
There on the right a *Roman* camp we find,
Left by the lords and maſters of mankind;
Where coins and medals narrative are found;
Thoſe ſtory'd regiſters from under ground,
A moral lecture to the mind convey;
The *Latian* glories, in their laſt decay,
May mad ambition's frantic boaſt deride,
And human vanity, and human pride.
From hence kind nature opens wide her arms,
Her pictures raviſh, and her proſpect charms;
From hence the fated ſoul forbids the ſight,
O'ercome, and fill'd with ſurfeits of delight.
Where erſt the *Roman* eagles wav'd in air,
Behold a peaceful growing pile appear,
For friendly banquet, in a *Gothic* guiſe,
From forth the center of the camp ariſe;
Which ſhall each ſenſe with each regale ſupply,
But feaſt for ever the inſatiate eye;
Thence down a vegetable arch we ſtray,
A growing gallery, with winding way,
Where lovely labyrinths in mazes run
To the ſweet ruſtic lawn where we begun:
There FARR with willing heart can frequent blend
The connoiſſeur, the merchant, and the friend;
At the rich genial board in each can ſhine,
And make his converſe lively as his wine;
His three years toil with happy eye may view,
And joyful gueſs what three years more can do.
His lov'd LUCINDA in her orb can charm,
Her ſmile can gladden, and her muſic warm;
From forth the anſwering keys her fingers call
The ſoul of harmony, that joy of all;
Her meaſures, like her mind, are fill'd with grace,
In ſounds you hear, you ſee it in her face.
Jones's CLIFTON.

Here, with the poet, we take leave of Blaiſe-hill, and obſerve, that Mr. Sampſon, and Mr. Miller have very good houſes in the midſt of the village, and good eſtates in the pariſh.

Henbury, Clifton, Redland, Kingſdown, Stapleton, and Winterbourn are to Briſtol, what Iſlington, Hempſtead, Bow, and other circumjacent villages are to London; an agreeable retreat from the noiſe and hurry of a buſy life, and they mark the taſte and opulence of a trading people.

This large pariſh conſiſts chiefly of paſture and meadow ground, with ſome arable and woodland, and there are ſome marſhy grounds next the Severn.

The following plants, among others of leſs note, are found here, *viz.*

Aſparagus Paluſtris, [*Officinalis* Linnei] Marſh Aſparagus; flowering in autumn. Park. 454. Gerh. p. 947. Found in Maidenham, or Madam-meadow, in Lawrence-Weſton.

Naſturtiolum Montanum annuum tenuiſſime diviſum, [*Lepidum petreum* Linnei] Finely cut annual Mountain Creſs; flowering in the ſpring, on the low rocks over-againſt Goram's-chair. Ray, 304.

Polygonum minus. Small Knot-graſs. Park. 446, ſect. 4. On the ſhore of the Severn, about Weſton.

The *Entrochus*, a petrification of the worm, or grub claſs, from one to three inches long, compoſed of ſeveral joints, with *radii* on each diſk, and perforated through the middle, is ſometimes found at King's Weſton.

In this pariſh are two ferries over the Severn. The uppermoſt, or *Old Paſſage*, is in the tithing of Auſt, thirteen miles on a turnpike-road from Briſtol: There the river is above two miles over, and the oppoſite houſe is at Beachley, in the pariſh of Tidenham in this county. The other ferry, called the *New-Paſſage*, is at Redwick, about three miles further down the river, and eleven miles diſtant from Briſtol. There the water is about three miles over; and the oppoſite paſſage-houſe is at a place called the *Black Rock*, near St. Pierre's in Monmouthſhire. See obſervations on theſe paſſages, p. 47.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Sir Robert Atkyns, attempting to give an account of this manor from *Domeſday-book*, has intermixed with it ſome particulars of that of Sodbury, which commence in the fourth line, and run on to the end of his account. In the detail of the large manor of Weſtbury, in Bernintree hundred, which, before and after the conqueſt, belonged to the church of St. Mary of Worceſter, it is thus recorded: 'Theſe members, Henbery, 'Redeuuiche, Stoche, Giete, belong to this manor. 'In theſe are nine plow-tillages in demean, and 'twenty-ſeven villeins, and twenty-two bordars, 'with twenty-ſix plow-tillages. There are twenty 'ſervi, and two *ancillæ*, and twenty free men, '[*coliberti*] with ten plow-tillages, and a mill of '20*d.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

The biſhop of Worceſter proved his right to court leet and free warren in Henbury, in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1.

In an antient taxation of the manor, found in the Cottonian library, it is ſaid, The lord biſhop of Worceſter has at Henbury in the Salt-marſh 40*l.* in rent of aſſize; and five carucates of land, worth two marks each; and a dove-houſe, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* and in pleas and perquiſites of the court, twelve marks; and a water-mill, with ſome other income, worth 100*s.* In all 60*l.* *Tiberius*, C. 1. E. 76.—In another ſurvey of the manor, 26 H. 8. it was valued at 71*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* *per annum.*

Henbury continued in the ſee of Worceſter from before the conqueſt, 'till Dr. Heath alienated this manor, and that of Stoke-Biſhop, with the advowſon of the vicarage of Henbury, to the crown, in the year 1547, in exchange for ſome other manors and eſtates in Herefordſhire and Worceſterſhire.

King Edward the Sixth, by letters patents, 30 Jun. 1° *regni*, grants the manors of Biſhop's Stoke and Henbury in Salt-Marſh, and the hundred of Henbury, with the advowſon of the vicarage of the pariſh church of Henbury, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Worceſter, to ſir Rafe Sadleir, and his heirs. Sir Thomas Sadleir, ſon of Rafe, was owner of theſe eſtates 32 Eliz. and left one ſon, Rafe Sadleir, eſq; who had no iſſue, and

and one daughter Gertrude, married to ſir Walter Aſton, of Tixal in Staffordſhire.

Walter lord Aſton, their ſon and heir, ſold the manor and hundred of Henbury, with the advowſon of the vicarage of Henbury, and the manor of Weſtbury Bryan, *alias* Weſtbury upon Trim, lately belonging to the college of Weſtbury, to Thomas Yate and Gregory Gearing, 20 May, 1675; from whom they paſſed by purchaſe to ſir Samuel Aſtry, of Henbury, in 1680.

By the death of ſir Samuel Aſtry, the manor and hundred of Henbury, &c. deſcended to his three ſurviving daughters and coheireſſes; Elizabeth, married to ſir John Smyth, baronet; Diana, the wife of Richard Orlebar, eſq; and Arabella, the lady of Charles-William earl of Suffolk, whom ſhe ſurvived. And dying without iſſue, ſhe left her third part to ſir John Smyth, baronet; whoſe ſon, ſir John Smyth, ſold a moiety of that third to the heirs of Edward Colſton, eſq; who had purchaſed the third part late Mr. Orlebar's. A moiety was then in ſir John Smyth, whoſe three ſiſters and coheireſſes ſold it to ſir Jarrit Smith, baronet, who married Florence, one of the ſaid coheireſſes. The other moiety deſcended to the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Edwards, eſq; one of whom was married to Francis lord Middleton; the other was wedded to Alexander Ready, eſq; who afterwards took the name of Colſton, and died in the year 1775. So that ſir Jarrit Smith is the preſent owner of one moiety of the manor and hundred of Henbury, &c. and the honourable Thomas Willoughby, ſecond ſon of the late lord Middleton, and Alexander Colſton, eſq; at the time of his death, were proprietors of the other moiety. Sir Jarrit Smith bears for his arms, *Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, as many leopards faces ſable.*

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *King's Weſton*, where lord Clifford has a fine ſeat, as mentioned in the introductory part of the account of this pariſh. This tithing received its name from being the king's antient demeſnes, and lying fartheſt weſtward of any part of Berkeley hundred, of which it is a member, tho' far detached from the continent of that hundred.

It is thus mentioned in *Domeſday*: 'Seven hides and one virgate in Weſtone belong to Berchelai.' King Henry the Second granted the lordſhip of Berkeley, and Berkeley herneſſe, or the diſtrict of Berkeley, to Robert Fitz-Harding, who ſettled this manor and that of Beverſtone, on Robert his ſecond ſon. From that time the manor of King's Weſton and that of Beverſtone deſcended to the ſame proprietors, as related under the account of the latter, down to 11 R. 2. when Catherine, the widow of Thomas lord Berkeley, died ſeized of both, after having married, to her ſecond huſband, ſir John de Throp, who was poſſeſſed of King's Weſton 11 R. 2.

Sir Maurice Berkeley held this manor 2 H. 4. and was ſucceeded by ſir John Berkeley, his heir, who enjoy'd it 6 H. 6. From him it deſcended to ſir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone, who dying 38 H. 6. was ſucceeded by ſir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, who was ſeized of this manor 4 E. 4. His ſon and heir, ſir William Berkeley, taking part with king Richard the Third, his eſtate was ſeized by king Henry the Seventh, and the manor of King's Weſton was granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, and to the heirs males of his body. But the king granted the reverſion, after the duke of Bedford's entail, to ſir William Berkeley, the former owner, 4 H. 7.

Sir John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, ſucceeding his father, died ſeized of King's Weſton 37 H. 8. and left Richard, his ſon, who had livery 6 E. 6. and deceaſing the ſame year, was ſucceeded by his couſin John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William Berkeley, who was younger brother of ſir John Berkeley.

Sir William Berkeley, ſon of ſir John, ſold this manor to ſir William Wintour 12 Eliz. And ſir Edward Wintour was ſeized of it 8 Jac. From the Wintours it paſſed by purchaſe to Humphry Hook, alderman of Briſtol, whoſe ſon ſir Humphry Hook conveyed it, in the year 1679, to ſir Robert Southwell, a gentleman of great abilities and worth, deſcended from an antient family, ſeated at a place of the ſame name; whence they removed to Woodriſing, where, and in other parts of Norfolk, they enjoy'd large eſtates.

Richard Southwell was eminent in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and was by that king conſtituted one of the overſeers of his laſt will.

Robert Southwell, eſq; married Helena, daughter of major Robert Gore, by whom he had ſir Robert Southwell, the purchaſer of King's Weſton.

Sir Robert Southwell married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir Edward Dering, of Surrenden-Dering in Kent, baronet, and had iſſue by her ſix children. He died in the year 1702, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir, Edward Southwell, eſq;

Which Edward Southwell entered early on buſineſs, under the conduct of his father, and, like him, deſervedly filled ſeveral offices of the greateſt eminence in the kingdom of Ireland. He married firſt, the lady Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter and heireſs of the earl of Ardglaſs, by whom he had iſſue Edward, who ſucceeded him; and Robert, Thomas, and Elizabeth, who died in their infancy. But this lady deceaſing in 1709, he married, ſecondly, Anne Blathwayte, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, William Southwell.

Edward Southwell, the father, dying in the year 1730, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir, the right honourable Edward Southwell, who married Catherine Watſon, daughter of Edward lord Sondes, and had iſſue by her one ſon Edward, and one daughter Catherine. He ſerved in three ſucceſſive parliaments for the city of Briſtol, and died in the year 1755.

Edward Southwell ſucceeded his father, and having been choſen one of the repreſentatives of this county in three ſucceſſive parliaments, which important truſt he diſcharged with great ability and independency, was ſummoned by writ to the houſe of peers in 1776, by the title of baron Clifford, of Clifford in Glouceſterſhire. This title had been for ſome time in abeyance, to which he had a claim as being lineally deſcended by his mother from Robert lord Clifford, who was firſt ſummoned to parliament 28 E. 1. This Edward lord Clifford married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Campbell, eſq; of Mount Campbell in the county of Leitrim, in the kingdom of Ireland, and dying ſeized of King's Weſton in 1777, left iſſue by his lady, who ſurvives him, four ſons, *viz.* Edward, now lord Clifford, born in 1767; Robert-Campbell, born in 1770; Henry, and John, which two laſt are deceaſed: Alſo five daughters, *viz.* Mary, Katherine, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Henrietta, all living. His lordſhip bears two coats, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, three cinquefoils gules, each charged with five annulets Or*, for Southwell. 2d and 3d, *Checky Or and azure, a feſs gules*, for Clifford. CREST. *A demy goat argent, eared and gorged with a ducal coronet, and charged with three annulets in bend gules.* SUPPORTERS. On the dexter ſide, *A wivern gules*; on the ſiniſter, *A monkey proper.* MOTTO. LE ROY LE VEUT.

The monumental inſcriptions in the cloſe of this account exhibit many intereſting particulars of his lordſhip's family, to which, for brevity ſake, the reader is referred.

Thomas Mallet, eſq; died ſeized of lands in King's Weſton and Lawrence-Weſton 22 Eliz. and left John his ſon twelve years old.

There was formerly a chapel of eaſe in this place, but it is now intirely demoliſhed. The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of King's Weſton belonged to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 H. 8.

Bewy's-croſs, of which there are ſtill remains, ſtood near the ſide of the Severn. It was formerly held in high eſtimation by ſeamen, who paid their devotions to it on their ſafe landing.

2. *Lawrence-Weſton*, ſo called, becauſe the hoſpital of St. Lawrence near Briſtol had lands there. Nicholas de Caldecot levied a fine of the manor of St. Lawrence Weſton, to the uſe of John Bradley, and Iſabel his wife, 12 E. 2. which John and Iſabel levied a fine of lands in Weſton St. Lawrence, Charleton, and Thredland, (*i.e.* The Redland) to John de Weſtbury, and to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Walter, Robert, and Thomas, brothers of John, in ſucceſſive fee taile, 5 E. 3. Sir William Berkeley died ſeized of this manor 5 E. 6. and John his ſon and heir had livery thereof 6 E. 6. Henry Lewis, eſq; was ſeized of this manor in the reign of king James the Firſt, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon George, who died 10 C. and left William his ſon and heir, then ſeven years old. Six acres in Biſhop's Moor, and other meſſuages and lands in Weſton St. Lawrence, lately belonging to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, were granted to John Bellowe and John Bloxholme 37 H. 8. as appears by a copy of the grant B. 2, *Appendix to Stevens's Supplement* to the *Monaſticon*. Here was alſo a chapel of eaſe, now demoliſhed.

3. *Redwick*, which lies along the Severn, five miles from the pariſh church. I have already ſhewn from *Domeſday-book* that this was a member of the large manor of Weſtbury, and that the New Paſſage over the Severn is in this tithing. Maurice de Gaunt died ſeized of the manor of Redwick, with markets and fairs, 6 H. 3. as did Robert de Gourney 53 H. 3. whoſe ſon Anſelm was ſucceeded by John de Gourney, whoſe only daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Ap Adam, (ſometimes called John de Badenham) which John and Elizabeth levied a fine of the manors of Redwick and Northwick 25 E. 1. John de Knovill held theſe manors 13 E. 2. and Alice his widow died ſeized of Redwick 28 E. 3. Sir John Walſh died ſeized of the manors of Redwick and Northwick 38 H. 8. of which livery was granted to his ſon, Maurice Walſh, the ſame year; and Nicholas Walſh died ſeized of them, and of Camer's Place 20 Eliz. and Henry Walſh, his ſon, obtained livery thereof in that year.

Reginald de Botreaux and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Redwick 4 E. 3. William Stokes and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Redwick and Northwick, and of a fiſhery called Cheſyll-pill, to the uſe of Robert Pointz 49 H. 6. Richard Beke levied a fine of lands in Redwick and Gronen-down-hill, to Edward Veel, 1 Mar.

4. *Northwick*. The records concerning this hamlet are ſet down with Redwick. It remains to obſerve that here is a chapel of eaſe.

5. *Auſt*. This tithing was antiently called Auſtre Clive, becauſe it is ſituated on the ſouth cliff of the river Severn.

There is great plenty of alabaſter in the rocks all along the ſhore at this place, and I have ſeen a grinding tooth of ſome animal, nearly as big as a man's fiſt, taken out of theſe rocks. Here I expected to have found great plenty and variety of petrifications, as others have done; but was diſappointed, after a diligent examination.

Walter Mapes relates a memorable tranſaction at this place. *Edward the Elder*, ſays he, *lay at Auſt Clive, and Leoline prince of Wales at Bethery* [Beachley] *on the oppoſite ſhore. When the latter refuſed to come acroſs the Severn, to a conference with the king, Edward paſſed over to Leoline; who knowing the king, threw his royal robes upon the ground, which he had prepared to ſit in judgment with, and leaping breaſt high into the water, embracing the boat, ſaid, 'Moſt wiſe king, your humility has conquered*

pride, and your wiſdom triumphed over my folly. Mount upon that neck which I have fooliſhly exalted againſt you, ſo ſhall you enter into that country which your goodneſs has this day made your own.' And ſo, taking him upon his ſhoulders, he made him upon his robes, and joining hands did him homage.

Domeſday-book ſays, 'Turſtin the ſon of Rolf holds five hides in Auſtreclive of the land of this manor,' *i.e.* of the manor of Hueſberie. William uſſel held the manor of Auſt 4 E. 2. and Roger Acton was ſeized thereof 35 E. 3. John emiſh, eſq; and Margaret his wife, and Stephen atfield and Iſabel his wife, levied a fine of one oiety of the manor of Auſt to the uſe of ſir aurice Berkeley of Uley, 15 R. 2. And ſir homas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of e other moiety of that manor, and of lands in oats near Auſt, 15 R. 2. Sir Thomas Brook d ſeized of the manor 5 H. 5. and Joan his dow died ſeized thereof, and of Coats near uſt, which ſhe held in dower, 15 H. 6. It probable that ſhe had married ſir John Strad-g, for he and Joan his wife held the third rt of the manor of Auſt, in right of dower H. 6. Thomas Chedder was ſeized of the nor of Auſt and of Coates 21 H. 6. and John miſh held Auſt 16 E. 4. The manor of Auſt onged afterwards to the Denniſes of Durham, d paſſed to the Capels. Sir Giles Capel married bel, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard wton, eſq; ſon of ſir John Newton, and died ed of Auſt 3 Mar. and was ſucceeded by his ſir Henry Capel, who dying without iſſue, ward Capel his brother had livery 5 Mar. Sir ward Capel, with Humphry Capel, and Roger pel, eſq^rs. ſold this manor to John Browning, of whoſe family it went by purchaſe to ſir nuel Aſtry, in the year 1652. Sir Samuel iſed it to dame Elizabeth his widow, who e all her eſtates between her three ſurviving ughters, and upon a partition, this manor fell the youngeſt daughter, Arabella counteſs of ffolk, who deviſed it to ſir John Smith, baronet. s ſon, ſir John Smith, dying in 1741, without e, deviſed his eſtate to his three ſurviving ers and coheirs, who, in 1750, ſold this manor ſir Jarrit Smyth, baronet, who ſold it to the erend Staunton Degge, late of Over, and Mrs. lmot is the preſent lady of this manor.

Livery of Auſt-paſſage, *alias* Haman Hay, was nted to Elizabeth Randoll 15 Eliz. It was rchaſed by ſir Samuel Aſtry, and has ſince paſſed the manor of Auſt. There is a neat chapel this tithing. See *Inſcriptions* and *Benefactions*.

6. *Stowick*, which lies in the marſhy part, along banks of the Severn. The low grounds near river were antiently called *Salt Marſh*. John Stoner died ſeized of lands in Salt Marſh 9 E. 2. did his ſon John de Stoner 28 E. 3. and Edward of the laſt John 5 R. 2. and John ſon of ward 13 R. 2. Sir Ralph Stoner held the ſame lands 18 R. 2. and Gilbert de Stoner, ſon of Robert, died ſeized of the ſame 3 H. 5. Sir Edward Seimour, ſon of Edward duke of Somerſet, and lady Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Salt Marſh 1 E. 6.

7. *Aylminton*, alias *Elminton*. Four hides in Almintune belonged to the lordſhip of Berkeley at the time of the general ſurvey. John Muſgroſe was ſeized of this manor 3 E. 1. John Blount held the manor of Aylminton in Henbury 22 H. 6. as did Wentlyn his widow 32 H. 6. and Edward Blount, eſq; and Simon his ſon and heir were ſeized of it reſpectively 8 & 16 E. 4. Sir John Smyth was lord of this manor, whoſe coheirs ſold it in the year 1749, to ſir Jarrit Smyth, baronet, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Aylminton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 80 *l.* a year. The preſentation to the vicarage is alternate in the heirs of ſir John Smyth, baronet, and the heirs of Thomas Edwards, eſq; Mr. Gardiner is the preſent incumbent. The church was appropriated to the ſee of Worceſter, and the advowſon of the vicarage was in that biſhoprick before the reign of king Edward the Sixth.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It conſiſts of the nave and two ailes, with a handſome altar-piece railed in, and a large tower at the weſt end, containing ſix bells and a clock. Lands worth 60 *l.* a year are given to keep it in repair.

Firſt fruits £.	30	0	0	Synodals £.	
Tenths —	3	0	0	Pentecoſtals	
Procurations					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the left of the communion table, as you front it, there is a large monument of white marble, ornamented with the family coat of arms, and inſcribed with the following memorial:

Here lyeth
The Body of S^r. ROBERT SOUTHWELL
of *Kings-Weſton* in the County of Gloceſt^r. Kn^t
He was eldeſt Son of ROBERT SOUTHWELL of *Kinſale*
in *Ireland*, Eſq; and of HELENA the daughter
of Major ROBERT GORE.
He was born at Ballyn Varwick on the River of *Bandon*
near Kinſale the 31^st Decemb^r 1635.
He came for his Education into *England* in 1650,
And ſpent his younger years at *Queen's Colledge*
in *Oxford*, in *Lincoln's Inne*, and in Travel abroad.
He was by King CHARLES the 2^d made one of the *Clerks*
of his moſt Hon^ble *Privy Councel* in Sept^r. 1664.
He married ELIZABETH eldeſt daughter of S^r. EDWARD DERING
of *Surrenden Dering* in *Kent* Bar^t.
by whom he had iſſue 6 Children.
He was employ'd in ſeveral foreign Negotiations,
Firſt in quality of *Envoy* with powers to mediate a Peace
between *Spain* and *Portugal*, proving happily
Inſtrumental in giving a period to that War,
Which had continued 28 years without intermiſſion.
He was ſent a ſecond time to the Court of *Portugal*
in Quality of *Envoy Extraordinary*,
Afterwards with the like Character to the Governour of *Flanders*
the Conde de Monterey in 1672;
And with the ſame Commiſſion to the Elector
of *Brandenburgh* at *Berlin* in 1680, attending in his way
the Prince of *Orange* at the *Hague*, by whoſe Counſels
that Negotiation was to be directed.
After his return he retired from publick Buſineſſe,
Living at Kings-Weſton 'till King WILLIAM

WAS

was advanc'd to the Throne.
He was then by his *Majeſty* made *Principal Secretary*
of *State* for *Ireland*, and attended him in his Expedition
in 1690 for the Reduction of that Kingdom,
holding the ſaid Office 'till his death.
He had ſerved in three Parliaments, And was 5 times
Choſen *Preſident* of the *Royal Society*.
He dyed at Kings-Weſton the 11th day of Sept. 1702,
Aged 66 Years.

On the north ſide of the chancel is a very ſuperb marble monument, with this inſcription on the pyramidal part, in gold letters;

To the Memory of
EDWARD SOUTHWELL, Eſq;
who after leaving the Univerſity of *Oxford*,
was Early enter'd into Buſineſs,
under the Conduct of his Father Sr Robert,
who then attended KING WILLIAM into *Ireland*
as Principal Secretary of State of that KINGDOM,
In which Employment he ſucceeded his Father,
and Continued in it to his Death.
His Skill and Experience in Buſineſs
recommended Him to four Princes ſucceſſively,
whom he attended as Clerk of the Councill.
He was thrice Ioint Commiſſioner of the Privy Seal,
twice chief ſecretary to the LORD Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
Clerk of the Crown in *Ireland*, & Vice Admiral of *Munſter*.
In theſe ſeveral Stations
He improved his Family Eſtate with Integrity and Induſtry.
He was helpful to all Mankind, & affectionate to his family.
He enjoyed life with Chearfulneſs and Innocence,
and bore a moſt long and Painful ſickneſs,
with patience, firmneſs, & Reſignation.
He was born 4th Septr. 1671 & died 4th Decber 1730.

On the vaſe of the ſame monument,

Here Lieth the Right Honble the Lady Elizabeth Sole Daughter and Heireſs of Vere Essex Cromwell Baron of *Oakham*, *Viſcount Lekale*, and Earl of *Ardglaſs*, by Catherine Hamilton. She was Tenth Deſcendant from Thomas Cromwell, Firſt Baron of *Oakham* and Earl of *Eſſex*, Vicar General and Chief Promoter of the Reformation in the Reign of Henry 8th. She was born 3d December 1674, Married to Edward Southwell Eſq; 29th October 1704, and died 31st March 1709, Leaving Iſſue Edward, Robert, Thomas, and Elizabeth, the three laſt died in their Infancy. She was a Lady diſtinguiſh'd by a Superior Genius and Underſtanding, and her Affection to her Huſband and Family. Her Charity, and the Reſolution with which She bore her laſt Illneſs and Foreſaw Her Death, are ever to be Remembred to Her honour, and to be recommended to the Imitation of Poſterity.

Here alſo Lieth Ann, the daughter of William Blathwayt, Eſq; by Ann Wynter, of *Dyrham* in ye County of *Glouceſter*, a Lady of Singular Virtue and merit, who died much lamented 1st Iuly, 1717, Aged 27, a year after Her marriage with Edward Southwell, Eſq. leaving one Son William Southwell.

At the bottom are two ſcutcheons, the firſt bears the arms of Southwell, with a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly Or and azure, four lions paſſant counterchanged*, for Cromwell. The ſecond is *Baron and femme*, 1. Southwell. 2. *Or, two bendlets ingrailed ſable*, for Blathwayt.

On the other ſide of the communion table, upon the table of a very handſome monument, in gold letters,

To the Memory of
The Right Honble Edward Southwell,
Son of Edward Southwell, & Lady Elizabeth Cromwell,
Born 17 June 1705:
He married, 21. Augt. 1729,
Katherine Watſon, Daughter of Edward Lord Sondes,
Son of Lewis Earl of Rockingham.
Their Children were
Edward, born 6 Iune, 1738,
Katherine, born 10 Decr. 1739, ſhe died 17 Mar. 1748,
And is buried near her Father,
Who exchanged this Life for a better 16 Mar. 1755.

He was choſen Member of Parliament for the City of Briſtol in the Year 1739, & rechoſen for the ſame Place the two following Parliaments; in the diſcharge of which Truſt, His Conduct was uninfluenced by the Temptations of Ambition, Avarice, or Popularity: equally true to his King & his Country, & ever ſteady to what he thought Right. In private Life He was Iuſt, Charitable, Benevolent, Friendly. A tender affectionate Huſband, & Father; A kind Landlord & Maſter; and, what comprehends all civil and moral Virtues, a ſincere and pious Chriſtian.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel,

ELIZABETH, Eldeſt Daughter of Sr. EDWARD DERING, of Surrenden-Dering in Kent, Baronet (one of the Lords Comrs. of His Majtys Treaſury) and of Dame MARY his Wife, Lyes Here Interred. SHE dyed in London on the 13th of Ianry 1681, in the 33d year of her age, And was here depoſited (in hopes of a bleſſed Reſurrection) on the 26th Day of the ſame Month. SHE was married on the 26th Day of Ianuary, 1664, to Sr ROBERT SOVTHWELL, Knt. then one of the Clerks attending his Matie King CHARLES the ſecond, in His Moſt Honble privy Councell. They had Iſſue RUPERT, EDWARD, HELENA, ELIZABETH, MARY, (who died an Infant) and KATHERINE. RUPERT, who was born in London, the 21st of May, 1670, and dyed there on the eighth of May, 1678, lyes here now alſo Interred. Such a SONNE and ſuch a WIFE, deſerve ſomething more durable than Marble, to the Memory of their Virtues. SHE had all the Perfections of Beauty, Behaviour, and Underſtanding that could adorn this Life; And all the inward Bleſſings of Vertue and Piety which might Intitle Her to a Better. The Boy was in his Years only a Child, ſo that none had ſo much hopes of what He might be, as of Diſpaire that He was not intended for this world.

To the Memory of Both (who lived too Short for thoſe They left behind) the afflicted Huſband and Father, Sr. *ROBERT SOUTHWELL, of Kings Weſton in the County of Glouceſter, Kt. Erects this Stone.*

On a ſcutcheon, *Parted per pale*, 1. Southwell. 2. *Or, a ſaltire ſable*, for Dering.

In the chapel at Auſt,

In the Vault underneath is depoſited all that was mortal of Sr. SAMVEL Astry, Knt. Coroner & Attorney of ye King's Bench from the 29th year of King Charles ye 2d, & ſo continued to ye 3d year of Queen Anne; Deſcended from ye Ancient Equeſtrian family of Aſtry in ye County of Bedford, & Lords of this Manor. He married Elizabeth, only daughter & heire of George Morse, of Henbury in this County, Gent. by whom he had two Sons, Lvke, & St. Iohn; & four daughters, Elizabeth, Diana, Anne, & Arabella. He died ye 21st day of September, 1704, in ye 73d year of his Age. Which ſaid Elizabeth, in memory of her dear Huſband, erected this as a monument of her love & griefe.

Alſo Lvke Astry, Eſq; Son as aboveſaid, who died ye 4th of May, An: Dom. 1701, in ye 28th year of his Age.

Arms, *Argent, three bars azure, on a chief gules three beſants.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, at Henbury,

H. S. E.
Iuvenis, tum genere tum virtutibus Spectabilis,
Sanctus-Johannes Astry, Armiger,
Utroq; a nomine ornatus,
Utriuſq; Simul Ornamentum.
Quippe
Familiæ de Astry, apud Woodend in agro Bedfordiensi ſem ſplend.
Stemmate gaudens ab antiquitatem haud ignoto,
Uxore Ducta de Stirpe St. John, de Bletſho, nobili.
Filius alter, unicus Superſtes [Henbury, &c.
Samuelis Astry, ex Elizabetha, filia et herede Georgii Morse,
Qui quidem Samuel titulo Equeſtri donatus,
Si merita ſpectes, omni titulo Major,
Per XL circiter annos continuos
Clerici Coronæ munus arduum nec inhoneſtum,
Summa fide pariter ac ſolertia, obivit.
Juvenis Hic, patre dignus,
Gentilitios, quotquot ſunt, honores proprios fecit
Ob paternas virtutes clarus, etiam ſine ijs clariſſimus;
Animo benigno, moribus ingenuis pollebat ſine æmulo ſua,
Egregiæ Vir humanitatis, Juſtitiæ alias Inauditæ:
Erga pauperes liberalem, erga omnes benevolum:
Proſequebantur Omnes amore vivum, morientem deſiderio.
Obijt die XXI Novemb. Anno { Salutis Noſtræ M.D.C.C.XII. Ætatis ſuæ XXXVII.
Cujus Memoriæ ſacrum eſſe voluit hoc Marmor
Soror natu minima,
Arabella Astry,
Sororum amantiſſima, hæredum Mœſtiſſima.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel,

Sacred to the Memory
Of Anne Smyth,
Eldeſt Daughter of Sr. John Smyth, Baronet,
Of Long Ashton, in the County of Somerſet.
She lived a conſpicuous Example
of all Chriſtian Virtues.
Her Piety was without Hypocriſy,
Her Charity without Oſtentation,
And her Hoſpitality without Extravagance.
Such was her amiable Diſpoſition,
And ſuch her unbounded Beneficence,
That ſhe was alike reſpected and beloved

By the Rich and Poor.
Her Liberality ſtill remains
In her pious Bequeſts
To the Pariſh of LONG ASHTON
And to the Pariſh of HENBURY.
She left reſpectively the Sum of Ten Pounds for ever.
Obijt December 21st, 1760, Ætat. 68.

Arms, the ſame with ſir Jarrit Smyth's, already emblazoned.

In the ſouth aile,

To the Memory of EDWARD SAMPSON, of Henbury, Gent. who departed this Life ye 1st of Feb. 1695, Aged 45 Years. He was ſecond Son of IOHN SAMPSON of Charlton, in this Pariſh, Gent. He ſpent his younger Years at Nevis, and other the Weſtern Iſlands, where he reſided as a Factor, until the Death of his elder Brother, IOHN SAMPSON, of the Inner Temple, London, Eſq; and then returned to England, and married MARY, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of EDWd. LONG, of Olveſton in this County, Gent. SHE dyed ye 14th of Apr. 1716, Aged 66 Years, and lyeth here interr'd. THEY had Iſſue 3 Children, MARTHA, IOHN, & MARY. MARY died an Infant. MARTHA submitted to inexorable Fate ye 7th of Iune, in the Year of our Lord 1710, & of her Age the 25th.

Here lyes a Virgin, virtuous, fair, & good,
Whom Grace and Nature might be underſtood
All their Perfections frankly to have joyn'd
To beautify in Body and in Mind.
To ſpoil this lovely Piece Death vainly ſtrove;
Unveil'd of Fleſh, She brighter ſhines above.

Arms, at bottom, *Sable, a croſs flory Or, between four eſcallops argent*, for Sampſon; impaling, *Sable, a lion rampant azure, between ſix croſſes croſslets argent*, for Long.

In the north aile, on a handſome monument,

Near this Tablet are intomb'd the Remains of JOHN SAMPSON, Eſq; (Son of EDWARD SAMPSON, of this Pariſh, Gent.) who departed this Life on the twenty-firſt of December 1753, in the 68th Year of his Age. After the uſual Time dedicated to his Studies, at the College of St. JOHN in OXFORD, He was affianced in Matriage to MARY, Daughter and Coheireſs of NICHOLAS WICKES, Eſq; Alderman of the City of Briſtol; by whom he had Iſſue four Sons and two Daughters; none of whom ſurvived the Period of Minority, except JOHN, who deceaſed at the Age of Twenty-eight: And EDWARD, who in Remembrance of an indulgent Father, erected this Monument.

Plain is the Tale unvaried Life affords,
And ſuch an artleſs narrative records.
Yet think not all of human glory ſprings
From Camps, from Senates, or the Pow'r of Kings.
True Wiſdom oft avoids the Pomp of State,
Serene, collected, in an humbler Fate.
There too fair deeds & Joys unmixt are known,
While Virtue ſeeks no Trophies but her own.

At bottom are theſe arms, Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a feſs flory between four eſcallops ſable*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a feſs undy between three fleurs de lis Or.*

Note, There is a memorial for *John Sampſon*, of Charlton in Henbury, Gent. who died in 1732, with *theſe* arms, *Gules, two ſwords in feſs, hilted Or.*

On a flat ſtone,

Here lyeth the Body of CHRISTOPHER COLE, of Charlton, Eſq; who deceaſed the 11th day of May, anno dom. MDCLXXXXIX, aged LXXVI years. He had VI children, Chriſtopher, and Charles, Mary, Bridget, Ann, and Elizabeth, of whom Ann is the alone ſurvivor, maryed to Richd Haynes, of Abſton in this County, Eſq.

Hee was exquiſitely verſt in ye Laws & Conſtitution, exerting his Knowledge to ye honor of his PRINCE, and benefit of his COUNTRY, no leſs ſtudious of Right and Equity then ſkilful in diſtributing Juſtice, not regarding his privat, ſo much as the publick Good, whereby he diſcharged ye office of a true JUSTICIAR.

Hee was devout towards God, & remarkable among Men for Antient Freedom & Integrity of Mind, protecting ye innocent, puniſhing and repreſſing ye injurious, acting by perſwaſion & Gentleneſs rather then by extremity and force, compoſing differences and promoting peace, whereby hee diſcharged ye duty of a true CHRISTIAN.

Arms. *Baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, a bull within a bordure engrailed ſable charged with* 12 *roundlets.* 2. *Within a bordure a pomegranate.*

Againſt the wall of the ſouth aile,

To the Memory of Chriſtopher Cole, Gent. Son of James Cole of Briſtol, Merchant, Who gave the Reſidue of his Eſtate, Amounting to near One Thouſand Pounds, for the better Maintenance and Increaſe of the poor Boys Belonging to the Free-School of this Pariſh. He deceaſed ye 21st March, 1736, aged about Seventy, and lies interred near this Monument.

Arms, *Per pale Or and argent, over all a bull ſable; on a chief of the third three bezants.*

Againſt the ſame wall,

Ex adverſo hujuſce Loci
(Proſpiciens ipſe Sibi Sepulchrum)
Exuvias ſuas deponi voluit
Robertus Sandford Armiger:
Patre quidem Cive Briſtolienſi,
Proavis de Sandford Hall in Agro Salopienſi oriundus.
Improles obiens,
Quas accepit a Suis Opes
(Auctiores ipſius Induſtria redditas)
Teſtamentum condens, ita diſpertivit,
Ut dum liberalem ſe in ſuos præſtaret,
Utilitatis publicæ non immemor extaret.
Beneficentiæ Monumenta rogas?
En, qui teſtentur Paræciæ iſtius Incolæ,
Quippe quibus mille et ſexcentas Libras legavit.
Quum fuiſſet jamdiu in Negotiis verſatus,
Otio tandem aliquantiſper ut frueretur,
(Suo dentibus item Annis, et uberiori Reditu)
Bathoniæ Seceſſum quæſivit:
Ubi, Annum agens ſexageſimum tertium,
Arthritide correptus, deceſſit 29 Jan: 1756.

On a pyramid are theſe arms, *Baron and femme*, 1ſt *Per chevron ſable and ermine in chief two boars heads couped Or.* 2d, *Azure, a bend between three leopards faces Or.*

Benefactions.

In the year 1623, Mr. Anthony Edwards of King's Weſton erected a free-ſchool in this pariſh, and endowed it with 80*l.* a year, of which the maſter is to have thirty marks yearly, and the uſher twenty; and there is a houſe for each. The remainder of the revenue to be employ'd in maintaining blue-coat boys at the ſchool. To this charity Mr. Chriſtopher Cole made a conſiderable addition, as already expreſt in the memorial for him. There are now about ten or twelve boys cloathed and maintained in this ſchool.

Robert Sandford, eſq; in the year 1759, gave 1500*l.* to eſtabliſh a ſchool to teach poor children to read and write; and a further ſum of 100*l.* out of the income of which the miniſter is to give 20*s.* a year in bread to the poor, and the reſidue is appointed for two ſermons, on Good-friday and St. Thomas day, for ever.

In 1760, Mrs. Anne Smith gave 10*l.* a year out of Redcliff meads, for teaching poor girls to read, knit, and ſew.

Mr. William Burroughs gave 20*s.* a year out of an eſtate, late Hort's, in King's Weſton, for a ſermon on Trinity-ſunday. Mr. William Cotterill gave 10*s.* out of Baker's-leaze, for a ſermon on Good-friday for ever. Mrs. Grace Jayne, in 1728, gave 20*s.* a year to the poor of Lawrence-Weſton, charged on her lands in that tithing. And Mrs. Mary White gave 20*l.* the income of which to be given in bread to the ſecond poor.

Lady Elizabeth Aſtry, in the year 1707, ſettled 20*l.* a year to have divine ſervice performed at the chapel of Auſt every ſunday; and John Baker gave 10*s.* a year for ever to the vicar of Henbury, for a ſermon at Auſt chapel on the anniverſary of St. John the evangeliſt. And 20*s.* a year to the poor of that tithing, charged on his eſtate there.

Henbury.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	66	10	0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	34	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	120	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	90	1	6

King's Weſton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	106	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	17	6	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	124	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	93	0	0

Lawrence-Weſton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	135	8	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	13	6	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	150	5	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	113	9	0

Redwick and Northwick.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	169	8	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	16	11	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	165	0	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770,	—	123	4	6

Auſt.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	125	3	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	16	10	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	77	0	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770,	—	57	15	0

Stowick.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	339	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	29	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	313	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	234	15	0

Charlton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	96	4	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	49	18	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	95	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	71	3	0

In all.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	1040	9	0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	177	3	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	1044	11	4
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770,	—	783	7	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 218 houſes, and about 880 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 150 were freeholders; yearly births 27, burials 26. *Atkyns.* But ſince that time population hath very much increaſed, and tho' I could not obtain the exact number of inhabitants, they are now eſtimated to be at leaſt 1200.

HEWELSFIELD

Is a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of St. Briavel's, ſix miles diſtant north-eaſt from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, ſeven ſouth from Colford, and twenty-four ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated on high ground, in the foreſt of Dean, and enjoys a healthy air and a variety of ſoil. It was conſidered as a part of Lidney 9 E. 1. when the ſheriff made a return of all the hundreds and vills in the county of Glouceſter.

The inhabitants claim the privileges of the dutchy of Lancaſter, to which they pay a certain ſum annually; and they have common of paſture and of wood in Harthill.

The name has been variouſly written in different ages, as *Hurwaldesfield* in the time of king Edward the Firſt, *Huersfielde*, *Huelsfielde*, and *Huetsfield* about the reign of queen Elizabeth, and, in the latter ages, as it ſtands at the head of this account. It has been ſuggeſted, that it was occaſioned by ſome general (I ſuppoſe either Briton or Saxon) of the name of *Huer*, or *Huel*, or perhaps *Hurwald*, very antiently obtaining a victory upon this ſpot; becauſe, it is ſaid, the names of places ending in *field* have commonly been given them upon ſuch an occaſion. But if this opinion ſhould have any weight as to other places, it cannot be applied in the preſent caſe; for the name of this place does not appear to be *Hurwaldsfield*, but *Hiwoldeſtone*, about the time of the conqueſt; and dividing it into *Hiwolde's Town*, it becomes eaſy and intelligible to every body.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

What I have aſſerted concerning the orthography of the name will be juſtified by the following extract from the antient ſurvey, where, among the eſtates belonging to William the ſon of Baderon, it is thus recorded:

'The ſame William holds Hiwoldeſtone in 'Ledenei hundred. Ulfeg held it in the time of 'king Edward. There are three hides. By the 'king's order this eſtate is in the foreſt. It is 'worth 30*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

Walter Wither was ſeized of Hawaldsfield 54 H. 3. John de Monemuta was afterwards ſeized of this eſtate, and gave lands in this pariſh, called the Vineyard, and a meadow called the Vineyard-meadow, together with 100*s.* rent, to the hoſpital of the holy Trinity in Monmouth, which he had founded. *Dugd. Monaſt.* And it appears by an inquiſition taken 4 E. 1. that Hualdesfield had eſcheated from John de Monemuta to the crown, and that the king had then given it to the abbat of Tintern in free alms.

The abbey of Tintern held this manor 'till that houſe was diſſolved.

By an inquiſition taken at Wotton-under-edge, Feb. 4, 4 E. 6. after the death of Henry earl of Worceſter, it appears that he died, Nov. 26, 1549, ſeized of Hewelfield, and of 82 meſſuages, three mills, 1000 acres of plowed land, 70 of meadow, 1000 of paſture, 600 of wood, 500 of heath and turf, and 20*l.* 8*s.* rent in Brockwere, Wolveſton, Almington, Alveſton, Hewelsfield, and Modeſgate, with the fiſheries in the Wye called Plomwere, Aſhwere, Ithelſwere, and Walwere; and the rectory of Walwere, and advowſon and vicarage of the ſame; the manor of Tiddenham, and divers meſſuages, lands and tenements in Stroud, Widden,

Widden, Biſten, Betteſley, and Sudbury, all in the county of Glouceſter. The duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor.

John Calmer and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Hueldfield, to John Maddox, ſen. and to John Maddox, jun. 21 H. 7.

Thomas Symonds, of Pengethly in Herefordſhire, eſq; has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh, which his anceſtor, Robert Symonds, purchaſed of the daughters and coheirs of ſir Nicholas Throckmorton, who held the ſame in right of his wife, Alice, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Richard Gough, ſon of William Gough, eldeſt ſon of George Gough of Hewelſfield, whoſe ſeat and eſtate it had been.

James Rooke, of Bickſwear, eſq; eldeſt ſon to major-general Hayman Rooke, deſcended from a family of long ſtanding in the county of Kent, died about the year 1771, ſeized of good eſtates in this pariſh and in Woollaſton, in right of his wife, Jane, only daughter of Tracy Catchmay, eſq; ſon and heir of ſir William Catchmay, by Eleanor his wife, the other daughter and coheireſs of the above-named Richard Gough. And James Rooke, eſq; a major in his majeſty's forces, ſucceeds his father in thoſe eſtates.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, annexed to Lidney, the incumbent of which hath all the tithes of this pariſh, great and ſmall, worth 60*l.* a year.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, with the tower in the middle, and a ſmall aile on the north ſide.

Procurations 1*s.* 6*d.* Pentecoſtals 1*s.* 4*d.*

Benefactions.

One acre in Clay-hill, a quarter of an acre in the old orchard, an acre in the old leaze, an acre in Platnedge, half an acre in Widdon's, a quarter of an acre called Jackſtries, three acres called Church-mead, a piece called the Harp, a garden about a quarter of an acre, an acre at Bremel's-yard, an acre in the Rye-fields, and the church-houſe and garden at Brockſwear, are given to the uſe of the poor; —two ſmall pieces of ground, about half an acre, for keeping the church-porch in repair; and Mrs. Williams gave 20*s.* a year for eight poor widows, 10*s.* a year to adorn the church, and 5*s.* a year for a ſermon on Good-friday.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	67	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	17	3	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	69	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	50	5	0

There were 40 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants, of whom 10 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 7, burials 4. *Atkyns.* In eight years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 36, and burials 37; the houſes 54, and inhabitants 253: So that the average of annual burials is to the whole number of inhabitants as 1 to 54.6.

HILL

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Berkeley, four north from Thornbury, and twenty-two ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It was called *Hull*, or *Hill*, from the elevated ſituation of part of the pariſh towards the eaſt.

The ſeat of ſir John Fuſt, baronet, is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of that acclivity, with the river Severn in front, at the diſtance of about two miles to the weſt; of which river, and of the high lands and pendent woods of the foreſt of Dean on the other ſide, it commands an uninterrupted and moſt agreeable proſpect for many miles.

This place was formerly dependent on Berkeley, which it even now acknowledges, by paying one ſhilling a year towards the great bell-rope, and the like ſum towards the wall of the churchyard there.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Four hides in Hill belonged to the great lordſhip of Berkeley at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by the account of the members of that lordſhip. This manor was granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family.

Maurice lord Berkeley gave the manors of Hill and Nimpsfield to his brother Nicholas, and died 1 R. 1. William Berkeley, ſon of Roger, died ſeized of Hull 46 H. 3. John Fitz-Nicholas was lord of this manor 9 E. 1. His family name was Berkeley, but being the ſon of Nicholas, he took the name of Fitz-Nicholas. Nicholas Berkeley, ſon of Ralph, held this manor in the 15th year of the ſame reign, when a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him to ſet forth his right to privileges, and his claim was then allowed.

John Fitz-Nichols died ſeized of Hull 15 E. 2. John Fitz-Nichols, ſon of John, died ſeized of the manor of Hull 29 E. 3. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held this manor, and two plow-tillages, and a yearly rent of 20*s.* in Hull, 7 R. 2. and ſir Thomas Fitz-Nichols died ſeized of this manor 6 H. 5. Catherine, one of his daughters and coheirs, was married to Robert Pointz, eſq; by which marriage this manor was carried into the family of Pointz. Elianor, the other daughter and coheir, was married to John Browning, eſq.

Sir Nicholas Pointz died ſeized of Hill 4 Mar. and it continued in that name and family 'till ſir John Pointz ſold it, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The family of the name of Pointz, or Pontz, is ſaid to have come into England with William the Norman, or ſoon after. The eldeſt branch of that family ſettled at Sutton in Dorſetſhire, and the male line ending with one Nicholas Pontz, his lands paſſed, by heirs general, to the Newborows and Fitz-James's. *Leland.*

Henry Fleetwood was lord of the manor of Hill in the year 1608; ſoon after which it paſſed by purchaſe to Richard Fuſt, of the city of London, eſq.

eſq. His ſon, ſir Edward Fuſt, married Bridget, daughter of ſir Thomas Denton, of Hillerſden in Buckinghamſhire. He was created a baronet Aug. 21, 14 C. 2. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir John Fuſt, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Richard Cocks of Dumbleton, and was high ſheriff of this county 27 C. 2. Sir Edward Fuſt, his ſon, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiat, eſq; his ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Mohun, of Portiſhead in Somerſetſhire; his third wife was Catherine, daughter of Francis Mohun, of Fleet in the county of Dorſet, eſq; and he took to his fourth wife, Suſanna, daughter of Richard Cocks, eſq; of Dumbleton. By his ſecond wife he had ſir Edward Fuſt, who ſucceeded to the title and eſtate, but dying without male iſſue, they devolved to his brother Francis, eldeſt ſon of ſir Edward by his third wife; which ſir Francis, in the year 1724, married Fanny, daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of the city of Briſtol, merchant, by whom he had eight ſons and four daughters. Sir Francis died in the year 1769, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir John Fuſt, baronet, who married Miſs Philippa Hamilton, and is the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Argent, upon a chevron between three hedge bills erected ſable, as many mullets of the field.*

By records of the following dates it appears, that Adam le Waleys died ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Hull 9 E. 2. Robert Wither granted one yard-land, twenty-nine acres of arable, and a yearly rent of 13*s.* 6*d.* in Hull, Berkeley, and Bevington, to the abbey of Kingſwood, 2 E. 2. which were granted, after the diſſolution of the abbey, to ſir Nicholas Pointz, 31 H. 8.

William Martel held three yard-lands and 20*s.* rent iſſuing out of Hull, 14 E. 2. John de Hull held lands in this pariſh 16 E. 3. as did Gilbert Tynden 24 E. 3. and John Sergeant 30 & 36 E. 3. Thomas Kennet and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Hull 21 E. 3, as did Richard Forſter, to John Walſh and others, 12 H. 7. Richard Tyladam died ſeized of lands in Hill 34 Eliz. and left two daughters coheireſſes.

HAMLETS. 1. *Nupdown.* 2. *Woodend.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a donative, in the deanery of Durſley, worth 30*l.* a year, in the gift of ſir John Fuſt.

The tithes of hay in Hill and Ham, which belonged to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol, were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8. to whom the impropriation now belongs.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a ſmall chancel on the ſouth ſide, built by ſir Edward Fuſt, and ſince uſed as the burying place of the family. Over the door, within the church, is the following inſcription:

To drain this pariſh from its during flood;
To model and repair this houſe of God;
Are patterns good I ſet to future time.
Free profit yours; y^e^ coſt & labour mine.

Sir Francis Fuſt, Baronet, lord of this manor, for the benefit of its inhabitants, at his own expence, planned, built and erected, in the year 1750, the great ſewer at Hill-pill, next the river, called the *Imperial Draught*, and the two others above it. He alſo, in 1759, new modelled and repaired this church. All the coſts and materials for all the ſaid works are a gift from him freely to this pariſh, for the uſe above. Let thoſe of ability ſtrive to do good.

Pentecoſtals - - - 10½*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the tablet of a ſmall monument,

Piæ Memoriæ Venerab. Viri Lancelotti Law, S S. T. B. Pietatis Patientiæ et Temperantiæ egregij Exemplaris. Qui eodem Scloppo qvo avivm petebat vitam incavte amiſit ſvam. Dec. 7, 1650.

Mors tibi Tormenti fuit ictu Prima, Secunda
Ut ſine Tormento ſit tibi vita necis.
Bombardæ ſonitu Præſens ablata, Futura
Ut ſit cum ſonitu reddita vita Tubæ.
Sic ſubito miſerâ privatus vulnere vitâ
Gaudium ad æternum per breve nullus iter.

On a flat ſtone,

In Memory of the Reverend Mr. William Pritchard, A. M. Rector of Corringham in the County of Eſſex, and more than 36 Years Miniſter of this Pariſh, who died the 14th Day of May, A. D. 1743, in the 63d Year of his Age. —— Arms, *Ermine, a lion rampant.*

Benefaction.

Heſter Mallet, of the pariſh of Rockhampton, has given a cloſe in Hill, called the Poor's-leaze, the rent of which to be divided between the poor of Hill and of Rockhampton.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	114	4	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		25	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		185	9	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		139	2	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 42 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* If this account may be depended on, population has been much on the decline ſince that period. In ſeven years, beginning with 1766, there are entered 17 baptiſms and 27 burials, in the pariſh regiſter, which has been very ill kept. The houſes in Hill are 32, and the preſent number of inhabitants exactly 146.

HINTON

Is a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Tibbleſtone, three miles ſouth from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, eight weſt from Campden, and twenty-three north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The pariſh lies in a rich vale country, and conſiſts almoſt intirely of paſture land, whence it is ſometimes called *Hinton on the Green.*

A little river, which comes from Wormington, runs by this village, and falls into the Avon at Hampton, near Eveſham.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the year 981, Elfrede, ſiſter of king Etheldred, gave Hynetune to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter, to pray for her ſoul; and the king, at her requeſt, exempted it from all ſecular charges. Und-

Under the head *Terra S. Petri de Glowec'* in *Domeſday-book*, is is thus recorded:

'The ſame church holds Hinetune in Tetboldeſtanes hundred. There are fifteen hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and thirty villeins, and ſeven bordars, with ſixteen plow-tillages. There are eleven *ſervi*, and one foreigner. It was worth 3*l.* now 10*l.* This manor is free from tax, and from attendance on any court but that of the church.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Hinton, with markets, fairs, court leet, and free warren, and their right was allowed in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county court of Glouceſterſhire, that the manor of Hinetune being time out of mind free from all charges, therefore it ought to be free from fines for murder.

The abbey continued in poſſeſſion of this manor till the general diſſolution, when it came to the crown, and was granted, with the advowſon of the church, to ſir Edward Worth 36 H. 8. Thomas Warners was afterwards ſeized of the manor, and left an only daughter and heireſs married to Thomas Baker, who was ſeized of it in right of his wife; and ſir Thomas Baker was lord of the manor in 1608.

The manor came afterwards to ſir John Hanner, who ſold it to ſir Robert Jaſon. His widow held it in jointure, and was afterwards married to ſir Chriſtopher Aires; and ſurviving him, was married, thirdly, to David Warren, eſq; who, in her right, was lord of the manor at the beginning of the preſent century.

About the year 1739, Joſeph Swayne, of Briſtol, eſq; married the widow of a ſucceeding ſir Robert Jaſon, and became poſſeſſed of the manor of Hinton, which he ſold, together with the Jaſon eſtate, to the reverend Dr. Stephens, who bequeathed it to his brother Philip Stephens, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hampden, worth 120*l.* a year. Philip Stephens, eſq; is patron, and the rev. Mr. Stephens is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter. The biſhop of Glouceſter has two thirds of the great tithes.

Four acres of meadow, eight of paſture, and one third of the great tithes belong to the rector.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, conſiſts of the nave only, and has a handſome embattled tower, with five bells, at the weſt end.

In the year 1740, an old grave-ſtone being removed, the following mutilated inſcription was found on the under ſide:

Hic ..... etur Corpus Dni Will'mi Halfordiæ quondam Abbatis de Bordefleya, qui feliciter obijt xii Die Sept'bris Anno Dni Milleſimo .....

Firſtfruits	£.	8	13	11	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	—	0	17	4½	Pentecoſt.	0	0 11½
Procurations		0	6	8			

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	90	16	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	13	11	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	77	16	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	57	8	6½

At the beginning of this century, there were 25 houſes in this pariſh, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of inhabitants is 105.

HORFIELD

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles north from Briſtol, nine ſouth from Thornbury, and thirty-four ſouth from Glouceſter. It conſiſts moſtly of rich paſture land.

One of the heads of the little river *Trin*, or *Trim*, riſes in the north weſt part of this pariſh, and runs down to Weſtbury, (from this brook called *Weſtbury upon Trim*) and thence into the Avon, about three miles below Briſtol.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

When *Domeſday-book* was compiled, this was a member of the great lordſhip of Berkeley, as may be ſeen in the copy of that record, p. 68.

Robert Fitz-Harding, the firſt lord Berkeley of his family, gave the manor of Horfelle to the abbey of St. Auguſtine's in Briſtol, which he himſelf had founded. And the abbat's claim to court leet in this manor was allowed in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

At the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor and rectory were granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 H. 8. And the biſhop of Briſtol is the preſent lord of this manor.

Roger, the ſon of Roger, was ſeized of eight acres of arable in Horfield 3. E. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the dioceſe and deanery of Briſtol, formerly worth only 8*l.* a year to the curate. But in the year 1718, it was augmented by the queen's bounty, and the joint donations of Edward Colſton, and Thomas Edwards, eſq". The biſhop of Briſtol is patron and impropriator.

The church is a ſmall building, with a low pinnacled tower at the weſt end, and affords nothing worthy of obſervation.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	84	14	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	10	4	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	74	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	56	6	10½

At the beginning of this century, there were 26 houſes in this pariſh, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns.* There are now about 125 inhabitants.

HORSLEY.

THIS pariſh is in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Hampton, four north from Tetbury, and fourteen ſouth from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the eaſt by Avening, on the weſt by Nimpsfield, on the north by Woodcheſter, and on the ſouth-weſt by Beverſtone. Here is a market on Saturday, now almoſt diſuſed.

The name ſignifies a woody place. It is derived from ƿyɲɲe, a Saxon word for *wood*; and *lei*, contracted from leza, a *place*; and the preſent condition of the pariſh juſtifies the propriety of the name, for a conſiderable part of it is ſtill in woodland.

There are in this pariſh, more eſpecially where ſome of the houſes are built, ſeveral dingles and narrow bottoms, with hanging woods, and verdant ſteeps, which give it a romantic appearance, not eaſily to be deſcribed. By the highway, towards the top of that part where the houſes are, next to Avening, I obſerved two or three ſmall ſprings, ouzing out of the ſide of the bank, pretty ſtrongly tinged with iron mine.

The cloathing buſineſs hath encouraged great numbers of families to ſettle here, but that manufacture declining of late, the poor are very burthenſome, for want of employment; but much of their wretched condition is owing to idleneſs and bad habits.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Martin of Troars holds 'Horſelei' in Langetrew hundred, by the gift of 'king William. Goda, ſiſter to king Edward, 'held it. There are ten hides. There are four 'plow-tillages in demean, and ſix villeins, and 'five bordars, with ſix plow-tillages, and one 'radcheniſter. And there is a houſe in Glouue-'ceſtre of 6*d.* [rent]. There is a mill of 50*d.* 'It was worth 12*l.* and is now worth 14*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

It appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, taken 1 R. 2. that this manor was exchanged with the prior of Bruton[t] for lands in Normandy belonging to that priory, 45 E. 3.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Horſley, with lands called Crainmere, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 33 H. 8. and after his attainder, ſir Walter Dennis had a grant of it 7 E. 6.

Richard Stephens died ſeized of this manor 41 Eliz. as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition the ſame year; where it is ſaid that this Richard ſettled Chavenydge-farm on his wife Anne, one of the daughters of John Stone, haberdaſher of London, 35 Eliz. This manor and eſtate have continued ever ſince in the ſame name and family. The reverend Mr. Robert Stephens, of Chavenage, is the preſent proprietor of them. His arms, and ſome account of his family, may be ſeen under *Eaſington*. Chavenage hath been variouſly written, as *Chavenydge*, *Thevenage*, &c. and may be ſo called from its ſituation on the borders of the pariſh of Avening, *q. d. Aven-edge*.

Sir Walter Dennis was ſeized of lands in Horſley and Thevenage 28 H. 8.

TITHINGS. 1. *Tichmor-end.* 2. *Nup-end.* 3. *Barton-end.* 4. *Nailſworth.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stonehouſe. The rectory was antiently appropriated to the priory of Bruton. In the year 1380, the biſhop of Worceſter, at the requeſt of the prior, appointed twelve marks a year to be paid to the vicar of Horſley, by the ſaid priory, as appears by the antient regiſter of that dioceſe; and the vicar now receives 8*l.* a year of the impropriator. In the year 1733, the vicarage was augmented by the benefaction of Paul Caſtleman, eſq; and queen Anne's bounty, which, together, make the preſent value about 45*l.* a year, beſides a houſe called Rockneſs, lately purchaſed for the vicar. Lord chancellor is patron.

The rectory coming to the crown at the diſſolution, was granted to ſir Walter Hungerford 6 Eliz. It is now the property of Mr. John Selfe, and is worth about 80*l.* a year. The prior of Bruton had a ſeat here, of which little more than the gate-way remains. There was alſo near the church, a building called the chapel, now reduced to ruins.

The church is large, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a handſome tower at the weſt end adorned with pinnacles and battlements. It is dedicated to St. Martin. There is alſo a ſmall aile on the north ſide, called St. George's chapel.

Firſt fruits	£	7	11	9	Synodals	£	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	5	1½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Benefactions.

The reverend Mr. Henry Stubs gave 20*l.* the intereſt of which to be laid out in New Teſtaments for the poor.

Mr. Walter Chambers, in the year 1714, gave 10*l.* the intereſt of which to buy bread for the poor.

Mr. Edward Webb gave 200*l.* to the charity ſchool in this pariſh.

[t] Sir William Dugdale, by miſtake, makes this Horſley to be in Eſſex. Tom. i. p. 604. Tom. ii. p. 1002.—Hurſt in the pariſh of Berkeley is written *Hirſtlege* in *Domeſday-book*, which occaſioned ſir Robert Atkyns, by a like miſtake, to place an account of that large farm to this pariſh of Horſley.

[u] The priory of Bruton in Somerſetſhire was founded in the year 1005, by Aldgar earl of Cornwall, for Benedictine monks, who were afterwards changed to Black Canons. It was valued at the diſſolution at 480*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Taxes,

Taxes:

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	125	14	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	37	0	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	160	17	6
The ſame at 3 s. 1770, —	120	7	4½

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his hiſtory, there were 300 houſes, and about 1200 inhabitants in this pariſh, of whom 18 were freeholders; yearly births 22, burials 20. But from an examination of the pariſh regiſter, it appears that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1718, where the regiſter begins, to 1727 incluſive, there were 296 baptiſms, and 248 burials. And in a like ſeries, from 1760, to 1769 incluſive, there were 423 baptiſms, and 414 burials. Upon which it is to be obſerved that the inhabitants have increaſed greatly between theſe two periods of time; but we cannot make any tolerable judgment of the number of them from the burials, becauſe there are in this pariſh and neighbourhood three meeting houſes, of different denominations, at two of which they adminiſter baptiſm, and there is ſepulture at all of them.

HORTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Chipping Sodbury, four ſouth-eaſt from Wickwar, and about twenty-ſeven ſouthward from Glouceſter.

About half the pariſh lies in the vale, and conſiſts of paſturage, with an extenſive common; the other part is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, and on a lofty plain above, where the ſoil is lighter, but produces good corn. On the brow of the hill facing to the weſt, there are the intrenchments of a camp, called the *Caſtles*, overlooking the vale country to a very conſiderable extent. The camp is of a ſquare form, ſuppoſed to be Roman, but I cannot learn that either coins or inſtruments have been found near it, by which it may be determined of a certainty to what people it belonged.

Mr. Paſton has a large, antient ſeat, cloſe to the church, where his anceſtors have reſided ever ſince the year 1710, upon their manſion-houſe at Appleton, in the county of Norfolk, being intirely burnt down in the year 1708.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Robert de Todeni holds Horedone in Grim-'boldeſtou hundred. There are ten hides taxed. 'Ulf held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, 'and eleven villeins, and eight bordars, with 'eight plow-tillages. There are ſeven *ſervi*, and 'a mill of 6 *s.* and twenty acres of meadow; a 'wood two miles long, and one broad. It was 'worth 12 *l.* now 7 *l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

Richard de Abbingdon was lord of this manor 9 E. 1.

William Kayleway and Alice his wife levied a fine of the manor of Horton to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to the heirs of Alice in ſpecial taille, the remainder to the right heirs of Thomas de Bradeſtone, 19 E. 3.

Thomas de Bradeſton died ſeized of Horton 34 E. 3. as did Agnes his widow 43 E. 3. and Thomas Bradeſton his ſon 48 E. 3. Ela the widow of Thomas de Bradeſton died ſeized of the manor of Horton 11 H. 4.

Thomas Burton and William his ſon levied a fine of Horton to the uſe of Thomas Burton, ſon of William, in ſpecial taille.

This manor afterwards paſſed to William Knight, eſq; prothonotary of the Common Pleas, who built the large manor houſe. Edward Paſton, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and Clement Paſton, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor of Horton.

But there were two reputed manors in this pariſh; for Agnes, who had been the wife of Hubert de Ria, and Henry her ſon, gave the manor of Hortun to the church of Saliſbury, in the time of Richard Powr, biſhop of that ſee; and it was annexed to a prebend of the ſame, of which Ralph de York was prebendary; who ſet forth his claim to free warren and court leet within the manor of Horton, in his anſwer to a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1. and his claim was allowed. The ſame manor continued in that prebend 'till king Edward the Sixth granted it to Edward duke of Somerſet, who being attainted, it was afterwards granted to Clement Paſton, eſq; and the manor and prebend of Horton, and the advowſon of the rectory, were again granted and confirmed 1 Mar. This manor was formerly known by the name of Horwood. The manerial rights of the whole pariſh now belong to Mr. Paſton, whoſe deſcent and arms are exhibited under *Monumental Inſcriptions*.

Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeized of *Draycot's Place*, in Horton 12 H. 6. William earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Horton 3 H. 7. Certain lands in Horton, called *Frayres-hay*, which belonged to the commandery of the knights-templers at Quenington, were granted to John Bellowe 38 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 130 *l.* a year, having the great and ſmall tithes of the whole pariſh, except of Horwood eſtate, called the demeſnes, for which a modus of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* is paid in lieu of all tithes, as I was informed by the late Mr. Paſton, who ſold the right of preſentation ſome years ſince for three lives, to John Unwin, of Took's Court, London. Mr. Edward Draper is the preſent incumbent. Thirty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It hath an aile on the north ſide, which Mr. Paſton repairs,

repairs, on account of Horwood eſtate, and a tower with a clock at the weſt end. An acre in Caſtle-field, an acre and a half in the Inn-field, and 6*d.* each from two houſes, are given for repairing the church.

Firſt fruits	£.16	0 0	Synodals	£.0	2 0
Tenths —		1 12 0	Pentecoſtals		
Procurations		0 6 8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north aile, the upper part of which is the burying-place of the Paſton family, are ſeveral very handſome marble monuments, with the following inſcriptions, arms, &c.

D. O. M. ✝ B. M. V.
Cineres
Gulielmi Paſton et Mariæ uxoris
Hac Ædicula commiſcentur.
Hic in agro Norfolcienſi, ex antiquo et præclaro Genere,
Obijt 24° Martij 1673.
Illa Iacobi Lawſon Armigeri filia, in Eboracenſi
Comitatu, Stirpe non minus celebri, Obijt 23° Sept. 1679.
In quibus, vera in Deum Pietas, in Proximum Charitas,
In alterutrum fidiſſimus Amor refulſit.
Necnon
Trium Conjugalis Amoris Pignorum,
Quorum Gulielmus, 14 annum agens,
Maximæ Spei juvenis, mortem eheu ſubijt Iunij 5° 1677.
Sub hoc Marmore
Deponuntur Exuviæ Franciſcæ Paſton,
Iohannis Paſton Armigeri uxoris,
Henrici Titchborn Baronetti, et Mariæ Arundell
Uxoris filiæ, Natalibus ab utroq; latere nobiliſſimis;
Quæ pietate, ingenio, prudentia, forma, in adverſis
Fortitudine et animi conſtantia ſexum ſuperavit;
Et poſtquam 18 annos Conjugis Amantiſſimæ et Matris
Chariſſimæ omnibus exemplum præbuiſſet, infelici
Puerperio 10° Aprilis 1712 abijt, non obijt. Vivit
Etenim in Progenie Illuſtriſſima.
Præſens gaudium, Abſens Amicorum et mariti gemitus,
Qui Pietatis et Amoris ergo
Hoc Monumentum mœſtiſſimus poſuit.
O Deus quot bona
parvula Æde conduntur.
ut requieſcant
Tu Lector de Profundis.

Arms, 1. *Argent, ſix fleurs de lis azure*, 3, 2, 1, for Paſton. Impaling 2. *Argent, a chevron between three martlets ſable.*

✝

Beneath this Stone reſteth the Body of the Hon^ble Ann Paſton, Daughter of the Right Hon^ble Charles Calvert Baron Baltimore of the Kingdom of Ireland. She was Wife to Edward Somerſet of Pauntly Court in the County of Glouceſter Eſq; & after his Dece^e. Married John Paſton of Horton Court in the ſaid County Eſq; She having punctually perform. all the Duties of a moſt Loving Wife, a tender Mother, & faithful Friend in the Care ſhe took of her laſt Huſband's Children by his firſt Wife her Dear Friend who lies intered by her, Ended her life by a moſt tedious and Painfull Sickneſs (Suffered with the greateſt Courage & Patience) on y^e tenth of February MDCCXXXI.
Cujus Animæ Propitietur Deus.

Arms, 1. Paſton, impaling 2. *Paly of ſix Or and ſable, over all a bend counterchanged.* — MOTTO, DE MIEULX JE PENSE EN MIEULX. — SUPPORTERS, On the dexter ſide, *A bear muzzled, collared, and chained Or:* On the ſiniſter, *An oſtrich proper, with a horſeſhoe in its beak Or.* — CREST, *A griphon with wings elevated Or.*

✝

D. O. M.

Hoc Tumulo conduntur Exuviæ JOHANNIS PASTON, olim de Appleton in Agro Norfol: nuper de Horton in Com: Glouc. Armigeri. De numeroſa Prole, quam ex Prima Conjuge, Franciſca Henrici Titchbourne de Titchbourne in Com: Hant: Baronetti Filia ſuſcepit, tres duntaxat Natos, Gulielmum, Clementem, & Jacobum, duaſq; Filias, Mariam ſcil^t. & Franciſcam, ſuperſtites reliquit. Alteris Nuptiis Annæ Calvert, Caroli Baronis de Baltimore, & demum Catharinæ Nathanielis Boſtock de Wixhal in Agro Salop: Armigeri Filiæ (quam mœſtam reliquit Viduam) Conjunctus fuit. Poſt Vitam Deo vere piam, Sponſis fidelem, Amicis ſuavem et benignam, Proli autem maxime deſideratam, Diem obijt ſupremum poſtridie Nonas Octob. Anno Salutis 1737, Ætatis 68.
Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

Arms, Supporters, &c. as on the laſt.

✝

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM PASTON, late of *Horton*, Eſq^r.

A Mind enrich'd by Nature and by Art,
With what could pleaſe and intereſt every Heart;
In upper Life, by all who ſaw, approv'd,
In lower Life, by all who knew him, lov'd;
No Epitaph his Virtues need proclaim,
His Actions ever will endear his Name:
An upright, Generous, open hearted Friend,
HORTON, deplore thy Loſs! lament his End!

He was twice Married. His firſt Wife was MARY, Daughter of JOHN COURTENAY of *Molland* in the *County* of *Devon*, Eſq^r. one of the Coheireſſes of her Brother JOHN COURTENAY of the ſame Place, Eſq^r. She died Oct^r. the 29^th A. D. 1747. His ſecond Wife was MARY, Daughter of GILES CHICHESTER of *Arlington* in the *County* of *Devon*, Eſq^r who as a grateful Memory, in Teſtimony of her ſincere love & affection, cauſed this Monument to be erected to the deceaſed.

By his firſt Wife he had Iſſue one Daughter ANNA MARIA, married to George the only Son of S^r. ROBERT THROCKMORTON, of *Weſt-Underwood* in the *County* of *Bucks*, Bart.

By his ſecond & ſurviving Wife he had no Iſſue.

He died January the 11^th Anno { Dom. 1769, Ætatis ſuæ 69.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Arms, 1. Paſton, impaling 2. *Checky Or and gules, a chief vairé.* On a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Or, three roundlets gules, in chief a label of three points of the ſecond.* Supporters and Motto as before.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 152	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	20	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	222	15	2
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	174	2	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 80 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 332.

HUNTLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of the dutchy of Lancaſter, in the Foreſt diviſion, five miles north eaſt from Dean, eleven eaſt from Roſs in Herefordſhire, and ſeven weſt from Glouceſter.

The pariſh conſiſts of good arable and paſture land. Part of Yartleton-hill lies within it, and is eſteemed the higheſt ground in the Foreſt diviſion. It affords plenty of iron ore, intermixt with ſhining particles of a white and yellow colour, vulgarly ſuppoſed to be ſilver and gold, but I never heard that either of thoſe precious metals have been extracted from the ore.

In the great civil war, the parliament had a garriſon in this place, which captain Davis betrayed into the hands of ſir John Wintour.

The great turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Hereford leads through this village.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William the ſon of Baderon holds Huntelei 'in Botelau hundred. Aluuin held it of Eldred 'the archbiſhop [of York,] and could go where 'he would. There are two hides. In demean is 'one plow-tillage, and four villeins, and ſix 'bordars, with three plow-tillages. There is one 'ſervus. A wood two miles long, and one broad. 'It was worth 40*s.* now 30*s.*' *Dom. B.* p. 73.

Reginald

Reginald de Gray purchaſed a charter of free warren in Hunteley, and all his lands in Glouceſterſhire, 53 H. 3. Robert Sapye, or de Sapy, was lord of Huntley, with free warren, 9 & 11 E. 1. and died ſeized thereof 20 E. 2.

Richard lord Talbot, of Goderick-caſtle in Herefordſhire, (whoſe anceſtor, Richard Talbot, came into England with the Conqueror) married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Comyn, of Badenagh, of the blood royal of Scotland, and with her had the manor of Huntley, of which he died ſeized 30 E. 3. Elizabeth, his widow, ſurvived him, but dying ſoon after, this manor deſcended to Gilbert lord Talbot, ſon of Richard, who died ſeized of Huntley and Longhope 10 R. 2 leaving Richard lord Talbot his ſon and heir, who died ſeized of Huntley, Longhope, Leigh, and Lidney 20 R. 2. Gilbert lord Talbot, ſon of Richard, on the death of his mother, had livery of a fourth part of this manor 1 H. 5. *Dugd. Bar.* He died ſeized of the above-mentioned manors, and of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, and of a third part of thoſe of Painſwick, Moreton-Valence, and Whaddon, 7 H. 5. leaving Ankaret, or Anchoret, his only daughter and heireſs, who dying at the age of four years, 9 H. 5. John lord Talbot, brother of Gilbert, and uncle to Anchoret, ſo famous for his victories in France, as to be eſteemed the Achilles of England, was her heir. He was created earl of Shrewſbury 20 H. 6. and was ſlain[v] by a cannon ſhot, at the ſiege of Chaſtillon in France, July 20, 31 H. 6. and died ſeized of the before-mentioned manors which had belonged to his father and brother. He was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon and heir, John, ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, who took part with the houſe of Lancaſter, and was ſlain at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

John, third earl of Shrewſbury, died ſeized of all the before-mentioned manors 13 E. 4. Catherine, his widow, ſurvived him, and had this manor aſſigned her in part of dower 15 E. 4.

George, fourth earl of Shrewſbury, ſon of the laſt John, died 30 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis, fifth earl of Shrewſbury, who had livery of this manor the ſame year, and dying 32 Eliz. was ſucceeded by Gilbert his ſon, the ſixth earl of Shrewſbury, who died ſeized of Huntley, and other manors in Glouceſterſhire, 14 Jac. leaving three daughters coheireſſes.

Elizabeth, his ſecond daughter, was married to Henry earl of Kent, who had for her ſhare the manor of Huntley, and other eſtates in Glouceſterſhire, which muſt have been ſettled on him and his heirs, otherwiſe they would have deſcended to the iſſue of Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury; for the above Henry earl of Kent dying without iſſue in 1630, the manor of Huntley came to Anthony Grey, the next heir male of his family, who died ſeized of it, leaving Henry earl of Kent his ſon and heir. He died in the year 1644, and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by Anthony his ſon and heir. Henry duke of Kent, ſon of Anthony, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century.

The manor came not long afterwards to John Hopkyns Probyn, eſq; and Edmund Probyn, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor of Huntley, and reſides at Newland. His arms are, *Ermine, on a feſs gules a lion paſſant Or.*

Thomas Rawlings and his wife levied a fine of lands in Huntley to William Baynham 8 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 60*l.* a year. Mr. Morſe is patron and incumbent.

Wienochus de Monemut gave the chapel of Huntley to the monks of the church built by him in his caſtle of Monmouth, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Florence de Salurmo. *Dugd. Mon.*

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, has a tower at the weſt end, and a ſmall chancel.

The church houſe, and ſome lands, worth together about 4*l.* a year, are veſted in feoffees, and the produce diſtributed to the ſecond poor.

Firſt fruits	£. 7	5 10	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	6 6
Tenths —	0	14 10	Pentecoſtals	0	1 6

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	48	0	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	13	5	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	59	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	42	7	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 54 houſes in this pariſh, and about 240 inhabitants, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* There are now about 269 inhabitants.

****

ICOMBE

IS a tithing and hamlet in Icombe, of which the chapel and the greater part of the place is in Worceſterſhire; but the hamlet of Icombe lies in the hundred of Slaughter, and conſtitutes a part of the county of Glouceſter. It is diſtant two miles ſouth-eaſtward from Stow, ten northward from Northleach, and twenty-ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It had been long accounted extraparochial, and not ſubject to the orders of the magiſtrate touching

[v] When the body of the earl of Shrewſbury, the Achilles of England, was found, after the battle of Chaſtillon upon Dordon, by his herald, who had worn his coat of arms, he kiſſed the body, and broke out into the following dutiful expreſſions: *Alas! is it you? I pray God pardon all your miſdoings. I have been your officer of arms forty years or more, 'tis time I ſhould ſurrender it to you.* And while the tears trickled plentifully down his face, he diſrobed himſelf of his coat of arms, and threw it over his maſter's body, which was the accuſtomed rite performed heretofore at funerals. *Collins, from Anſtis.*

the maintenance of the poor, &c. But on a late trial in the court of king's bench, it was adjudged to be a vill to all intents and purpoſes, a conſtable having been always appointed for it by the lord of the hundred and leet of Slaughter.

The name, contrary to vulgar uſage, ſhould be written with one [C] only. It is the ſame in ſound and ſignification with the Britiſh *Ycwm*, i.e. *the valley*, and is deſcriptive of the ſituation of the place, in a fine valley, on the ſide of the river Evenlode, which ſeparates it from Worceſterſhire.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, Icombe in Glouceſterſhire included a much larger diſtrict than the hamlet ſo called at preſent; for there were then three manors of the name of Icombe, two of which have ſince exchanged it for that of Weſtcot. The third is thus deſcribed in the record:

'Durand of Glowec' holds Iccumbe, and Walter 'holds it of him. There are two hides taxed. 'Turſtan held it. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and two villeins, and two bordars with 'one plow-tillage, and ſix between the *ſervi* and '*ancillæ*. It was worth 30*s*. now 40*s*.' *D.B.* p. 76.

In obedience to the king's writ, the high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire returned the names of all the vills within the ſaid county, by which it appears that the fourth part of the vill of Icombe was in the hundred of Salmoneſburye, and that Thomas de Icombe was lord of the ſame fourth part 9 E. 1. Several different manors paſſing by the ſame name in the records occaſions confuſion, and renders it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh one from the others. I have therefore ſet down the ſubſequent records as I find them in ſir Robert Atkyns's account, notwithſtanding ſome of them may be miſapplied.

Elias de Icombe died ſeized of Icombe 5 E. 3. John earl of Kent was ſeized of it 26 E. 3. and Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, held Combe near Stow (probably Combe-Baſkerville, in Weſtcot) 2 H. 4. Elizabeth, widow of John earl of Kent, held the manor of Icombe in part of dower, and died ſeized thereof 12 H. 4.

Robert Whitney died ſeized of Icombe 33 H. 8. and Robert, his ſon, had livery granted to him 37 H. 8. as had James Whitney, ſon of the laſt Robert, 9 Eliz.

The eſtate, conſiſting of the hamlet of Icombe, came afterwards to colonel William Cope, of the family of the Copes of Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire. He was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir colonel Henry Cope, who held it at the beginning of this century. Mr. Hopton and Mr. Gregory are the preſent proprietors of it. The large manſion-houſe of the Copes is now in decay, and occupied by one of the farmers.

Sir Robert Atkyns, with diffidence, appropriates the following particulars to this place, which, however, have no relation to Icombe in Glouceſterſhire, *viz.* Certain lands therein, and the advowſon of the rectories of Icombe and Sodbury were reputed a manor, and did belong to the monaſtery of Worceſter, and after its diſſolution, were granted to the dean and chapter of Worceſter 33 H. 8. The manor of Icombe, and a yearly rent of 8*l*. formerly belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, were granted to the chapter of Windſor 1 E. 6. Another record mentions the manor of Icombe, lately belonging to the priory of Worceſter, to have been granted to the chapter of Worceſter 6 Jac.

The inhabitants of this hamlet have the uſe of one aile in Icombe chapel, which lies in Worceſterſhire, but is within the deanery of Stow.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	50	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —		0	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —		50	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s*.	1770, —		38	6	3

There are now only two farm-houſes in this hamlet.

KEMERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, four miles diſtant north-eaſtward from the town of that name, ſeven north-weſtward from Winchcomb, and fourteen northward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the vale of Eveſham, with Beckford to the eaſt, Overbury and Breedon in Worceſterſhire to the north and weſt, and Tredington to the ſouth of it; and is reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter.

The name is variouſly written, as *Canebertu*, *Chenemertone*, and *Chinemertune*, and is of uncertain derivation. It may ſignify either the *chief farm*, from *chen*, or *kyn*, which is augmentative, and *berton*, a *farm*; or the *town* at the *great* or *ſtrong camp*, from *chen*, as before, *beorg*, a *camp*, and *ton* a common termination; or it is reſolvable into the Britiſh word *Cwmru*, and *ton*, that is, the *Briton's town*.

Breedon-hill, celebrated by Drayton for its proud ſituation in the boſom of the vale, not far from the Avon, is remarkable for its fine paſturage, and fertile corn fields. And as part of it lies in this pariſh, it is proper to take notice of the camp on the top, which appears to be Roman, from the many coins that have been found there, of which a country-man gave me the four following:

1. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverſe*, a female figure, with an olive branch in her hand. *Legend*, PAX AVG.

2. IMP. MAXENTIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverſe*, a ſoldier ſitting in a temple. *Legend*, CONSERV. VRB. SVAE.

3. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverſe*, a ſoldier holding a ſtandard in his left hand, and in the right a victory, crowning him with laurel. *Legend*, FELICITAS REIPVBL.

4. IMP.

4. IMP. LICINIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverſe*, a ſoldier. *Legend*, obliterated.

On the brow of the hill, near the camp, ſtands a ſtone of a prodigious magnitude, which the people of that neighbourhood call *Benbury-ſtone*, placed there, without doubt, to commemorate ſome ſignal event; but time has totally defeated the intention, and left us no part of its hiſtory beſide the name, which ſignifies the *ſtone at the top of the hill*, or *head of the camp*.

The curious natural productions of this village conſiſt of foſſil ſhells, particularly of the muſcle kind; and I am informed that the *aſtroites* have been found in ſome parts of the pariſh.

Mr. Parſons has a very good houſe here, where he reſides.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book, reciting the particulars of the large manor of Tewkeſbury, has this paſſage:

'Brictric the ſon of Algar held this manor in 'the time of king Edward. He had in his time 'the ſubſequent eſtates of other thanes under his 'authority:

'Let held eight hides in Chenemertone, and they 'were a manor. Now Girard holds them, and has 'three plow-tillages there, and fourteen villeins, 'with four plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, 'and three mills of 15*s*. [rent]. It was worth 8*l*. 'now 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

'Leuuinus held half a hide at Chinemertune, 'which Girard now holds.' and which was appurtenant to the manor of Derherſt.

'Eluuinus held half a hide at Chinemertune, 'which Baldwin the abbat holds.'

'Beſide theſe, Girard the chamberlain holds eight hides in Chenemertune, and three hides in Botingtune, which always paid tax, and did other ſervices in Derheſte hundred; but after Girard had them, they neither paid tax nor did ſervice.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The manor of Kemerton was held of the Clares and their ſucceſſors, earls of Glouceſter. William, ſon of Gerald, was ſeized of Kenemerton, with markets, 2 H. 3. Robert Muſgroſe died ſeized thereof 38 H. 3. as did John Muſgroſe 3 E. 1. and Robert Muſgroſe 9 E. 1. leaving Hawiſe his only daughter and heir, then married to ſir William Mortimer, a younger ſon of Roger earl of March, who in her right had livery of the manor 9 E. 1. But it ſeems ſhe was twice married, for ſome authors mention her as the wife of John de Ferrers, baron of Chartley.

The manor of Kemerton belonged afterwards to Thomas earl of Arundel, whoſe ſiſter and heireſs, Joan, carried it in marriage to William de Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, who dying 2 H. 4. ſhe ſurviving him, was ſeized thereof at the time of her deceaſe 14 H. 6.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſon and heir of William and of Joan, left Henry, afterwards duke of Warwick, his ſon and heir, who dying at twenty-two years of age, and leaving an infant daughter, who ſurvived him but a ſhort time, his ſiſter Anne became his heir; but Cecily, his widow, held this manor for life, in part of her dower. The ſaid Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury and of Warwick, by whom ſhe had two daughters. Iſabel, the eldeſt, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth. By virtue of an act of parliament which deprived the mother, he, in right of his wife, died ſeized of this manor 17 E. 4. But Anne counteſs of Warwick was afterwards reſtored to her right, with a ſiniſter deſign, by king Henry the Seventh, to whom ſhe was obliged to paſs away this manor, and her other great eſtates, 3 H. 7. and died ſoon after.

Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir Richard Beauchamp, by Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Humphry Stafford. She ſurvived him, and died ſeized of Kemerton 6 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted to Edward Willoughby, their ſon and heir, the ſame year. He left three daughters coheireſſes; Elizabeth, married to Fulk Grevil; Anne, who died unmarried; and Blanch, married to ſir Francis Dautry. Anne, the ſecond ſiſter, dying ſoon after, livery of a moiety of a third part of the manor of Kemerton was granted to Francis Dautry and Blanch his wife, 25 H. 8.

The manor of Kemerton was afterwards granted to Thomas Hewes and Margaret his wife, and to their heirs in ſpecial taille, 4 Mar.

Livery of the manor of Kemerton was granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz. Sir Arnold Ligon and Thomas Hewes, eſq; were lords of this manor in 1608. John Parſons, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and dying in 1721, was ſucceeded by his ſon, John Parſons. He died in 1759, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, John Parſons, eſq; the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Azure, a chevron ermine between three trefoils argent.*

Aſton upon Carant is a tithing in the pariſh of Aſhchurch, but is within the conſtablewick, and part of the tithing within the manor of Kemerton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 300*l*. a year. The corporation of the city of Glouceſter are patrons; the rev. Mr. Godfrey Goodman is the preſent incumbent.

Godfrey Goodman, biſhop of Glouceſter, May 8, 1638, granted the advowſon of the church of Kemerton to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, who reconveyed the ſame to the biſhop for his life.

On the vacancy of the rectory, the corporation of Glouceſter are to enquire of the corporation of Ruthyn in Denbighſhire for a relation of biſhop Goodman's, to be preſented to this living. If there

there ſhould be none, then the living to go to a ſon of the mayor of Glouceſter, or of the ſenior alderman.

The rector, on the ſealing of his preſentation, pays 10*l.* for a dinner at St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in Glouceſter, to which the biſhop muſt be invited. He likewiſe pays two quarters of wheat yearly, to the treaſurer of that hoſpital, for the poor people there, in the week before Eaſter.

Alicia de Bello Campo preſented to this church in the reign of king Edward the Third.

The church is large, with an aile on each ſide, and a low pinnacled tower at the weſt end, in which are ſix very muſical bells.

Firſtfruits	£. 17	13	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	15	3½	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0½
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Archbiſhop Juxton gave 200*l.* to the poor of this place, 100*l.* of which money has been laid out in the purchaſe of lands in Morton Henmarſh.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 186	18	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —	28	13	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	66	10	0
The ſame at 3*s.* 1770, —	50	11	9

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 36 houſes in this pariſh, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 225.

KEMPLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the foreſt diviſion of the county, five miles north-weſt from Newent, ſix ſouthward from Ledbury in Herefordſhire, and fifteen north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is of a middle ſize, bounded on the north by Dimmock, on the ſouth by Oxenhall, on the eaſt by Pauntley, and hath Herefordſhire on the weſt. It poſſeſſes an agreeable variety of ground, with eaſy ſlopes, and bolder acclivities, which however riſe not into hills. Something more than half the pariſh conſiſts of meadow, paſture, and orcharding; the reſt is arable and woodland, where the oak grows with uncommon vigour.

Here the arable lands are planted with rows of fruit-trees, with large intervals between; for the ſoil of theſe parts produces a rich and pleaſant cider, which is a principal object with the farmer. What has been ſaid of Dimmock is equally applicable to Kempley. Theſe places, with Preſton and Oxenhall, make a diſtrict of rich country, in the neighbourhood of Herefordſhire, with which the produce is nearly the ſame, and the methods of cultivation ſimilar to thoſe in uſe in that fine county, as mentioned under Dimmock.

Stonehouſe, in this pariſh, is a ſeat of the antient family of the Pindars, where they reſided at the beginning of the preſent century; but it hath long ſince been occupied by the tenant of the principal farm. Indeed the founderous and impaſſible condition of the public roads, in the winter, is an inſuperable objection to a gentleman's reſidence.

The air is ſaid to be pure and healthy; and it is remarked, in Dr. Parſons's account of this village, that no native had ever been known to have either gout or ſtone; and that no perſon had died in Mr. Pindar's houſe within the memory of man, notwithſtanding there were near fifteen or twenty in family great part of the time, to the year 1703. Perhaps cider, which is here the common liquor, may be a preſervative from the above-mentioned diſorders.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Laci holds Chenepelei in Botelau 'hundred of the king. Edric and Luric held it 'for two manors, in the time of king Edward, 'and could go where they would. There are 'three hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, 'and ten villeins, and ſeven bordars, with twelve 'plow-tillages. There are ſeven *ſervi*. It was 'worth 4*l.* now 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

Henry de Grey held the manor of Kempley in the reign of Richard the Firſt. John de Grey, ſecond ſon of Henry, was ſeized of it 9 E. 1. and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon Reginald, who died 1 E. 2. leaving John de Grey[x], his ſon, forty years old. John died 17 E. 2.[x] ſeized of Kempeley, which he held in *capite* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, and left Henry de Grey, his ſon and heir, who died ſeized of this manor 16 E. 3.[y] Richard Grey held the manor of Kempley 22 R. 2.

John Abrahall, eſq; was ſeized of the manor of Kempley 3 E. 4. William Pigot died ſeized of it 7 E. 6. leaving Edward his ſon forty years old, who had livery granted to him the ſame year. Henry Pigot, ſon of Edward, left Anne, his only daughter and heireſs, married to Henry Finch, who, in her right, was ſeized of Kempley in the year 1608, and died in 1631. Francis Finch, ſon and heir of Henry, married Jane, daughter of Dr. Thornborough, biſhop of Worceſter, and left John Finch his ſon and heir.

The manor was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by ſir Thomas How, of the family of that name at Compton. And from him it paſſed, in the ſame manner, to Reginald Pindar, eſq; who was lord of the manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. Thomas Pindar, eſq; died in 1722, and Reginald-Pindar Lygon, of Maddersfield in Worceſterſhire, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Argent, two lions paſſant gardant in pale gules.*

The prior and brethren of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in Glouceſter had lands in this pariſh very antiently,

[x] Eſcheat. ſub annis.

[y] Dugd. Bar.

antiently, for there is ſtill in being a leaſe from them, to Ralph Dragun and Emma his wife, of all their land in Kenepeleya, which Henry Hythenard ſometime held of them, at the rent of three cranocs [half quarters] of wheat, and two quarters of oats.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 60*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Hereford, as guardians of the hoſpital of Ledbury, are patrons; Mr. Bourn is the preſent incumbent.

The vicar has the great tithes, except of Prior's-court, which is ſubject to the repair of the chancel, and is held under the hoſpital of Ledbury.

The church is ſmall, with a ſmall ſpire at the weſt end, in which are three bells. The churchyard is near an acre of ground, and intirely planted with apple trees.

Firſt fruits	£	5	6	8	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0	6	6
Tenths	—	0	10	7½	Pentecoſtals -		0	1	6

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel is the following inſcription:

P. M. S.
Macte Marmor,
Eloquere,
Nec taceas cineres Henrici Finch, Armigeri, hic eſſe Reconditos.
Sitq; tibi non ingratum Munus Fidelitatis ſuæ Symbolum
In { Principem / Patriam / Amicos } Exſtare.
Efferto Vivis, Poſteris Annuntia, Temporibuſq; propalato Futuris,
Quam
Sincerus Numinis Cultor,
Sedulus Veritatis Indagator,
Candidus Æquitatis Diſpenſator,
Acerbus Fraudis Exoſor,
Beneficus Paupertatis Suſtentator,
Studioſus Hoſpitii Propugnator,
Vixit Occiditq;
{ Deo / Eccleſiæ / Amicis / Optimis / Proximis / Omnibus } Fuiſſe { Supplicem, Morigerum, Charum, Jucundum, Familiarem, Comem.
Bis octo annorum luſtra in Viuis peregiſſe,
Et
Supremam non metuiſſe ſed exoptaſſe horam:
Illumq;
Votum ſuum, precibus & ſuſpiriis uſq; adeo expetitum,
22° Auguſti E cœlorum gremio accipuiſſe,
An° Sui Ieſu MDCXXXI.
Porro, non ſine Piaculo Conticeſcas,
Annam, ex non obſcura Pigotorum Proſapia, fideliſſimam Conſortem, hic lateri eius dormientem adiacere;
Quorum
Socialis Amor morte non finitur,
Sed unitur.
Hanc
Unicum Marito peperiſſe Filium, quem amabant unice,
Qui { Amoris / Obſequij / Pietatis } Ergo,
In P. Parentum M.
Hæc
Non ſine Lacrymis
Dicauit,
Æ. C.
MDCXXXIII.

Arms, *Quarterly of ſix*, 1. *Argent, a chevron engrailed between three gryphons paſſant ſable*, for Finch. 2. *Sable, three pickaxes argent*, for Pigot. 3. *Gules, three lioncels in pale argent.* 4. *Argent, within a bordure engrailed three pikes hauriant ſable.* 5. *Party per bend and per feſs indented argent and ſable, four hunting horns counterchanged.* 6. as 1ſt.

On a very handſome white marble monument,

Near this Place
lyeth Interred
THOMAS PYNDAR, Eſq; who dyed May the 18th, Anno { Dom. 1722, / Ætat. 60.
ELIZABETH PYNDAR dyed Janry ye 10th, 1759, Ætat. 92.
REGINALD PYNDAR, Eſq; only Son of THO. PYNDAR and ELIZABETH his Wife, who dyed July the 10th, Anno { Dom. 1721, / Ætat. 33.

As their Memorials have one Stone,
So were their Hearts intirely one;
Whoſe Virtues could this Stone relate,
Or couldſt thou, Reader, imitate,
This Stone all others would excell
In ſpeaking, Thou in doing well.

Arms, on the dexter ſide of the monument, 1. *Argent, a chevron between three lions heads erazed Or*, impaling 2. *Two piles, on a chief a lion paſſant.* On the ſiniſter ſide, 1. as before, impaling 2. *Two lioncels paſſant in pale.*

Benefactions.

Mrs. Pindar left 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for a monthly ſacrament. And Joan Wotton gave a rent charge of 10*s.* a year for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	78	14	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —		28	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —		74	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		55	19	3

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houſes in this pariſh, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of families is 45, of inhabitants exactly 257.

KEMPSFORD

IS a pariſh of a middle ſize, in the hundred of Britwel's-Barrow, four miles ſouth-weſtward from Leachlade, nine eaſtward from Cirenceſter, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The river Coln enters this pariſh on the north ſide, from Fairford, and running through it, falls into the Thames, which, at this place, is a boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire.

The name was antiently written *Chenemeresford. Chene*, or *Kyn*, is of extenſive ſignification, as *ſtrenuous, bold, valiant*; and in compoſition, *great, principal, chief*; *mer* ſignifies the *ſea*, or ſome *large water*, and *mere* is alſo a *boundary*: The name therefore ſignifies the *Ford of the principal river*, or *great boundary*, as the Thames may be very properly called in this part of the country.

Some topographers have taken this for the ford through which Ethelmund, general of the Wiccian army, paſſed to give battle to Werſtan earl of Wiltſhire; but by Higden's account of that tranſaction, who ſays, *Ethelmund leaving his own territories, marched out as far as the ford Chimeresford*, it appears that this could not be the place; for all Glouceſterſhire lay in Wiccia. Beſides, it is moſt probable, from other circumſtances, that it

was at Cummerford, near Calne in Wiltſhire, for near that place are remains of large intrenchments, which ſeem to put the matter out of doubt.

About half the pariſh is rich meadow and paſture, and the other part very good arable land; but it affords nothing curious in natural hiſtory.

Henry duke of Lancaſter reſided here in the reign of king Edward the Third, where his only ſon came to an unfortunate end, which determined the duke to leave the place; and his horſe caſting a ſhoe at his departure, the inhabitants nailed it to the church door, where it remains as a memorial of that event at this day.

The family of the Thynnes have alſo honoured this village with their reſidence for many ſucceſſive generations, one of whom built the antient manor houſe near the church, which was very large and handſome, but is now uninhabited, and in a very ruinous condition.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Hernulf de Hefding holds Chenemeresforde 'in Brictuoldesberg hundred. There are twenty-'one hides taxed. Oſgot held it of earl Herald. 'In demean are ſix plow-tillages, and thirty-eight 'villeins, and nine bordars, and one radcheniſter, 'with eighteen plow-tillages. There are fourteen '*ſervi*, and four mills of 40*s.* and 40*d.* rent, and '9*l.* from the meadows beſide the paſture of the 'cattle, and from the ſheep-fold 120 weight of 'cheeſe. In Glouuec' ſeven burgeſſes paying 2*s.* 'In the time of king Edward it was worth 30*l.* 'now 66*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

This manor was the head of an antient barony, called the barony of Kenemeresford or Kenesford; and Hannington, and a moiety of Ingleſham, both lying in Wiltſhire, and Etloe in Awre, were members of it.

About the end of the reign of king William the Firſt, Ernulf de Heſding conveyed this manor to Patrick de Chaworth, who was one of the *Gadurci* in France, and therefore ſometimes called *de Gadurcis*. Which Patrick granted three water-mills in Kynemeresford to the abbey of Glouceſter 20 W. 1. and the grant was confirmed by William Rufus. Patrick, his ſon, gave a water-mill called Horcote, with the lands adjoining, and the tithes of the meadows of the ſaid village, to the ſame monaſtery, when William was abbat. He paid 6*l.* upon levying of ſcutage for the redemption of the king out of captivity 6 R. 1.

Pain de Chaworth, ſon and heir of the laſt Patrick, married Gundred, daughter and heir of William de la Fert, and was buried in the chapter houſe of the abbey of Glouceſter. Patrick the Third, ſon of Pain, being under age at his father's death, paid 500*l.* for his own wardſhip and marriage, 23 H. 3. He married Hawiſe, daughter and heir of Thomas de London, lord of Ogmore and Kidwelly in Wales, and obtained a grant of markets and fairs in Kempsford 28 H. 3. and died ſeized of Radene, and of the *barony of Kenesford*, 42 H. 3. His ſon Pain being then only thirteen years of age, his mother purchaſed his wardſhip at 1000 marks. Pain, with his two brothers, attended prince Edward in the Holy Land 54 H. 3. and died without iſſue 7 E. 1.

Patrick the Fourth, brother to the laſt Pain, ſucceeding him, married Iſabel, daughter of William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and died 11 E. 1. leaving Maud his only daughter and heireſs. Iſabel, his widow, ſurviving him, held the manor of Kempsford in dower. She being ſoon after married to Hugh le Deſpencer, without the king's licence, this manor was ſeized by the crown, and granted to Ela counteſs of Warwick 15 E. 1. but Iſabel was reſtored upon payment of 2000 marks. After the death of Iſabel, the manor came to Maud, her daughter by her former huſband: She was married to Henry, afterwards earl of Lancaſter, nephew to king Edward the Firſt, who joined with his elder brother, Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and other barons, againſt king Edward the Second, to expel the Spencers. Thomas earl of Lancaſter was taken priſoner, and beheaded at Pontefract for treaſon, and Kempsford, with all the other eſtates of Henry, was ſeized by the crown 15 E. 2. and granted to Roger Boyfield the ſame year. Upon the dethroning of king Edward the Second, Henry ſucceeded to his brother's honour, and had reſtitution of this manor, of which he died ſeized 19 E. 3. leaving Henry, his ſon and heir, afterwards created duke of Lancaſter. He reſided ſome time at Kempsford, but taking a diſlike to the place, on account of the unfortunate death of his only ſon; he granted the manor of Kynemersford, one third of Chedworth, Hanendon [Hannington in Wiltſhire] a moiety of Ingleſham, and other lands, to the collegiate church of St. Mary the Leſs in the caſtle of Leiceſter, for the maintenance of a hoſpital there, called Newark, or New-work, of which he was the founder, 28 E. 3. The dean and college of Leiceſter purchaſed a grant of free warren in Kynemeresford and Chedworth 30 E. 3. and continued poſſeſſed of this manor 'till the general diſſolution of religious foundations.

King Edward the Sixth, in the third year of his reign, granted this manor to ſir John Thynne, (deſcended from ſir Geoffery Botevile, as mentioned under Bagendon) a very eminent perſon, who was at the battle of Muſſelburgh, and was knighted in the camp before Roxburgh in Scotland, by the duke of Somerſet, to whom he was ſecretary, and received the Scotch lion as an addition to his arms. He built a noble manſion at Longleate in Wiltſhire, ſaid to be the firſt well built houſe in England, which was finiſhed in the year 1579, at the expence of 8016*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* beſides the timber and ſtone, which were his own. He married, firſt, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Richard Greſham, lord mayor of London, and ſiſter and heir to ſir Thomas Greſham, who founded and endowed Greſham college, and built the Royal Exchange in London, with whom, it is ſaid, he had eſtates to the amount of 2000*l.* a year, and

by

by her had iſſue three ſons and eight daughters. His ſecond wife was Dorothy, daughter of ſir William Wroughton, by whom he had five ſons, and dying May 21, 1580, was buried at Deverel-Langbridge in Wiltſhire.

Sir John Thynne, eldeſt ſon of ſir John, by his firſt wife, had livery of this manor on the death of his father, and married Joan, daughter of ſir Rowland Hayward, with whom he had Caus-caſtle, the manor of Stretton-hall in Shropſhire, and other lands to the value of 1000*l.* a year. He was knighted by king James the Firſt, May 11, 1603, and died in 1606, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, (but Nov. 21, 1604, according to Collins) and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir Thomas Thynne, who was lord of this manor in 1608. He married, firſt, Mary, daughter of George Touchet, lord Audley; and ſecondly, Katherine Howard, grandaughter of Thomas viſcount Bindon, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter, and died in 1639.

Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas, had this manor given him by his father. He married Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas firſt lord Coventry, and was created a baronet July 15, 1641, by king Charles the Firſt, in whoſe cauſe he was a great ſufferer, being obliged to pay 3554*l.* compoſition, beſides ſettling lands of the value of 200*l.* a year, as the ſequeſtrators directed. He died in 1680, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir Thomas Thynne, created baron Thynne of Warminſter, and viſcount Weymouth, in 1682. By the death of his uncle, ſir James Thynne, without iſſue, and of his couſin Thomas Thynne, eſq; who was murdered by the procurement of the Count Conningſmarke, he ſucceeded to their great eſtates. He married lady Frances Finch, eldeſt daughter of Heneage, ſecond earl of Winchelſea, and died in 1714.

Thomas, ſecond viſcount Weymouth, great nephew to the above Thomas, ſucceeded him in honour and eſtate. He married, to his ſecond wife, lady Louiſa, daughter of John earl of Granville, and died in 1741, leaving

Thomas, third viſcount Weymouth, his ſon and heir, who ſold this manor to Gabriel Hanger, afterwards lord Coleraine, whoſe widow is the preſent lady of the manor of Kempsford.

HAMLETS. 1. *Dunville.*

2. *Horcote.* Richard Forſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Horcote 12 H. 7.

3. *Welford.* What ſir Robert Atkyns has ſaid concerning this hamlet, relates to the pariſh of Welford.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, worth 230*l.* a year. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron; Mr. Price is the preſent incumbent.

Ernulf de Heſding gave the advowſon of this church to the abbey of Glouceſter, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt. The abbey had likewiſe the impropriation of Welford, which, together with the advowſon, was granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church is large and handſome, with a lofty well built tower in the middle, in which are ſix muſical bells. At the four corners of the tower, within, are theſe arms. 1. *Three chevronels*, for Clare earl of Glouceſter. 2. *A Gauntlet within a bordure.* 3. *A croſs flory.* 4. *Three lions in pale, in chief a label of three points*, for Henry duke of Lancaſter.

Firſt fruits	£ 19	0	0	Synodals	£ 0	2	0
Tenths —	1 18	0		Pentecoſtals	0	1	6
Procurations	0 6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel, on a large grey marble ſtone, inlaid with braſs, are the effigies of a man, his wife, and four children; and round the edge is the following inſcription, in old characters:

Off youre charite pray for the ſoule of Walt. Hichman here buryd which deceſſid the xxvij day of September the xiii yere of the reign of kyng Henry the viij Anno dni Millmo CCCCC° XXI°. And for the ſoule of Criſtyan his Wyffe which had to gedd' iiij ſonnes vz Thoms Iohn Robert & Iohn On whoſe ſoules & all Xp'en ſoul' ihu haue mercy AMEN.

Within the communion rails, on a blue ſtone,

Here lyeth expecting an happy reſurrection the body of S^r Henry Fredericke Thynne K^t & Bar^t. deſcended in a right line from Geofery Boteuile, who came into England Genr^l of an Army of Poicteuins to aſſiſt king Iohn againſt his Barons. he was ſonne of S^r Thomas Thynne and M^rs Katherine Howard, Grandaughter of Thomas Visc^t Bindon, & married Mary one of the daughters of Tho^s Lr^d Couentry Lr^d Keeper of y^e great Seale of England, & by her had issue three ſonnes & two daughters, all now liuing, viz. Thomas, now Visc^t Weymouth, Iames, & Henry Fredericke, Mary married to Rich^d Howe Eſq^r. & Katherine to S^r Iohn Lowther of Lowther Bar^t. He was A man of Excellent parts, Greate loyalty to his Prince, a conſtant aſſertor of y^e Church of England in the Worſt of times, Kinde and obliging to his family & friends, & dyed March y^e 6^th 1680 aged 66 yeares and 5 days.

The memory of y^e iuſt is bleſſed.

Arms, at top, *Barry of ten Or and ſable*, for Thynne, impaling *Sable, a feſs ermine between three creſcents Or*, for Coventry.

Benefactions.

In the year 1709, Thomas viſcount Weymouth ſettled 20*l.* a year on the vicar, and founded a charity ſchool in this place, endowing it with 10*l.* a year for the maſter. The money for both charities is paid out of the manors of Weobley and Roſs in Herefordſhire. The ſchool houſe was erected by the inhabitants in 1750, upon a piece of ground given for that purpoſe by lord Weymouth.

There is a ſmall benefaction of eighteen hay cocks, worth 16*s.* a year, for the repair of the church.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	364	9	9
Poll-tax — —	1694, —		52	2	0
Land-tax —	1694, —		263	13	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —		197	14	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 66 houſes in this pariſh, and about 340 inhabitants, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials

burials 6. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of houſes is 104, of families 106, and of inhabitants 493.

KINGSCOT.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Tetbury, ſix north-eaſt from Wotton-under-edge, and ſixteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It appears by *Domeſday-book* that *Chingeſcote* was part of the antient demeſnes of the crown; and it is probable, from the preſent ſtate of the pariſh, which conſiſts principally of woods and of arable lands, and from the name it bears, that it was formerly much overgrown with wood, for *Chingeſcote* ſignifies the *King's Wood.*

The inhabitants have a tradition, that there was once a city here, of the name of *King Cheſter*, which, however may be a miſtake, if underſtood agreeably to their notion of a city; but as tradition has generally ſomething of truth for its foundation, it ſerves, at leaſt, to ſhew that this village has been antiently diſtinguiſhed by camps or ſome eminent buildings. And accordingly it appears that there was a Roman ſtation at a place called the *Cheſtles*, not only from the name of it, which ſeems to have ſomething of a military ſignification, as if it were the ſame with *caſtle*, from *caſtellum* a *fort* or *town*; but alſo from the remains of a teſſelated pavement, and great numbers of Roman coins which have been found there, in plowing the fields at different times: A large ſtatue of ſtone, and other remains of antiquity, have alſo been turned up by the plow in the ſame field. I ſaw many of the coins, and ſome of the dice-like pieces that compoſed the pavement, which were of brick of different colours, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Brooks of this place. There was alſo an antient *Fibula Veſtiaria*, of braſs, curiouſly chequered on the back part with red and blue enamel, found in the ſame field in the year 1691, as mentioned in the late editions of the *Britannia*, with ſome deſcription of the manner of uſing it. Had a perſon of judgment been preſent when theſe things were diſcovered, many curious particulars might have been preſerved, which were either unnoticed, or deſtroy'd by the plow-man.

I ſuppoſe the *Cheſtles* to have been the *King Cheſter* above-mentioned, and the *greater camp* referred to by the name of a little village in this neighbourhood, called *Laſborough*, but more truly and antiently written *Leſſeberge*, which ſignifies the *ſmaller camp*, or *fortification.*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor, at the time of the general ſurvey, was a member of the lordſhip of Berkeley, belonging to which there were 'in Chingeſcote four 'hides and a half.' *D. B.* p. 68. It was given to Roger de Berkeley, by king William the Firſt, and afterwards taken from another Roger de Berkeley, by king Henry the Second, and given to Robert Fitz-Harding; whoſe daughter Aldeva was married to Nigell de Kingeſcote, and had this manor for her portion.

But the records ſhew, that Anſelm de Gournay was ſeized of Kingſcot 14 E. 1. Nigell de Kingeſcote died ſeized of one meſſuage and one carucate of land in Kingeſcote, worth 60*s.* 19 E. 2. which he held of Thomas de Berkeley by the ſervice of one ſixth part of a knight's fee. William the ſon of Nigell being a minor at his father's death, the eſtate was in the cuſtody of Maurice de Berkeley, ſon of Thomas; who engaging in the barons wars, the king ſeized Kingſcote and other eſtates, and put them in the cuſtody of Robert de Aſton, on account of Maurice's rebellion. *Eſch.* 19 E. 2.

Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeized of Kingſcot 17 H. 6. which was at the time of the violent law ſuits and outrages which happened about the lordſhip of Berkeley, as mentioned p. 275. And Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury was ſeized of the manor of Kingſcot 7 E. 4. William earl of Nottingham, and earl marſhal, (afterwards marquis of Berkeley) levied a fine of lands in Kingſcot 3 H. 7.

Anthony Kingſcot, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and died in 1654. Nigell Kingſcot, eſq; died unmarried in the year 1774, and left this manor, and a large eſtate in this pariſh and other places, to his nephew Robert Kingſcot, eſq; ſon of Robert, brother of the ſaid Nigell, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Kingſcot, and has an antient ſeat cloſe by the church. His coat of arms, and many particulars of his family, are given under *Monumental Inſcriptions.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Binley.* William Mauduit forfeited his lands in Beley for treaſon 1 E. 1.

2. *Hailecot.*

3. *Smith's-Shop*, lying on the great turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Bath.

Of the Church, &c.

This is a chapel in the deanery of Durſley, annexed to Beverſtone. The manor lands pay a modus in lieu of tithe of hay.

The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells.

Pentecoſtals - 6½*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a raiſed tomb in the church-yard,

Here lyeth the Body of Troylus Kingſcote Gent. who did Service as a Comander for the Prince of Orange 40 yeares; and being 80 yeares old, ended this Life upon the 10th Day of September, Anno Dni 1656.

In the church-yard is a triangular pyramidal monument, on the baſes of which are three marble tables, bearing the following inſcriptions: On the firſt table,

Nigellus

Nigellus de Kingſcote,
Arthuri ab Antiquis Britannis orti Filius,
Aldevam, Rob^ti Fitz-harding Natam
Duxit Uxorem.
Hujus Rob^ti Danor. Rex Avus erat,
Evaq; (Gulielmi illius Normanni Neptis)
Uxor.
Sedem *Kingſcotienſem* cum Manerio
Hic Nigellus cum Aldevâ illâ
Dotem,
Terram de Combâ
(Meritorū in Matildam Imperatr^cem gratiâ)
Donatum accepit.
Hanc Sedem, tum ipſe tum poſteri
Ornarunt vivi;
Mortuos autem (maxima ex parte)
Eccleſia hæc cum Cœmeterio ſervat.
Antonius Kingſcote (Ar.) primus,
(Ne Majorum cineres violaret,)
Hoc Cœmeterium deſignavit, Locum
Quo ſe & ſuos
Abrum ſcil't Filium & Willum Nepotem,
Sepeliendos fore voluit.

On the ſecond table,

Domus hujus non pauci
Arma geſtarunt, nec inglorij.
Hoc Pictonum & Agincortij Arva,
Hoc idem Mauritius Auraſinis Princeps
Teſtati ſunt.
Omnes ad Unum
Contra quamcunq; Tyrannidis Speciem,
Tam in Sacris quam in Civilibus,
Strenue & ſemper certaverunt.
Gulielmus Kingſcote (Ar.)
(ab Arthuro Viceſimus primus,
Muneribus Magiſtratus, Amici, Patris,
Summa cum Laude functus)
obijt,
Omnibus niſi ſibi immature,
Menſe Octobris,
Anno { Dni MDCCVI°:
Ætatis XL.

On the third table,

Huic Genitus,
Vir cariſſimus omnibus quibus notus fuit,
Gulielmus, deceſſit
Ann. Dom. 1731,
Ætat: 41.
Poſt Patrem
Ad hanc properabant Sedem
Antonius,
Annum agens viceſimum,
Et Henricus,
Qui undeviceſimum nondum compleret,
Ann^o: Dom:
1740,
1746.
De quibus merito tradendum,
Quod Illorum Spes maxima fuit omnibus,
Adeo proſecerunt,
Hic Prudentiâ Juris civilis,
Ille quippe Satellitum Præfectus,
Rebus militaribus.

Arms, *Quarterly*, 1. *Gules, a mullet pierced Or.* 2, 3, & 4. *Argent, three eſcallops ſable.*

Benefactions.

The widow of Mr. Troylus Kingſcot gave 30*l.* as a ſtock for the uſe of the poor. And William Vellſteed, in 1699, gave 20*l.* the intereſt of which to be diſtributed to the ſecond poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	65	2	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —		13	4	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		78	13	4
The ſame at 3*s.* 1770, —		56	16	9

There were 40 houſes in this pariſh, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 12 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns.* There are now 134 inhabitants.

LANTHONY.

THIS place lies in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton, adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the city of Glouceſter, and is accounted one of the ſouth hamlets. It is extra-parochial, and obtained its name from the famous monaſtery of Lanthony that ſtood there, of whoſe original and foundation the following is a ſhort account.

At Ewias, in the north part of Monmouthſhire, is a ſolitary place, among woods, rocks and vallies, where St. David, biſhop of Menevia in Pembrokeſhire, (which from him obtained the preſent name of St. David's) built a ſmall chapel and cell, in the ſixth century, and lived many years retired from the world, by the ſide of the brook Hotheni; which place, from the name of the biſhop, and of the little river, the Britons called *Llandeuui Nanthotheni*; that is, the church of David on the brook Hotheni, and in proceſs of time, the name was corrupted to *Lanthony*.

After the death of St. David, this place was deſolate and uninhabited. But in the year 1103, Hugh de Laci, an Engliſh nobleman, going a hunting that way, with many knights, gentlemen, and attendants, was led into that valley, and one of thoſe knights, of the name of William, admiring the ſolitude, and ſeeing a chapel already built, took a reſolution to forſake the world, and devote himſelf to an hermetical life there. And having lived ſome years in that manner, he became ſo famous for his auſterity and holineſs, that Erneſi, who was chaplain to queen Maud, and a perſon of conſiderable account in the court of king Henry I. took a journey to viſit him; and being highly pleaſed with his holy converſation, and place of retirement, became his aſſociate.

Theſe two holy men having ſpent ſome time together, mutually encouraging and ſtrengthening each other in pious habits, Hugh de Laci took them into his ſpecial protection and favour, and enabled them to build a ſmall church, which was conſecrated by Urban, biſhop of Landaff, and Rameline, biſhop of Hereford, *anno* 1108, and dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, the patron of the hermits. The ſame perſon granted them ſome of his large farms for their maintenance; but they, preferring little before too much, accepted what they thought juſt neceſſary, and peremptorily refuſed the reſt.

Having found ſo good a benefactor, they began afterwards to think of taking others into their holy ſociety, which William was averſe to at firſt, but at length yielded to the perſuaſions of Erneſi. And with the advice and approbation of Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury, a monaſtery was founded of the order of the canons regular of St. Auſtin; which order they choſe, becauſe thoſe canons were ſatisfied with the moſt moderate ſubſiſtence, were moſt eſteemed for their charity, and wore the moſt decent habit without affectation of ſanctity.

They now invite divers perſons, fearing God, out of the eminent convents of Moreton, the holy Trinity at London, and Colcheſter, to be brethren at Lanthony, and being thus increaſed to the number of forty or more, chooſe Erneſi for their firſt prior. The ſtrict rules, and ſolemn devotion which he kept up in his monaſtery, made the great men of the kingdom, and even the king and queen themſelves, deſirous of the prayers of this holy congregation; and hence the monks found many benefactors, who conferred more lands and revenues on them than they would receive.

Robert de Beton ſucceeded upon the death of Erniſius, and ſome time afterwards was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Hereford.

Robert de Braci ſucceeded him. In his time the convent was much infeſted and ravaged by the Welch, whereupon, applying to the biſhop of Hereford for advice and protection, the biſhop reſigned his palace to them, and maintained them at his own charge for two years, (ſome few only excepted, who would not leave the place of their converſion and profeſſion.) But the inteſtine diſturbances continuing in that part of the nation, the biſhop applies to Milo earl of Hereford, the king's conſtable, on behalf of the diſtreſſed monks of Lanthony, reminding him of his father's devotion, who lay buried in their monaſtery; and ſo prevailed with the earl, that he gave them a place near Glouceſter, called the *Hide*, where they built a church and monaſtery. This place they called *Lanthony*, from their former ſeat, and this was the original of the place of which I am to give an account. The church was conſecrated by Simon, biſhop of Worceſter, and Robert, biſhop of Hereford, *anno* 1136, and dedicated to St. Mary the virgin. From this time, the following perſons were priors:

William of Wycombe, who had been chaplain to Robert biſhop of Hereford, occurs prior in 1137. He was a man of profound learning, and had publiſhed in writing *The whole Tyranny and malicious Proceedings of Milo earl of Hereford, who for ſome time violently perſecuted the church and church men, for which he was puniſhed with excommunication.* This made him odious to Roger earl of Hereford, the patron of the monaſtery; and beſides, he was diſliked by the monks of his own houſe, on account of his great auſterity; wherefore he reſigned his government, and retired with one canon to Freme, for the remainder of his life.

Clement, the ſub-prior, being choſen in his room, governed the monaſtery for many years.

Roger de Norwich, ſub-prior, ſucceeded next. He preſided in 1178, and was ſucceeded by

Geffry de Henelawe, a clerk of great fame, who had lived in the ſervice of Robert Hardingh, at Briſtol, and was much celebrated for his ſkill in phyſic. He was preferred to the ſee of St. David's in the year 1203, whereupon

Matthew was elected to this dignity, who, in the year 1214, was made abbat of Bardney, in the county of Lincoln.

John occurs prior *anno* 1218, and dying in 1240,

Godfrey ſucceeded him, and reſigning in the year 1251,

Everard was elected prior. After him,

Martin; and then

Roger de Godeſtre; and after him

Walter, in the year 1285; and

John de Chaundos, *anno* 1289. To whom, I judge, (ſays Mr. Willis) ſucceeded

Stephen; and to him,

Philip, by ſome called Peter; then

David, whoſe ſucceſſor was

Thomas de Glouceſter. He reſigned in 1301, and was followed by one

John, occuring *anno* 1310. After him are found

Simon Brockworthe,

Edward St. John, and

William Cheritone,. Then ſucceeded

William de Penebury, and

Tho: Elinham, who preſided *anno* 1415.

Henry Dean, who preſided here in the time of king Edward the Fourth. He was firſt made biſhop of Bangor, and afterwards, in 1502, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Edward Foreſt ſucceeding, governed in 1513, and had, it is preſumed, for his ſucceſſor,

Richard Hempſted, whom A. Wood calls Hart. He, with William Nottingham, and twenty-one others, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, Sep. 2, 1534, and on May 10, 1539, with the like number of monks, ſigned the ſurrender, and had a penſion of 100*l. per ann.*

This monaſtery was valued at the diſſolution at 748*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*; but according to ſir William Dugdale, at 648*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* At firſt, this was only a cell to the former monaſtery in Monmouthſhire, and was ſo confirmed by king John, who was a conſiderable benefactor to it, and made them large grants of land by charter, confirmed to them 18 E. 2. But king Edward the Fourth, in the twentieth year of his reign, united theſe two monaſteries of Lanthony by his charter, making this near Glouceſter the principal, and obliging theſe monks to maintain only a reſidentiary prior and four canons in the old priory to ſay maſſes, which prior was removable at will; and thus the monaſtery of Lanthony in Monmouthſhire became a cell to this near Glouceſter.

In the year 1553, there remained 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in annuities, and the following penſions, *viz.* To Will. Henlowe, John Ambros, David Matthew, *alias* Kempe, 8*l.* each. John Kellom, Will. Worceſter, George Dean, Richard Weſtbury, Will. Abington, Will. Barrington, 6*l.* each. John Hempſted, Maurice Berkley, Will. Byford, Will. Preſbury, 4*l.* each. *Willis.*

Many deſcendants of the great family of Bohun, earls of Hereford, and lords of Brecknock, were buried in the church of this monaſtery, *viz.* Margery

Margery de Bohun, eldeſt daughter of Milo earl of Hereford, and patroneſs of this monaſtery. She was married to the lord Humphry de Bohun, ſteward to king Henry the Firſt, and died in 1187. —Humphry de Bohun, the fourth of that name, (ſon of Margery) and Elianor his wife.—Henry Bohun the Good, earl of Hereford, and Maud his wife, daughter of the earl of Ewe, and Alice her daughter.—Humphry de Bohun, the fifth of that name, who died in 1275, and Maud de Avenbury his wife.—The aſhes of all theſe great perſons, and many more, lie buried in the ruins of Lanthony; and it is to be lamented, that the noble tombs deſigned to preſerve their memory, were ruined and deſtroyed ſoon after the diſſolution. Of the monaſtery itſelf there are very few remains, beſides a large gateway, upon which are the arms of the noble family of the Bohuns, who were great benefactors to the priory.

The ſcite of this monaſtery, and the adjoining lands, were granted to ſir Arthur Porter 32 H. 8. and Thomas Porter had livery of this eſtate 1 Eliz. who dying in the 40th year of that reign, left Arthur Porter, his ſon, then thirty years old, on whom he had ſettled the capital meſſuage or ſcite of the late priory of Lanthony, with lands in Hempſted, as expreſſed in the inquiſition after his death, taken by the king's eſcheator the ſame year. But ſir Robert Atkyns has it, that Thomas Porter left an only daughter, married to ſir John Scudamore, anceſtor to lord viſcount Scudamore, of Ham Lacy in Herefordſhire, who was the proprietor of this eſtate when ſir Robert drew up the account of it. The honourable Charles Howard the younger, in right of his wife Frances Fitzroy Scudamore, is the preſent proprietor of Lanthony, and patron of the vicarage of Hempſted.

This hamlet, at the diſſolution of monaſteries, was exempted from the payment of tithes, as having been the demeſne lands of the priory of Lanthony. But John lord Scudamore, in the year 1662, generouſly annexed all the tithes of Lanthony to the rectory of Hempſted, which was confirmed by act of parliament, and has improved that rectory to a very conſiderable amount.

A ground called Long Madely, and other lands belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to the city of Glouceſter 34 H. 8. Other lands called Madely, belonging to the ſaid priory, were granted, the ſame year, to Thomas Bell.

Richard the prieſt of Hatherleya, about the time of king Henry the Third, gave to the priory of Lanthony by Glouceſter 220 marks, that they ſhould every day give ten loaves, called the loaves of Dudeſtan, to the poor of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, which were to be of the ſame corn, weight, and quantity as the loaves were which the brethren of the upper hoſpital of Dudeſtan received of them, or ſixpence in lieu thereof.

Anne, widow of Thomas earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, by will dated 16 Oct. 17 H. 6. bequeathed 100 marks, and 20*l.* yearly for twenty years, to this church, where ſhe was buried.

For the ſeveral grants and confirmations to this priory, ſee *Appendix*, N°. 18, 19, 20, 21.

LASBOROUGH.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Longtree, in the Coteſwold country, five miles eaſt from Wotton-underedge, five weſt from Tetbury, and nineteen ſouth from Glouceſter. The lands are chiefly in tillage, and produce very good crops of corn.

A ſmall ſtream riſes here, and after joining another from Boxwell, runs down to Berkeley, and afterwards into the Severn.

Leſſeberge, the antient name of this place, ſignifies the *ſmaller camp*, or *fortification*, ſo called in reſpect to ſome larger work in the neighbourhood, which, from its vicinity, I conjecture to be the *Cheſtles*, in the pariſh of Kingſcot, where was a Roman lodgment, upon which this *ſmaller poſt*, or *Leſſe-berge*, depended.

A few years ſince a monumental ſtone was turned up by the plow, in Bowldown-field in this pariſh, with the following inſcription, communicated to me by Mr. James Dallaway, then reſident at Briſtol. There is no date of the year upon the ſtone, but by the two firſt letters, which are to be read *Diis Manibus*, it appears to have been before the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity in this country, and conſequently is of great antiquity. The three firſt letters of the ſecond line are ſuppoſed to be the initials of the perſon's name, and ICENA denotes her to be one of the people called *Iceni*, who inhabited Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire. One letter, if not more, is broken off from her age, which might be either XXIIII, XXXIIII, or LXIIII. There were ſeveral ſtones, with inſcriptions of the ſame kind, found at Cirenceſter, as mentioned in the account of that antient place. The memorials are ſuppoſed to be for perſons who died when the Romans were in theſe parts, tho' the time cannot be preciſely determined, for want of dates.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* this manor is thus deſcribed: 'Hugo Maminot holds Leſſeberge in Langetrew hundred of Giſlebert biſhop of Liſiaux. 'Leuuinus held it. There are five hides. In 'demean is one plow-tillage, and five villeins, and 'a prieſt, with two plow-tillages. There are ſeven 'ſervi. It was worth 10*l.* now 50*s.*' *D. B.* p. 73.

The manor antiently belonged to a family that took their name from the place, for William de Laſſeburge died ſeized of it 45 H. 3.

William

William de Dene died ſeized of Laſſebergh, which he held of Hugo le Deſpencer by the ſervice of one knight's fee, 12 E. 2. *Eſcheat.*

John Baſſet had a confirmation of a grant of free warren in Laſſeburge 28 E. 3. and died ſeized of the manor 36 E. 3. John Baſſet, ſon of John, died ſeized of the manor of Laſſeburge, and of the advōwſon of the church, 7 R. 2. as did John Baſſet, ſon of the laſt John, 21 R. 2. leaving Margaret, his daughter and heireſs, married to Walter Brown, who, in her right, became ſeized of Laſborough.

Thomas Perry levied a fine of the manor of Laſborough 5 Mariæ, and Thomas, his ſon, had livery granted to him 7 Eliz.

The manor afterwards came to the Eſtcourts. Walter Eſtcourt, eſq; was lord of the manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. It came next to Thomas Eſtcourt, whoſe only brother, Edmund, ſucceeded him, and left one daughter, Anna-Maria, married to Thomas Earl, of Malmeſbury, eſq; ſince deceaſed; but he bequeathed the bulk of his large fortune to Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; ſon of Matthew Eſtcourt, of Cam, in this county, who is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a large old houſe here, and a park adjoining, of conſiderable extent, part of which lies in the pariſh of Newington Bagpath.

Lands in this pariſh belonged to St. Catherine's chantry in Campden, and were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 60*l.* a year, in the gift of Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq. It is a free chapel, but takes inſtitution from the biſhop of Glouceſter. The chapel and the rector's houſe are incloſed in the park.

Firſt fruits	£. 8	0 0	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	— 0	16 0	Pentecoſtals	0	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Procurations	0	3 4			

Taxes:
- The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 64 11 4
- Poll-tax —— 1694, — 2 15 0
- Land-tax —— 1694, — 63 0 0
- It is now taxed jointly with Weſton-Birt.

There are only three houſes in the pariſh.

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LASSINGTON.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, eight miles ſouth from Tewkeſbury, eight eaſtward from Newent, and about two miles north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

The pariſh lies on a point of land between the Severn and Leaden, and conſiſts principally of rich meadow and paſture, with ſome very good arable land. Part of the village lies on a riſing ground, on the bank of the Severn, from which ſituation it moſt probably took its name, which in *Domeſday-book* is written *Leſſedune*, and ſignifies the *ſmaller hill*, as it might with propriety be called, in compariſon of *Circeſdune*, on the other ſide of Glouceſter, which then belonged to the ſame proprietor.

On the ſide of the hill, in this pariſh, are found little ſtar ſtones, called *aſtroites*, of a greyiſh colour, and formed by nature of a very curious pentangular ſhape. They are from one to three inches in length, with a ſtar-like appearance at the ends, ſtriated from the center to the circumference. They break uniformly into *lamina*, about the thickneſs of a halfpenny, in a tranſverſe direction, as tho' at ſo many joints, for which reaſon they have been ſuppoſed to be a petrification of ſome marine animal; but the more general opinion is, that they are a ſpecies of coral. When put into vinegar, it is ſaid they have a motion for a conſiderable time; but I don't affirm this from my own knowledge, having never made the experiment.

Part of Laſſington is in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Ulchetel held Leſſedune in Langebrige hundred, a manor of two hides. Now Roger holds it of Thomas the archbiſhop [of York]. This eſtate pays tax. In demean is one plow-tillage, and five villeins, and two bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are three *ſervi*, and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 40*s.* now 30*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

The family of Muchegros, or Muſgroſe, was very antiently ſeized of lands in this pariſh, for it appears from the deeds and evidences belonging to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in Glouceſter, that Walter de Muchegros gave to the brethren and ſiſters of that hoſpital, two cranocs [eight buſhels] of oats, payable at Michaelmas for ever, out of his barn at Laſſedune. William de Muſegroſe died ſeized of Leſſendun 49 H. 3. John Monemothe died ſeized of Laſſingdon 9 E. 1. according to ſir Robert Atkyns; but in the ſheriff's return of all the vills in this county, the ſame year, it is ſaid, *Laſſingdon, et ejuſd. ville eſt d'na Abbatia de Helyon.* Walter Helvin died ſeized of the manor of Laſſingdon 16 E. 3. John Cooſſe, or Coaffe, or Cove, held Laſſington 32 E. 3. and was that year found to be an ideot, and died 36 E. 3. John Pyrie, parſon of Staunton next Cors, Thomas de Beverſtone, and John Godwell, who probably had a claim to the manor in right of their wives, as heirs of Cooſſe, had livery granted to them 37 E. 3. and obtained a licence from the king, to grant a third part of the manor of Laſſyndon, with all the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, and a third part of the advowſon of the church, to the abbey of Glouceſter.

The manor came ſoon afterwards to Thomas Raleigh, who died ſeized thereof 21 R. 2. as did his ſon, Thomas Raleigh, 6 H. 4. and was ſucceeded

ceeded by his ſon, Walter Raleigh, who died 8 H. 5. Edward Bromfleet and Joan his wife, daughter of William Raleigh, levied a fine of the manor of Laſſington to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 5 H. 6. William Raleigh, eſq; and Elizabeth his wife, and John Oldney, and Idonea his wife, levied a fine of a moiety of this manor to the uſe of Edward Bromfleet for his life, the remainder to William Raleigh, and his heirs, 28 H. 6.

Sir John Scudemore was ſeized of this manor; but being attainted for treaſon, in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Fourth, the manor came to the crown, and was granted to ſir Richard Herbert, and his heirs males, 4 E. 4. It afterwards belonged to William Whorwood, eſq; lord of the manor of Hawling, who dying 37 H. 8. left two daughters, whereof Anne was married to Ambroſe Dudley, Margaret, the other daughter, was married to Thomas Throgmorton, who, with Margaret his wife, had livery of a moiety of the manor 3 Mariæ.

Edward Cook, of Highnam, eſq; was lord of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, and his family had been for ſome time poſſeſſed of it. William Cook was ſon and heir of Edward, and dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by his brother Dennis, who leaving no male iſſue, the manor came to his two ſiſters. One of them was married to Roynon Jones, eſq; the other to Henry Guiſe, eſq; whoſe ſon, John Guiſe, of Highnam, eſq; purchaſed Mr. Jones's moiety, and is the preſent lord of this manor.

That part of Laſſington which lies in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, by the gift of John Pyrie, &c. as before related, and was granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 32*l.* a year. John Guiſe, eſq; has two turns in the preſentation, and the biſhop of Glouceſter has the third. Mr. Philips is the preſent incumbent.

Eight acres belong to the glebe.

The rectory formerly belonged to St. Auguſtin's abbey, and it now pays 8*s.* to the dean and chapter of Briſtol. It appears by the viſitation of the archbiſhop of York, in 1618, that this church was a peculiar.

In the taxation of eccleſiaſtical preferments 9 E. 1. it is ſaid, *Porcio prioris S. Oſwaldi in eccleſ. de Laſſyndon* 8*s.*

The church is a ſmall building, with a low lean tower at the weſt end.

First fruits	£ 6	10	0	Synodals	£	
Tenths	— 0	13	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0 3
Procurations						

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 35	1	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	4	19	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	25	15	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	21	5	0

In the year 1562, there were 10 houſholders in this pariſh. When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, there were 10 houſes, and about 45 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. But the preſent number of ſouls is only 33.

The LEA.

ONE part of this place lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in Glouceſterſhire, the other part is in Herefordſhire. It is diſtant two miles north from Mitchel-Dean, ſix ſouth from Newent, and twelve weſt from Glouceſter. The church lies about a quarter of a mile on the left hand of the great road from Glouceſter to Hereford.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The biſhop of Conſtance holds Lega, in 'Letberge hundred, and Robert holds it of him. 'Algar held it in the time of king Edward. There 'is one hide taxed, and two plow-tillages in 'demean, and three bordars, and two *ſervi*, with 'one plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth '20*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

Richard Talbot had a grant of the manor of Lea, (or Leigh, as it is ſometimes called) with a weekly market on Wedneſday, and a yearly fair on St. Bartholomew's day, 21 E. 3. Richard Talbot, of Caſtle Richard, died ſeized of the manor 43 E. 3. as did ſir Gilbert Talbot 20 R. 2. John Talbot, the great earl of Shrewſbury, held it at his death 31 H. 6. and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon, John Talbot, ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, who was ſlain at the battle of Northampton 38 H. 6.

John Throckmorton died ſeized of this eſtate 13 E. 4. and Philip Throckmorton died 5 H. 8. ſeized of 30 meſſuages, and land in Lea, of which William Throckmorton, his ſon, had livery the ſame year. Richard Hameline was lord of this manor in 1608. Maynard Colcheſter, eſq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century, and Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq; a deſcendant from him, is the preſent proprietor.

Thomas de Bruge and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Lea, and in the bailiwick of Dean, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, the remainder to Richard Curle, 5 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the Foreſt deanery, annexed to Linton in Herefordſhire. The ſmall tithes only belong to the curate. It has been augmented with the queen's bounty. Mr. Weſtphaling is patron. The biſhop of Hereford has the impropriation.

The church is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. It is a handſome building, with a double roof, ſupported by pillars in the middle. It has a handſome

handſome ſpire at the weſt end, and a ſmall chancel by the ſide of the greater.

Proc. & Syn. 6*d.* Pentecoſt. 1*s.* 4*d.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	22	10	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		3	16	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		26	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		12	1	6

In that part of Lea which lies in this county, there were 20 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders, at the beginning of the preſent century; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* There are now about 96 inhabitants.

LEACHLADE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, ſix miles diſtant weſt from Farringdon in Berkſhire, about nine ſouth from Burford in Oxfordſhire, twelve eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty-nine, thro' the laſt-mentioned town, from the city of Glouceſter.

It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture-ground, with ſome arable land. There is a ſmall market-town of its own name, ſeated within it, whoſe market on the Tueſday is at preſent but little frequented.

The river Thames waters it on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, and divides it from Wiltſhire and Berkſhire. The *Lech* alſo, one of the little rivers from the Coteſwold country, directs its courſe thro' the north ſide of the pariſh, which takes the one half of its name from that river, and the other from the old Saxon word, labian, *to empty*, becauſe here the *Lech* empties itſelf into the *Thames*.

The laſt-mentioned river is navigable at this place for barges of forty or fifty tons burthen, but the want of water one part of the year, and long continued floods at other times, render the navigation extremely uncertain, and notwithſtanding it leads to the metropolis, 'tis not ſo beneficial to the town as might be ſuppoſed, becauſe it cannot be depended on for the general conveyance.

The junction of this river with the Severn has been long talked of, but the execution of that project, on a good plan, is rather to be wiſhed than expected. A late application to parliament on behalf of the Stroud-water canal, brought this ſcheme anew into contemplation, and the country was ſlightly ſurveyed in the year 1775, in order to extend the canal from Sroud to Cricklade, where the Thames is firſt navigable; but what purpoſe can ſuch a junction anſwer, unleſs the navigation of that river were improved?

The great road from London to Cirenceſter, and other places weſtward in that line, leads through the town of Leachlade, and is very much travelled. That part of it which was formerly obſtructed by floods, about a mile eaſtward of the town, is now ſo much raiſed and improved, that travellers may paſs commodiouſly at any time. Mr. Buſching, in his Geography, pretends to have found traces of a Roman way from this town to Cirenceſter, but I am convinced that none but himſelf ever dreamt of any ſuch thing. The Roman road, which was the great one in uſe for about a thouſand years after the Romans left Britain, from the weſt of Glouceſterſhire, and part of South-Wales to London, led through Cirenceſter, and Cricklade, and ſo to Wallingford; and it was not 'till after king Henry V. built a bridge at Abingdon, and the roads were greatly repaired thereabout, that this through Leachlade was much frequented; and then the towns of Cricklade and Wallingford, which before drew great advantages from travelling, began to decline.

Here are two fairs in the year, one on the 10th of Auguſt, for horſes and other cattle; the other on the 9th of September, chiefly for cheeſe, and great quantities are brought hither, but nothing like ſo much as formerly. The latter is held in a meadow, near the bridge which belonged to a ſmall priory in this place, dedicated to St. John, wherefore 'tis called *St. John's-bridge fair*; and the bridge, which ſtands over the Thames, is repaired by the lands formerly belonging to the priory.

This priory was founded by Richard earl of Cornwall and Senchia his wife, and confirmed by king Henry III. who gave to the brethren there the hermitage of Lovebury, in the foreſt of Whichwoode, on condition that they ſhould provide a chaplain to celebrate maſs daily in the ſaid hermitage. It was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. King Edward IV. in the 12th year of his reign, granted the patronage and advowſon of it to his mother Cicely, dutcheſs of York, with licence to change it into a chantry of three perpetual chaplains, to celebrate divine offices daily at the altar of our lady, in the church of Lechelade, who ſhould be a body corporate, and have power to purchaſe land, and have a common ſeal. By the ſame deed, the king granted liberty to John Twynnihoo of Cirenceſter, to found another chantry at the altar of St. Blaſe, in the ſame church, for one perpetual chaplain, to whom the fore-mentioned three were allowed to grant a yearly rent of ten marks. In the reign of king Henry the Seventh, Underwood, dean of Wallingford, procured two of the three prieſts to be removed thither. John Lece, the laſt incumbent of Blaiſe chantry, had a penſion of 5*l.* in the year 1553.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following particulars are extracted from the public records:

'Henry de Fereres holds Lecelade in Brictwoldeberg hundred. Siward a baron held it. There were fifteen hides, which paid tax in the time of king Edward, but that king granted that five hides ſhould be quit from tax, as all the county witneſſeth, and he that keeps the ſeal. There are

'are four plow-tillages in demean, and twenty-'nine villeins, and ten bordars, and one ſtranger 'holds the land of one villein. They have among 'them all ſixteen plow-tillages. There are thir-'teen *ſervi*, and three mills of 30*s.* and a fiſhery 'of one hundred and ſeventy-five eels; from the 'meadows 7*l.* 7*s.* beſides hay for the cattle. In 'Wicelcumbe two burgages pay 16*d.* and one in 'Glouceſter without aſſeſſment. In the time of 'king Edward the whole manor was worth 20*l.* 'and ſo it is now likewiſe.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

In our antient books is the following fabulous account of the deſcent of Siward. The daughter and heireſs of a great earl, of the royal blood of Denmark, walking in a wild foreſt, was raviſhed by a bear, and bore a ſon with ears like a bear. This ſon of a bear ſucceeded his mother in the earldom, and was father of Siward, who quits Denmark, and arrives in England, where he is kindly received by king Edward the Confeſſor; and upon a quarrel with Tofti earl of Hunting-don, he ſlew him, and carried his head to the king, who in reward gave him the earldom of Hun-tingdon and Northumberland, and made him governor of the northern counties, which were much infeſted by the Danes.

The above Henry de Fereres, or de Ferrariis, was ſon of Guicheline de Ferriers in Normandy. His chief ſeat was at Tutbury in Staffordſhire. He was ſuceeeded by his ſon Robert de Ferrers, who was created earl of Derby 3 Steph. and died the year following, leaving Robert his ſon and heir. William de Ferrers, ſon and heir to the laſt Robert, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Peverel of Nottingham, by whom he had two ſons; Robert, the eldeſt, who ſucceeded him in the earldom of Derby, and Walcheline, his younger ſon, who had the manor of Leachlade. Hugh Ferrers, his ſon and heir, dying without iſſue, left Iſabel his ſiſter and heir, married to Roger Mor-timer, progenitor of the earls of March, and grand-ſon of Ralph de Mortimer, who came in with William the Conqueror, and behaved with great courage in the battle of Haſtings. She doing her fealty, had livery of the manor of Leachlade of John. It is probable that ſhe was married a ſecond time to Peter Fitzherbert, for he obtained[z] a licence to erect a gate on the cauſeway at Leach-lade-bridge, *com. Glouc.* before the hoſpital there founded by him; and dying 19 H. 3. Iſabella his wife had livery[a] of the lands of her inheritance, particularly of the manor of Leachlade. She is ſaid to have founded a nunnery at Leachlade, but of that houſe I find no farther particulars.

This manor came to the crown, and was granted by the king to his brother Richard earl of Corn-wall, king of the Romans, and to Senchia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, 36 H. 3.

Edmund earl of Cornwall, ſon of Richard, was ſeized of it 4 & 15 E. 1. and dying 28 E. 1. without iſſue, the manor of Leachlade reverted to the crown, and was granted, by king Edward the Firſt, to Richard Talbot the younger, and Elizabeth his wife; which Richard was ſon of Richard Talbot, who had married Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Mortimer.

But upon the revolution of public affairs, in the turbulent reign of king Edward II. this manor was granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who being ſoon after attainted and executed, it was again granted, 1 E. 3. to Edmond of Wood-ſtock, earl of Kent, ſecond ſon of king Edward the Firſt; and he being attainted and executed at Wincheſter 4 E. 3. the manor was granted to Jeffry de Mortimer, and the heirs of his body, the remainder to Roger Mortimer and his heirs.

John earl of Kent, ſon of Edmond, being re-ſtored, died ſeized of this manor 26 E. 3. But Elizabeth, the widow of John earl of Kent, and daughter of the duke of Juliers, held this manor in dower, and had a confirmation of fairs and markets in Leachlade 18 & 22 R. 2. and died ſeized of this eſtate the 10th, or according to ſome accounts 12 H. 4.

After her death, the manor of Leachlade de-ſcended to her huſband's heir, who was Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, ſon of Elianor Holland, ſiſter and heir to John the laſt earl of Kent, by her huſband Roger Mortimer, earl of March. Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, died ſeized of the manor of Leachlade 3 H. 6. leaving Joan, one of his ſiſters and coheirs, then the widow of ſir John Grey, who died ſeized of it, and of the advowſon of the church 4 H. 6. This manor was granted to Cicely dutcheſs of York, for life, 38 H. 6. and again confirmed 1 E. 4. She died 10 H. 7.

The manor and town of Leachlade were after-wards made part of the dower of Catherine, queen to king Henry the Eighth; and after her death, they were granted to Dennis Toppes and Dorothy his wife 4 E. 6. in exchange for the manor of Rockholts, and other manors in Norfolk, reſerving a rent of 27*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* to the crown.

The manor and town of Leachlade were granted to Robert Bathurſt, eſq; 4 Jac. Robert Bathurſt, ſon of Robert, died under age, ſeized thereof 3 C. and left Edward Bathurſt his brother and heir, thirteen years old. Edward Dadge, eſq; was ſeized of this manor, (by what means I cannot learn) and gave it to ſir Edward Bathurſt, baronet, who died ſeized thereof in 1674. He was a perſon of great loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, and paid a compoſition of 720*l.* for his ſequeſtered eſtate. Lawrence Bathurſt, eſq; ſon of ſir Edward, died in 1670, and left two daughters coheireſſes; one married to Mr. Coxeter, the other to Mr. John Greening, whoſe deſcendants ſold the manor in moieties to different perſons, and it paſſed, ſo divided, to ſir Jacob Wheate, baronet, and Mr. Pullen, who were lords of the manor in the year 1774, when ſir Jacob purchaſing Mr. Pullen's moiety, became the ſole proprietor. His arms are *Vert, a feſs dancetty Or, in chief three garbs of the ſecond. In a canton the arms of Ulſter.*

The

[z] Cart. 12 H. 3. m. 2.

[a] Cart. 25 H. 3. m. 2.

The records ſhew that Thomas de Cliene purchaſed lands in Lechelade of Robert de Clinterton and Emme his wife, 20 H. 3. Robert Hayſheet and Petronella his wife levied a fine of lands in Lechelade to the uſe of Robert de Bradneſton and Alice his wife 51 H. 3. John de Wafre and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Lechelade to the uſe of Simon Withers 52 H. 3. The abbey of Hayles was ſeized of lands in Lechelade 29 E. 1. and Adam le Hunt granted two meſſuages here to that abbey 13 E. 2. Robert de Franklin held one meſſuage, one water-mill, and one yard-land 10 E. 2.

The farm called the Priory, which formerly belonged to the college of Wallingford, was granted to Dennis Toppes 14 Eliz. and the lands formerly belonging to the priory of St. John in this place, were granted to Thomas Toppes 20 Eliz.

Mr. Charles Loder, Mr. Robert Loder, and Mr. Richard Ainge, have good houſes in the town of Leachlade, and good eſtates; and Mr. Day has a good eſtate at Clay-Hill, which he purchaſed of the Bathurſt family. The arms of Day and Ainge are emblazoned p. 366; thoſe of Loder are, *Or, ſix annulets ſable.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 300*l.* a year. Sir Jacob Wheate is patron; Mr. Wheate is the preſent incumbent. The patronage and impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of St. John Baptiſt in this place.

Lawrence Bathurſt, eſq; ſon of ſir Edward Bathurſt, endowed the vicarage with the tithes of his whole eſtate, by his will dated Sept. 16, 1670, which hath improved the vicarage above 150*l.* a year. There is no glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It is large and handſome, with double ailes, ſupported by two rows of fluted pillars, and has a handſome ſpire, with five bells. It was new built, with the aſſiſtance of the priory and inhabitants, by Conrade Ney, who was vicar in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

There was a priory or hoſpital, and ſeveral chantries here, of which ſome account has been already given.

First fruits	£. 12	13	3½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	5	4	Pentecoſt.	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a handſome marble monument in the chancel,

Near this place lie the Remains of Mrs Anne Simons, whoſe Life compleated the true Character of the Gentlewoman, the Friend, and the Chriſtian. She was ſincere in her Friendſhip, affable and candid in her Converſation, pious in her Devotion, liberal and ſecret in her Charity. Her acquaintance have loſt a real Friend, the Poor a daily and conſtant Benefactreſs. She lived to a good old Age, and tho' ſhe declined gradually thro' the Weakneſs and Infirmity of Body, yet ſhe retained a chearful Temper and Vivacity of Spirits to the laſt. *She is gone to receive the Reward of her Virtue, and has left her Friends to imitate her Example.* She died the 24th of September 1769, aged 76.—— Arms, in a lozenge, *Or, a bend ingrailed vert, between two roſes gules.*

Within the communion rails is a memorial for ſir Edward Bathurſt, baronet, with his arms, impaling *a chevron between three greyhounds courant*, ſuppoſed for his ſecond wife, whoſe name was Morris. There are alſo memorials for ſeveral other perſons of his family; and for ſeveral of the Coxeters, (deſcended in the female line from Lawrence Bathurſt, eſq;) with their arms, *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks heads erazed, gules.* As alſo for the Bamptons, with their arms, *Checky, on a chief three garbs.*

Benefactions.

In 1586, Nicholas Rainton, gent. gave 4*l.* a year to repair the church. In 1599, Edward Dadge, eſq; by his will, gave 5*l.* a year to the poor. In 1602, William Blomer, eſq; and his heirs, &c. were compelled by law, to deliver to the vicar and church-wardens, five buſhels of wheat, and five of barley, given by two maiden ſiſters, for the uſe of the poor for ever, out of the profits of Dole-mead. In 1703, Mr. Richard Wellman gave 10*s.* a year out of Pidgeon-houſe cloſe, to be given to the poor in bread. In 1720, Francis Loder, gent. gave the intereſt of 100*l.* to orphans or widows, natives of the pariſh. In 1721, Robert Loder, gent. gave 20*s.* a year in bread to the poor. In 1725, Mr. Richard Ainge gave 20*s.* a year to be diſpoſed of in like manner. Mrs. Simons, by her will, gave the intereſt of 200*l.* to the poor. Mrs. Loder has alſo given the intereſt of a conſiderable ſum to widows and orphans. And ſeveral pious perſons have given plate, &c. for the communion table, and a branch for the church.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	221	11	2
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		81	8	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		438	3	9¾
The ſame at 3*s.* 1770, —		326	5	6¼

At the beginning of this century, there were 157 houſes, and about 500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 35 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 12. *Atkyns.* There are now 925 inhabitants.

LECHAMPTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Cheltenham, three miles diſtant ſouth from the town of that name, twelve north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, and eight eaſtward from Glouceſter.

About half the pariſh lies in dairy farms, in the vale of Glouceſter, the other part ſtretches eaſtward over a ſtupendous ridge of hills, whence there is a large proſpect over the vale and the river Severn, above and below the city of Glouceſter. It probably takes the former part of its name from the vaſt rock of ſtone, on the brow of the hill, for *Lech*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies *ſtone*; and ſerves to diſtinguiſh this pariſh from ſeveral other places of the name of Hampton, in Glouceſterſhire. Of

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William Leuric holds Lechantone in Chilteham 'hundred of the king. Oſgot held it in the time 'of king Edward. There are three hides taxed. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, 'and eight bordars with one plow-tillage. There 'are four *ſervi*, a wood one furlong long, and one 'broad. It is worth and was worth 40*s*.' *D. B.* p. 74.

But there was then another manor, according to the record.

'Brictric holds four hides in Lechametone in 'Chiltenham hundred of the king, and pays tax. 'He held two hides, and Ordric held the other 'two in the time of king Edward. King William, 'as he was going into Normandy, granted both 'eſtates to Brictric. He has one plow-tillage in 'demean, and nine bordars, with three plow-'tillages, and two *ſervi*, and one *ancill*. There 'is a wood half a mile long, and half a mile broad. 'It is worth 30*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

Adam le Diſpencer, ſon of Triſtram, was ſeized of this manor, and had a grant of fairs, markets, and free warren 37 H. 3. which he pleaded in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1. and his plea was allowed. The ſame grant was alſo allowed 16 Jac. and the original is now in the cuſtody of Mr. Norwood, the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

This manor was held by grand ſerjeanty of the king, by performing the ſervice of ſteward at the great feſtivals of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, as appears by a record 23 E. 1. Walter de Munemuth held it 30 E. 1. and John Limell died ſeized of it, and of the advowſon of the church, 2 E. 2.

It ſoon after came to the Giffards, for ſir John Giffard died ſeized of it 3 E. 3. and it continued ſeveral generations in that name and family; but after the death of John Giffard, the laſt heir male, this manor paſſed by the marriage of Elianor, one of his daughters and coheirs, to [b] John Norwood, in whoſe family it has continued ever ſince, and Henry Norwood, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor of Lechampton. His arms are, *Ermine, a croſs ingrailed gules*.

Robert Preſbury held lands in Lechampton 18 E. 2. Sir John Berkeley was ſeized of ſeventy acres of land in this place, held of the manor of Cheltenham 6 H. 6. as was ſir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſtone 38 & 39 H. 6. and 14 E. 4. William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Lechampton to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to William Panton and to Joan his wife, daughter of William Golding.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 140*l*. a year. Mr. Norwood is patron, and Mr. Draper the preſent incumbent. The advowſon, and one of the manors

[b] This family is deſcended from the Norwoods of Kent. Jordan Norwood, of the iſle of Shepey, flouriſhed in the reign of king Henry the Second, and lies buried in Minſter church, with many of his poſterity, and his monument is ſtill remaining. He was ſeized of the manor of Northwood, to which one hundred burgeſſes of the city of Canterbury owed ſuit and ſervice in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor.

Stephen Norwood, ſon of John, reſided near Shepey, at Norwood-Chaſtners, ſo called from the abundance of cheſnut trees growing there.

Sir Roger de Norwood, ſon of Stephen, was ſeized of the manor of Shorne in Kent, 54 H. 3. He diſdaining to hold his lands by the lazy tenure of *Gavelkind*, changed it for the more active one of knight's-ſervice, in the 14th year of king Henry the Third. He married Bonafilia, ſiſter and heir of John de Wantham of Shorn, with whom he had that manor, and dying 13 E. 1. was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir ſir John de Norwood, who married Joan, ſiſter and heireſs to Giles lord Badleſmere. He was high ſheriff of Kent 20, 21, 23, 24, & 28 E. 1. and was ſummoned to parliament in ſeveral years of that reign, particularly in the 22d, and 6 & 9 E. 2.

His ſon, ſir John de Norwood, married Agnes, daughter and coheireſs of William Grantſon, deſcended from William de Grantſon, who had married Sibele, daughter and coheireſs of John lord Tregoz; which John died 12 E. 2.

Sir Roger Norwood, ſon of the laſt ſir John, married Julian, the daughter, or ſiſter, of Geffrid lord Say. He was one of the conſervators of the peace for the county of Kent 34 E. 3. Sir John de Norwood, eldeſt ſon of this Roger, married Joan, daughter and one of the coheireſſes of Robert Hert, of Feverſham, eſq. His name occurs in the ſummons to parliament 43 & 47 E. 3. but not the name of Roger, as mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns.

William de Norwood, ſecond ſon of ſir John, ſucceeded his father, Roger, his elder brother, dying unmarried. John de Norwood was ſon and heir of William, and died without iſſue. James de Norwood, next brother to the laſt William, and third ſon of the laſt ſir John, married Margaret, daughter and coheireſs of Robert Gralle, of Gralle in the county of Suffolk, by whom he had iſſue John de Norwood, eſq; who married Margaret, daughter of John Martin, eſq.

James de Norwood, his ſon and heir, married Jane Clinton, as appears upon her tomb in the church of Milton. His ſon and heir, John de Norwood, eſq; was lieutenant of the Tower of London, and conſtable of Queenborough. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Miles of Elton, ſon of ſir John of Elton, he had the manor of Gilling; and dying 4 H. 7. lies buried at Milton. John de Norwood, eſq; married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Fragenhall, eſq. He died 12 H. 7. leaving only three daughters.

John Norwood, couſin and heir male of the laſt John, married Elianor, daughter and coheireſs of John Giffard, with whom he had the manor of Lechampton, and died in 1509.

Roger Norwood of Lechampton, ſon of John, married Alice, daughter of ſir John Butler of Badminton. Ralph Norwood, ſon of Roger, married Jane Knight of Shrewſbury. Henry Norwood, ſon of Ralph, married Catherine, daughter of ſir Robert Throgmorton, of Coughton in Warwickſhire. William Norwood, ſon of Henry, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ligon, of Madersfield in Worceſterſhire. Richard Norwood, ſon of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Steward, LL. D. and died without iſſue. Francis Norwood, his brother, and ſecond ſon of William, married Judith, daughter of Timothy Gates, rector of Cleeve. He died in 1682.

Henry Norwood, ſon of a younger brother of Richard, purchaſed Lechampton of Francis; and having diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his loyalty in the civil wars, was made governor of Tangier by king Charles the Second, and ſerved in parliament for the city of Glouceſter. This colonel Henry Norwood underwent great variety of fortune. He was one of the company, in a voyage, who were reduced to the laſt extremity for want of victuals. They caſt lots to determine which of them ſhould be killed to be a morſel for the reſt, and he on whom the lot fell was directed to go into the hold of the ſhip to prepare himſelf. Their ravenous hunger compelled them to follow him in a ſhort time, where they found him dead; and notwithſtanding the accident, they greedily fell to, and made a hearty meal of the carcaſe. The remains were buried handſomely.

Colonel Norwood died in 1689, and by will returned the eſtate to the family of Francis Norwood. Richard Norwood, William, and Thomas, ſons of Francis, ſucceeded to it in order, and the reverend Thomas Norwood, eighth ſon of Francis, was the owner of Lechampton at the beginning of this century. Charles Norwood poſſeſſed it afterwards, and Henry Norwood, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

By this pedigree it appears, that the family of the Norwoods have a right to quarter the ſeveral coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badleſmere, Grandiſon, Hert, Gralle, Elton, and Giffard.

formerly belonged to the abbey of Fifchamp in Normandy; and a portion of tithes in Lechampton, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire, was granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. which tithes, worth 3*l.* a year, now belong to the impropriator of Cheltenham. Mr. Norwood has the tithes of one tithing, worth 10*l.* a year.

Ten acres of paſture, and ſome arable, belong to the glebe.

The church hath a handſome ſpire, with ſix bells, in the middle, and an aile on the ſouth ſide, the eaſt end of which aile is the burying-place of the lord of the manor.

Firſt fruits	£.	18	13	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	17	4	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a raiſed tomb under the arch between the nave and the aile, upon which are the figures in ſtone of a man and woman lying along. The man is in armour, with a large ſhield over his left arm, is girt with a ſword, and has ſpurs on, his feet reſting on a lion. Theſe figures are ſuppoſed to repreſent ſome of the Giffards, who were lords of the manor. The woman's dreſs is about the age of Henry the Fourth.

Upon a braſs plate againſt the wall, is the following memorial:

ELIZABETHA NORWOOD, VXOR GVLIELMI NORWOOD ARMIGERI, CVI PEPERIT NOVEM FILIOS FILIAS DVAS. ANNOS NATA 50: APRILIS 16, ANO DNI 1598. PIE ET FELICITER EXPIRAVIT IN CHRISTO.

Scilicet undena vixi quæ prole beata,
Uno non potui funere tota mori.
Liberior totum mihi vita excurrit in orbem,
Cœlum anima teneo, poſteritate ſolum.
Si tellure poloq; fruar diviſa, neceſſe eſt
Dufunctum nullo me periiſſe loco.

Arms, In a ſhield, 1. Norwood, impaling 2. Liggon.

Againſt the eaſt wall,

M. S.

Franciſci Norwood, Armigeri, ex antiquâ in agro Cantiano familiâ oriundi, cujus Majores conjugiis aliiſq; contractibus hic ſedem fixerunt. Ille cum ſola et chariſſima conjuge Iuditha, Annos 38 conjugales implevit; ex qua novem filios et totidem filias ſuſcepit, quorum 16 ad maturitatem perduxit, et patrimoniis amplis honeſtavit. Tandem annorum et vitæ ſatur, cum 42 Annos Dominus hujus Manerii, ſummo cum vicinorum amore, vixit, eorum deſiderio et luctu obijt Martij 8, Anno Ætatis 82, Domini 1682.

There are other memorials for the Norwoods, and one for Robert Jones, rector of the pariſh, but they contain nothing intereſting.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	84	14	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		17	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		96	8	0
The ſame at 3*s.* 1770, —		70	13	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns.* There are now 142 inhabitants.

The LEIGH, *or* LYE,

IS a ſmall pariſh in the vale of Glouceſter, lying partly in the hundred of Derhurſt, and partly in the lower diviſion of that of Weſtminſter. It is ſix miles diſtant weſtward from Cheltenham, four ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and ſix north from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in a flat country, very ſubject to floods from the Severn, particularly a large tract of rich paſture ground, which lies in common between the inhabitants of this pariſh and thoſe of Derhurſt. A few years ago the people of the Lye dug a large trench acroſs that common, to divide their part from Derhurſt; but they were obliged, by a ſuit at law, to open the communication again.

The name is written *Lalege* in the antient record, with the prepoſitive article, after the Norman manner; and *Lege*,* properly ſignifies the *place*. It was uſual with our Saxon anceſtors to give this name to a ſeat or capital manſion, which later generations have converted into *lye*. But *ley*, and *lay* ſometimes ſignify alſo a paſture ground. Perhaps the prior of St Dennis, or ſome other perſon of eminence, had a ſeat here in early times, called *La lege*, which afterwards gave name to the whole pariſh.

This place is remarkable for nothing in natural hiſtory, but for a large quantity of dwarf elder growing here.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Dennis of Paris holds one 'hide in Lalege, in Derheſt hundred.' *D.B.* p. 72.

Gilbert de Kynerdeſley granted the manor of Lye, with all his lands in Staverton, Heydon, Hawe, and Turley, to Joan de Rodborough, lady of Notgrove, 7 E. 3. William de Redbeargh held Lye, and two meſſuages, and two plow-tillages in Lye and Heydon 3 R. 2. John de Redbearghe died ſeized of the manor of Lye 7 R. 2. as did John Browning 3 H. 5. to whom ſucceeded Richard Browning, who dying without iſſue, Cicely Browning was his ſiſter and heir: She was married to ſir Guy Whitington, who, in her right, had Notgrove, Lye, and Rodborough. Richard Whitington, ſecond ſon of ſir Guy, by Cicely his wife, had this manor ſettled on him. Thomas Whitington, eſq; who married Margery, daughter of William Needham, died ſeized of the manor of Leigh, 38 H. 8. and left ſix daughters coheireſſes, by which means it went out of this name.

Richard Brown, eſq; died ſeized of this manor 15 Eliz. and Thomas Brown, his grandſon and heir, had livery granted him 17 Eliz. William Riddale, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608.

Lord Tracy afterwards purchaſed this manor, and ſold it to Stephen Cook, eſq; to whom ſuc-

* Recentiores verterunt *lege*, quod *locum* latine ſignificat, in *le* & *ley*. Leland's Itin. v. 9, p. 68. Comment. in Cygneam Cantionem.

ceeded Thomas Cook, who dying unmarried, bequeathed his eſtate to his ſiſter, wife of —— Dalton, eſq; by whom ſhe had one daughter, married to Edmund Probyn, of Newland, in this county, eſq; who, in her right, is the preſent lord of this manor.

HAMLET. Evington is a hamlet in this pariſh, but it lies in the lower diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred, of which manor the late right honourable William Dowdeſwell, eſq; died ſeized in the year 1775. Half the mill-houſe is in this hamlet, and the other part in the pariſh of Bodington.

Lands in this pariſh formerly belonging to the White Friers in Glouceſter, were granted to Thomas Bell 36 H. 8. And tithes in Lye antiently belonging to the priory of Derhurſt, and afterwards to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Richard Pate 16 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Derhurſt, worth about 60*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. John Cheſter the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belonged to the priory of Derhurſt in 1379, and is now veſted in *Corpus Chriſti* college in Oxford. It pays 11*l.* 10*s.* yearly to the crown.

The church is ſmall, with a ſmall croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low embattled tower at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. James, according to biſhop Benſon's book.

Firſt fruits	£.7	16	3	Synodals	£.0	2	0
Tenths —	0	15	7½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	5½
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mrs. Loach, widow, gave 20*s.* yearly to the poor, and a tenement and ſome land are given to the ſame uſe. But there are lands in this pariſh worth 70*l.* a year, veſted in C. C. C. Oxford, for the maintenance of a free ſchool, and other charitable uſes, in Cheltenham, as ſpecified under that pariſh.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 33	11	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —	2	1	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	37	12	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	28	16	1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 40 houſes in this pariſh, and about 160 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increaſed to about 245.

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LEMINGTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Campden, five ſouth-weſt from Shipſton upon Stoure in Worceſterſhire, and thirty-three north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The greater part is paſture, with a conſiderable tract of ground in common, over-grown with furze, fern, and hawthorn buſhes, and capable of great improvement.

The pariſh lies on the verge or extreme limit of the county, next to Oxfordſhire, wherefore, like the town of the ſame name in Hampſhire, it was antiently called *Limentone*, and ſince altered to *Lemington*, from *Limes*, a *boundary*; but it has another title to its name, on account of the great Roman *Foſs-way* entering Glouceſterſhire at this place, for the ſame Latin word ſignifies alſo a *great broad way*. It is called Lower Lemington, to diſtinguiſh it from Lemington, a hamlet in the pariſh of Toddenham. Before Mr. Camden's time, many Roman coins were plowed up here, and ſome have been found ſince, for which reaſon it is thought that the Romans had a ſmall poſt or ſtation at this place.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The church of Tewkeſbury held twenty-four hides of land in Glouceſterſhire, which were taxed only as twenty, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, of which eſtate the record ſhews, that 'There were three hides in Limentone. There 'were two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, with 'four plow-tillages, and ſix *ſervi*, and one bordar. 'It was worth 60*s.* now 40*s.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

The abbey of Tewkeſbury had court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Lemington, by the grant of king William the Second, which were allowed 15 E. 1. And the abbey continued in poſſeſſion of this manor 'till that houſe was diſſolved. The manor was afterwards granted to Ambroſe Smith 18 Eliz. and paſſed to ſir William Juxton, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Lady Fane, who was the relict of ſir William Juxton, and afterwards married to lord viſcount Fane, is the preſent lady of this manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Campden, value 10*l.* from the impropriation, beſides the income of about fourteen acres of land, purchaſed with queen Anne's bounty, and other money, raiſed in 1737, to augment the living. The impropriation belongs to lady Fane, who is patroneſs of the curacy, and Mr. Baker is the preſent incumbent. It was formerly reputed a rectory, worth 50*l.* a year. The church is ſmall.

Pentecoſtals - - - - - 6*d.*

Monument and Inſcription.

On a plate of braſs, fixed to a blue ſtone in the chancel, is the following memorial:

HERE LYE THE BODIES OF CHARLES GREVILL AND PETER GREVILL, ESQVIORS, WHOE WERE NATVRAL BRETHREN AND LATE PATRONES OF THIS CHAPPELL. THEY WERE BROVGHT VP AND LIVED TOGETHER IN A VERTVOVS AND PIOVS COVRSE, AND TAKING TRVE CONTENT AND COMFORT ONE IN THE OTHER, LEDD SINGLE LIVES AND DIED BATCHELLORS ANNO DNI 1736.——Over the inſcription, is a large ſcutcheon, with

with the Grevills arms, *Sable, a croſs and bordure engrailed Or, pelletty*, and twenty-four quarterings. The Grevills of this place ſprung from Lodovick Grevill, of Drayton in Worceſterſhire, anceſtor of the preſent earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick; and were allied to the Grevills of Campden.

Benefaction.

There is a charity of 200*l.* given to the poor, one half of which is laid out in the purchaſe of land.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	53	0	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —		2	2	0
Land-tax —	1694, —		30	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770; —		22	10	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 7 houſes, and about 36 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 2 were freeholders. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 10, the burials 6; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 20, the burials 8; and the preſent inhabitants are in number 59, which ſhews the place to be remarkably healthy.

LIDNEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Blideſlow, in the Foreſt diviſion, ten miles ſouth-eaſt from Monmouth, eight north-eaſt from Chepſtow, and twenty ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter. The turnpike-road from that city, thro' Newnham to Chepſtow, and ſo on to Cardiff, Swanſea, and Milford-haven, is carried thro' it.

It probably took its name from being ſituated upon a broad part of the river Severn, for *Llydan*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies *broad*, and the termination *ey* denotes a watry ſituation. Conſiſtent with this explanation of the name, the river is here between two and three miles over, and it was formerly much broader. Lidney antiently gave name to a hundred; for in *Domeſday-book* Aluredeſtone, Ledenei, Hiwoldeſtone, and Wigheiete, are mentioned as places within the hundred of Ledenei; but in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, there was no hundred of that name.

Lidney Park, the reſidence of Thomas Bathurſt, eſq; is a handſome ſeat, about a mile weſt of the church, with large gardens and offices, and very extenſive wōods adjoining; of which ſeat that gentleman has obliged the public and the editor with the engraving annexed. It ſtands on the north-weſt ſide of the Severn, at about a mile and a half diſtance, and commands a large view of that river, of the ſeat of ſir John Fuſt, at Hill; of the town of Thornbury, and other places on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn; which, eſpecially from the height behind the houſe, make a rich and beautiful landſcape.

The pariſh is of great extent, conſiſting of rich meadow and paſture land, with ſome arable, and a large proportion of woodland. It is well watered on the eaſt by Linch-brook, dividing it from Awre; by Newarne-brook, running thro' the middle of it; and by Woodward's-brook, which is a boundary weſtward between this pariſh and Alvington, where it obtains the name of the Coln. All theſe riſe in the foreſt of Dean, and empty themſelves into the Severn.

The *New Grounds* here are a tract of above a thouſand acres of land next the river. In theſe vegetation is quick and luxuriant, and cattle depaſturing on them improve uncommonly faſt. Horſes particularly are ſent in the ſpring from places at a great diſtance, to take the benefit of reſt, and of the ſalubrious food of the ſalt marſh. I cannot learn for a certainty when the waters firſt deſerted theſe grounds, but it muſt have been at the ſame time that a like event happened at Slimbridge, on the other ſide of the river, and ſince a ſuit at law was commenced in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, againſt lord Berkeley, to obtain the new grounds in the laſt mentioned pariſh for the crown, it muſt have been before that time.

That the tide in the Seven ſhould abate of its former height and power, and confine itſelf within a narrower channel, ſo as to leave dry this large tract of land, which it once overflowed, is an operation in nature not to be accounted for by all our philoſophy. Whatever was the cauſe, I am inclined to think the event was not ſudden, but gradual and progreſſive; and that even the old meadows here, which lie higher and further up, are acquiſitions from the river, tho' of longer ſtanding. And I am the rather diſpoſed to think ſo, from a tradition which the inhabitants have ſtill among them, that the tide in its uſual courſe formerly came up to a bank of earth called the Turret, juſt without the church-yard; and that a large ſhip was built near the place where there is now a ſpring of fine water, called the Turret-well.

Theſe are changes in the terraqueous globe, brought about in a long courſe of time, which however happen ſeldomer in this country than in moſt others.

To what hath been ſaid of the ſoil of the pariſh, and produce of the ground on the ſurface, ſhould be added, that below it are inexhauſtible treaſures of iron ore and cinders, pit-coal, red and yellow ochre, lime-ſtone, and other foſſils; and Mr. Bathurſt has a large furnace for ſmelting the iron ore, and ſeveral forges for manufacturing of iron.

The *Aſteria Columnaris*, a pentangular ſtone about the thickneſs of a large gooſe-quill, with a ſtar of five rays at each end, is commonly to be found at Pirton-paſſage; and ſeveral other curious ſubſtances, particularly (if I miſtake not) the grinders of an elephant, have been found at the ſame place.

Not far above Mr. Bathurſt's houſe, there is a cavern in the wood, called the *Scowls*, the entrance to which is between very long unwrought ſtones, ſerving as pillars to ſupport a rocky roof, on which

Bathurst F. Lewis del.t

F. Chesham Sculp.t

LYDNEY PARK, the Seat of Thomas Bathurst Esq.r

To whom this PLATE is humbly inscribed by his most obliged and very obedient Servant Sam.l Rudder.

ſeveral large trees are now growing. The ſpace within is about ſixteen or eighteen feet broad, and nine or ten deep, and beautifully lined with moſs, which grows ſpontaneouſly to the thickneſs of two or three inches. Tradition is intirely ſilent as to this place, and no traveller has taken notice of it. Perhaps it is nothing more than an old mine.

Upon the ſummit of a little hill, in that part of Mr. Bathurſt's park which lies contigious to Ailberton, are the remains of a large encampment, with foundations of many antient buildings; among which are the ruins of a Roman hypocauſt, or bath, of an oval form. The longeſt diameter is about ſeventeen feet, the other ſeven, as near as I could judge by my walking-ſtick, with which I meaſured it. Below the ſurface of the ground, the walls are intire; and part of a very ſtrong terras, about ſix inches thick, which ſerved for the floor, is ſtill remaining. A little weſtward of this bath was a teſſellated pavement, now intirely broken and deſtroy'd; but great quantities of ſquare bits of ſtone and brick, like dice, which compoſed it, lie ſcattered all about. An old man informed me, that he had ſeen a part of this pavement, in a piece about a foot ſquare. There have been alſo great quantities of Roman coins found in this place, and carried away; yet they ſtill lie ſo plentifully amongſt the rubbiſh, that a gentleman told me, he never failed to find ſome of them after a ſhower of rain; and I have myſelf found many pieces of urns and fine pottery. There were two ſtatues in ſtone of human figures, dug out of the ruins, and are now placed on the ſide near the ſummit of the hill.

This place is admirably ſituated for defence; the approach to it is by a ſteep aſcent every way; and a fine ſtream of water runs on the north ſide of it, juſt at the foot of the hill. It was not ſufficiently, if at all, known to our learned Camden; yet every circumſtance inclines me to think it the ſcite of the *Abone* of Antoninus. In the former part of this work, I have ſlightly mentioned the prevailing opinions concerning the ſituation of that Roman ſtation. I ſhall now briefly enter into a further diſcuſſion of them.

Mr. Camden fixes the *Abone* at Alvington, as well on account of the reſemblance of the names, as becauſe the latter is nine miles from Caer Went, the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans; which is the exact diſtance ſet down in the *Itinerary* from that ſtation to the *Abone*. But it has been objected that Alvington lies only about four miles from the *Trajectus*, which our learned antiquary fixes at Oldbury, whereas from *Abone* to the *Trajectus* ſhould be nine miles, according to the *Itinerary*; wherefore, if the diſtances in the *Itinerary* are right, either Oldbury cannot be the *Trajectus*, or Alvington is not the *Abone*. But it is pretty generally agreed, that the *Trajectus* was at Oldbury.

The learned Dr. Gale, in his Commentary on the *Itinerary*, ſuppoſing Antoninus's diſtances to be right, thinks the ſtations are tranſpoſed by careleſs tranſcribers; and placing *Abone* after *Trajectus*, makes the former to have been at Hanham, in the pariſh of Bitton, where are many old ruins and foundations of antient buildings; and the diſtance from thence to Bath agrees with that ſet down in the *Itinerary*, from the preceding ſtation to *Aquæ Solis*. The doctor interprets the name of Hanham, either as a contraction of *Avonham*, a *ham* or *ſtation* at *Abone*; or conſiders it as a ſmall variation from *Henham*, an *antient ham*, or *ſtation*.

Thus, by tranſpoſing the order of the ſtations, he thinks to accommodate the diſtances ſomething better to the *Itinerary*. But, had that been the caſe, it is a bad expedient to correct one error by committing another. The miſtake ſeems more likely to be in the diſtances than in miſplacing the ſtations. The former are evidently wrong, as may be proved by the *Itinerary* itſelf. In the fourteenth *Iter*, from *Iſca* to *Calleva*, the diſtance is ſaid to be 103 miles; but caſting up all the ſpaces between the ſeveral ſtations, the ſum falls ſhort by five miles of that number. So in the thirteenth *Iter*, from *Iſca* to *Calleva*, through *Clevum* and *Durocornovium*, *i.e.* Glouceſter and Cirenceſter, it is ſaid to be 109 miles; whereas the ſum of all the diſtances between the intermediate ſtations is only 90. In this journey, it is ſet down from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter 14 miles, which agrees exactly with the old computation; and from the latter to *Spinæ*, *i.e.* Speenham-land, (adjoining to Newbury) 15 miles. But every body knows that it is twice as far between the two laſt mentioned ſtations, as from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter. Here then is a very great miſtake in diſtances, yet I believe nobody will contend, that Speenham-land is not the ſcite of the Roman *Spinæ*.

Theſe circumſtances conſidered, will probably ſo far eſtabliſh the order of the ſtations as they ſtand in the *Itinerary*, that no perſon may hereafter attempt to break it, merely to ſupport the exactneſs of the diſtances; ſince it has been proved, that, in reſpect to the latter, the *Itinerary* is inconſiſtent with itſelf, in the very journey that mentions the ſtation in queſtion.

I am now to offer the reaſons which induce me to fix on this place for the ſcite of the *Abone*, in preference to Alvington and Hanham.

It was neceſſary for the Romans, having conquered the country, to fortify their ſeveral ſtations; and it is evident they did ſo, from the ruins and fortifications found in almoſt every place where they had them. In thoſe places alſo, are found the remains of baths and teſſellated pavements, with coins and other veſtiges of that people. But none of all theſe have been found at Alvington, wherefore I think it cannot have been the *Abone*. As to Hanham, there is no doubt but the Romans made a lodgment there, as well as at many other places on the ſides of the Avon; but neither can that have been the *Abone*, which we

are to look for ſomewhere between *Venta Silurum* and the *Trajectus*. And ſince Ailberton is diſtinguiſhed with every mark of antiquity, not only in the inſtances already taken notice of, but in the very name itſelf, which is evidently Alb-beorg-ton, *i.e.* the *town of the old camp* or *fortification*, I think we need go no further for the *Abone*. It ſtands at the proper diſtance from Caer Went, on one hand, but from hence, acroſs the river to Oldbury, (if Antoninus did not make ſome allowance for the zig-zag manner of ſailing) is not more than five or ſix miles. As to the diſtance from Oldbury, the ſuppoſed *Trajectus*, to *Aqua Solis*, there is undoubtedly a miſtake in the *Itinerary*, which I know not how to rectify; only, if inſtead of VI. we read XI. for the diſtance, it will come nearer the truth, and exactly make good the deficiency in the ſum of the diſtances in the *Iter* from *Iſca* to *Calleva*. But theſe matters I ſubmit to better judges, who may depend on the facts I have related, admitting or rejecting the argument as they ſee occaſion.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

The following particulars ſtand in the antient ſurvey, under the head *Terra Willi filii Baderon*.

'The ſame William [the ſon of Baderon] holds 'Ledenei in Ledenei hundred. Alfer held it in 'the reign of king Edward. There are ſix hides 'taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'three villeins, and five bordars, with two plow-'tillages. There are three *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s.* '[rent,] and twenty acres of meadow, and half a 'fiſhery in Waie; a wood one mile long, and half 'a mile broad. It was worth 4*l.* now 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

But there was then another manor, as we learn from the ſame record, wherein it is ſaid:

'Earl William made a manor in Lindenee, in 'Bliteſlau hundred, of four eſtates which he took 'from the lords thereof. Three hides from the 'manor of the biſhop of Hereford; ſix hides from 'the manor ſet apart for the ſuſtenance of the 'monks of Perſhore, where were ſix villeins, with 'four plow-tillages. He took three hides and a 'half from two [d] thanes. There are in demean 'three plow-tillages, and eight bordars, and a mill 'of 40*s.* [rent,] a wood a mile long, and half a 'mile broad. It paid 7*l.* in the whole.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Thus it appears, that there were two manors in this pariſh of the names of Ledenei, and Lindenee, which I take to be only an accidental variation from inaccuracy in writing, of which there are many more inſtances in the records. The principal manor was in the Beauchamp family for a long courſe of time; the other belonged to the Talbots..

Henry earl of Warwick, ſon of Walerond earl of Warwick, married Margery, coheireſs of Henry D'Oiley, and died ſeized of the manor of Lidney, and of an iron forge in his woods there, and of other forges in the foreſt of Dean [e] 13 H. 3. His ſon Thomas de Newburg, earl of Warwick, ſucceeded him. He married Ela, ſecond daughter of William Longeſpee, earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon of king Henry the Second by Fair Roſamond, and died without iſſue 26 H. 3. John de Placetis married Mary, or Margaret, ſiſter and heir to Thomas earl of Warwick. He was in great favour with king Henry the Second, who made the match, and obliged the lady to ſettle her whole eſtate on him for life, although ſhe ſhould have no children by him. He took the title of earl of Warwick, and died ſeized of Lidney 47 H. 3. But Mary, or Margeret, his wife, having no iſſue, the inheritance of the family went to the iſſue of her aunt Alice, daughter to Walerond earl of Warwick, who had been married to William Manduit, baron of Hanſlape in Buckinghamſhire, and by him left a ſon and a daughter, [f] William Manduit and Iſabel. William, in right of his mother, was created earl of Warwick, but died 52 H. 3. without iſſue; whereby his ſiſter Iſabel, who was married to William Beauchamp, became his heireſs. This William de Beauchamp died ſeized of Lidney [g] 52 H. 3. and was ſucceeded by his ſon William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died ſeized of this manor 26 E. 1. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was his ſon and heir. He died ſeized of a purparty of Lyden, held of the king in *capite*, appurtenant to his earldom, [h] 9 E. 2. And there were one hundred acres of underwood, worth (ſays the record) 1*d. per* acre *per ann.* becauſe it was in the royal foreſt.

Thomas, ſon and heir of Guy, was only two years old at his father's death. He was one of the chief commanders, who, under the Black Prince, led up the van of the Engliſh army at the battle of Creſſy; and fought ſo long at that of Poictiers, that his hand was galled with the exerciſe of his ſword and battle-ax. He married Catherine, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer, and died of the plague at Calais, ſeized of Lidney, 43 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his ſurviving ſon and heir, who married Margaret, daughter to William lord Ferrers of Groby. He had taken up arms againſt king Richard the Second, and was attainted, and his eſtates forfeited, whereupon this manor was granted

[d] There were two orders of thanes: The royal thanes were the great feudatories, or nobility, of the kingdom, who held of the king in chief by knight-ſervice, and were equivalent to the barons, as they were called, after the eſtabliſhment of the Normans. The other thanes were ſub-feudatories, not honorary; the ſame whom the Normans called Vavaſors, which word occurs in *Domeſday* as a ſynonymy with *liberi homines regis*; but it grew out of uſe after the reign of king Henry the Fourth.

[e] Sir Robert Atkyns has it 17 H. 3. but it is the 13th in Collins's Peerage, V. 5. p. 206; and 1229 V. 5. p. 58. and Sir Robert has it ſo himſelf under Chedworth and Dorſington.

[f] Collins's Peerage, V. 5, p. 207.

[g] 54 H. 3. in Collins.

[h] Sir Robert Atkyns has it 18 E. 2. in this place, but 9 E. 2. under Chedworth and Pirton, which agrees with the Eſcheator's book.

granted to John Montacute, earl of Saliſbury; who afterwards endeavouring to reſtore the ſame king, and being taken priſoner at Cirenceſter, and there beheaded by the townſmen, 1 H. 4. as related more largely under that head, this eſtate was reſtored to Thomas de Beauchamp, 2 H. 4. who died ſeized of Lidney the ſame year.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſucceeded Thomas his father, and married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Thomas lord Berkeley, viſcount Liſle, by whom he had three daughters: ſecondly, Iſabel, the only ſurviving heireſs of the Diſpencers, who were heirs to the Clares earls of Glouceſter, and died ſeized of Lidney 17 H. 6. Henry, his ſon, was created duke of Warwick, and died ſeized of this manor 23 H. 6. He left Anne, his only daughter and heireſs, an infant; who dying ſoon after, the inheritance came to Anne, his ſiſter; but the manor was aſſigned to Cicely dutcheſs of Warwick, his widow, in dower, 25 H. 6. This laſt Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, who, in her right, was alſo earl of Warwick. He was famous for his great power, and was often called the *ſtout earl of Warwick*, and the *king-maker*; for king Henry the Sixth and king Edward the Fourth held the crown by turns, as this earl favoured the ſide; but he was at laſt ſlain in Barnet-field, in which battle king Edward ſecured the crown to himſelf. Anne, his widow, had two daughters by him, coheireſſes to her vaſt eſtate; and becauſe ſhe had taken part in the deſigns of her late huſband, her eſtate was taken from her by an act of parliament 14 E. 4. and ſettled on her two daughters, of whom, Iſabel, the eldeſt, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to the king, and Anne, her ſiſter, to Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards king Richard the Third.

George duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmeſey-wine, ſeized of Lidney, 18 E. 4. his brother, Richard duke of Glouceſter, moſt inhumanly aſſiſting at the execution. His children were Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, attainted by court contrivances, and beheaded 15 H. 7. and Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, beheaded 33 H. 8.

King Henry the Seventh pretending the injuſtice of diveſting Anne dutcheſs of Warwick of her inheritance, procured another act in the beginning of his reign, to reinſtate her, and then artfully prevailed with her to ſettle that great inheritance on him and his heirs, to the diſinheriſon of the iſſue of her own daughters; and accordingly ſhe gave a fine of Lidney and many other manors to the king, 3 H. 7.

This manor continued in the crown 'till it was granted, by the deſcription of late Warwick and Spencer's lands, to ſir Thomas Seymour, 1 E. 6. but upon his attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards granted, by queen Elizabeth, to ſir William Wintour, [1] vice admiral of England; who, with great valour and ſucceſs, oppoſed the famous Spaniſh Armada, and was well rewarded by that queen. He built a ſtately houſe at Lidney, called the *White Croſs*, which was begun in 1588.

Sir Edward Wintour, ſon of ſir William, ſucceeded him, who married Anne, daughter of Edward earl of Worceſter. Sir John Wintour, ſon and heir of ſir Edward, was eminent for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, throughout the whole civil war. He fortified his houſe at Lidney, and made it almoſt inacceſſible, to oppoſe the garriſon at Glouceſter. At length he was put to flight, and, if you will believe a wonderful ſtory, made a wonderful eſcape, by leaping down from the rocks at Tiddenham (mentioned in Dr. Parſon's M S. to be near 200 yards high) into the river, which has given the name of *Wintour's Leap* to a place there. But tho' it may be true that he eſcaped by taking the water, it is nevertheleſs impoſſible to be as related. The *White Croſs* houſe was afterwards demoliſhed, and turned into buildings for an iron furnace. Sir Charles Wintour, ſon of ſir John, ſucceeded to the manor of Lidney. He married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of —— Napper, eſq; who ſurvived him, and was owner of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns publiſhed his Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire.

Of the other manor, the following account is extracted from the records: William Hatheway died ſeized thereof 10 H. 2. and was ſucceeded by Ralph Hatheway his ſon. Walter Wither died ſeized thereof 54 H. 3. William Buttler held Lidney and Peritune mills, and a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean 13 E. 1. He died the ſame year, and left Perine, his only daughter and heireſs, married to Gilbert lord Talbot, who, in right of his wife, died ſeized of Lidney 20 E. 3. Richard lord Talbot died ſeized of Lidney, Huntley, Longhope, and Leigh 20 R. 2. Gilbert lord Talbot, his ſon, ſucceeded, and died ſeized of thoſe manors, and a moiety of Badgworth, with a third part of the manors of Painſwick, Morton Valence, and Whaddon 7 H. 5. He left Ankoret, his only daughter and heireſs, but ſhe dying at four years of age, John lord Talbot, her uncle, (ſo famous for his victories in France as to be eſteemed the Achilles of England) was her heir. He was created earl of Shrewſbury 20 H. 6. and being ſlain at the ſiege of Chaſtillon in France, by a cannon bullet, died ſeized of the manor of Lidney, &c. 31 H. 6. and was ſucceeded by John earl of Shrewſbury, his ſon and heir, who engaging on the part of the Lancaſtrians, was killed in the

[1] There were three diſtinct admirals of England 'till the reign of king Edward the Firſt; one was admiral of the north, whoſe ſtation was at Yarmouth; another was admiral of the ſouth, whoſe ſtation was at Portſmouth; the third was admiral of the weſt, and kept his ſtation at Plymouth; but king Edward joining the two admiralties of the ſouth and weſt under one perſon, king Henry the Fourth conſtituted only one admiral for all England.

battle

battle of Northampton 38 H. 6. He was ſucceeded by John his ſon, the third earl of Shrewſbury, who married Catherine, daughter of Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, and died 13 E. 4. as appears by the eſcheator's book of that year, n. 52. From this time I have no account of the deſcent of this manor, ſeparate from the firſt; wherefore I conclude that the diſtinction was loſt by unity of poſſeſſion, and that both were afterwards enjoyed as one manor.

The manor of Lidney was purchaſed of the Wintour family by Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq; third ſon of ſir Benjamin Bathurſt, baronet, and uncle to the preſent earl of Bathurſt. He married Finetta, daughter and heireſs of Henry Poole, of Kemble in the county of Wilts, eſq; by whom he had iſſue, 1. Thomas, of whom hereafter: 2. Poole, ſometime commander of a company of foot in his majeſty's ſervice; who, in 1776, married Anne, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of —— Haſketh, of the city of Saliſbury, eſq. 3. Anne, the eldeſt daughter, married to Charles Bragge, of Mangotsfield in this county, eſq; by whom he hath iſſue two ſons and one daughter: 4. Suſannah, the ſecond daughter, married to Powell Snell, of Guiting-Grange in this county, eſq. 5. Finetta, who died unmarried; and 6. Catherine, now unmarried. The ſaid Benjamin Bathurſt married, ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Dr. Broderick, one of the prebendaries of Weſtminſter, and rector of Mixbury in the county of Oxford; by whom he hath a numerous iſſue. He died on Nov. 5, 1767, in the 76th year of his age, having repreſented the borough of Cirenceſter in three parliaments, the city of Glouceſter in four, and the borough of Monmouth in two.

Thomas Bathurſt, eſq; the eldeſt ſon and heir of Benjamin Bathurſt, married Anne, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir William Fazakerly, of Totteridge in Hertfordſhire, and is the preſent lord of this manor. His arms, and a large account of his family, are given under Cirenceſter, to which the reader is referred.

Of the other eſtates in Lidney, the records ſhew, that Bogo de Knovil died ſeized of aſſart lands at Gravenhull and Zerkeley, near Lidney, 12 E. 3. but this particular ſeems to belong more eſpecially to the foreſt of Dean. John Charburghe died ſeized of lands in Lidney and Aileberton 49 E. 3. Lands called Newton Myne, in Lidney, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Marſh and John Turpine 2 Eliz. Other lands called Palewell Myne, in Lidney, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Anthony Collins and George Woodnet 26 Eliz. In the tithing of Lidney are 48 families, and 246 inhabitants.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Ailberton.* This tithing lies about a mile weſt from the church, and conſiſts of 49 families, and 231 inhabitants. William Harpetre died ſeized of the manor of Halberton 12 H. 2. William Harpetre, ſon of William, was his heir. He had committed many treſpaſſes in the foreſt of Dean, for which his lands were ſeized; but compounding for 100 marks, was reſtored to his eſtate 22 H. 2. Robert Harpetre was his ſon and heir, who dying was ſucceeded by John Harpetre. He died without iſſue, whereby his ſiſter became ſole heireſs, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, and being married to Anſelm Gournay, was ſucceeded in the manor of Aileberton by Robert Gournay their ſon and heir, who died ſeized thereof 53 H. 3. But this ſeems to be a miſtake; for Thomas Harpetre, brother of John, ſucceeded to this eſtate, and married Eva[k], daughter of Robert de Berkeley, who aſſumed the name of de Were, from the great lordſhip of Were in Somerſetſhire. They had iſſue Robert, who ſometime after aſſumed the name of Gournay, and had livery, 15 H. 3. of part of the poſſeſſions of Maurice de Gaunt, his uncle, and of all his lands in Glouceſterſhire, except Beverſtan, Weſton, Radewic, Oure, and Albricton, which however, he not long after obtained of the king, and died 53 H. 3. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Anſelm, whoſe ſon John Gournay died 19 E. 1. and left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heireſs, married to John ap Adam, or, as he is ſometimes called, de Badenham, who had iſſue Thomas ap Adam.

Sir Robert Atkyns's account of the deſcent of this manor breaks off at 53 H. 3. probably from ſome defect in the records he had conſulted; but he ſays, it came afterwards to the family of the Berkeleys, *by the marriage of an heireſs.* It is however moſt probable, that it deſcended from Robert Gournay, together with the manors of King's Weſton and Beverſtone, down to Thomas ap Adam; and like them was *ſold* by him into the Berkeley family. Sir Maurice Berkeley purchaſed King's Weſton of ſir Thomas ap Adam 4 E. 3. which deſcended thro' ſeveral generations to ſir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, who died ſeized of that manor and of Aileberton 4 E. 4. Sir William Berkeley ſucceeded his father in this eſtate; but taking part with king Richard the Third, his eſtates were ſeized by king Henry the Seventh, and granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford in the firſt year of that reign. Robert Woodroffe died ſeized of Aileberton 15 Car. and left Thomas his ſon and heir ſeventeen years old. Thomas Bathurſt, eſq; is lord of this manor.

Sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Aileberton 15 R. 2. Le Sterte and Goldgrove in Ailberton, and divers woods in Ailberton and Alvington, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William Wintour 32 H. 8. Here is a chapel of eaſe, with a ſmall tower at the weſt end.

2. *Pirton*, or *Purton*, is a tithing three miles ſouthward of the church, conſiſting of 8 families and 44 inhabitants. Beſides what is mentioned of

[k] Rot. Fin. 17 Joh.

of this manor in the abſtract from *Domeſday-book*, under Naſs, there are a few particulars relating to it that could not be ſeparated from the account of Awre, of which, according to that record, it was antiently a member, and a fief belonging to William de Ow.

Robert Gournay held Pereton 53 H. 3. John de Badeham, or ap Adam, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Peritone to John de Knovil, to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the heirs of Elizabeth, [k]25 E. 1. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeized of Peretone and Purton 9 E. 2. Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkeley, held Piriton [l]42 E. 3. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeized of Peritone 2 H. 4. Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were ſeized of Purton 5 H. 5. Robert Goodrick and Edith his wife levied a fine of the manor of Purton 5 Mar. What ſir Robert Atkyns ſays here of lands in Purton belonging to St. Oſwald's in Glouceſter, ſhould be apply'd to Pirton in Churchdown. This manor is now the property of Thomas Bathurſt, eſq. Purton-paſſage over the Severn is in this hamlet, concerning which there are ſome uſeful obſervations at p. 47.

3. *Naſs*. This hamlet lies about two miles ſouth-eaſtward from the church, conſiſting of 6 families and 35 inhabitants. *Domeſday-book* gives the following account of it:

'Earl Herald held Neſt in Bliteſlau hundred. 'There were five hides, and in demean one plow-'tillage, and ten villeins, and two bordars, with 'nine plow-tillages. It was not put to farm in 'the time of king Edward. But earl William 'joined it to two other manors, that is to ſay, 'Pontune and Peritune. In theſe were nine hides, 'and two plow-tillages in demean, and fifteen 'villeins, and two bordars, and two *ſervi*, with 'nine plow-tillages. There is a fiſhery. The 'ſteward lately increaſed Pontune by one plow-'tillage. Peritune is in the king's farm. They 'pay 11 *lib*. in the whole.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Robert Grinder, eſq; was ſeized of Naſſe and Hurſt 22 H. 6. Sir John Barr died ſeized thereof 2 E. 4. John Baynham died ſeized of Naſſe 20 H. 8. and livery of it was granted to William his ſon 26 H. 8. in which family it continued to the reign of queen Elizabeth; and from that time it has been in the family of Roynon Jones, eſq; who is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a good eſtate and a ſeat here. He is ſon of the late William Jones, eſq; by Cholmley his wife, daughter of ſir John D'Oyley, baronet, of Cheſſel-Hampton in Oxfordſhire. His arms are, *Argent, a lion rampant gules*.

4. *Alliſton*, two miles north-eaſtward from the church, conſiſting of 24 houſes and 105 inhabitants. Of this tithing it is thus recorded:

'William de Ow holds Aluredeſtone in Ledenei 'hundred. Bondi held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are three hides taxed, no lands in 'demean, but five villeins and three bordars have 'three plow-tillages. There is a fiſhery of 12*d*. '[rent] and ten acres of meadow; a wood half a 'mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth '20*s*. now 30*s*. Henry de Fereriis claimed it 'becauſe Bondi held it; but Ralph de Limeſi alſo 'held it, who was predeceſſor to William. The 'ſame William holds two hides there which are 'taxed, and there are two villeins, with two plow-'tillages. Ulnod held them, and they are now 'and were then worth 10*s*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

There was a caſtle at Alliſton in the reign of king William the conqueror, who made Gwarine de Meez, of the houſe of Lorrain, governor of it, and gave him Aleſtune to defend the marches againſt the Welch. But whether this laſt particular be true of Alliſton in Lidney, or of Olveſton in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, may admit of ſome doubt. Sir Robert Atkyns applies it to both places, of which however it cannot be equally true. But as this was ſituated in the marches which Gwarine was to defend, and as the record mentions a diſpute between two perſons concerning their right to this eſtate; it is probable the king afterwards put an end to the controverſy, by giving the manor to Gwarine de Meez. This Gwarine married Millet, one of the daughters of Pain Peverel, lord of Whitington in Shropſhire, who had declared, that whoſoever behaved himſelf with the greateſt courage at tilts, at the caſtle of Peake in Derbyſhire, ſhould wed his daughter; whereupon Gwarine meets at the place, and having there vanquiſhed a ſon of the king of Scotland, and a baron of Burgoyne, gained her for his wife.

Fulk, the ſon of Gwarine, ſucceeded him, of whom there is this remarkable anecdote. Playing at cheſs with king John, the king broke his head with the cheſs-board; but Fulk returned the blow, and almoſt killed the king. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Fulk, who was ſlain at the battle of Lewes, 48 H. 3. This family obtained the name of Fitz-Warine, from Gwarine their anceſtor, who came into England with the Conqueror.

5. *Soilwell*, or *Sully*, is a hamlet in Alliſton. Edward duke of York was ſeized of the manor of Sully 3 H. 5. Edward James, eſq; died ſeized of Sully, *alias* Soilwell-houſe, and Radmore 4 C. 1. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Powell, of Preſton, eſq; and left Thomas, his ſon, one year

[k] Sir Robert Atkyns has it 25 E. 3. But this is a miſtake, as appears by his account of Beverſtone, King's Weſton, Churchdown, &c.

[l] There is another hamlet of the name of Pirton in the pariſh of Churchdown, in this county, which occaſioned ſir Robert Atkyns, by miſtake, to apply this record and ſome others to that hamlet, whereas they belong to Pirton in this pariſh. There are alſo ſome other miſtakes in ſir Robert Atkyns, which are taken notice of under Churchdown.

and eight months old. William James, eſq; was proprietor of this eſtate at the beginning of this century; but Soilwell-houſe and eſtate became afterwards the property of Mr. Richard Williams, by purchaſe from the family of the James's. Mr. Williams has now ſold it to John Townſend, of Chiſwick in the county of Middleſex, eſq; the preſent proprietor.

6. *Hurſt* is a hamlet in Alliſton, about a mile eaſtward from the church. This was antiently a wood, or woody place, and took its name from the Saxon ꝑeꝛꝛc, *a wood*. Mrs. Morgan, relict of Probert Morgan, eſq; eldeſt ſon of Richard Morgan, eſq; by Elianor his wife, daughter of Henry Probert, of the Ar-goed in the county of Monmouth, eſq; has a ſeat here.

7. *Newarne*. This hamlet lies about half a mile eaſtward from the church, and is part in the tithing of Lidney, and part in Alliſton. Mrs. Lewis, daughter of Richard Morgan, of Hurſt, eſq; has a handſome houſe here.

8. *Rodleys* is a houſe and eſtate belonging to Mr. Edward Jones.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 260*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Hereford are patrons and impropriators; the reverend Mr. Evans, one of the canons of Hereford, is the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Lyra in Normandy formerly had the impropriation. Ailberton, St. Briavel's, and Hewelsfield are chapels annexed to this church.

The glebe at Ailberton lets at 2*l.* 15*s.* a year, but there is no glebe at Lidney.

The church is large, with an aile on each ſide, ſupported by two rows of pillars, and it has a very handſome ſpire at the weſt end. A ſmall chancel on the north ſide of the great one, and a vault within the rails of the great chancel belong to the lord of the manor.

There was a chantry in this church, endowed by John Chardbrough and Julian his wife, 49 E. 3. whereof John Cook, the laſt incumbent, retired with a penſion of 5*l.*

Firſt fruits	£.	24	6	8	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0	9	8
Tenths	—	2	8	8	Pentecoſtals		0	1	4

Monument and Inſcription.

Mr. ſerjeant Powlet, recorder of the city of Briſtol, and one of the juſtices of South Wales, died in 1703, and was buried in this church, but I find no memorial for him.

On a flat ſtone in the church,

Underneath this Stone lies buried the Body of Roynon Jones, of Naſs, Eſq; who died July the 26th A. D. 1732, Aged 69. ——Arms, 1. Jones, as before, impaling 2. *Or, a chevron checky gules and azure, between three cinquefoils of the laſt*, for Cooke.

Benefactions.

There is an almſhouſe of four rooms for the uſe of the poor.

Mr. Dunning of Purton, by his will dated 1625, gave 20*s.* a year to the poor. Mr. Morgan of Hurſt, in 1660, gave 40*s.* a year, half to the poor, the other half for two ſermons.

By indenture dated June 8, 1680, Chriſtopher Willowby, of Biſhopſton, eſq; gave 16*l.* a year, charged on the tithes of Clent, in the pariſh of Milton-Abbats in Wiltſhire; of which 4*l.* a year each to be given to two poor old women, natives of Ailberton, for their lives; as often as one dies another to be choſen in her ſtead; 4*l.* 10*s.* to be equally divided between four poor perſons of the ſame place; 10*s.* to each church-warden; 10*s.* to the pariſh clerk; 20*s.* to the miniſter for a ſermon, and 20*s.* more for his trouble in keeping a regiſter of the diſtribution of this charity, for want of which the whole to go to Biſhopſton.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 224	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	83	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	477	7	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	236	12	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 153 houſes, and about 700 inhabitants, whereof 24 were freeholders; annual births 28, burials 26. But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 249 baptiſms, and 251 burials; and in ten years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 196, and the burials 170; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 661. Upon comparing theſe numbers it will appear, that the people have decreaſed here this laſt century; that they were more healthy during the latter period of ten years, than in the former; and that the average proportion of burials to the whole number of ſouls is nearly as 1 to 39.

LITTLETON

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, two miles diſtant north-weſtward from Marſhfield, ſix ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, and thirty-one ſouth from Glouceſter.

This was formerly a tithing in Tormarton, in reſpect to which it was a *little town*; but it is now a diſtinct pariſh. It is called *Weſt Littleton*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Littleton, not far diſtant, in Wiltſhire. The lands in this pariſh are chiefly arable.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, this manor was not diſtinguiſhed in the record from Tormarton.

Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, was ſeized of the manor of Littleton 47 H. 3. It afterwards went to the family of De la Riviere, and from them to the Willingtons, and from them to the St. Loes. Whilſt it remained in

theſe families, it had the ſame owner with the manor of Tormarton.

George earl of Shrewſbury had married Elizabeth the widow of ſir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, the moſt diſtinguiſhed lady of her time, for the beauty of her perſon and endowments of her mind, who had the inheritance of this manor, whereby the earl was ſeized of Littleton in her right, in the year 1608. They joined in conveying this manor to her ſon, William Cavendiſh, earl of Devonſhire, who ſold it to Mr. Willoughby, and others, by which means the manor was divided amongſt divers freeholders.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, and is annexed to Tormarton. It is worth about 50*l.* a year.

The church is ſmall, with a little low ſpire in the middle.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.			
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	8	15	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	47	13	6
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	37	12	$3\frac{3}{4}$

At the beginning of this century there were 11 houſes and 44 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of inhabitants is 67.

LITTLETON upon SEVERN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, three miles ſouth-weſtward from Thornbury, ten north-weſtward from Chipping-Sodbury, and twenty-ſix ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſture, with ſome arable land, and is bounded on the weſt and north-weſt by the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Mary of Malmeſberie holds Liteltone in Langelei hundred. There are five hides, of which two and a half pay tax, the others are quit. In demean are two plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and two bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There is a church and a prieſt, and thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 60*s.* but it is now worth 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbat of Malmeſbury to ſet forth his right to court-leet in Littleton. He pleaded a grant from king Edward the Second, before the conqueſt, and his claim was allowed. The manor continued in the abbey of Malmeſbury 'till the diſſolution, and was granted, with the tithes of the demeans, to ſir Richard Long, reſerving a rent to the crown of 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* 33 H. 8.

The manor was ſoon after purchaſed by Richard Hampden, who died ſeized of it 4 E. 6. and livery was granted to Edmond Hampden, ſon of Richard, 5 E. 6.

Edward Filton, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608; as was Mr. Hopton at the beginning of this century, and Mr.
is the preſent lord of the manor.

HAMLET. Stock is a hamlet in this pariſh, of which there is a diſtinct account in *Domeſday-book*:

'The biſhop of Conſtance [in Normandy] holds 'Eſtoch in Sineſhoved hundred, and Tetbald holds 'it of him. Eldred held it of earl Harold, and 'could go where he pleaſed. There are two hides, 'one taxed, the other not. There is one plow-'tillage in demean, and two villeins, and one 'bordar, with one plow-tillage. There are ſix '*ſervi*, and five acres of meadow. It was worth '40*s.* now 20*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

Sir Robert Atkyns, or ſome perſon for him, by miſtake, appropriated an abſtract of the above account both to Stoke-Biſhop in Weſtbury, and to this hamlet, which are diſtinct places.

Richard Foſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Stoke to John Walſh 12 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 45*l.* a year. Mr. Willoughby is patron, and Mr. Johns the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Malmeſbury had the advowſon.

The church is ſmall, with a nave and a little north aile, and a ſmall tower covered with tiles, and two bells in it.

Firſt fruits	£. 11	4	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.			
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	8	7	4
Land-tax ——	1694, —	71	0	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	53	5	0

At the beginning of this century there were 18 houſes and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 84.

LONGBOROUGH.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant north from Stow, ſeven ſouth from Campden, and twenty-five eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated on an eaſy declivity facing the eaſt, and commands a pleaſant view of part of Oxfordſhire, and ſome detached parts of Worceſterſhire and Warwickſhire. Two turnpike-roads lead through the pariſh, one from Stow to Worceſter, the

the other from Bath and Briſtol, thro' Cirenceſter, to Harford-bridge in Warwickſhire, and ſo on northwards.

The greater part of the pariſh is arable land, which furniſhes huſbandry buſineſs for the men, whilſt the women and girls employ themſelves in winding of ſilk for the throwſters at Blockley.

The name of the village was antiently written *Langeberge*, which was undoubtedly given it from the long form of a camp thrown up here, not far from the Roman *Foſs-way*, which paſſes by the village.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

One manor in this pariſh is part of the antient demeſnes of the crown, as appears by the following extract:

'King Edward held Langeberge in Chefteſiat 'hundred, with Mene, a member thereof, in each 'of which were eight hides. There are three 'plow-tillages in demean, and ten villeins, and 'four bordars, with ſix plow-tillages, and a mill 'of 5*s*. and ſix *ſervi*, and a meadow of 10*s*. rent. 'In the time of king Edward the ſheriff paid for 'the farm what it yielded. It now pays 15*l*. with 'two hundreds which the ſheriff added to it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

But one part of this pariſh lay in Witelai hundred.

'Earl Moriton holds Langeberge in Witelai 'hundred. Tovi held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are two hides. In demean are 'two plow-tillages, and three villeins, and one 'bordar, with one plow-tillage, and four *ſervi*. It 'was worth 4*l*. now 40*s*. and pays tax.' *Ib*. p. 73.

'Hunfrid the chamberlain holds Langeberge in 'Witelai hundred of the king. There are four 'hides taxed. Elſtan, Blacheman, Edric, and 'Alric held it for four manors, and could go where 'they would. In demean were four plow-tillages, 'and three villeins, and five bordars, with three 'plow-tillages. There are nine *ſervi*. It was 'worth 16*l*. now 100*s*.' *Ibid*. p. 78.

Two of theſe manors were afterwards confuſed and united. Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and brother to king Henry III. had a grant of the manor of Longborough. He founded the abbey of Hayles in the year 1246, and endowed it with this manor. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbat, 15 E. 1. to ſhew by what right he held a court leet, and challenged waifs and felons goods, and his claim was allowed. The manor was held of the honour of Wallingford, and continued in poſſeſſion of the abbey of Hayles 'till the diſſolution.

The manor was granted to Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh 1 Mar. Livery of it was granted to Rowland Leigh 15 Eliz. whoſe deſcendants have enjoyed it to the preſent time, and the heir of James Leigh, late of Addleſtrop, eſq; deceaſed, is the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that William de Montacute was ſeized of lands in Longborough, and granted them to William Forho, reſerving to himſelf the advowſon, 16 H. 3. William de Bruſe held one meſſuage and ſix yard-lands in Longburg 15 E. 1. John de la Crane was ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Langeberge the ſame year. William de Cheſter and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Longborow to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to John their ſon, 13 E. 2. Thomas Cole and others were ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land, in truſt for the abbey of Hayles, 15 R. 2. Lands in Longborough, which belonged to the abbey of Bruerne in Oxfordſhire, were granted to Edmond Hermas 35 H. 8.

HAMLET. *Banksfee*, or *Southfield*, is a hamlet and diſtinct manor, lying part in this pariſh and part in Condicot. It is ſometimes alſo called Longburrowe in the writings and evidences reſpecting it, and is undoubtedly one of thoſe manors called *Langeberge* in *Domeſday-book*. It is ſuppoſed afterwards to have received the name of *Blanck's-fee*, now ſomewhat changed to *Bank's-fee*, from Richard le Blanck, who was ſeized of one meſſuage and three plow-tillages here 15 E. 1. The college of Weſtbury upon Trim was ſeized of this manor, and continued in the poſſeſſion of it 'till the diſſolution of monaſteries. It was granted to ſir Ralph Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Freeman died ſeized thereof 20 Eliz. and livery was granted to his ſon Thomas the ſame year. John Talbott, of Longfere in the county of Salop, was in poſſeſſion of this manor 43 Eliz. as appears by evidences in the hands of the preſent poſſeſſor. In the year 1686, it was ſold to ſir Charles Shuckborough, baronet, in whoſe family it remained 'till 1753, when it paſſed, by purchaſe, to John Scott, eſq; who has built a handſome houſe on the ſcite of the old manor houſe, which he calls *Banksfee-Houſe*. He is in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Middleſex and Glouceſter, and has conſiderable eſtates in both counties. He is deſcended from an antient family in Scotland, and married Jane, daughter of Edward Wilſon, of Didlington in Norfolk, eſq; by whom he has one ſon and two daughters, John, Charlotte, and Catherine. His arms are, *Per pale indented argent and ſable, a ſaltire counterchanged.*

Here was antiently a chapel in this hamlet, dedicated to St. Edmond; but it is now wholly demoliſhed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 50*l*. a year. The impropriation was in the abbey of Hayles from its firſt endowment in the year 1251.

Richard Pennehey was ſeized of the advowſon of this church 15 E. 1. The rectory and the advowſon of the vicarage were granted to ſir Rowland

Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh 1 Mariæ. The heir of the late James Leigh, eſq; preſents for two turns, and the earl of Guildford one. Mr. Leigh is the preſent incumbent.

The vicarage was endowed in the year 1326, in the time of Thomas Cobham, biſhop of Worceſter, (called the good clerk) by the abbat of Hayles, with the tithe of ſixteen yard-lands, then the fee of Richard de Hodington, and all privy tithes, except lamb and wool. And if the portion of the vicar, by reaſon of barrenneſs, or any other occaſion, ſhould not amount to 10*l. per ann.* by the oath of the vicar, the abbat and convent were to make it up to that amount. The demean lands pay no tithes.

A portion of tithes in this pariſh, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, was granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. Other tithes, which belonged to Hayles abbey, were granted to Theophilus Adams and Richard Adams 25 Eliz.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It has an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a handſome tower, with pinnacles. There is the effigy of a man in armour in the aile, without arms or inſcription; and a handſome monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of ſir William Leigh and his lady. He died in 1631.

Firſtfruits	£. 5	15 0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	9 0
Tenths —	0	11 6	Pentecoſtals -	0	1 0½

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 158	6	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	13	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	148	3	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	87	2	6

At the beginning of this century there were 80 houſes in this pariſh, and about 400 inhabitants, whereof 15 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. *Atkyns.* There are now exactly 82 houſes, and 389 inhabitants.

LONG HOPE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, three miles north-eaſt from Mitchel-Dean, and nine weſt from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in a bottom, which gave occaſion to the name; for *Hope* is a *valley*, ſays lord Coke, in the firſt part of his *Inſtitutes*. It was called *Long Hope* to diſtinguiſh it from *Manſel-Hope*, not far diſtant from it, in Herefordſhire. The greater part of the pariſh is arable land, with ſome woodland and paſture ground.

Part of *Yartleton-Hill* lies in this pariſh, and part in ſeveral others. Annually, on the firſt day of May, there is a cuſtom of aſſembling in bodies on the top of that hill, from the ſeveral pariſhes, to fight for the poſſeſſion of it, upon which account it is ſometimes called *May-Hill*. What gave riſe to this cuſtom I cannot with any certainty learn; but ſome are of opinion that it is a relick of the antient *Campus Martius*, which was an annual aſſembly of the people upon May-day, when they confederated together to defend the kingdom againſt all foreigners and enemies, as mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confeſſor.

There is a remarkable inſtance of longevity in the perſon of Thomas Bright, who was a native of this pariſh, and died here in the year 1708, one hundred and twenty-four years old, as appears by the inſcription for him, on his grave-ſtone.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William the ſon of Baderon holds Hope in 'Weſtberie hundred. Forne and Ulfeg held it of 'king Edward. There were five hides taxed, and 'thoſe thanes might go where they would. There 'are two plow-tillages in demean, and twelve vil-'leins, and one bordar, with twelve plow-tillages. 'There are three *ſervi*, and a mill of 17*d.* It 'was worth 8*l.* now 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

William the ſon of Baderon was ſucceeded by Withenock his ſon, who took the name of Monmouth from his father's government. Baderon was ſon and heir of Withenock, and Gilbert was ſon and heir of Baderon. John de Monemuta was ſon and heir of Gilbert, and was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle 18 H. 3. He died ſeized of the manor of Long Hope 40 H. 3. and having no male iſſue, gave the inheritance of all his lands to prince Edward, eldeſt ſon to king Henry the Third.

This manor was ſoon after granted to Gilbert Talbot, one of the juſtices itinerant for the county of Hereford, and governor of the caſtle of Monmouth. He married Gwenthlian, daughter of Rheſe ap Griffith, prince of South Wales, and died ſeized of Rodleigh, and of Long Hope 2 E. 1. but the wife of John de Monemuta the younger held the latter ſome time in dower. Gilbert Talbot, ſon of Richard, ſon of Gilbert, died ſeized of Long Hope and Huntley [m] 10 R. 2. as did Richard, ſon of Gilbert, 20 R. 2. Gilbert, ſon of the laſt Richard, on the death of his mother, had livery of the fourth part of the ſaid manors 1 H. 5. and John, brother and heir to Gilbert, died ſeized of the ſame 31 H. 6.

This manor continued long in the family of the Talbots, and had a ſucceſſion of the ſame owners as the manor of Huntley. Edmund Probyn, of Newland, eſq; is the preſent lord of both the ſaid manors.

John Sabin and others were ſeized of one meſſuage and ſixty acres of land in Long Hope and Huntley, in truſt for the abbey of Flaxley, 10 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage endowed. It lies in the Foreſt deanery, and is worth about 250*l.* a year. Mr. David Jones is patron and incumbent.

[m] Dugdale's Baronage.

Robert de Chandos, who came into England at the Norman invaſion, gave the advowſon of the church of Hope to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy. The impropriation belonged afterwards to the priory of St. Mary and St. Florence in Monmouth. After the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, the impropriation was veſted in the Nourſes, and deſcended to Mr. Nourſe Yate, who reſtored it to the vicarage in the year 1701.

The church is built in the form of a croſs. It has a ſpire and five bells at the weſt end. The chancel was rebuilt, and the church repaired in 1771.

First fruits	£. 9	7 11½	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	7 8
Tenths —	0	18 9½	Pentecoſtals -	0	1 6

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a memorial in the chancel for Thomas Maſter, gent. who died in 1682, with the arms of the family of the ſame name reſiding at Cirenceſter. There are alſo ſeveral memorials, on flat ſtones, for the Yates of this pariſh, with the arms of the Yates of Arlingham; and for Yate Bromwich, clerk, vicar of the pariſh, and patron of the living, who died in 1774; with his arms, *i. e. Or, a lion rampant ſable, gutty of the field*; impaling, 2. Yate.

On a ſtone in the church-yard is this inſcription,

Here reſteth the Body of Thomas Bright, who departed this Life October 28th Anº 1708, Ætatis ſuæ 124.

His Patience was by long Affliction try'd;
In ſtedfaſt Faith and Hope he liv'd and dy'd.

Benefactions.

John Palmer, gent. gave one meſſuage and fifteen acres of land in Long Hope, in the reign of king Richard the Second. John Bodenham gave other lands in the reign of Henry the Fifth, as did John Appleby, gent. in that of Henry the Sixth. Richard Elly, of Mitchel-Dean, gave a meſſuage and lands in Long Hope, in the reign of Henry the Seventh; and about the ſame time, Walter Giffard, *alias* Pekks, gave a tenement in Mitchel-Dean, and lands in Long Hope; and other lands were given to this pariſh, by Thomas Bond, in the ſame reign. John Gwin gave lands alſo in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. All theſe donations are for the purpoſe of repairing the pariſh church, and for the relief of the poor.

In the year 1675, Mr. Thomas Nourſe charged the impropriation with 5*l.* a year for ever to buy clothes for the poor; and 5*l.* for binding out one apprentice yearly. In the year 1701, Mr. Nourſe Yate endowed the vicarage with the impropriation, ſubject to the ſaid charities of 10*l.* a year.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 106	4	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —	40	13	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	154	10	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	99	15	0

At the beginning of this century there were 100 houſes, and about 500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 36 were freeholders; yearly births 13, burials 11. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of inhabitants is about 470.

LONGNEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, ſeven miles north-weſt from Stroud, three eaſt from Newnham, and ſeven ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns aſſerts, that *it has been formerly called Long-Iſland, which gives*, ſays he, *the derivation of that name.* But no inſtance has occurred to me of the place being ſo called; and it could not be ſo, without the greateſt impropriety, as neither the pariſh, nor any part of it, is ſo much as peninſulated. The name ſeems to be compounded of Lang, *long*, or *along*, and Ea, *water*, (the letter *n* ſerving only to facilitate pronunciation) and it is perfectly deſcriptive of the ſituation of the place, which ſtretches along the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the river Severn, and conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture grounds, with orcharding, and ſome arable land. This ſituation ſubjects the inhabitants to the topical diſorders incident to ſuch places.

I have had frequent occaſions of mentioning the cheeſe made in theſe parts with the commendation it deſerves; and with pleaſure I take this opportunity of recommending a particular ſort of cyder, of good ſtrength, colour, and excellent flavour, made in this pariſh and its neighbourhood, from an apple which, being originally cultivated here, is called the *Longney Ruſſet.* This village furniſhes nothing further remarkable in natural hiſtory, and is intirely deſtitute of antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* it is thus recorded:

'Elſi holds Langenei in Witeſtan hundred of 'the king, and he held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are five hides taxed. In demean 'are two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, and twelve 'bordars, with nine plow-tillages. There are 'four *ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow, and a 'fiſhery. It was worth 100*s.* now 60*s.*' p. 79.

Soon after the Norman conqueſt, this manor was given to the monaſtery of Great Malvern in Worceſterſhire, by one Oſbert, or Oſburt, who in the charter is called *Oſburt fil. Pontii*; and it was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt to that monaſtery, which was founded by Aldwin an hermit, in the year 1085, and endowed by king William the Conqueror, and the before-mentioned king Henry. That monaſtery pleaded their right to court-leet, free warren, and felons goods in this manor, in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt them, 15 E. 1. and their claim was allowed.

The manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the monks of Malvern 'till the diſſolution, after which it

it paſſed into lay-hands. Sir William Bond was lord of it in the year 1608.

Henry Smith, eſq;[a] a very charitable perſon, dying in the year 1627, his truſtees, purſuant to the directions of his will, purchaſed ſeveral eſtates, and amongſt others the manor of Longney, with the demean lands, and the rectory and parſonage, the income of which to be diſpoſed of in charities. And the manor, &c. ſtill continue veſted in ſuch truſtees, who hold a court leet here.

The demean lands and parſonage of Longney, with the quit-rents of the manor, are allotted to pay the following ſums annually, *viz.* to

	£.		
Bath-Eaſton, co. Somerſet -	10	0	0
Newton St. Loe, ſame county, -	30	0	0
Stanton-Priors, ſame county, -	10	0	0
Chippenham, co. Wilts, - - -	10	0	0
Calne, ſame county, - - - - -	10	0	0
Chedeſton, co. Suffolk, - - -	10	0	0
Chipping-Barnet, co. Herts, -	10	0	0
King's Langley, ſame county, -	5	0	0
Chriſt Church, co. Surry, - - -	10	0	0
Horne, ſame county, - - - - -	3	0	0
Streatham, ſame county, - - -	4	0	0
St. Thomas, Southwark, - - -	6	0	0
Northill, co. Bedford, - - - - -	4	0	0
Odiam, co. Hants, - - - - -	10	0	0
Ormſkirk, co. Lancaſter, - - -	9	0	0
Perſhore, co. Worceſter, - - -	50	0	0
St. Sepulchre, London, - - -	10	0	0
St. Olave, Old Jewry, - - - - -	10	0	0
St. Vedaſt, Pater-noſter lane, -	10	0	0
St. Giles, Cripplegate, - - - - -	10	0	0
St. Martin in the fields, - - -	12	0	0
Radnor, in Wales, - - - - - -	5	0	0
Warbleton, co. Suſſex, - - - - -	8	0	0

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that William Mull, or Mills, who had eſtates in Hareſfield, Duntiſbourn-Rouſe, and Harſcombe, was ſeized of ten acres of meadow, ten of paſture, and ſix acres of wood in this pariſh; but being attainted 2 E. 4. his eſtates were ſeized by the crown, and granted to ſir Thomas Herbert and his heirs male; and were afterwards granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp, 14 E. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 50*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Joſeph Cheſter is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon formerly belonged to the priory of Malvern.

The impropriation is veſted in Mr. Smith's truſtees. About 80 acres, called Sten-Meadow, are tithe-free.

The truſtees to Mr. Smith's charity have an eſtate in Suſſex, the income of which they divide amongſt the poor clergy; and Longney being a ſmall living, they ſometimes give the vicar a ſhare, as they do at preſent 10*l.* a year; but both the ſum and the continuance of it are intirely at their diſcretion.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, hath a ſmall chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, belonging to the manor. It has a handſome embattled tower on the ſouth ſide, with five bells in it. There are neither monuments nor memorials worthy notice; but it is ſaid that the founder of the church lies buried under a niche in the wall, on the north ſide of the chancel.

	£.				£.		
Firſt fruits	12	13	4	Synodals	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	5	4	Pentecoſtals	0	1	2
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Sir Edmond Pounce has charged the impropriation with the payment of ſixteen buſhels of wheat to the poor on St. Lawrence's day. And ſix pounds yearly are charged on Mitchel's lands to the uſe of the poor. *Atkyns.*

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[a] The following ſhort account of that very extraordinary man may be acceptable to my readers. The vulgar ſtory concerning him is, that he was a beggar, followed by a remarkable dog, whence he is often in Surry called Dog-Smith; and that he was whipped through ſeveral pariſhes in that county as a vagrant. But all this ſeems to be fiction. There was a reſpectable family of the Smiths, who had a manor and a conſiderable eſtate at Wandſworth in Surry, 11 Eliz. which they enjoy'd 'till about the year 1664; and as he was born and buried there, according to Mr. Aubrey, it is probable, tho' not abſolutely certain, that he was one of that family; and there is a monument for him in Wandſworth church. At length he became a citizen of London, of the ſalters company, tho' it is ſuppoſed he was a ſilverſmith; and having a very large real and perſonal eſtate, veſted the whole of it, in the year 1620, in truſtees, for the relief of poor priſoners, hurt and maimed ſoldiers, portions for poor maids on their marriage, ſetting up of poor apprentices, repairing of highways, and loſſes ſuſtained by fire, ſhipwreck, or otherwiſe; or ſuch other charitable uſes as he ſhould by deed or will direct, or as his truſtees, their heirs or aſſigns ſhould think moſt meet and convenient; reſerving 500*l.* *per ann.* for his own uſe during his life. Afterwards, by deed-poll, dated Jan. 26, 1626, he ordered that his perſonal eſtate ſhould be laid out in purchaſing lands, to be ſettled to the ſame uſes; and directed, that the ſums allotted by him or his truſtees to any pariſh, be diſtributed by the churchwardens and overſeers, for the relief of the aged, poor or infirm people, married perſons having more children born in lawful wedlock than their labours can maintain, poor orphans, ſuch poor people as keep themſelves and families to labour, and put out their children apprentices at the age of fifteen; but by no means for the relief of perſons given to exceſſive drinking, whoremongers, common ſwearers, pilferers, or otherwiſe notoriouſly ſcandalous; nor to any that have been incorrigible or diſobedient to thoſe whoſe ſervants they have been, nor to any vagrants having no conſtant dwelling, nor to any that receive inmates to dwell in the houſe with them, or that have not inhabited in ſuch pariſh five years before the making of ſuch diſtribution, or, being able, refuſe to work, labour, and take pains.

He afterwards made his will, by which he gave ſome few legacies, but left the bulk of his eſtate to the diſpoſal of his truſtees, and died in January 1627.

Beſides Longney, there are ſeveral conſiderable eſtates in Suſſex, Kent, Hants, London, Middleſex, and Leiceſterſhire, given by Mr. Smith, or purchaſed with his money, and veſted in the truſtees to this well-directed charity, who, in the year 1772, when this account was communicated to me by William Bray, eſq; were the following noblemen and gentlemen, *viz.*

The earl of Aſhburnham,
The right honourable lord George Germaine,
Lord Onſlow,
Lord Pelham,
The right honourable George Onſlow, of Ember-Court in Surry, eſq;
Sir Francis Vincent, baronet,
Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent, eſq;
General George Howard, of Stoke-Place, near Windſor,
George Onſlow, of Ockham in Surry, eſq;
Thomas Scawen, of Carſhalton in Surry, eſq;
Robert Scawen, of Ryegate in Surry, eſq;
Henry Talbot, of Chart-Park in Surry, eſq;
Abraham Tucker, of Betchworth-Caſtle in Surry, eſq;
George Woodroffe, of Poyle in Surry, eſq;

Mr.

Mr. Smith's truſtees allow 8*l.* a year to the poor of this pariſh, not out of the manor of Longney, as mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns, but out of an eſtate at Longſtock in Hampſhire.

Taxes.		£.		
	The Royal Aid in 1692,	137	6	8
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	11	0	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, -	117	17	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	90	5	3

At the beginning of this century there were 60 houſes, and about 260 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 217.

MANGOTSFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of King's-Barton, near Briſtol, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from that city, ſeven ſouth-weſt from Chipping-Sodbury, and thirty-two ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It derives its name, ſays ſir Robert Atkyns, *from Mane, a Saxon general, who gained a victory in this place over the Britons.* But with due deference to that gentleman, this ſeems not altogether ſatisfactory; for who has read of any ſuch general gaining a victory here? Beſides, ſir Robert's notion that *the names of pariſhes which terminate in* field *are moſt commonly derived from a general having obtained a victory in ſuch places*, as delivered by him in his account of Hewelsfield, is ill founded and erroneous.

In *Domeſday-book* the name is written *Manegodesfelle*, as I conceive, from *maen*, Britiſh, *ſtone*, *goed*, or *coed*, in the ſame language, a *wood*, and *felle*, a *hill*, or *common*, in which ſenſe it is ſtill uſed in the north of England; the whole, therefore, taken together, ſignifies a *ſtony place in the wood upon a hill.* And this explanation agrees with the ſituation and antient condition of the place; for tho' the woods are now aſſarted, it muſt formerly have been woody, as lying in Kingſwood-chaſe; and on the hill, at Downend in this pariſh, is one of the fineſt rocks of ſtone in the county. It riſes in very large ſuperficial dimenſions, and ſo evenly bedded as to be fit for pavements, without the leaſt labour to ſmooth the ſurface. Theſe circumſtances ſeem to confirm the etymology.

There are few or no antiquities here, except a ſmall camp of obſervation, at a place called *Bury-hill*, with a deep foſs, and high *agger*, thrown up, as ſuppoſed, by the Romans under Oſtorius. And there is another of the ſame kind, not far from it, in the pariſh of Winterbourn.

Leland, in the ſixth volume of his *Itinerary*, calls the village *Magatesfeld* and *Magnusfeld*, but he was not very accurate in writing the names of places, which he commonly did as they were pronounced upon the ſpot. Speaking of a ruin which he found here, he ſays, *It was ons withowte fayle a nunnery. Parte of the Cloyſter ſtandithe yet.* But the ruin has been long ſince deſtroy'd, and we know nothing more of the nunnery than what he ſays of it.

This village is one of thoſe places in the neighbourhood of the city of Briſtol, which abound with a very laſting kind of coal, already mentioned in the accounts of Bitton and St. George's.

Mangotsfield is reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter, now held at Thornbury.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

The abſtract from *Domeſday-book* concerning the large manor of Bertune, of which Manegodesfelle was a member, ſtands in the account of the pariſh of St. George in Kingſwood.

One manor in Mangotsfield belonged to the Blounts of Bitton, whoſe arms are cut in ſtone on the church porch, *i.e. Argent, two bars azure, over all an eſcarbuncle of eight rays gules, promette and florette Or.*

This manor was purchaſed by William Player, eſq; in whoſe family it continued for ſeveral generations. It is now the property of Charles Bragge, eſq; who married Anne, the eldeſt daughter of Benjamin Bathurſt, late of Lidney-Park in this county, eſq; deceaſed, by whom he hath iſſue two ſons, Charles and William; and one daughter, Anne. He has a handſome ſeat at *Cleeve-Hill*, in this pariſh. His arms are, *Or, a chevron between three buffalos ſable.*

Another manor, held of the honour of Glouceſter, antiently belonged to the Putots, whom ſir Robert Atkyns calls Piccots. William de Putot died ſeized of it 15 H. 3. He built a chapel in his manor houſe at Manegodesfeld, and had a ſpecial grant° of a free chantry in that chapel.

° This grant is inſerted in Stevens's *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, as follows:

Conceſſio facta W. de Putot *de libera Cantaria habenda in Capella Curiæ de* Manegodesfeld.

NOTUM ſit omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, præſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, quod *P.* Abbas *Theok.* & ejuſdem loci Conventus, Magiſter *Stephanus de Thorneburia* & *Dd.* tunc Decanus *Briſtoll*, Rectores Eccleſiæ Beati *Petri* juxta Caſtrum *Briſtoll* & Capellæ villæ de *Manegodesfeld* ad ipſam pertinentis, conceſſerunt pure & liberaliter, quantum in ipſis eſt, Domino *Willielmo de Putot* tunc Vic. *Glouceſtriæ* & hæredibus ſuis liberam Cantariam ſuam ad opus ſuum & totius familiæ ſuæ & Hoſpitum ſuorum in Capella quam de conſenſu omnium prædictorum conſtruxit in Curia ſua in *Manegodesfeld*, & quod Capellanus dictæ Capellæ in Curia, ſive continue reſidens ſive abſens, habeat omnes obventiones & oblationes ipſius Capellæ, præterquam in Die Natalis Domini, & Paſchæ & feſti Sancti *Athelberti*, quod eſt feſtum Capellæ de villa. Quibus diebus dictus *W. de Putot*, & familia ſua, & Hoſpites qui præſentes fuerint & potentes, audiant divina in præfata Capella villæ. Et ſi forte aliquæ obventiones dictis diebus in dicta Capella Curiæ evenerint, Matrici Eccleſiæ reddantur; ſalvis ipſi matrici Eccleſiæ omnibus Decimis majoribus & minoribus de Curia, & ſibi legatis. Nullus autem Parochianorum admittatur in dicta Capella in Curia in præjudicium matricis Eccleſiæ, niſi ſit de famila vel Hoſpitibus Curiæ, ad aliqua Eccleſiaſtica Sacramenta, nec aliquid tangens jus parochiale circa ipſos exerceatur a Capellano Capellæ de Curia ſine conſenſu Capellani Matricis Eccleſiæ, vel Capellani Capellæ de Villa. Et hoc ſi noluerit Capellanus Curiæ, qui ſi continua reſidentia fuerit ibidem, facinus, matrici Eccleſiæ præſtabit juramentum fidelitatis. In cujus rei robur & teſtimonium prædictus Abbas & Conventus & prædicti Rectores Eccleſiæ Sancti *Petri* & prædictus *W. de Putot* tunc Vicecomes *Glouceſtriæ* huic ſcripto ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. Hiis teſtibus, *Radulpho de Wilet*, *Roberto de Turvile*, & *M. A.*

He

He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire for ſeveral years. Lord Berkeley was ſeized of it afterwards, and granted it to Philip Langley, eſq; 9 Jac. 1. It was again ſold, in the year 1665, to John Meredith, eſq; who planted a large vineyard in this place, and was ſucceeded in the manor by his ſon John Meredith, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Mr. William Meredith ſold it to Edward Colſton, eſq; and it is now in jointure to the widow of the late Mr. Francis Colſton.

Ruggeway, or *Ridgway*, is alſo a diſtinct manor, lying part in this pariſh, and part in that of Stapleton. Nicholas Barſtable held Ruggeway within the manor of Bertune 13 H. 4. Edward earl of Hertford was owner of it 31 H. 8. It belonged to Matthew Smyth, of Long Aſhton in com. Somerſet, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is now the property of ſir Jarrit Smyth, bar^{t}. by purchaſe of the coheireſſes of the late ſir John Smyth, baronet.

Edward Andrews, eſq; has a handſome ſeat in this pariſh, called *Hill-houſe*.

HAMLETS. 1. *Downend* is a populous hamlet, already taken notice of on account of its quarries of excellent paving ſtone.

2. *Morend*, in which the before-mentioned camp is ſituated.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Briſtol, ſaid in Ecton to be about 20*l.* a year clear value; but it was augmented, in the year 1720, by the donations of Edward Colſton and John Dowel, eſq^{rs}. and by queen Anne's bounty; and a ſecond time, in 1758, by contribution of the principal inhabitants, and by the queen's bounty. It was originally only a chapel of eaſe to St. Peter's church in Briſtol, and belonged to St. James's monaſtery there. The rectory and advowſon were granted to John Brain 35 H. 8. and paſſed afterwards to Mr. Dowel, and then to Mr. Wolly and others, who ſold to the ſeveral proprietors of lands the tithes of their reſpective eſtates. Mrs. Wilmot is patroneſs, and Mr. Chriſtopher Haines is the preſent incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It conſiſts of the nave, two ailes, and a chancel, with a ſpire ſteeple on the ſouth ſide, in which are ſix bells and a clock. There is a ſmall chancel on the north ſide of the great one, which is the burying-place of ſeveral of the family of the Merediths. Here are two effigies in ſtone, at full length, and well preſerved, ſuppoſed to be deſigned for ſome of the family of the Blounts, who had great property here, and in the neighbouring pariſh of Bitton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 127	18	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	— 27	15	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	— 184	17	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	— 118	4	0

At the beginning of the preſent century there were 150 houſes, and about 750 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 24 were freeholders; yearly births 17, burials 15. *Atkyns*. But at that time the regiſter was very ill kept. In ten years, beginning at 1760, the baptiſms were 623, and the burials 372. And the preſent number of inhabitants is ſomething above 2000. By which it appears that the proportion of annual burials is to the number of inhabitants about as 1 to 51, and that the ſituation is very healthy.

MARSHFIELD.

THIS pariſh conſtitutes the upper diviſion of the hundred of Thornbury. It lies ſeven miles north-eaſtward from Bath, ſeven ſouth-eaſtward from Chipping-Sodbury, twelve and a half eaſt from Briſtol, thirty-five ſouth from Glouceſter, and one hundred and three weſt from London.

It is ſituated on high ground, with a fine healthy air, and bounded on the ſouth by a brook which divides it from Somerſetſhire; on the eaſt by the pariſh of Wraxal, in Wiltſhire; on the weſt by the village of Cold Aſton; and on the north by Sherill's-brook, which ſeparates it from Littleton. The greater part is a light ſoil, better adapted to corn than paſture, and there are ſome wood-lands which produce good oak, aſh, and elm, but no beech wood.

The town of Marſhfield ſtands near the middle of the pariſh, and conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, near a mile long, through which a turnpike-road leads from London to Briſtol. The buſineſs of making malt to ſupply the cities of Bath and Briſtol was formerly very great here, for which the town is conveniently ſituated in a corn country; and tho' it has been for ſome time declining, yet it is ſtill pretty conſiderable.

The market, which is but little frequented, except in the malting ſeaſon, is held on Tueſday; and there are two fairs in the year, on the 24th of May, and the 24th of October, for which privileges their charter was renewed in the reign of king James the Firſt.

The town has a bailiff for its chief officer, choſen annually at the court-baron. He is attended occaſionally by a ſerjeant at mace, and other officers, to examine the weights and meaſures, which ſeems to be the proper duty of his office; but he always acts as a peace officer in the abſence of the conſtable; and it is ſaid that he has authority to commit to priſon for certain offences, but no ſuch thing is remembered to have been done by any of the preſent inhabitants. There are three tithings in the pariſh, with their diſtinct peace officers. The borough, as it is called, and the pariſh are reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the honour of Glouceſter.

An extenſive down of fine paſture (which is common to the freeholders) lies a little eaſtward of

the borough, where are viſible traces of intrenchments, and not far diſtant from them, five *tumuli*, or barrows, bearing teſtimony of a battle having been fought there. The people call the largeſt of them *Oſwald's Tump*, and have a tradition among them that the engagement was between Oſwald king of the Northumbrians, and Peuda king of the Mercians, wherein the latter proved victorious. It is probable, that upon the credit of this tradition ſir Robert Atkyns framed the etymology of the name of the town, which he aſſerts *is called Marſhfield from the Mercians, who gained a great victory over the Weſt Saxons near this place.* But the battle between Oſwald king of Northumberland, and Peuda king of Mercia, wherein the former was killed, really happened at a place called Maſerfeld, which being ſomething like Marſhfield occaſioned the miſtake. Oſwald's body was cruelly expoſed by his enemy upon a croſs, which, it is ſaid, occaſioned the place to be afterwards called Oſweſtre, in Britiſh *Croix Oſwald*, now a town in Shropſhire.

Our chronicles make no mention of any battle happening in this place, (tho' the barrows may be conſidered as an inconteſtible proof of it) wherefore we are totally in the dark as to the parties between whom, and the time when it happened.

There are three ſtones, near a place called the *Rocks*, to mark the limits of the counties of Glouceſter, Wilts, and Somerſet, where they meet in a point. One of thoſe ſtones ſtands in the pariſh of Marſhfield, which borders upon the two laſt mentioned counties; and I am inclined to think that this circumſtance gave occaſion to the name of the pariſh, for Mearc, in the Anglo Saxon language, ſignifies a *limit*, or *boundary*. So Rodmarton, Didmarton, Tormarton, are names of villages all bordering on Wiltſhire, and are ſuppoſed to take their origin from the ſame circumſtance of ſituation, and to have the ſame Saxon word in their compoſition. Yet I am not ignorant that ſome would have the name derived from *Mars*, the god of war; whilſt others ſuppoſe that the true reading is *Marysfield*, from the dedication of the church to the virgin *Mary*; but the manner of writing it in *Domeſday* is unfavourable to theſe chymerical notions.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This place is arranged in *Domeſday-book* under the title *Terra Regis*, and is conſequently part of the antient demeans of the crown.

'Queen Eddit held Meresfelde in Edredeſtane 'hundred. There are fourteen hides, and in de-'mean five plow-tillages, and thirty-ſix villeins, 'and thirteen bordars, with thirteen plow-tillages. 'There are eighteen *ſervi*. A prieſt hath one of 'thoſe hides. In the time of king Edward it paid '35 *l.* but it now pays 47 *l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

Soon after the Norman conqueſt, this manor was given to the biſhoprick of Wells, and afterwards alienated, by John de Villula, biſhop of that dioceſe, who firſt aſſumed the title of biſhop of Bath, to the monaſtery of Bath in the year 1106. But it is probable they had only a term in it, for it paſſed afterwards to the earl of Glouceſter. William, the ſecond earl of Glouceſter, gave the manor of Marſhfield, with the hundred, to the abbey of Keynſham in Somerſetſhire, which he had founded for black canons, and amply endowed.

The abbat of Keynſham purchaſed a charter of markets and fairs, free warren, and other privileges, 50 H. 3. and a *Quo Warranto* iſſuing againſt him 15 E. 1. he pleaded this charter, and his plea was allowed; as it was in another *Quo Warranto* 2 R. 2. The abbat had a confirmation of markets, fairs, and other privileges, 2, 3, & 4 E. 4. and the manor continued in that abbey 'till it was diſſolved.

King Henry the Eighth granted a leaſe of this manor to ſir Anthony Kingſton, for ſix years, at 80*l.* rent; and lord Willoughby and ſir Thomas Henage obtained a grant of the inheritance, in exchange for lands in Lincolnſhire, 2 E. 6. Lord Willoughby conveyed the manor to the duke of Somerſet, by whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown.

King Edward the Sixth then granted a leaſe thereof, for thirty-nine years, at 80*l.* yearly rent, to ſir Henry Sydney. After which queen Elizabeth granted the fee to Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suſſex, and lord chamberlain, for his good ſervice againſt the rebels in the north. The earl ſold the manor to John Gorſlet, John Chambers, Nicholas Webb, and Thomas Cripps, which laſt died 43 Eliz. ſeized of Eggleſcombe's-wood, and divers meſſuages, lands, tenements, and of a certain annual ſum of money, called Port-rent and Burrowe-downe-rent, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken the following year. But much the greateſt ſhare of the eſtate was purchaſed by Gorſlet.

William Gorſlet, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, from whom it deſcended to John Harrington, of Kelſton in Somerſetſhire, eſq; whoſe mother was the daughter and heireſs of Mr. Gorſlet. From the Harringtons it paſſed by purchaſe, and is veſted in ſir William Codrington, baronet, the preſent lord of the manor.

William Att-Green was ſeized of four meſſuages and two yard-lands in Marſhfield, in truſt for the abbey of Keynſham, 19 E. 2. Sir John Tracy and others were ſeized of lands in this place 37 E. 3. William Gibbs and others were alſo ſeized of two meſſuages in Marſhfield, in truſt for the abbey of Keynſham, 21 R. 2.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

Beſide the borough, there are the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt tithings, with their proper officers. The hamlets are,

1. *Weſtonton*, formerly called *Old Marſhfield*, or *Little Marſhfield*. It has been a diſtinct pariſh, called St. Pancras, according to ſir Robert Atkyns; and a well in this hamlet ſtill bears the name of that ſaint.

The

The other hamlets made another diſtinct pariſh, under the denomination of St. Nicholas's pariſh.

2. *Okeford.* William de la Green held lands in Okeford and Upton, within the manor of Marſhfield, 4 E. 3. John Jacob, eſq; deſcended from the family of the Nortons in Wiltſhire, was lord of this manor at the beginning of this century, from whom it deſcended to Miſs Jacob, who has a handſome ſeat called the *Rocks*, near this place.

3. *Ayford.*

4. *Aſhwick.* Mr. William Webb was lord of the manor of Aſhwick, and proprietor of a good houſe and eſtate there, all which are now the property of Mr. Iſaac-Webb Hardwick.

5. *Bicks.* This manor formerly belonged to the Criſps, afterwards to ſir William Deans, and is now the property of Miſs Oland.

The manor of *Meers* in Marſhfield belonged formerly to the earls of Stafford. It was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham, and granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. and the ſame family now receives chief rents of ſeveral perſons in this place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year, including the ſeveral donations for its augmentation, before which it was valued at 50*l.* only.

In the reign of king Richard the Second, the impropriation and the advowſon belonged to the abbey of Keynſham; they were afterwards veſted in the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and coming to the crown at the diſſolution, queen Mary, 2° *regni*, gave them both, in exchange for the manor of Steepinglee, and other manors in Bedfordſhire and Eſſex, to New College in Oxford, who are patrons, and Mr. Michell is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is worth about 300*l.* a year, and now in leaſe to Mr. Merryweather.

The vicarage was augmented in the year 1725, with a donation of 200*l.* by ſir William Perkins, and the queen's bounty.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a handſome building, conſiſting of the nave and an aile on each ſide, and a lofty tower, with pinnacles, at the weſt end, which, from its elevated ſituation, is ſeen at a great diſtance.

There were two chantries in this church: Jeſus chantry, of which Henry Neal was the laſt incumbent; and St. Clement's chantry, of which Robert Savage was the laſt incumbent, each of whom enjoyed a penſion of 1*l.* 10*s.* in the year 1553.

In the year 1529, Thomas Parker, who was chancellor and vicar general to Jeronimus de Ghinucciis, or de Nugutiis, an Italian, biſhop of Worceſter, at the requeſt of John Goſſelat the bailiff, and lord of the vill of Marysfield, (as it is called in a certain antient writing) and the greater part of the community of the ſame vill, eſtabliſhed a gild in this church, with rules or ſtatutes for the government of all that ſhould enter into that fraternity. More of the nature of theſe gilds may be ſeen under Dyrham. The ſame Thomas Parker new built the vicarage houſe, but that was taken down, and a very handſome one built on the ſcite of it, by Mr. Carey, the vicar, about the year 1734.

First fruits	£. 29	4	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	2	18	5½	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is nothing very curious under this head, what I have taken notice of being chiefly for the ſake of family arms, and charitable donations; except, indeed, the following quaint epitaph. Over it, in a ſcutcheon, is *a lion rampant.*

Life is the Day of Grace, and Death the Night;
Live well, who knows when he ſhall looſe the Light.
Soe did the tenant of this tombe, for hee
Made haſt to purchaſe Immortalitie.
Death finding him receaving Cuſtomes, lookes
Tymes Records, ſumde his Days, and croſſd the Bookes.
And now the Cuſtomers from Cuſtomes free,
He paid to Nature what her Duties bee.
Scarce had hee ranne ovt halfe his race of life,
When Heaven and Earth to have him were at Striſe:
Whoſe active Sovle wore ovte his fleſh ſoe nigh,
Twas time ſhe ſhovld the tired corps lay by.
To bad men death is ſad; when good men dy
It is their Birth to ioyes eternitie:
Iudg then, what he did looſe who loſt but breath,
Liv'd to die well, and dyed A MEREDETH.

Non tam vita quam mortalitas finita.

On a marble monument,

Interred near this place lieth the Body of Dioniſia Long, Widow of Calthorp Long of Whaddon in the County of Wilts, Eſq. and Daughter of John Harrington of Kelſton in the County of Somerſet, Eſq. who departed this Life Dec. the 4th, 1744, Aged 86. —— Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, a lion rampant between ſix croſſes pattee argent, two voiders ermine*, for Long. 2. *Sable, a fret argent*, for Harrington.

On another marble table,

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of IOHN GOSTLETT, Eſq. who departed this Life Ianvary the 24th M DC XCII. in the LXVII^th^ Year of his Age. —— Arms, *Gules, a chevron engraild ermine between three pheons heads Or.*

Againſt the ſouth wall are memorials for ſeveral of the Webbs of Aſhwick, with theſe arms, *Quarterly*, 1 & 4. *Or, on a bend ingrailed gules three croſſes croſlets fitchy argent.* 2 & 3. *Per pale gules and argent, a croſs patonce between four mullets counterchanged.*

In the north aile,

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Gibbes, Relict of Alderman Henry Gibbes of the City of Briſtol Merchant, & eldeſt Daughter of John Harrington, Eſq; of Kelſton in the County of Somerſet, who departed this Life the 12th of October Anno Domini 1723, aged 67 Years. —— Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Harrington, as before. 2. *Argent, three poll-axes ſable*, 2 & 1, for Gibbes.

Againſt a pillar near the chancel,

This Monument is erected in Memory of Mr. Benjamin Viner of the City of Briſtol Merchant deceaſed, whoſe Body lies interred under a black Marble near this Place, leaving by Will 100*l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh, the Intereſt thereof to be given them half yearly on the 10th of March and the 10th of September for ever. The ſaid Sum was placed out on Government Security in New South-Sea Annuities in the Year 1748, in the Name of the Rev. Mr. John Carey, Vicar of this Pariſh. —— Arms, *Azure, a bend Or, upon a chief argent two crows.*

Near

Near this place reſteth the Body of Mr. Thomas Fecknaham, late vicar of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 2d Day of April Anº Dom. 1704.

Si Labor terret, merces invitet.

Arms, *Sable, a chevron argent.*

Near this Place reſteth the Body of IOHN BEARPACKER of the City of Briſtol, Merchant, who departed this Life the 27th Day of Nov. 1715, aged 60 Years. Who gave One Hundred Pounds, the Profit thereof to be laid out yearly on ten Coats to be given to ten poor Men of this Pariſh not receiving Alms, on every New-Years Day for ever. —— Arms, *Azure, a lion paſſant between three croſſes patée fitchy.*

Benefactions.

The donations to the vicarage are ſpecified under the account of the church.

John Harrington left 6*l.* a year, and the reverend Mr. Kennings 20*s.* a year for teaching children to read. Mrs. Dioniſia Long gave an eſtate of 29*l.* a year in Frampton Cotterel, and another of 26*l.* a year in Iron Acton, both purchaſed in the year 1731, and 900*l.* in South-Sea Annuities, with which a ſchool is endowed, and twenty boys have their clothing and education. But out of the income of theſe eſtates, ſix poor widows are to be paid 6*l.* a year each. The biſhop of the dioceſe is a truſtee.

Mr. Elias Criſpe, alderman of London, gave 4*l.* a year, paid out of Salter's-Hall, for eight ſermons. He alſo founded an almſhouſe, conſiſting of a chapel, with a ſpire in the middle, and eight dwellings for as many poor men and women, and endowed it with 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; which income ſir Nicholas Criſpe afterwards enlarged by a donation of 100*l.* ſo that the poor people now receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each. It appears by an inſcription on the almſhouſe, that it was built in the year 1619.

Mr. Gunning, of Briſtol, gave 5*l.* a year to the poor, and a piece of land has been purchaſed with 150*l.* given at ſeveral times to the ſame uſe.

Mr. Willis, killed at Gibraltar about eighty years ago, gave 25*l.* to be a ſtock for the poor for ever.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 372	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	— 109	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	— 394	4	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770,	— 219	0	0

At the beginning of this century there were 150 houſes, and about 800 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 29, burials 24. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms, excluſive of the diſſenters, were 343, the burials, including all, 303; and the preſent number of inhabitants is about 1237.

MARSTON, *or* MARSTON SICCA.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Kifteſgate, ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, ſix north from Campden, and thirty-four north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It lies in a flat vale country, yet the greater part of the pariſh is arable land. Antiently the name was written *Mereſtone*, which I ſuppoſe to ſignify the *marſhy town*, or *watry town*, for the pariſh is very ſubject to floods in the winter. This etymology is rendered more probable by conſidering that there are ſeveral *Marſtons* in Warwickſhire and Wiltſhire, which, as well as the place under conſideration, lie in flat countries ſubject to floods. The addition of *Sicca*, or *Dry*, tho' of an oppoſite meaning, and incongruous to the former part of the name, is not unaptly apply'd to this place; for notwithſtanding its ſuperabundance of water in the winter, it is frequently very much diſtreſſed for want of it in dry ſeaſons, and having no ſpring in the pariſh, the inhabitants are then obliged to drive their cattle to the Avon: What water they uſe for culinary purpoſes, they commonly ſtrain through ſieves, to cleanſe it from myriads of inſects with which it abounds in the ſummer months. It is alſo called *Long Marſton*, from the length of the village, and becauſe the greater part of the houſes ſtand in a row on the ſide of the road.

The only curioſity in the village is a roaſting-jack, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Tomms, ſaid to be the ſame which king Charles was ſet to wind up, when he appeared as ſervant to Mrs. Lane. It is not curious in itſelf, but only as it is connected in ſtory with that prince.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of S. Mary of Coventreu holds 'Mereſtone in Celfleode hundred. There are ten 'hides, and three plow-tillages in demean, and 'fifteen villeins, and three bordars, with twelve 'plow-tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*, and a meadow 'worth 10*s.* It was worth 8*l.* now 100*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The eſtate mentioned in the record to have been held by Hugh de Grentemaiſnor, and apply'd to this pariſh by ſir Robert Atkyns, lies in Broad Marſton, in the pariſh of Pebworth.

The prior of Coventry purchaſed a charter for court leet, gallows, and tumbrel in this manor, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and pleaded this charter in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1. and his claim was allowed. It appears that the abbey of Winchcombe had a manor in Marſton at the ſame time, for the abbey purchaſed a charter of free warren in Merſton 35 H. 3. and bought the advowſon of the church in the ſame reign. He was ſeized of the manor of Marſton, with free warren, 15 E. 1. at which time a *Quo Warranto* was alſo brought againſt that abbat. But ſoon after, the whole manor was veſted in the abbey of Winchcombe, and ſo continued 'till the diſſolution.

It was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 8 Eliz. and the lands were ſoon afterwards ſold among ſeveral of the inhabitants, but the royalty of the manor was veſted in Ralph Sheldon, eſq; in the year

year 1608, from whom it deſcends to William Sheldon, eſq; the preſent lord of this manor. His arms, as they are blazoned in the heralds laſt viſitation of this county, are, *Sable, a feſs Or between three drakes argent, a mullet for difference.*

The records ſhew, that Lettice the daughter of Nicholas purchaſed lands in Marſton, of Joan her ſiſter, who was married to Richard de la Hay, 8 Joh. Henry Cooper purchaſed lands in Dry Marſton, when they were divided, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and left them to Thomas his ſon, who died ſeized thereof 9 Car. leaving Henry his ſon two years old.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, of which Mr. Loggin is patron and incumbent. The pariſh has been lately incloſed, and lands allotted to the rectory in lieu of tithes, whereby the living, which before was worth about 145*l.* a year, is greatly improved. About 120 acres of paſture were the antient demean, and are tithe free.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It is a ſmall one, with a low tower. There is an inſcription for Mr. Samuel Burton, archdeacon of this dioceſe, which the reader may ſee at p. 164.

First fruits	£.	17	10	0	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —		1	15	0	Pentecoſt.	0	0	9½
Procurations		0	2	6				

Benefactions.

Mr. William Cooper, who died in 1643, gave 300*l.* to erect a ſchool in this pariſh, for the education of twenty-four boys, who are taught to read and write; *i. e.* out of Long Marſton eight, Pebworth ſix, Queinton four, Welford four, Dorſington two; which money purchaſed a houſe and cloſe in this pariſh, and a houſe and lands in Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire, let at 25*l.* a year.

Mr. Robert Loggin, who died in the year 1700, gave 40*l.* to the poor of this pariſh, and 10*l.* to the poor of Cow-Honeybourn.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	141	0	0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	29	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	116	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	86	15	6

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houſes, and about 190 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 21 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* But ſir Robert's account was not accurate, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 70, and the burials 46; and in a like period, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 67, and the burials 42; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 199, which is in the proportion of ſomething more than 47 to 1 of the annual burials.

MATSON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, ten miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Cheltenham, ſeven north from Stroud, and three ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is very pleaſantly ſituated on the ſlope of a ſugar-loaf-hill, called Robin Hood's hill, which ſtands in the midſt of the vale, and tho' the aſcent is near a mile to the top of it, the ſoil is every where rich and fertile, and produces an excellent kind of herbage.

From before the Norman conqueſt, and for many ages afterwards, making and forging of iron was the principal employment of the town of Glouceſter, and the ore was fetched from this hill, where it is ſaid to be found in great plenty. The city of Glouceſter is ſupplied with their beſt water from ſprings that riſe on the ſide of it; and it appears by antient writings, that an aqueduct was carried from hence to that city, above four hundred years ago; for one William Gerard having granted the monks of the Grey Friers in Glouceſter a ſupply of water from this place, a diſpute aroſe between that houſe and St. Peter's abbey concerning the quantity the former was to receive, which was ſettled by Edward the Black Prince, in the year 1357.

The water of one of thoſe ſprings running over a bed of iron ore, diſolves ſome of the finer particles, and is reputed to poſſeſs chalybeate properties.

The name of Matſon does not occur in *Domeſday-book*, nor does it appear by what name this village was known, when that record was compiled. About the reign of king Henry the Third, it was variouſly written, as *Matteſdune*, and *Mateſdone*; and afterwards *Matiſnoll*, *Mateſden*, and now as at the head of this account.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

The manor of Matſen was held of Humphry de Bohun and Joan his wife 46 E. 3. William de Gardinis was lord of Matteſdon in the reign of king Edward the Firſt.

William Nottingham, eſq; the king's attorney-general, by his deed, dated Aug. 13, 10 E. 4. gave the manor of Matteſdon to the abbey of Glouceſter, for the erecting of a chantry in the abbey, to be ſupplied by two of their own monks; and a family of the name of Robins, alias Botcher, were for ſeveral generations ſucceſſive tenants under the abbey. After the diſſolution, the manor was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8.

There is another manor in this pariſh, for the records ſhew, that William Gerard de Mateſden, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Matteſden, and of lands in Cugley in the pariſh of Newent, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 8 E. 2.

The manor-houſe of Matteſdon, and all the buildings, orchards, gardens, and all the paſture

and arable lands, formerly appurtenant to the houſe, being parcel of the land that belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted, by the crown, to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, Sept. 11, 34 H. 8. And the mayor and burgeſſes, with the king's licence, ſold the ſame to Thomas Lane, eſq; Dec. 10, 35 H. 8.

Richard Pate was ſeized of Matſon in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. Richard Liggon had livery of it 9 Eliz. ſoon after which it was convey'd to the Selwyns.

William Selwyn was governor of Jamaica. He had three ſons, John, of whom hereafter; Charles, who died without iſſue; and Henry, who married Ruth Compton, daughter of Anthony Compton of Gainſlow, near Berwick upon Tweed, eſq; and by her had iſſue two ſons, Charles-Jaſper, and William; and ſeven daughters, Albinia lady Boſton, Catharine Wilkes, Mary, Charlotte, Frances, Hannah, (deceaſed,) and Louiſa.

Charles-Jaſper, the elder ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Coxeter, of Bampton in Oxfordſhire, and by her hath three ſons and three daughters.

William, the ſecond ſon, is an eminent barriſter at law. He married Frances-Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Dod, of Woodford in Eſſex, and by her hath iſſue two ſons, George and Thomas, and two daughters.

I return now to John the eldeſt ſon of governor Selwyn. He married Mary, daughter of major-general Farrington, of Chiſlehurſt in Kent, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, John, and George-Auguſtus; and one daughter Albinia, married to the honourable Thomas Townſhend, lately deceaſed, and by him had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, Charles, and Henry; and two daughters, Albinia, married to George lord Middleton; and Mary. Thomas Townſhend, the eldeſt ſon, married Elizabeth Powys, and by her hath iſſue four ſons and two daughters. Charles, the ſecond ſon, died unmarried. Henry, the third ſon, was a lieutenant-colonel of the firſt regiment of the foot-guards, and was killed at Wilhelmſtahl, in the year 1762.

John Selwyn, ſon of John, died unmarried in the year 1751, whereby

George-Auguſtus, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his brother, and is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a handſome ſeat near the church, and a large eſtate here. He has repreſented the city of Glouceſter in five ſucceſſive parliaments, and is now one of the repreſentatives for that city. His arms are, *Argent, on a bend ſable, cotized azure, three annulets, within a bordure ingrailed gules.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 25*l.* a year, beſides the augmentation it has received by Mr. Hodges's legacy, and the queen's bounty. There is no houſe for the incumbent.

Ernulph the ſon of Ralph gave the church of Matteſdone to the abbey of Glouceſter, and Simon biſhop of Worceſter confirmed the grant. The advowſon of the rectory of Mattiſdon, late belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, (not to the priory of Lanthony, as in ſir Robert Atkyns) was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter 34 H. 8. And the dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons.

The church is ſmall and neat, with the following inſcription over the door: *This Church rebuilt at the ſole Expence of Albinia Selwyn, Relict of his Excellency Major-General Selwyn, A. D.* 1739.

Firſt fruits	£.	3	16	3½	Synodals £.	0	1 0
Tenths	—	0	7	7¾	Pentecoſtals	0	0 2½

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall,

Memoriæ Sacrum Gulielmi, Theophili, et Jaſperi, Filiorum Gulielmi Selwyn, Arm. et Margaretæ Uxoris ejus, qui eodemque fatali Morbo correpti, Fato ceſſere immaturo, Gulielmus, Parentum primogenitus, quinquennium pene expletus 7^mo Die Auguſti Ano 1649 obijt. Theophilus triennium, Jaſperus Menſem Ætatis undecimum, peragentes, parum in Morte ſeparati occubuere, hic 27° ille 29° Die Septembris Ano 1655.

On a tomb in the church-yard,

Memoriæ Sacrum Viri admodum colendiſſimi Gulielmi Selwyn, de Matiſdon Armigeri, Civitatis Glouc. ſpecialis è Regis Mandato Aldermanni, nec non Prætoris digniſſimi; Tam Civitatis quam Comitatus Glouenſis per multos Annos Pacis Cuſtodis celeberrimi. Qui (poſt Annos juveniles Studiis Artibuſq; Academicis, maturiores et Deo et Principi Pietate heu nimis cito elapſos) poſt longam Paralyxin cruciat.. miſer.. ſubita Paryxiſmate (ſibi in Salutem, Patriæ in Damnum) ereptus. Animam Cœlis, his Urnis (quæ ſui Pars minima erant) Cineres commiſit, (Hoc Monumentum Pientiſſima et Deo et Conjugi erexit Uxor, Metam felicem ambiens eandem) Maij octavo, Anno Ætatis 56, Salutis 1679.

On a blue ſtone in the chancel, for a gentleman of the ſame family, who was killed in a duel,

Sacrum Memoriæ Edvardi, Gulielmi Selwyn Arm. filij nati maximi, Viri, cum Corporis forma, tum etiam Mentis dotibus, Præſtantiſſimi; Rationis Acumine, Memoriæ Firmitate, Eruditione non dicendi Copia, Morum Suavitate, Cœtaneorum cuipiam haud facile poſtponendi. Duxit in Uxorem Ioannam Filiam Iohannis Browning de Coaley Arm. qua cum per aliquot annos vitam agens feliciſſimam, nondum tamen, Proh dolor! ſuſcepta prole, ipſo adhuc Iuventutis flore, crudeli fato extinctus, ad plures conceſſit 3 Idibus April. 1673, et Ætatis ſuæ 23.

Sub tumulo jacet hoc funeſta cæde peremptus,
Quem Socii rapuit ſanguinolenta manus:
Heu Pietas, heu priſca Fides, ſic jungere Dextras,
Sic colere et ſanctæ Nomen Amicitiæ.
At Tu quî Lector fidum tibi queris amicum,
Doctus ab exemplis, ne ſociere Malo.

At the weſt end of the church,

In Memory of Henry Selwyn, Eſq; who died Sept. 1734, aged 45, and of M^rs. Ruth Selwyn, his Widow, one of the Daughters of Anthony Compton of Gainſlow, near Berwick upon Tweed, Eſq; who died the 3^d Day of May, 1761, aged 63. And alſo of two of their Daughters, Albinia Lady Boſton, who died the 2^d of April 1769, aged 49; and Hannah Selwyn, who died the 15th of November, 1756, aged 31.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 30	1	4
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	5	14	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	50	4	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770, —	37	13	0

In the year 1562, there were only 7 houſholders in this pariſh. At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 9 houſes, and about 50 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of inhabitants is 45.

MAYSEMORE

MAYSEMORE

IS a parish in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, seven miles south-east from Newent, eight south-westward from Tewkesbury, and two north-west from Gloucester.

It consists chiefly of rich meadow and pasture land. The turnpike road from Gloucester to Worcester, and to Ledbury, leads through it; and there is a bridge over the Severn at a place called the Lower Lode, which is repaired at the expence of this parish. Upon Maysemore bridge there formerly stood a cross, with this inscription:

In honore Dni nri Ihu Cristi qui nobis crucifixus erat. Ceosie croz fist Willm fiz Anketill de Lilton, et Ciseoli Willm fiz Anketill comenza pont de Mazemore. That is, *For the honour of the lord Jesus Christ, who was crucified for us, William the son of Anketill made this cross, and the same William the son of Anketill began the bridge of Maysemore.*

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The name of this manor is not to be found in *Domesday-book*, for when that record was compiled, this was part of the parish of St. Mary de Lode.

King Henry the First gave this manor, then called Ablode, and the grove of Barton, called Haygrave, to the abbey of Gloucester, *ad victum Monachorum*, in exchange for an orchard in Gloucester, which belonged to the monks of that abbey; and in the year 1101, granted the abbey free warren therein, which was allowed 15 E. 1. It continued in that house 'till the dissolution, and upon erecting the see of Gloucester, was granted to the bishoprick 33 H. 8. as appears by the endowment. It was confirmed 6 E. 6. and the bishop of Gloucester is lord of the manor.

Henry Bawn and others were seized of two messuages and one yard-land in Maysemore and Eghterton, in trust for the abbey of Gloucester, 1 R. 2. John Trimmes and others were seized of two messuages, twenty acres of arable, eight acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Maysemore, one toft in Gloucester, and one acre in Elmore 15 R. 2.

A portion of tithes, and common in Pully-mead in Maysemore, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Arthur Porter 5 H. 8.

HAMLET. Overton is a small hamlet in this parish, of which there is nothing remarkable.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester. The bishop has the impropriation, and his lessee provides a minister with the bishop's approbation, to whom he pays 12*l.* a year. This curacy has been twice augmented, in the years 1719, and 1733, by donations from their lordships the bishops of Winchester and Gloucester, and by a legacy left by Mr. Hodges, and the Queen's bounty; so that it is now worth 60*l.* a year. The church formerly belonged to St. Mary before the abbey gate. Abbat Gilbert Foliot granted it to the light of the altar of St. Peter, at the intreaty of the whole convent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, has a handsome embattled tower at the west end, with five bells.

Synodals £. 0 1 0 Pentecostals £. 0 1 0

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Near the chancel,

Infra repositi fuere Cineres Francisci Wheeler, de Maysemore, Generosi, et Gilberti filii ejus primogeniti: hVnC (anno ætatis 39) dies XIX noVeMbrIs PatreM Vero In ætatis sVæ LXXi DIes XVII aprILIs eXtInXti. Quorum Gratia Relicta Francisci chariſſima hoc Marmor posuit in Memoriam. Cujus etiam quod mortale subtumulatum est die 27 Maij An° 1630. Dimitte jam oculos Lector, tibi cave et consule, ora et abi. —— Arms, *Or, a chevron between three leopards heads caboshed sable.*

By the pulpit,

Hic jacet Robertus Willoughby, filius Thomæ Willoughby de Bore Place in Comitatu Cantij Armigeri et Katherinæ filiæ Percivalli Hart in dict. Comitatu Militis, Collegij Magdalensis olim Socius, in artibus Magister, nec non Medicinæ Baccalaureus, qui mortem obijt 25 Aug. Ann. Salutis 1641.———Arms, *Or, fretty azure.*

Against the chancel, in the church-yard,

M. S. In Spe beatæ resurectionis, Quod Mortale fuit hic deposuit Rob. Carpenter, gen. Vir, (si quis alius) spectatissima fide, morum integritate, Quem Liberi Parentem vere benignum, Ecclesia Anglicana genuinum Filium, Omnes Desideratissimum habuere. Hunc inter Vitæ tedia duobus annis plus minus colluctantem inveterata Phtysis (vel invito Esculapio) corripuit in Cœlum xvi Junij Anno Ætatis 43, Domini 1675. Hoc quale Robertus filius natu maximus in perpetuum observantiæ Monumentum L. M. Q. P.———Arms, *Paly of six argent and gules, a chevron azure charged with three crosses crosslets bottony Or.*

Benefactions.

Mr. Francis Wheeler, arch-deacon of Salop, who died in 1675, and was buried here, gave 50*s.* for a sermon on New-years-day, paid by the minister and bailiffs of Bridgnorth, and secured by lands near that town. He also gave bread monthly to the poor, which charity is secured by an acre of land in Wickham meadow. Mrs. Grace Wheeler, his widow, has given the like charity; and Mr. Edmond Ready has given bread to the poor.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	113	5	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		21	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		152	12	0
The same, at 3*s.* 1770, —		114	9	0

In the year 1562, there were 36 housholders in this parish. At the beginning of this century, there were 44 houses, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 6, and burials 6. The inhabitints are now 210.

MEYSEY-HAMPTON.

PART of this parish lies in Wiltshire, but the greater part is in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, in Gloucestershire, and antiently lay in Gersdones hundred. The church stands six miles distant west from Leachlade, six east

eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty-three (by the road through the laſt-mentioned town) ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture, and very good arable land. It is bounded in part by the river Thames on the ſouth ſide, and by the road from Cirenceſter to London on the north.

The name of Hampton has been already explained. The prenomen was taken from the family of the Meyſies, who were antiently owners of this manor, and ſerved to diſtinguiſh it from two or three other places in this county of the ſame name.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The *Domeſday* account belonging to this pariſh, was miſapplied by ſir Robert Atkyns to Minchin Hampton. It may be thus tranſlated:

'Earl Roger holds Hantone in Gerſdones hundred, and Turold, nephew to Wiget, holds it of him. Leueric held it. There are five hides. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four villeins, and two bordars, and a prieſt, and two other men, who have among them all two plow-tillages and a half. There are ſix *ſervi*. It was worth 8*l.* now [only] 3*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

This manor was held of the honour of Glouceſter, and the pariſh is now within the juriſdiction of the court of that honour. The maſter of the knights-templers had court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, by the grant of king Henry the Third, which were allow'd in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1.

Robert de Meyſie was lord of this manor, and high ſheriff of the county, in the year 1255, whoſe ſon William ſucceed him, and left John Meyſie his ſon and heir. Robert Meyſie, kinſman to John, was ſeized of Marſton Meyſie in the ſame pariſh, and agreed to pay John 12*d.* yearly, that the tenants of Marſton Meyſie ſhould pay ſuit of court to the manor of Hampton Meyſie only twice a year, 43 H. 3. The ſame John de Meyſie left Eve, or Elianor, an only daughter and heireſs, married to Nicholas de St. Maur, who, in her right, died ſeized of the manor of Hampton Meyſey, and the advowſon of the church, 11 E. 2. *Eſch.*

Richard Seymour, ſon of Nicholas, died ſeized of this manor 2 H. 4. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, who had an only daughter and heireſs Alice, with whom this eſtate paſſed by her marriage to William lord Zouch.

William Zouch died ſeized of Meyſey-Hampton 23 H. 8. leaving Frances, his only daughter and heireſs, married to William Sanders, who levied a fine thereof to Edmond lord Chandos 4 Mar. Sir John Hungerford was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards the property of ſir Matthew Hale, from whom it paſſed in exchange for Alderley, to Mr. Barker of Fairford, whoſe deſcendant, Mrs. Lambe, is the preſent lady of this manor, and keeps a court leet.

HAMLET. *Marſton* is a very large hamlet and tithing, lying in Wiltſhire, on the north ſide of the Thames, and had its name from its low and marſhy ſituation. The biſhop of Saliſbury is lord of this manor. For the convenience of the inhabitants, who are at a conſiderable diſtance from the church, there is a neat chapel of eaſe built in this hamlet, dedicated to St. James. The rector of Meyſey-Hampton is patron. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty. The intereſt of 70*l.* is left for the education and apprenticing of poor children of this hamlet.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 300*l.* a year, in the gift of Corpus Chriſti College in Oxford. The reverend William Camplin, clerk, is the preſent incumbent. Livery of the advowſon was granted to Giles Bridges, lord Chandos, 15 Eliz.

The glebe conſiſts of about 80 acres of arable, and 25 acres of meadow and paſture. No lands are exempt from tithe.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle, in which are ſix bells.

Firſt fruits	£.	20	17	2	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths —		2	1	8½	Pentecoſt.		0 1 6
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a very large monument in the chancel, with the buſts of a man and his two wives. Under his buſt is this inſcription:

Stay, mortall, ſtay: and looke uppon
The language of A ſpeakeing ſtone;
Nor wonder is't that he ſhould giue
Speech to A ſtone, who bade men liue;
When nature bid them dye: 'tis hee
By whome I liue; not he by mee.
This ſaid; I may againe be dumbe
Pue ſpoke enough to tell whoſe Tombe
This is: & thou mayeſt greeueing knowe
That none but VAVLX can lye below.

Hoc monumētū, quo melius apud poſteros patris dilectiſſimi uigeat memoria, non ſine lachrim: fieri fec: filˢ. natu maxˢ. Frˢ: Vaulx.

Over his firſt wife's head is written,

Here reſteth the body of Editha Iinner, who the 18th day of Au. 1617, being called to the Ioyes of A better world leſte behind her IX ſonnes and III daughters, all of them the pledges of that coniugal loue that was betweene herſelfe and her ſurviuinge huſband, who was [*then over his buſt it follows*] that famous practitioner in Phyſicke & Chirurgery IAMES VAVLX, Eſquier, who deceaſed March 24th 1626 to the generall loſſe of the whole countrey & the priuate greeſe of all his Freindes, more particularly of his moſt ſorrowfull then wife who was [*over her ſecond wife's buſt it follows*] Philip Horton, daughter of William Horton, of Staunton in the County of Worceſt. Eſqr. who in greiſe & heauineſs partinge with her deereſt conſort is left behind to cheriſh ye hopes of three ſonnes now liuing, one daughter being called to heauen before her father.——Arms, over his, *Quarterly*, 1ſt & 4th, *Argent, a bend checky Or and gules*, for Vaulx; 2d & 3d, *Sable, a pelican argent vulned proper*. Over his ſecond wife's head, *Three cups*, for Jenner. Over his ſecond wife, *Quarterly*, 1ſt, *Sable, three bendlets ingrailed*, for Horton. The other quarters are obliterated.

Doctor Vaulx's reputation was ſo great, that it is ſaid king James the Firſt ſent for him to court, to make him his phyſician; but aſking the doctor how he had acquired his knowledge in the healing art, whether from reading, or by obſervation and practice,

and being anſwered, by practice, his majeſty replied, *Then by my ſaul thou haſt killed mony a mon; thou ſhalt never practiſe upon me*, and ſo diſmiſs'd him.

In the ſouth croſs aile,

Theſe ſtones erected for y^e^ Memorie of Margaret Griſwald thvs doe teſtifie

A Margret, a Pearle of Price, lies here
Well born, well bred, embalmd in happie name
An Vnion right pretiovs and deare
Her Worth did fvlly eqvalize her name
This bleſſed Spark of that pvre flame above
Did ſhine moſt brightly in faith Hope and love
In peerleſſe bliſſe above the ſtares ſhes placed
Earth hath her tombe, heavens have her ſovle embraced.

Note, She was wife of Edward Griſwald, Gent. and died at Marſton June 23, 1625, whither ſhe went for doctor Vaulx's advice.——Arms, *A feſs between two greyhounds courant.*

Benefactions.

In the year 1650, Richard Samway, rector of the pariſh, gave 10*l.* the intereſt to be equally diſtributed every year between the poor of Meyſey Hampton, and thoſe of Marſton; and in the year 1712, John Beall, D.D. then rector, gave the like ſum to the ſame uſe. In 1706, Anne Forſhew gave 5*l.* In 1715, Thomas Gegg gave 5*l.* In 1721, John Forſhew gave 5*l.* the intereſt of which ſums to be given to the poor of this place. And John Kireheval, D.D. rector of this pariſh, gave 10*l.* each to Meyſey Hampton and Marſton, the intereſt to be expended in the ſchooling and apprenticing out of poor children; and in 1756, John Jenner gave 20*l.* to the former, and 10*l.* to the latter, for the uſe of their poor.

Taxes.

		£.		
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	75	0	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	20	5	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	64	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	48	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 3 houſes, and about 360 inhabitants in the whole pariſh, whereof 14 were freeholders in the Glouceſterſhire part; yearly births 8, burials 8. *Atkyns.* In the year 1776, there were 54 houſes, and 265 inhabitants in the Glouceſterſhire part; and the ſouls in the hamlet of Marſton are computed to be at leaſt 200.

MICKLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Kifteſgate, ſeven miles diſtant eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, five north from Campden, and thirty-one north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the vale part of the county, and conſiſts wholly of rich paſture land. The name ſignifies the *great town*, from the old word *mickle*, *muckle*, which is ſtill uſed for *great* in Scotland, and now obſolete in this part of our iſland. And it was very properly ſo called, for whilſt the neighbouring pariſhes conſiſted of three or four, and ſome of five or ſix hides of land, it appears by *Domeſday*, that there were no leſs than four-and-in Mickleton, independent of the hamlets of Hopton and Hidcote.

Meen-hill, ſtanding between this pariſh and Queinton, is no leſs beautiful on account of the richneſs of its verdure, than conſpicuous from its ſituation in the midſt of the vale. Part of it lies in this pariſh, and part in Queinton, under which head more may be read in its commendation from the good old poet Drayton, as well as ſome account of the camp on its top, and of the battle ſaid to have been fought there.

Giles Widows, and Thomas his brother, were natives of this place, and zealous friends to the royal cauſe in the great civil war. The former diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a clergyman, by his loyal ſermons, preached at Oxford, whilſt that city was garriſoned by king Charles the Firſt. He died in 1645. Thomas was ſucceſſively maſter of the ſchools at Glouceſter, Woodſtock, and Northleach, and author of a ſatyrical piece intituled, The *Juſt Devil of Woodſtock*, giving an account of the frightful apparition that diſturbed the parliament commiſſioners in the ſale of the king's lands. He died in 1655.

That great and eminent lawyer, ſir Anthony Keck, was alſo born here, in 1630, and was conſtituted one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal of England, in 1688. At his death, he left a large eſtate to his ſon Francis Keck, of Great Tewe in Oxfordſhire, eſq; which is ſtill enjoy'd by his deſcendants.

But not leſs eminent for learning than either of the forementioned perſons, was Mr. Richard Graves, lord of this manor, who died in the year 1729. With great diligence he employ'd the latter part of his life time to inveſtigate, and to give an hiſtorical account of the antiquities of the country in this neighbourhood; but his papers were never publiſhed, and the editor of the preſent work greatly regrets the misfortune of not being able to avail himſelf of them.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was in the crown in the year 960, in the reign of king Edgar. Æthelmere, or Ailmer, earl of Devonſhire, gave it, with the advowſon of the church, to the abbey of Eynſham in Oxfordſhire, which he founded in the year 1005, for monks of the Benedictine order. In *Domeſday* it is thus recorded:

'The church of Egleſham holds Muceltude in 'Celſſedetorn hundred. There are fourteen hides, 'and five plow-tillages in demean, and twenty 'villeins, and eight bordars, with ten plow-tillages. 'There are eight *ſervi*, and two *ancillæ*, and 'twenty-four meaſures of ſalt from Wich. It is 'worth and was worth 10*l.* The ſame church 'held it in the time of king Edward.' *D. B.* p. 72.

The abbat of Eynſham pleaded his right to court leet and free warren, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, 15 E. 1. and his claim was then allowed, as it was again 34 E. 3.

By the diſſolution of the abbey, the manor came to the crown, and it was not alienated 'till queen

Elizabeth, in the year 1591, granted it to Richard Lukenore, and others, in truſt for John lord Lumley, who, in the year 1597, ſold it to Edward Fiſher, eſq; who died ſeized of it in 1627. Sir Edward Fiſher, his ſon, ſucceeded him, whoſe ſon, Edward Fiſher, eſq; ſold this eſtate, in the year 1656, to Richard Graves, eſq; who alſo purchaſed the manors of Weſton-Subedge, Aſton-Subedge, and the royalty of the hundred of Kifteſgate.

Richard Graves, eſq; dying in 1669, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir Samuel Graves, who died in 1708. His ſon, Richard Graves, eſq; ſucceeded him, and was father of Morgan Graves, eſq; who died about the year 1771, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir Walwyn Graves, eſq; the preſent lord of this manor, and of thoſe of Weſton-Subedge, and Aſton-Subedge, and of the royalty of the hundred of Kifteſgate. His arms are, *Gules, an eagle diſplay'd Or*, as I find them, with many quarterings, on the monuments for this family, in the church of Mickleton. He has a good houſe, and a large eſtate here, and in other parts of this county, and elſewhere.

The earl of Coventry has alſo a good eſtate in this pariſh.

John de Vall was ſeized of lands in Mickleton 36 E. 3. as were William Grevil of Campden 3 H. 4. and ſir John Burge 11 E. 4. William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Mickleton 11 H. 7.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Hidcote* is a tithing in this pariſh, diſtinguiſhed by the additional name of *Bateram*, from another Hidcote in the pariſh of Ebrington. In *Domeſday* it is thus recorded:

'The church of Wincelcumbe holds Hidicote 'in Celſtede hundred. There are two hides free, 'and one plow-tillage in demean, with one *ſervus*. 'It is worth and was worth 40*s*.' *D. B.* p. 71.

This eſtate was afterwards veſted in the priory of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, and at the diſſolution of that houſe, was granted by the crown to John Wyley and John Scudamore 37 H. 8. The manor now belongs to Thomas Edwards Freeman, of Batsford, in this county, eſq.

2. *Clopton* is another tithing. 'William Goizen-'boded holds Cloptune in Ceolſtede hundred. A 'houſe-carle held it in the time of king Edward. 'There are ten hides, and three plow-tillages in 'demean, and twelve villeins, and four bordars, 'and one radecheniſter, with nine plow-tillages. 'In Wicelcumbe there is one burgage [belonging 'to it.] It was worth 8*l*. now 100*s*.' *D. B.* p. 74.

This manor was given to the priory of Bonhommes at Eddington in Wiltſhire, and was granted by the crown to Michael Aſhfield 32 H. 8. It afterwards paſſed to the family of the Overburies, then to Thomas Rowney, of Oxfordſhire, eſq; and was given by a deſcendant from him to the honourable Mr. Noel, who is the preſent lord of the manor, and proprietor of a conſiderable eſtate in this place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth 80*l*. a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Benjamin Feild is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory belonged to the abbey of Eynſham, and was granted to Roger Mannors, eſq; 18 Eliz. and now belongs to the honourable Mr. Noel, who has all the great tithes; and the vicar hath all the vicarial tithes. Tithes in Mickleton and Hedecot belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

Twenty-eight acres belong to the glebe.

The church is very handſomely pewed. It conſiſts of a nave and two ſide ailes, with a large chancel, and a gallery at the weſt end, and a ſpire ſteeple in the middle, with ſix bells.

In the window of the north aile, are ſeveral ſcutcheons with the family arms of Graves, impaling thoſe of Bates and Swan; alſo France and England quarterly. In two compartments, it is thus written in the Saxon character:

First fruits	£. 9	14	3	Synodals £. 0	2 0
Tenths —	0	19	5¼	Pentecoſtals 0	0 11½
Procurations	0	9	0		

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel is this inſcription,

M M. S. Subter aut prope hunc lapidem reconduntur Heroum vere nobilium et colendiſſimorum Exuviæ Edwardi Fiſher Armigeri; qui uxorem duxit Aviciam filiam digniſſimam digniſſimi illius Richardi Thornhill de Bromly in Comitatu Cantiano Armigeri.

Edvardi Fiſher Militis, cui uxor erat Deo et hominibus chara Domina Maria filia primogenita eminentiſſimi viri, Armis literiſq; clari, Thomæ Chaloneri Militis, Auguſtiſſimo Principi Henrico Gubernatoris; Dominorum hujus Manerij ex prænobili et antiquiſſima ſtirpe Fiſherorum de Fiſherwick ſuper Trentam in Comitatu Staffordiæ oriundum E. F. Arm. H. MMT. Po. An. Dom. 1659.———Over the inſcription, is a large ſcutcheon with twelve quarterings, 1ſt, *Gules, three demy lions Or, a chief* [illegible] *the ſecond*, for Fiſher, 2d, *Argent, on a feſs ingrailed azure three croſſes patty Or.* 3d, *Azure, three eagles diſplay'd Or.* 4th, *Ermine, five chevronels gules, on a canton of the ſecond, a lion paſſant Or.* 5th, *Barry of ten pieces argent and gules, within a bordure azure charged with eight martlets Or.* 6th, *Vaire, a pale ſable.* 7th, *Argent, three croſſes lozengy gules.* 8th, *Barry of ten pieces argent and gules, over all a lion rampant ſable.* 9th, *Argent, three horſeſhoes ſable.* 10th, *Quarterly*, 1ſt, *and* 4th, *Gules*, 2d, *and* 3d, *Vaire Or and Vert. Over all a lion rampant argent.* 11th, *Argent, a feſs Vaire Or and gules between three eagles diſplay'd of the laſt.* 12th, *Paly of ſix, argent and gules, a bend Vaire Vert and Or.* The ſame arms are painted on the glaſs, with this motto, VIGILET QVI VINCET.—On

the dexter ſide of the table are the Fiſhers arms, impaling, *Azure, four bars argent, on a chief of the ſecond a caſtle with three towers Or. Over all a bend of the firſt*, for Thornhill. On the ſiniſter ſide, Fiſher, impaling many arms quarterly.

Over their grave is a railed marble tomb, and againſt the Fiſhers arms at the head is written, Qui obiit 16 Sept. 1627, to be underſtood of Edward the father; and againſt his wife's arms, Quæ obiit 3 Julij, 1604.——Againſt ſir Edward Fiſhers arms, at the feet, Qui obiit 29 Dec. 1654, and againſt his lady's, Quæ obiit 8 Nov. 1642.

On the table of another monument,

To the Memory of John Graves of Beameſley in Yorkſh. Gent. of the Family of Grave of Heyton in that County, who mar^{d} the d^{r} & h^{r} of Menſeir. He died at Lond. 1616, aged near 103, & was bur. at S. Martin's, Ludgate.

Rich. Graves ſ. of I. Cit^{n} of Lond. who by Frances d^{r}. of Will. Gurney Eſq; had Iſſue 4 ſons & 5 d^{rs}. He died 1626 æt. 54 & was bur. at S^{t}. Martin's Ludgate.

Rich. Graves ſ. & h^{r}. of R. L^{d} of the Royalty of the Hundred of Kifteſgate & of the Man^{rs} of Micklet^{n}. Aſton, & Weſton in this County; for many years one of the Benchers, & at length Reader, of Lincoln' Inn; Who by two Wives had Iſſue 19 Child. viz. by Eln^{r}. d^{r}. & h^{r}. of Th. Bates Gent. 6 ſons, & 9 d^{rs}. & by Eliz. d^{r}. of Io. Robinſon Eſq^{r}. 4 d^{rs}. He died 1669 æt. 59. Eln^{r}. 1656 æt. 39. & Eliz. 1713. æt. 96. And he, & Eliz. were bur. at Clarkenwell; & Eln^{r} at Richmond.

Sam. Graves, ſ. & h^{r}. of R. L^{d} of this Man^{r}. who by Suſ. d^{r}. & coh^{r}. of Capt. Ri. Swann, & Dor. Danvers his Wife, ſ. of Capt. Ri. Swan, ſen. by Damaris d^{r}. & coh^{r}. of Capt. Andr. Shilling; had Iſſue 6. ſons, & 3 d^{rs}. He died 1708. æt. 59. & ſhe, 1719. æt. 68. & were both bur. here.

Rich. Graves, ſ. & h^{r}. of S. who mar^{d}. Eliz. d^{r}. & coh^{r}. of Capt. Th. Morgan, by Eliz. d^{r}. & Coh^{r}. of Ia. Brayne Gent. cauſed this Monument to be here erected in 1721. Who alſo hath had 3. ſons bur. here, viz. Rich^{d}. who died 1710. Sam^{l}. 1712. & Sam^{l}. a Twin, 1719. all in their infancy.

Over the memorial in a large ſcutcheon are the following arms in ſix quarterings. 1. Graves, as before. 2. *Vert, two grey-hounds courant argent, on a chief Or three fleurs de lis gules*, for Menſeir. 3. *Sable, a feſs ingrailed argent between three dexter hands couped at the wriſt Or*, for Bates. 4. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three ſwans argent*, for Swan. 5. *Sable, on a bend argent three mullets of the field*, for Shilling. 6. Graves. On the ſides of the table are ten different ſcutcheons with bearings, ſix of them as laſt emblazoned; the other four are as follow, 1. *Argent, a croſs engrailed, and voided, between four eſtoiles of ſix points gules.* 2. *Sable, a chevron between three pheons heads argent*, for Morgan. 3. *Vert, on a chevron between three ſtags Or, as many roſes gules*, for Robinſon. 4. *Ermine, on a bend gules three martlets Or, winged Vert*, for Danvers. And under the inſcription table are, *Quarterly*, the arms of Graves, Menſeir, Swan, and Shilling; and on a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, Morgan, 2d *and* 3d, *Argent, on a pale gules three leopards heads of the field, in the dexter chief an annulet.*

Againſt the north wall of the north aile, on the table of an elegant monument of white marble, it is thus written:

Subtus Requieſcit
RICARDUS GRAVES, Armiger, Hujuſce Manerij Dominus,
Vir, ſi quis alius, Deſideratiſſimus.
Qui eximias animi Dotes mirâ Indolis ſuavitate temperans,
Tam charus omnibus vixit, quam effuſâ erat erga omnes Benevo-
Liberos Tenerrimo Affectu, [lentia;
Amicos inconcuſſâ fide ſemper proſecutus.
Inter hæc, otij literarij ſtudiis efflorescens,
Ruris ſeceſſum Hiſtoriarum varietate eleganter diſtinxit: [grinis,
Non vero, ut Doctis ſepe contingit nullibi niſi in Patriâ ſua Pere-
Cum res Græcas Romanaſq; penitus perſpectas haberet,
Noſtras faſtidioſe prætermiſit.
His profecto unice deditus, in veſtigandis
Acerrimam operam navavit,
Dilucidandis omnem adhibuit diligentiam.
Antiquitates demum Loci vicinitate commendatas,
Propriis illuſtrare Scriptis Occepærat;
Inchoati operis Gloriam adeptus,
Conſummati famâ, Mortis interventu, privatus.
Uxorem duxit ELIZABETHAM filiam et coheredem
THOMÆ MORGAN, Armigeri,
Ex qua
Quatuor Filios Duaſq; Filias Superſtites reliquit,
Quarum una (proh Dolor!) Subtus Paterno Lateri adhæret.
Obiit ille decimo ſeptimo Septembris Anno Domini 1729. Æt. 53.
Ne tantas Patris virtutes neſcirent Poſteri
Hoc Monumentum Poſuit
MORGAN GRAVES, Arm.
Filius natu maximus.

Under the table are the arms, Quarterly, of Graves and Morgan.

In the ſame aile, round a well wrought marble urn,

To the Memory of Danvers Graves, Eſq; Chief Agent to the hon^{ble} E. India Company in Perſia, whereby he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Reſolution and fidelity during the Commotions in that Kingdom, and died at Gambroon MDCCLII.

On a blue ſtone,

Here lyeth the Body of Captain Richard Swan, who had made ſix Voyages to the Eaſt Indies, and departed this life 30 Iune, 1676, Ætatis ſuæ 59.——Arms, Swan as before.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Dorothy Swan, Relict of Captain Richard Swan, who died 15 January, 1688.——Arms, Danvers as before.

On another urn, in the chancel,

UTRECIÆ SMITH,
Puellæ ſimplici, innocuæ,
eleganti,
R. G.
Unâ actæ memor pueritiæ,
Lugens poſuit
M. DCCXLIV.

There is a memorial for Alice Keyt, placed, by miſtake, to the account of Ebberton.

Benefactions.

In the year 1513, Richard Porter of Campden, gent. gave a meſſuage and yard-land in Mickleton, and a cloſe in Overton, now worth 60*l.* a year; which income, by a decree in chancery, is firſt to repair the church, then 20*l.* a year to be paid to the maſter of a free-ſchool, and the remainder, if there ſhould be any, to go to the poor.

In 1612, at the incloſing of the fields, thirty-three acres of land, called Horeſtone, were laid out by the land-owners, for the poor.

In 1623, Mr. Thomas Perks of this place, charged his four meadows next Long Marſton-way, with 20*s.* a year to the poor.

In 1678, Mrs. Dorothy Swan charged Tyms's cloſe with the payment of 40*s.* a year, 10*s.* of which to the miniſter for a ſermon on Chriſtmas-day, the reſt to be given in bread to the poor.

Mickleton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	433	14	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	43	2	8
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	326	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	245	14	0

Hidcote.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	70	6	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	2	16	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	59	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	43	13	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 83 houſes in this pariſh, and about 375 inhabitants, whereof 54 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 8. *Atkyns.* But by the pariſh regiſter it appears that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 73, and the burials 63; which is widely different from ſir Robert's account. Alſo in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 106, and the burials 97. And in the year 1773, there were 68 houſholders, and only 231 inhabitants. This account is more unfavourable to population than any I have found throughout the county, yet I have great reaſon to think

think the numbers are accurately taken, as I counted the names upon the regiſter myſelf; and the miniſter gave me the number of ſouls in his pariſh. The whole pariſh is in dairy and grazing, in which fewer hands are employ'd than in tillage.

MINETY.

THE church lies ſix miles diſtant weſtward from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, ſix eaſtward from Malmeſbury, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The pariſh church, the parſonage, the vicarage houſe, and a very ſmall hamlet, called Wiltſhire-row, lie in the hundred of Malmeſbury in Wiltſhire; the reſt, and far the greater part of the pariſh, lies in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety in Glouceſterſhire. But the whole pariſh is detached from the body of this county, and totally invironed by Wiltſhire.

This place in part gives name to the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety. What Crowthorne, the other part, ſignifies, will be the ſubject of immediate inquiry. When king Henry the Fourth came to the crown, all thoſe places now lying in this hundred were compriſed in that of Cirenceſter, there being then no ſuch hundred as Crowthorne and Minety, which was erected ſoon afterwards upon the following occaſion. The townſmen of Cirenceſter having ſuppreſſed a dangerous rebellion in the firſt year of that reign, the king, at their requeſt, granted them a Statute-Merchant, and other privileges, particularly that the town ſhould from thence-forward be a ſeparate hundred, and hold a diſtinct torn, or court. And all thoſe villages which 'till then belonged to the hundred of Cirenceſter, together with Minety, which was part of the manor of Cirenceſter, and the precincts of the abbey, were erected into a new hundred, and a diſtinct torn, or court, was held for them. The court held within the town was called the hundred of Cirenceſter, and ſo for ſome time was the other, but it was neceſſary to diſtinguiſh them. The *In-torn*, or hundred within the town, retained the old name, whilſt the new torn, or court, held without it, received the appellation of *Th' Out-torn and Minety*; and in proceſs of time has been corrupted, by vulgar ſpeakers and ignorant writers, to the unmeaning name of Crowthorne and Minety. Thus, the proper and ſignificant name being loſt, the new one was ſuppoſed to be taken from a place within the diſtrict, and ſome very ſagacious perſon fixing on a thorn-buſh in Stratton field, declared it to be the place in queſtion. The ſolution was eaſy, and ſuited the vulgar. The notion was inconſiderately adopted upon the credit of tradition, and it has for ſome time appeared in hiſtory.

The names of ſeveral other hundreds are as ſtrangely corrupted as this. I ſhall inſtance one only. It was antiently and properly written *Grimboldeſtow*, i.e. *Grimbold's-place*; but at length the original ſignification was loſt, and, for a courſe of five hundred years, it has been written nearly as we now write it, *Grumbald's Aſh*; and I have no doubt but there are many perſons who pretend to know the very tree which gave name to that hundred. But I return from this digreſſion to the pariſh of Minety.

Some part of it was full of wood in its antient ſtate, as appears by king John's confirmation of former grants to the abbey of Cirenceſter, wherein he reſerves his foreſt of Minchey, which I apprehend to be what we now call Bredon.

Minety is ſituated in a vale, and conſiſts chiefly of rich paſture land, ſome wood land, and very little arable. Here they make very good cheeſe, as they do alſo in moſt parts of North Wiltſhire, with which this pariſh is intermixt. But the moſt uncommon and remarkable of its natural productions is a kind of fibrous talky ſubſtance, white, opake, and laminated, called by ſome the *Silver Mica*, by others the *Fibrous Plaiſter-ſtone*. It is found in many parts of the pariſh, at the depth of nine or ten feet from the ſurface. There is alſo a ſpring of purging water, formerly much recommended by phyſicians, and drank by great numbers of people; but ſince ſo many ſprings at other places have been frequented, it has ſunk into neglect, and is at preſent very little regarded.

Should buſineſs or curioſity lead a ſtranger into this country, I adviſe him to make his viſit in the ſummer, leaſt he be either drowned, or ſtifled in the mire; for here *Swill-brook* overflows its banks, and fills the road (through which travellers muſt paſs) with water from three to eight feet in depth, and notwithſtanding ſome have loſt their lives, and many others are endangered every year, there is no order taken to carry off the water, nor to raiſe the road; ſo inſenſible, from habit, are theſe people to inconvenience and danger.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the reign of king Richard the Firſt, the town of Cirenceſter, and the town of Minchey or Minety, with the appurtenances, made and were the manor of Cirenceſter, as it is expreſſly mentioned in an inquiſition taken 1 H. 4. in order to diſcover the particulars of that manor. And it is very probable, that at the time of the general ſurvey, Minety was included in the account of the manor of Cirenceſter, wherefore we find no mention of this place in *Domeſday*.

King Richard the Firſt, in the ninth year of his reign, granted the manor of Cirenceſter to the abbey of that place, including ſo much of the town of Minchey as lay in Glouceſterſhire, and which was a member and barton of that manor; but he reſerved his foreſt of Minchey, as already taken notice of. Another part of Minchey or Mynety, which lay in Wiltſhire, belonged then to the abbey of Malmeſbury. John de Canning held Minety of the abbey of Cirenceſter, 20 E. 3.

Aſh

After the diſſolution of abbies, this manor was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye 36 H. 8. Sir Edmond Bridges, lord Chandos, knight of the garter, died ſeized of Minety 15 Eliz. and livery of it was granted to Giles lord Chandos, his ſon and heir, the ſame year. Grey lord Chandos was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The reverſion of the manor of Minety was granted to ſir William Sandys, and Thomas Spencer, 3 Jac. Lord Rivers is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court leet here. *See Sudely.*

Adam de Periton purchaſed lands in Minety of Hugh de Peverell 33 H. 3. Other lands in Minety, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William earl of Southampton, and to his heirs male, 31 H. 8. The ſame were afterwards granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, in the thirty-fifth year of that reign, and were again granted to John Pope 36 H. 8. Lands in Minety, and the tithes of the demeans which belonged to the ſame priory, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 E. 6.

There are ſeveral eſtates of inheritance in this pariſh, held of the lord by copy of court-roll, after the cuſtom of the manor, which can neither be alienated nor incumbered but by ſurrender in court.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the dioceſe of Gloceſter, worth about 90*l.* a year. The archdeacon of North Wiltſhire is patron, and Mr. Bricken-den is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the ſame archdeacon.

The church ſtands in Wiltſhire, and therefore does not properly fall under conſideration; yet as the greater part of the pariſh lies in Glouceſterſhire, I ſhall give ſome account of it. It is dedicated to St. Leonard, and conſiſts of the nave, and an aile on the north ſide, and has a low embattled tower, with pinnacles, and a ring of ſix bells at the weſt end. Round the canopy over the pulpit is written in capitals, FIDES EX AVDITV, AVDITVS AVTEM PER VERBVM DEI. ROM. 10, 17.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The moſt antient monument is a braſs plate fixed in the wall of the aile, and divided into two compartments by a pillar engraved in the middle. On the dexter ſide of it, are engraven the effigies and names of Nicholas Powlett, and Ames Powlett, his ſon, kneeling; and over the father's head are the arms, *Sable, three ſwords in pile, the points in chief argent, pomels and hilts Or.* The creſt ſtands ſeparate on one ſide of the arms, *A dexter arm embowed, brandiſhing a broad ſword, all proper*; and the motto on a label on the other ſide, GARDES LA FOY. On the ſiniſter ſide of the pillar, facing them, are the figures of Mary Powlett, his wife, and Elizabeth, Mary, and Edith, their daughters, kneeling, with the wife's family arms, *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three plates, a creſcent for difference*, for Hungerford; with the creſt on one ſide, *A garb erected between two ſickles proper.* And on the other ſide, *Three ſickles braced in a triangle.* I take this Nicholas Powlett to be the ſecond ſon of ſir Hugh Poulett, who died in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was anceſtor to the preſent earl Poulet.

Upon a marble table in the chancel, it is thus written:

Near this place lyeth the body of CHARLES PLEYDELL of Minty, the youngeſt Son of Sr CHARLES PLEYDELL of Midg-Hall, Kt. in the County of Wilts, who died the 15th Day of June 1704, Aged 76.

Lyeth alſo near this place the body of ARABELLA his Wife, the youngeſt daughter of Sr ROBERT LOVET of Lyſcomb in the County of Bucks, who died the 24th day of June, 1704, Aged 72.

This Marble was erected to their Memories by Wm PLEYDELL, Vicar of Wotton-Baſſet in the County of Wilts, their Son and Heir.——Arms, at the top of the monument, *Per pale, baron and femme,* 1. *Argent, a bend gules gutty d'Or, between two Corniſh choughs proper, a chief counter compony Or and ſable.* 2. *Argent, three wolves paſſant in pale ſable, langued gules.*

There is alſo a monument and memorial for ſome of the deſcendants from Charles Pleydell; a memorial for Joſeph Not, who died in 1705; and another, upon a flat ſtone, for Godfrey Jenkinſon, vicar of this place, who died the ſame year.

William Penn, anceſtor to ſir William Penn, the admiral, and to the preſent proprietor of Penſylvania, died in the year 1591, and was buried in this chancel. *Atkyns.* But I could find no memorial for him.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 205	2	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	28	2	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	201	17	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	150	18	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 96 houſes, and about 480 inhabitants in the Glouceſterſhire part, whereof 32 were freeholders. In Wiltſhire-row were 9 houſes, and about 40 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 12, and burials 10. *Atkyns.* There are only 5 houſes at preſent in Wiltſhire-row, yet the inhabitants in general are computed to be about the ſame number as above. The freeholders, however, fall ſhort of the number mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns. It is ſuppoſed he included the copyholders of inheritance.

MINSTERWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, in the Foreſt diviſion, ſix miles north-eaſt from Newnham, ſeven eaſt from Mitchel-Dean, and three ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter. It extends near three miles in length, and conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture, with ſome arable land, and has a very large common lying on the ſouth ſide of it next the Severn.

The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Newnham runs through it, by the ſide of the river, which has a bold ſhore, finely wooded, and breaks upon the view in a very agreeable manner, in the courſe of the road between thoſe places.

It is almoſt ſingularly circumſtanced, in not being limitted by the Severn, as other pariſhes are that lie on the banks of that large river, but ſtretching over it, has ſome of its lands intermixed with Elmore pariſh, on the oppoſite ſide, at a place called Elmore's Back. How a diviſion ſo unnatural and extraordinary could originally take place, is difficult to conceive, unleſs the abbey of Glouceſter having lands in Elmore, by its influence procured them to be allotted to the pariſh of Minſterworth, where they had larger poſſeſſions.

Part of this pariſh lay formerly in the hundred of Weſtbury, and part in that of Langebrige, now included in Dudſton and King's-barton; but when the Dutchy hundred was firſt erected, this pariſh and Bully were taken out of the hundred of Weſtbury, which at that time had ſome other places added to it by way of compenſation, as appears by comparing thoſe which lay in that hundred when *Domeſday* was compiled, with thoſe of which it conſiſted ſome ages afterwards.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Peter of Glowec' holds 'Hamme and Mortune in Weſberies hundred. 'There are five hides in wood and in plain, and 'two plow-tillages in demean, and ſeven villeins, 'and two bordars, with ſix plow-tillages; a wood 'one mile long, and one broad. The church had 'veniſon in three parks in the time of king 'Edward, and ſo ſhe hath in the time of king 'William. It was worth 20*s.* now 40*s.*' *D.B.* p. 71.

The reader may poſſible be ſurprized, that in the above abſtract from the record, Minſterworth is not ſo much as mentioned. The reaſon is, that there was then no place ſo called. Its original name was Mortune, which ſignifies *the town or place upon the great water*, from *Mor*, Britiſh, *the ſea*, or ſome *very large river*. This is perfectly deſcriptive of the ſituation of Minſterworth. And that Mortune could be no other, I am induced to believe for the following reaſons.

All the other places in Weſtbury hundred are expreſſly mentioned in that record by their preſent names, or by ſuch as, varying but little from the preſent, cannot be miſtaken, *viz.* Neunham, Staure, Hope, Bicanofre, Dene, Bulelege, and Rodele. Beſide theſe, the manor of Hamme and Mortune lay in the ſame hundred. Now Hamme muſt be either Hampton, a place at preſent ſo called in this pariſh, or elſe Churcham, the next adjoining pariſh. And as Hamme and Mortune were originally joined in one manor, where is the latter ſo likely to be ſituated as adjoining to the former? Beſides, we find the very name ſtill ſubſiſting in that of the hamlet of *Morcote*, in Minſterworth; for what is *Morcote* but a contraction of *Mortune-cote*. Here the Severn frequently overflows its banks, and makes a kind of ſea, by laying the ham or common under water, which corroborates the foregoing arguments that the antient name of Minſterworth was Mortune; for the names of places are moſtly deſcriptive of their ſituations, or expreſſive of ſome accidents attending them.

This Mortune was afterwards called Minſterworth, becauſe it belonged to the minſter or abbey of Glouceſter; which alteration in the name took place ſometime before the reign of king John, for the records mention, that Henry de Bohun was created earl of Hereford in the firſt year of that king's reign, and had the *Tertium Denarium Comitatûs* granted to him, in conſideration that he had releaſed all his right in his lands in Dimmock, Minſterworth, and Rodley, to the king, the ſame year.

The records, and other evidences of the following dates, ſhew to whom this manor deſcended down to the preſent time. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, was ſeized of Minſterworth 43 H. 3.

Walter de Stukeley, the ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, being commanded by the king's writ to return into the exchequer the names of all the cities, boroughs, and vills in every hundred in his ſaid county, certified that Henry de Lancaſter was lord of Mynſterworth and Rodley, in the hundred of Weſtbury, 9 E. 1. Edmond earl of Lancaſter, the king's brother, was ſeized of the ſame, and his right to court-leet and free warren therein was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. He gave this manor and that of Rodley, or Rodele, to William Grandiſon, brother and heir to Otho de Grandiſon, who was ſummoned as a peer to parliament 27 E. 1. This William had been a domeſtic ſervant to the earl, and theſe manors were given to him and his heirs male in reward for his ſervices.

On default of the male heirs of William Grandiſon, this manor reverted to the houſe of Lancaſter, and accordingly we find that Henry duke of Lancaſter died ſeized of it 35 E. 3. He left two daughters, of whom Maud, the eldeſt, was married to William duke of Bavaria, and ſurviving her huſband, died ſeized of this manor 36 E. 3. John de Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, married Blanch, the younger daughter, who together levied a fine of Minſterworth, Rodley, and Tiberton, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille 39 E. 3.

Sir Fulk Bourcher, lord Fitz-Warren, died ſeized of it 19 E. 4.

The manor of Minſterworth, late belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, was granted to the archbiſhop of York, and ſeveral other great perſons, in truſt, 3 H. 5. and was afterwards held by ſeveral leaſes granted from the crown to various perſons at yearly rents, 'till the ſame was granted in fee to Salter and Williams, 7 Jac. 1. under an annual rent of 20*l.* 6*s.* 11¾*d.* Mr. Pury was lord of it about the middle of the laſt century, whoſe heir about the year 1704, ſold it to Mr. Thomas Burgeſſe. From his heir it paſſed by purchaſe to Mr. Cook of Highnam, whoſe only daughter and heir ſold it to Charles Barrow, eſq; who is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a hand-ſome

ſome ſeat here, called *Hygrove*, commanding an extenſive proſpect over the vale on the eaſt ſide of the river Severn. He is the heir male of the Barrows, otherwiſe Berrows, of Field-Court and Awre in this county, and one of the repreſentatives of the city of Glouceſter, for which he has ſat in five ſucceſſive parliaments. His arms are, *Argent, three bears heads erazed ſable, muzzled Or, a chief azure*, as I find them on a monument in Quedgley church.

There are ſome copyhold eſtates of inheritance in this pariſh, held according to the cuſtom of the manor, which cuſtom is, that if a tenant die without male heir, and leave more daughters than one, ſuch eſtate goes to the eldeſt of them, as at Cheltenham, and ſome other places.

In this manor, and at Rodley in the pariſh of Weſtbury, acknowledgments are paid to the lord for fiſhing in the river Severn, ſome of which were antiently called *Prid-gavel*, from the old word *Gavel*, a rent, and *Pride*, the name of a kind of wicker'd putt, or pouchin, which is laid in the water to catch the fiſh. So that Prid-gavel ſeems not to have the leaſt relation to Lampreys, as ſir Robert Atkyns, and ſome others, after him, have fancied.

There is a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh called Hatheways, from Ralph Hatheway, who was ſeized thereof by the title of a manor 5 E. 2. The records 14 E. 2. mention Henry Caſy, and 15 E. 2. Walter Helvin, as being each of them ſeized of a manor in this pariſh; but they were not diſtinct manors. The fact is, that here, as in many other places, the owners of eſtates having little tenements erected on ſeveral detached parcels of their lands, granted ſome on leaſes for lives, and ſold others abſolutely, reſerving ſmall chief-rents, and thereby dignified their eſtates with the titles of manors, or reputed manors, tho' they had no copyhold tenants, which are neceſſarily incident to courts baron.

Bogo Goſeline was ſeized of a rent of 7*l.* 9*s.* in Minſterworth 13 E. 2.

Thomas Sayvill and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Minſterworth to John Wordrof and others 16 R. 2. John Elis de Fiſhley and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Minſterworth to the uſe of themſelves in fee taille, the remainder to Alice their daughter, 7 H. 4. Roger Gregg and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Minſterworth to the uſe of John Daberon, and to the right heirs of Alice 7 H. 6.

Lands formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to Thomas Reeves and Chriſtopher Bullet 5 Mariæ. But the meſſuage called Leedſwood Houſe, which ſir Robert Atkyns, by miſtake, repreſented as lying in this pariſh, is in Yorkſhire, tho' inſerted in the forementioned grant to Reeves and Bullet.

HAMLETS. 1. *Morcote*, or *Boyfield*, is a hamlet and manor, or at leaſt a reputed manor, in this pariſh. The names are nearly ſynonimous. The Britons called it by the former, from *Coed*, Br. *a wood*, becauſe it was a woody place, which, after the conqueſt, the Normans tranſlated by *Bois*, a word of the ſame ſignification in their language; and thence came *Boiville*, and *Boyfield* as it was afterwards written. At the time of the general ſurvey, Morcote lay in a different hundred from Minſterworth, as appears by the following extract:

'William the ſon of Norman holds Morcote 'in Langebrige hundred. Ulfegh held it in the 'time of king Edward. There is one hide, and 'in demean one plow-tillage, with two bordars. 'It was worth 8*s.* now 10*s.* This eſtate doth 'not pay tax.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

If by Langebrige in the record, which gave name to the hundred, is meant the long bridge at Glouceſter, of which I think there can be no doubt, then Nicholas Walred, clerk, was not the firſt builder of a bridge there, as it is ſaid, in the reign of king Henry the Second, but only built that bridge anew.

Richard Veel was ſeized of Morcot 16 E. 3. John Boteler of the Park held the manors of the Park and of Morecot 36 E. 3. John Kenn was ſeized of both manors 6 H. 4. and another John Kenn died ſeized of one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Morecot 16 H. 6. which deſcended to his ſon Robert Kenn, eſq; who was poſſeſſed of them 31 H. 6.

This eſtate was afterwards purchaſed by Thomas Elmbridge, who died 27 H. 7. and was ſucceeded by John his ſon and heir, and he dying without iſſue 17 H. 8. ſir John Danet, who had married Anne his ſiſter and heir, had livery of Morecot the ſame year. John Danet, ſon of ſir John, ſold this manor to Thomas Atkyns, of Tufleigh, eſq; and Thomas Hoard, eſq; who married a coheireſs of that family, and the reverend Mr. John Chamberlayne of Maugerſbury, deſcended from the other coheireſs, are the preſent proprietors, and have a good eſtate in this place.

2. *Hampton*, lies in the middle part of the pariſh, adjoining to the great ham or common. It is not a manor, but having antiently a diſtinct name, intitles it to our notice. Roger Boyfield was ſeized of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Hampton, parcel of the manor of Minſterworth, 15 E. 2. It is probable that this Roger Boyfield, or de Boyfield, took his name from the place of his reſidence in the hamlet of Boyfield, according to the cuſtom of early times.

3. *Dunny*, lies in the lower part of the pariſh. It is not called by any particular name in *Domeſday*; but the following abſtract ſeems to relate to it:

'William Goizenboded holds half a hide of 'land, and half a fiſhery in Weſtberie hundred. 'Alwin the ſheriff held this eſtate, and gave it to 'his wife. It belonged to the king's farm in 'Weſtberie.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

Roger de Staunton gave a yard-land called Duni, in Minſterworth, and a huſbandman with his

his land, to Glouceſter abbey, when Hameline was abbat. Roger earl of Hereford gave half the fiſhery of Duny to the ſame church, which king Henry the Second confirmed; and king Edward the Third granted to the monks of that church the other half of that fiſhery, with the fiſhery in the ſtanding pools within Minſterworth, at a fee farm rent, in exchange for the church of Wyrardſbury, when Adam Staunton was abbat, 18 E. 3. as appears by an *Inſpeximus* and confirmation of thoſe grants 1 R. 2. And theſe fiſheries were afterwards granted with the manor 7 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, to which the king's auditor pays 10*l.* a year, and the impropriator four loads of hay. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty, and is now worth 30*l.* a year. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron, and Mr. Draper the preſent incumbent.

Thomas Foliot was poſſeſſed of the church of Minſterworth 45 H. 3. and Nicholas le Bath was ſeized of the advowſon 5 E. 2. The rectory was appropriated to St. Oſwald's priory in Glouceſter 22 R. 2. and the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage belonged afterwards to the monaſtery of Boileau in Hampſhire, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 H. 8. and the impropriation is now in leaſe from the biſhop of Briſtol to Mr. Joſeph Brown, for three lives.

The parſon was to have tithe of all the fiſh in the pools on the Severn within this pariſh, and he enjoy'd the ſame in Dunny and Minſterworth 15 E. 2.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle. It had a ſpire, which was deſtroy'd, and the bells melted by lighting in the year 1702, and now it has a low tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	13	4	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	9	6
Tenths	—	1	1	4	Pentecoſtals	0	1	4

Benefactions.

Mr. John Hyett, citizen of London, who had been a poor boy of this pariſh, has given by his laſt will, dated Sep. 5, 1719, 20*l.* to 'prentice out a poor boy here every ſecond year, in the choice of whom a preference is to be given to the names of Hyett and Phelps.

In the year 1763, Suſanna Crump, widow, in her life time, ſettled an annuity of 4*l.* a year for a ſchool-miſtreſs, to teach ten poor children of this pariſh to read. Joſeph Wintle of Glouceſter, gave 20*l.* to be laid out in land, which hath been done in this pariſh, the rent whereof is to be expended in bread, and given yearly to twenty poor houſekeepers in this pariſh, on Chriſtmas Eve.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	193	16	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	15	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	170	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	120	15	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 7. *Atkyns.* The houſes are now between 60 and 70, and the inhabitants about 300; but the pariſh was formerly more populous, and had upwards of 100 houſes in it, as appears by a yearly payment to the lord of 2*d.* for every houſe, and for every meeſe-place where a houſe formerly ſtood, which payment is called Smoak-ſilver.

MISERDEN, *or* MUSARDEN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, diſtant about two miles and a half north-eaſt from the town of that name, ſeven and a half north-weſt from Cirenceſter, and nine ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt by Winſtone and Dunteſbourne, from which it is ſeparated by the brook Froome; on the ſouth by Edgworth, with Biſley on the weſt, Painſwick and Cranham on the north-weſt, and Brimpsfield and Side on the north and north-eaſt of it.

The village lies two miles ſouth-weſtward of the *Irminſtreet*, one of the Roman conſular ways. It is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, fronting northward, which makes it extremely bleak in the winter; but the cold, clear air braces the muſcles, and contributes to the health and longevity of the inhabitants. It is nevertheleſs better ſuited to hypochondriacal than conſumptive habits.

Here is a park about ſeven miles in circumference, full of fine beech-wood. It is watered by the Froome, which receives a ſupply at this place, from a confluence of little ſtreams running from Brimpsfield and Winſtone, that abound with ſmall trout and cray fiſh. The unincloſed part of the park reſembles a foreſt. It is a fine receſs for game, wild fowl, and many ſorts of ſinging birds; particularly here are ſeen two birds which are rare in this country, the French pye, and a water-fowl of a fierce nature, whoſe name I am not acquainted with. The enthuſiaſtic lover of nature, walking in the flowery glades of this retreat, might fancy himſelf in the primeval groves of our firſt progenitors.

Seated in a valley in this park is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. It is the ſcite of an antient caſtle, built in the reign of king John, by Ralph Muſard, one of the great barons of the realm, and lord of this manor. It is called *Caſtle-hill*, and the piece of ground below it, *Caſtle-meadow*. Part of the moat which incompaſſed the building is ſtill to be ſeen, and large hewn ſtones were dug up, and an apartment diſcovered beneath the rubbiſh, on this mount, a few years ago, but of no great extent; for the materials of the caſtle had been removed, according to tradition, and appropriated to the building of the preſent manor-houſe. The ſcite of the caſtle is moſt

moſt romanticly encompaſſed with adjacent woods and hills; and upon that ſpot a little hermitage might be erected, which would have the accompanyments of bubbling waters, impenetrable ſhade, and the various notes of the feathered tribes to heighten the idea of ſolitude and retirement.

The latter part of the name of the village was ſuggeſted by the ſituation of the caſtle, for *den*, ſignifies a dale, a glyn, a deep valley, or woody place. The former part of the name is that of a family who held the manor, from the conqueſt 'till the reign of king Edward the Firſt; but the village was not called *Muſarden*, but *Grenhamſtede*, 'till ſome time after it was the reſidence of that family, as appears by *Domeſday-book*.

Hazlebouſe is the ſeat of William Mills, eſq; who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in the year 1756. At *Hazlebouſe-yate*, now called the *Camp*, are ſeveral barrows, one of which was opened about forty years ago, and the ſkulls and ſkeletons of eight bodies found lying in order in a vault beneath, which was then decently cloſed up again. There is another of thoſe barrows in the weſt field, near the Glouceſter road, which a few years ſince was found to contain human bones, and an urn, ſuppoſed to be Roman.

The face of this country is very uneven. The lands are moſtly arable, and bear good crops. About 300 acres lie in downs and common-fields. Wild thyme grows in great plenty, and the various ſpecies of the *Orchis* are found here. Much of the beech-wood in this pariſh and neighbourhood, of which there is great abundance, is converted into gun-ſtocks for Birmingham market, and of ſome they make charcoal. Here is a very good and durable ſort of tiles for covering houſes, which are ſold at 5*s*. a thouſand; but the difficulty of the roads is a great obſtacle to the ſale of them.

The clothing buſineſs is carried on very extenſively in the adjoining places to the ſouthward and weſtward, but there are only two clothiers in this pariſh, by whom the women and children are chiefly employ'd in ſpinning woollen yarn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is a tranſlation of the antient record reſpecting the manor:

'The ſame Haſcoit [Muſard] holds Grenhamſtede in Biſelege hundred. There is one hide taxed. Erneſi held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and five bordars, and a prieſt, and one radcheniſter. They have between them nine plow-tillages. There are ten *ſervi*, and eight acres of meadow, a wood a mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth 100*s*. and is now worth 7*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

This Haſcoit Muſard attended the conqueror in his expedition againſt England, as appears by Scriven's liſt, and was rewarded with great eſtates in the counties of Berks, Oxford, Derby, Warwick, and Glouceſter; but the principal ſeat being at Muſarden, thoſe eſtates were in that reſpect all comprehended in the expreſſion *Baronia de Muſarden*, as appears by ſeveral records in after ages. Sir William Dugdage ſpeaks of him as being eminent for his piety and virtue, and ſays he at length became a monk in the monaſtery of Ely. His arms were to be ſeen in the windows of the pariſh church of Tamworth, *Gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned Or*.

Richard Muſard was ſon and heir of Haſcoit, and Haſcoit the ſecond was ſon and heir of Richard, and had fifteen knights's fees 12 H. 2. He died 33 H. 2. and was ſucceeded by Ralph his ſon and heir, who was ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire from the 17 Joh. to 9 H. 3. He married Iſabel the widow of John de Nevill, without the king's licence, and paid a hundred marks for his tranſgreſſion. He was a baron, and built the caſtle as before obſerved, and dying 14 H. 3. was ſucceeded by Robert his ſon, who entering upon his lands without ſueing forth livery, his caſtle of Muſarden and all his lands were ſeized into the king's hands, but were ſhortly after reſtored upon compoſition. He died without iſſue, when Ralph Muſard, his brother, was a minor, in ward to Jeffrey Deſpencer, who paid 500 marks to the crown for his wardſhip. Ralph had livery of his lands 31 H. 3. and died 49 H. 3. Ralph, ſon of the laſt Ralph, died 1 E. 1. and was ſucceeded by John Muſard, who had livery of the manor of Muſarden 15 E. 1. and died two years afterwards. Nicholas Muſard, uncle to John, and youngeſt brother of Ralph, had livery of this manor 17 E. 1. and died without iſſue 29 E. 1. whereby ſir Ralph Freſcheville, ſon of Amicia, his elder ſiſter, then dead, and Margaret his ſiſter then living, and Joan, (wife of William de Chelardiſton) the daughter and heireſs of Iſabel, his third ſiſter, then dead, were his heirs, and had livery of the manor of Muſarden granted to them 29 E. 1.

This manor ſoon after came to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who being attainted in the turbulent reign of king Edward the Second, it was granted to Edmond of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Firſt, who being alſo attainted, and beheaded at Wincheſter in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, it was granted to Geoffry Mortimer, ſon of Roger Mortimer, earl of March. This earl was alſo executed at Smithfield the ſame year, his ſons attainted by parliament, and the ſons of Edmond of Woodſtock reſtored in blood. John, ſon of Edmond of Woodſtock, died ſeized of Muſarden 26 E. 3. which Elizabeth, his widow, held in dower 'till her death, 12 H. 4.

Joan, commonly called the *Fair Maid of Kent*, was ſiſter and heir to John. She was married to ſir Thomas Holland, who in her right was created earl of Kent. Elianor, ſiſter and coheireſs of the Hollands, was married to Roger earl of March, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and

Edmond Mortimer was their ſon and heir; but he dying without iſſue, the manor of Muſarden, or Miſerden, deſcended to Anne, ſiſter and coheireſs of Edmond, who was married to Richard duke of York, heir to the crown of England; whereby this manor deſcended to his ſon, king Edward the Fourth, and continued in the crown 'till the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

The manor and park of Miſerden were granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton[n] 38 H. 8. in whoſe family they continued down to William Kingſton, eſq; who was lord of the manor in the year 1608. He ſold it to Henry Jernegan the younger, ſon and heir of Henry Jernegan the elder, of Coſſey in the county of Norfolk, eſq; of whom it was purchaſed by ſir William Sandys[o], of Fladbury in Worceſterſhire, and hath deſcended thro' ſeveral collateral branches, down to Samuel Sandys, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor.

The manor-houſe ſtands upon an eminence in the park, which is a collection of hills. The beſt front is on the ſide next the garden to the ſouth-eaſt. The court and offices ſtand to the north-weſt. It is ſeen for many miles round, except to the ſouth-weſt, where the hills are a little above it. There are many handſome apartments in it, particularly the dining-room, with a large chimney-piece ornamented with the Sandys's arms. The ſtory of Jephthah is well executed in tapeſtry, and the old furniture, remaining in the drawing room, beſpeaks the taſte and grandeur of its former inhabitants. In the hall was a compleat ſuit of armour. In the garden are many yew-trees of an extraordinary ſize and ſhape.

[n] Sir William Kingſton, ſon of ſir Anthony, was provoſt-marſhal in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. He ſeems to have been a man diveſted of common humanity, and his name is preſerved in hiſtory to be execrated for his infamous, ſportive cruelty. He ordered the mayor of Bodmin to erect a ſtrong and lofty gallows in the market-place, and after feaſting with him in a familiar manner, cauſed him to be truſs'd up on it to experience its ſtrength and firmneſs. A miller who had been concerned in ſome inſurrection in the ſame country, flying from his houſe, his man pretended to be the maſter, wherefore ſir William cauſed him to be executed, ſaying, *he could do his maſter no better ſervice than to be hanged for him.* This was the behaviour of him to whom the king had intruſted the adminiſtration of juſtice, and who for the ſake of a joke, condemned and executed the innocent for the guilty.

[o] This antient family is deſcended from William Sandes of Rottenby-caſtle in the pariſh of St. Bees in Cumberland, whoſe ſon William married the daughter of ——— Bonham; and had iſſue William Sandes, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Rawſon, of the county of York, and couſin and heir to ——— Rawlinſon, abbat of Furnes in Lancaſhire; and a daughter Margaret, married to Richard Bray, a privy counſellor to king Henry the Sixth.

Which laſt William Sandys had iſſue three ſons, George, who married the daughter of ——— Curwin; William, and Oliver.

George had iſſue William Sandys, who married Margaret, daughter of John Dixon, by which marriage the antient houſes of Roos and Sandys were united. They had iſſue ſix ſons, and two daughters; George, ſlain at Muſſelborough field, in 1547; William, who married the daughter of ——— Strickland, of Weſtmoreland; Edwin, who was arch-biſhop of York; from whom the preſent lord Sandys of Omberſley in the county of Worceſter is deſcended; Chriſtopher; Miles, from whom the laſt lord Sandys was deſcended; and Anthony. Archbiſhop Sandys was an excellent man, and ſuffered a years impriſonment on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, in the reign of queen Mary. He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, where, in the time of trouble, moſt of his former acquaintance deſerted him. After his enlargement from priſon, he went abroad, whence he returned at the death of queen Mary, and was made ſucceſſively biſhop of Worceſter, of London, and archbiſhop of York, by queen Elizabeth. His ſon, ſir Edwin Sandys, was a perſon of great learning and abilities; and George Sandys, the biſhop's youngeſt ſon, was a moſt ingenious gentleman, whoſe book of travels and poetical writings are well known and much eſteemed.

Myles Sandys, the fifth ſon of the ſaid William and Margaret, was of Lattimer's, *alias* Iſlehamſtead, in the county of Bucks. He married Heſter, the daughter of William Clifton, of Barrington in Somerſetſhire, and had four ſons, George, who was knighted, but died without iſſue; Edwin, who was alſo knighted; William, who was alſo knighted; and Henry. He had alſo three daughters.

Sir Edwin Sandys, the ſecond ſon, married Elizabeth, ſiſter and heir of William lord Sandys, by whom he had three ſons and ſix daughters. William, who for his prodigality was called *Golden Sandys.* He was lord of the manor of Brimpsfield, which he ſold to his uncle, ſir William Sandys, hereafter mentioned, and died without iſſue; Myles, who died unmarried; Henry, afterwards lord Sandys of the Vine, in the county of Southampton. The daughters were Bridget, Mary, Dorothy, Amy, Jane, and Heſter.

Sir William Sandys, third ſon of the ſaid Myles Sandys, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter Culpepper, of Hanburrough in the county of Oxford, eſq; by whom he had iſſue 1. ſir Myles Sandys, who had Brimpsfield park and eſtate ſettled on him on his marriage with Mary, the daughter of ſir John Hanbury, of Kelmarſh in the county of Southampton. He died before his father, and was buried at Miſerden. 2. William, who ſettled in Kent, and was called *Water-work Sandys*, from his taſte in improvements of that kind. 3. Thomas, who died unmarried. They had alſo five daughters.

Sir Myles Sandys of Brimpsfield had iſſue three ſons, 1. William Sandys of Miſerden, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Soames, of Haydon in the county of Eſſex. 2. Edward Sandys of Brimpsfield, eſq; of whom hereafter; 3. Myles Sandys, who died unmarried. And one daughter Mary.

William Sandys, the eldeſt ſon of ſir Myles, died in 1643, leaving iſſue two ſons, Myles Sandys, who married Mary, daughter of Stephen Soames, of Thurloe in the county of Suffolk, eſq; William, who took to wife Philadelphica Uphill, of Hanwell-Rumford in the county of Eſſex. And one daughter Mary, who died a nun in France.

Myles Sandys, ſon of William, had iſſue by his ſaid wife Mary, two ſons, William Sandys of Miſerden, and Myles, who died unmarried in 1706.

Which William Sandys married Barbara, the daughter of ſir William Kerle, of Herefordſhire, and dying without iſſue, was buried at Miſerden in 1712. He ſold the manors of Brimpsfield and Cranham to his couſin Windſor Sandys the elder, as alſo Cranham and Winſton woods. He left the reverſion of Miſerden and Winſton, ſubject to his mother's and wife's jointures, to his couſin and heir at law, Windſor Sandys the elder, and his heirs.

I return now to Edward Sandys, the ſecond ſon of ſir Myles Sandys of Brimpsfield. He married Heſter, the daughter of Fulke Walwin, of Much Marcle in the county of Hereford, by whom he had iſſue, 1. Myles Sandys, who left two daughters, who died unmarried; 2. Edward Sandys, who died without iſſue. 3. Windſor Sandys of Brimpsfield park. 4. Robert Sandys, who died unmarried; 5. Hanbury Sandys; and ſix daughters, Mary, Anne, Heſter, Frances, Dorothy, and Martha.

Windſor Sandys, the third ſon, married firſt, miſs Aubery, by whom he had iſſue Aubery Sandys, who died an infant: Secondly, Alice, the daughter of Matthew Lock, of Boddington in the county of Glouceſter, eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, 1. Windſor Sandys. 2. William Sandys, afterwards a captain. 3. Myles Sandys, of the Middle Temple, eſq; who married and died without iſſue. Windſor Sandys, the father, died and was buried at Miſerden in 1729, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir.

Windſor Sandys, who was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1725, and ſerved that office with great ſplendor again in 1745. He married Elizabeth, the only ſurviving daughter and at length heir of Richard Browne, of Gonthrop in the county of Nottingham, and of Iſlington in the county of Middleſex, eſq; and became poſſeſſed of the manors of Miſerden park and Winſton, and dying in 1754, was buried in the family vault at Miſerden. He left iſſue five children, *i. e.* 1. Browne Sandys, who died unmarried in 1761; 2. Samuel Sandys, the preſent proprietor of Miſerden and Winſton; 3. Catherine, married to William Bayntun, of Gray's Inn, eſq; F. A. S. 4. Anne; and 5. Mary.

Mr. Sandys's arms are, *Or, a feſs dancetty between three croſslets fitchy gules; a creſcent within an annulet for difference.*

And

And notwithſtanding the whole now wears the melancholy aſpect of deſertion and decay, yet few gentlemen's ſeats have more natural advantages.

In the hamlet of Miſerden there are 39 houſes, and 166 inhabitants.

HAMLETS. 1. *Wiſhanger.* This hamlet is ſituated a mile north-weſt of Miſerden. Aſculf Muſard, of Muſarden, gave Wiſhanger, then called Riſeanger, to the knights-templers, from whom it went to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem; after whoſe diſſolution, it was granted to ſir Thomas Palmer, 6 E. 6. and upon his attainder, it was granted to William lord Howard, 1 Mar. Chriſtopher Bumpſted levied a fine of the manor of Wiſhanger to John Brown 4 Mar. very ſoon after which it came into the family of the Partridges. The principal houſe in this hamlet is the manſion and uſual reſidence of that family, who have enjoy'd this eſtate ever ſince, and have poſſeſſed many large eſtates in this county. Mr. John Partridge is the preſent owner thereof. His arms are, *Checky, argent and ſable, on a bend gules three eſcallops Or. Honeycombe* is the name of a good houſe in this hamlet, belonging to the reverend Mr. Mills, the preſent rector. There is a ſmall valley in this hamlet, called the *City*, where are ſeveral cottages. On the oppoſite ſide of the valley is the *Camp*, where are ten houſes. The whole number of houſes in this hamlet is 22, and of inhabitants 91.

2. *Sudgrove*, i.e. *Southgrove*, is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt of the village. There are two good houſes built of hewn ſtone; one of them was the ſeat of the Warnefords, a knightly family, of which the reverend F. Warneford, LLD. now living at Sevenhampton in the county of Wilts, is the repreſentative. This houſe, with the remaining lands belonging to it, was lately purchaſed by Mr. John Mills. The other is a more modern building, firſt erected by the reverend Mr. Durſton, then rector of Miſerden; and afterwards purchaſed and augmented by Mr. Temple, who ſold it to the late William Trye, eſq; of the family of the Tryes of Hardwick. His ſon, Mr. Thomas Trye, diſpoſed of this laſt patrimony of a once reſpectable, tho' now declined houſe, to John Selfe, late of Cirenceſter, eſq; who, from its pleaſant ſituation for proſpect, agreeable gardens, and plantations, has made it the place of his reſidence. Milo conſtable of Glouceſter, gave the tithes of Sutgrove-Reſtald to the church of Lanthony. In this hamlet are 24 houſes, and 103 inhabitants.

3. The *Slad*, or *Slade*, from the Saxon word Slade, *a ſlip of ground.* There are ſeveral places of this name in Glouceſterſhire, all ſituated on the ſlopes of hills. The ſprings collecting on the ſides of ſuch hills looſen the earth, and frequently by their force drive whole acres of ground into the vallies beneath, a remarkable inſtance of which happened lately at the Throp in the pariſh of Stroud. Hence the name *Slade*. This hamlet lies three miles north-weſt of the village of Miſerden, towards Painſwick. It contains 26 houſes, and 117 inhabitants.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth 140*l.* a year. Samuel Sandys, eſq; is patron, the reverend Mr. Giles Mills is the preſent incumbent. There are ninety acres of glebe, of which forty-four lie in common field.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, on whoſe anniverſary the feaſt is kept. It hath a tower at the weſt end, with one large bell. There are two croſs ailes; that on the ſouth ſide, with its vault, was built by the late Mr. Temple, and now belongs to Mr. Selfe. The north aile was erected by William Mills, of Hazlehouſe, eſq; and the preſent rector.

The parſonage-houſe was repaired, if not wholly built, by William Wolley, a former rector, the initial letters of whoſe name are on a ſun-dial thus (W 1665 W).

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel, ſeparated by a wire lattice, is a fine monument of alabaſter, whereon lie the effigies of ſir William Sandys and his lady, moſt curiouſly wrought, with their creſts at their feet. Sir William is in compleat armour, finely gilt; and his lady very richly dreſſed with point and bracelets, according to the high taſte of thoſe times; with their ten children kneeling round the ſeveral ſides of the tomb, which is decorated with ſcutcheons of arms. At the head of the tomb againſt the wall, upon a black marble, is the following inſcription in gold letters:

Here Lyeth the Bodie of S^r^ Will^m^ Sandys of Muſarden in the Countie of Glouc' Knight. He departed this Life Mar 2. 1640 Aged 77. And Dame Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heire of Walter Culpepper of Hanborough in the County of Oxon Eſquire, and ſhe departed this Life June 13, 1644. Aged 64 Haveinge Iſſue five Sons & five Daughters

Here's in this Cabanet Earth's richeſt Treaſure
A pair unparalell'd, & therefore Reader,
Expect not Phraſes in ſad Elegyes,
To clawe thy Fancy but to thaw thine Eyes.
See here that Wealth, Bloud, Honour, Power, muſt
Return the owners to their Mother Duſt.
Vertue embalms them ſtill, with Chriſt they be
Thay chang'd the Rome, but not their Company.

This monument was made for ſir William in his life time. The whole is exquiſitely finiſhed and finely preſerved. It was executed in Italy, at the expence of 1000*l. from two paintings of him and his lady, done by ſir Cornelius Johnſon, which are now in the manor-houſe.*

Within the rails of the communion table, is a raiſed tomb decorated with arms, and the effigy in ſtone of a man in armour, with this memorial:

Here lyeth the Body of William Kingſton of Miſarden Eſquier, Sonne & Heire to Anthony Kingſton Eſquier who married Mary Daughter to John Waſhborne of Wichenford in the County of Worceſter, Eſquier, the which William Kingſton was Faithful to his Prince, and Loving to his Country, departed this Life the 12th day of December 1614 Ætatis 39.——The arms are, 1. *Azure, a croſs Or, between four leopards faces argent*, for Kingſton; impaling 2. *Argent, on a feſs gules three roſes of the firſt, between ſix martlets of the ſecond*, for Waſhbourne.

Near the above, on the north ſide, a ſtone monument with the effigies of a man and woman kneeling,

kneeling, and four children, with their arms, *Checky argent and sable, on a bend gules three escallops Or.* And the following inscription:

Here Lyeth the Body of Anthony Partridge of Wishanger Esq^r Son of Robert Partridge Esq^r who married Alice, Daughter of Timothy Cartwright Gent. by whom he had issue 5 Sons & 1 Daughter, who departed this Life the 25^th day of March A D 1625. Aged 57.——The arms of Cartwright, *Or, a fess embattled between three cart wheels sable, a martlet for distinction.*

On a flat stone,

Henry Partridge Gent^n. only son of Thomas & Hester Partridge of Wishanger in this parish Gent. departed this Life 17 Aug^t. A. D. 1730. aged 36 Y^rs.

Longior Vita diuturna Calamitas.

If Youth, or Health, or Friends could Life assure,
I, in the midst of them had been secure,
They all uncertain are, you'l find by me,
Nothing more certain than Eternity.

A flat stone,

Mr. John Durston, Interred here, was born at Ripple, Worcestershire, educated at Winchester, elected into New Coll: Oxon, presented by that Coll: to the Rectory of Alton, Wilts. Rector likewise of this Church above 40 years, died 29^th Feb: 1727 Æ. 82.

All words are vain
Where none can reach the worth.

At the foot of the steps of the altar is a flat stone, with a patriarchal cross, within a bordure of alabaster. It has no inscription, but was probably intended for one of the Musards.

A flat stone at the entrance of the chancel, at top, *Per fess crenelle sable and argent, six crosses patty counterchanged,* and this inscription:

In Memoriam Thom. Warneford Civis London filii natu maximi Tho. Warneford Generosi de Sutgrove. Posuit Hen: Warneford Consanguineus et Heres ex testamento. Ob: 9. Jan. A. D. 1717 Æ. 63.

In Mr. Mills's aile, a handsome marble monument, with the family arms, *Barry of ten, argent and Or, six escutcheons gules,* 3, 2, 1; and this inscription:

M S
Gulielmi Mills de Haselhouse
et Saræ uxoris ejus.
ille Vir probus et honestus
Omnibus carus
Morte correptus fuit Anno 1724
Ætatis 68.
Ipsa Vidua plorans, Mater
Pia et Benigna, tandem
efflavit animam Anno
1761, Ætatis 91.

Item Eliz^ae Uxoris
Gulielmi Mills
de Haselhouse Armigeri
quæ ob Castitatem
Sanctitatem & Pietatem
eximiè illustris ex
hâc Vitâ in Spem melioris
discessit Anno 1746
Ætatis 48.

In the church-yard is a memorial for Anthony Ockhold and Tacy his wife, 1605. The Ockholds were once freeholders of note in this parish, as were the Clements, and many others, who are now melancholy tho' common instances of the fluctuation of property. The event however, is an incitement to frugality and industry; for generally, property flies from the indolent and profligate, to be cherished and improved by the diligence of the industrious. The Ockholds arms are, *Vaire, argent and sable, on a pale gules three leopards faces Or.*

First fruits	£.	8	13	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	17	4	Pentecostals	0	0	7
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Thomas Muggleton, who lies buried in the church-yard 1659, gave by his will to the poor of this parish, (with others) 15*s* yearly, charged on lands in Duntisbourn Abbats.

Land-tax at 3*s*. in 1770, £ 50 4 0

About the year 1712, the poor-tax amounted to 2*s*. in the pound, and at this time (1773) it is advanced to 5*s*. in the pound.

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 54 houses, and about 250 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 6. But in seven years, from 1766 to 1772, both inclusive, it appears that there have been entered in the parish register 80 baptisms, and 68 burials. And the people having been numbered in 1762, they were found to be 112 families, and 460 inhabitants, who occupied 105 houses. Also by an account taken in 1767, the number of souls was 451; and by the last account taken in 1773, there were 111 houses, and 477 inhabitants, of whom 16 were freeholders.

From these *data* it appears, that the average of annual baptisms is 11.3, and of burials 9.7; that the average of persons to each house is 4.3; and that the proportion of annual burials to the whole number of inhabitants is nearly as 1 to 49, which shews the place to be healthy.

MORTON-HENMARSH.

THIS small parish lies in the upper division of Westminster hundred, four miles distant north from Stow, five south-east from Campden, and twenty-nine north-east from Gloucester.

It lies in the vale, with a ridge of hills on the west of it, whence the water flows down upon the low lands in a wet season, and cannot readily pass off again; wherefore it was called Mortune, from *Moor*, a *marsh*, or *tract of low ground*. *Henmarsh*, *i.e.* the *old marsh*, is almost of the same signification, but of much later standing than the former name. Indeed some persons write *Morton in the Marsh*, and for aught I know, with equal propriety. But *Henmarsh* may be, as sir Robert Atkyns seems to think, from *Hen*, *old*, and mean, a *limit*, or *boundary*, for there is one corner of this parish, about two miles east of the village, which borders on three other counties; and on that spot stands a handsome stone pedestal, about twelve feet high, with a dial at top, and an inscription to inform travellers that *This is the four Shires Stone*. Oxfordshire lies on the east, Gloucestershire on the west, Warwickshire on the north, and Worcestershire on the south, which happens by Evenlode, a detached part of the last mentioned county, running up to this point.

The Roman *Foss* leads from Cirencester thro' this place northwards, and the great road from Worcester to London crosses it here, where are two pretty good inns to accommodate travellers. The greater part of the houses are arranged on the sides of the *Foss*, and about the middle of the village stands a public building upon pillars, which gives

gives it ſomething of the air of a market-town. Indeed it had formerly a charter for a market and fair, which it enjoy'd with other privileges a long time; and not more that two centuries back, when many parts of the country were viſited with the plague, a market was kept here, and was at that time pretty much frequented.

The abbats of Weſtminſter, who were lords of this manor, have ſeveral times endeavoured, by various ways, to encourage the increaſe of inhabitants, and to raiſe this place into greater eminence. In the reign of king Henry the Fourth, the abbat procured a charter to exempt the burgeſſes, as they were then called, from paying toll in the ſeveral counties of Glouceſter, Oxford, Warwick, and Worceſter; and granted them their burgages in fee, paying a ſmall fine upon alienation. They had alſo a grant of courts for pleas of debt, and for the trial of ſome criminal actions.

What immediate effect theſe privileges had, does not appear, but as large plants require room for a vigorous growth, ſo it is probable that this place lay too near the neighbouring market-towns to become anywiſe conſiderable; for Morton, in its preſent ſtate, is no more than a pretty little village, where the women and children are employ'd in ſpinning of linen yarn for coarſe ſewing threads, cheeſe cloth, and linſeys.

As the place lies upon the *Foſs*, it was natural, on my viſit, to inquire after Roman antiquities, when the account in Dr. Parſons's manuſcript was confirmed by the inhabitants, that about a mile further northwards, in the fields, at a place called *Dorn*, great quantities of Roman coins have been formerly found. And not far from thence, but in this pariſh, are two conſiderable barrows; whence it ſeems probable, that there has been a ſmall poſt or ſtation at or near that place.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Notwithſtanding ſir Robert Atkyns has appropriated to this place a large extract from *Domeſday*, concerning Moreton, (as he has it) in Celfledeſtern hundred, yet thoſe particulars have not the leaſt relation to any Morton whatever, but really belong to Nortune, or Norton, in the pariſh of Weſton-Subedge, as may be ſeen by referring to the printed copy of the record, at p. 78. And what the ſame learned author aſſerts, of this manor belonging to the family of the Cormeiles, is equally erroneous. Indeed this place does not appear to have been a diſtinct manor at the time of the general ſurvey, but as it was antiently part of the pariſh of Bourton on the Hill, ſo it ſeems to belong to the eight hides which the church of Weſtminſter had there, dependent on the large manor of Derhurſt.

Domeſday ſpecifies the number of hides in each place, belonging to that extenſive manor, and declares that, 'Certain radcheniſters held part of 'thoſe lands of the church of Weſtminſter, in the 'time of king Edward, and tho' they were free 'men, yet they plowed, harrowed, reaped, and 'mowed at the lord's work;' and that 'Elfrid held 'half a hide at Montune, and holds the ſame;' *i.e.* he held it when the inquiſition was taken. This Montune is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the pariſh of Morton, for the Saxon ꝑ may have been miſtaken for the letter n, to which it bears ſome reſemblance.

The abbey of Weſtminſter purchaſed a charter for a market in this place in the eleventh year, and another charter for a fair, in the fifty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Third.

The learned author to whoſe labours I am ſo greatly indebted, obſerves, that William de Barking, the thirtieth abbat of Weſtminſter, new built the village of Moreton, of which the profits were aſſigned to obſerve an anniverſary for him, and the overplus to the benefit of the convent. And further, that he purchaſed the manor-houſe, and half the foreſt of Moreton, and two plow-tillages of aſſart land, and the caſtle of Moreton Foliot, with a moiety of that manor, and gave them to the convent of Weſtminſter. But he undoubtedly meant Richard de Barking, who was the twenty-ſecond abbat of Weſtminſter, according to Mr. Willis's liſt, in whoſe epitaph mention is made of ſome of theſe particulars.

At the diſſolution of the abbey, the manor was granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 H. 8. Queen Mary regranted it to the abbey, which ſhe had reſtored, 4 Mariæ, but it was again confirmed to the dean and chapter 2 Eliz.

William Bateſon, eſq; is leſſee of the manor, under the dean and chapter, and holds a court-leet here.

Richard Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Moreton-Henmarſh 9 H. 7. Mr. Creſſwick has a large eſtate in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Campden. It is a chapel of eaſe to Bourton on the Hill, and has the ſame incumbent.

There is no glebe-land. Bourton-farm is tithe free, but the reſt of the pariſh is tithable, and pays 53*l.* 11*s.* yearly for compoſition.

The church is dedicated to St. David. In the year 1512, pope Julius granted right of ſepulture to this pariſh, the inhabitants of which formerly buried at Blockley in Worceſterſhire.

Pentecoſtals - - - - 6*d.*

Benefactions.

A cloſe called Greenhill was given towards the repair of the church. Mr. Cook, a rector of Bourton, gave 40*s.* yearly to put out an apprentice, as the money ſhould grow ſufficient. Several perſons have alſo given ſmall ſums, amounting in the whole to 60*l.* to be a ſtock for the poor.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £ 42 9 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes, and about 526 inhabitants in this

parish, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. *Atkyns*. But this was not the true average ſtate of the regiſter, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 157, and the burials 120. And in a like period, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 212, and the burials 131; and the preſent number of inhabitants is 579; ſo that they are to the average of annual burials nearly as 44 to 1.

MORETON VALENCE.

THIS pariſh lies in the vale, in the hundred of Whitſtone, eight miles north from Durſley, four weſt from Painſwick, and ſix ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is laid out in dairy-farms, with ſome orcharding, and produces good cheeſe and ſtout cyder; but it is ſubject to inundations from its flat and low ſituation.

Mortune was the antient name of the village, and ſignifies the *town upon the water*, as already explained under Minſterworth, and might very properly be given to this place which is waſhed on the ſouth by the river Froome, and on the weſt by the Severn. It received the addition of *Valence* from a family of that name, who were earls of Pembroke, and lords of this manor in the reigns of Edward the Firſt and Edward the Second.

Antient foundations of hewn ſtones have been found in a piece of ground near the church, which appears to have been moated round, and is ſuppoſed to have been the ſcite of the manſion-houſe of the Valences, or ſome of their ſucceſſors, lords of this manor.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Durand of Glowec' holds Mortune in Witeſtan 'hundred. There are three hides taxed. Auti 'held it. In demean is one plow-tillage, and 'four villeins, and ſix bordars, with three plow-'tillages and a half. There are four *ſervi*, and 'twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 4*l.* now '40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

Robert de Pont de Larch, or Pont de l' Arch, was ſeized of this manor 30 H. 3. and gave it, together with ſeveral others, to William de Valencia, afterwards created earl of Pembroke, who was ſon of Hugh le Brun, by Iſabel widow of king John, and uterine brother to king Henry the Third, by whom this grant was confirmed 36 *regni*. He married Joan, daughter of Gwarine de Monte Canſio, or Montchenſy, a great baron, (in that age eſteemed the Craſſus of England, the bequeſts in his will amounting to above 200,000 marks) and afterwards heireſs to William her brother. He was ſlain by the French at Bayonne, ſeized of Moreton and Whaddon 23 E. 1. and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by

Audomar de Valencia, his ſecond and ſurviving ſon, who was killed in France 17 E. 2. on account of the part he had taken in the death of the earl of Lancaſter, and left no iſſue, whereby his three ſiſters became his coheireſſes. Joan, the youngeſt, was married to John Comyn of Badenagh, ſon of John Comyn, one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. They left only daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to Richard Talbot of Goderick Caſtle, anceſtor to the earls of Shrewſbury, who, in her right, was ſeized of a third part of this manor 20 E. 2. and died 30 E. 3.

John earl of Shrewſbury, and Thomas viſcount Liſle, joined in levying a fine of the manor of Moreton to ſir Richard Bingham, and others, 9 E. 4.

Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewſbury died ſeized of Moreton Valence 11 H. 8. and Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife had livery granted them the ſame year.

The manor ſoon after came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, and after his attainder, to ſir William Kingſton 32 H. 8. who dying the ſame year, livery was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton his ſon and heir.

The manor was afterwards purchaſed by the Jerninghams of Norfolk. Henry Jerningham, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Sir Ralph Dutton was proprietor of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. James Lenox Dutton, eſq; died in the year 1776, and James Dutton, eſq; his eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, is the preſent lord of the manor of Moreton Valence, and has a good houſe on Gab's-hill, which commands an extenſive proſpect. For his arms, ſee *Sherborne*.

Audomar de Valencia granted two acres and a half in Moreton to the abbey of Glouceſter 10 E. 2. Lands in Moreton Valence, lately belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Horſe-Marley*, in the upper part of the pariſh.

2. *Little Moreton.*

3. *Epney*, which extends down to the Severn. Lands in this place were granted to ſir William Kingſton.

4. Part of *Framilode.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 50*l.* a year. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty. The impropriation, worth 75*l.* a year, belongs to one of the prebendaries of Hereford, whoſe leſſee is patron, and pays the curate 15*l.* a year; Mr. Jones is the preſent incumbent. Twenty-four acres of meadow and paſture, and eight acres of arable, belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, has a large aile on the ſouth ſide, and a high embattled tower at the weſt end. Over the church door is a repreſentation of St. Michael fighting with the dragon, very rudely carved in ſtone.

Firſt

First fruits	£.	14	5	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	8	7	Pentecoſt.	0	1	3
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Several ſmall parcels of land, worth about 6*l.* a year, are given for the repair of the church. William How gave 20*s.* a year, charged on a piece of ground called Stack's-Bridge, to buy coals in winter for ſuch poor as do not receive alms. The church houſe, worth 50*s.* a year, belongs to the poor. Sir Edmund Penne, lord of the manor of Longney, gave a donation of bread to the poor, for which a compoſition of 20*s.* a year was formerly paid, but neither the money nor bread has been paid for more than eighty years paſt.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	80	1	8
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		10	10	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		131	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		99	16	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houſes in this pariſh, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of families is 38, of inhabitants exactly 169.

NAUNTON

LIES partly in the hundred of Slaughter, and partly in that of Bradley. It is ſituated ſix miles ſouth-weſtward from Stow, ſeven ſouth-eaſt from Winchcombe, and nineteen eaſt from Glouceſter, and the turnpike-road from Stow to Glouceſter runs through the pariſh near four miles in length. The greater part of the pariſh is arable land. It has a little brook running thro' it from Guiting, which empties itſelf into the Windruſh, and ſerves as a nurſery to ſupply that river with trout, for which it is ſo deſervedly famous.

The preſent name of the village is ſo corrupted and altered from its original purity, by vulgar uſe, as not to bear the leaſt reſemblance to the antient and ſignificant appellation. It was written *Niwetone* in *Domeſday-book*, and was ſo called, becauſe ſomething later cultivated or inhabited than the other villages in the neighbourhood, in compariſon with which it was a *New town*. It was afterwards written *Niuenton*, *Newinton*, and ſometimes *Newinton in Cottſwold*, probably to diſtinguiſh it from *Newinton* (now called *Naunton*) in the pariſh of Winchcombe, and *Newinton*, or *Newton* in Aſhchurch.

The pariſh is of a middling ſize, ſituated in a fine open country, but has neither curious foſſils, rare plants, nor other uncommon natural productions to diſtinguiſh it; and the only cuſtom proper to the place ſeems to be, that of breaking a common called *Naunton-downs*, on the fourteenth day of May, for depaſturing milch-cows, young heifers, and cow-calves only. Antiquities are matters of accident and curioſity, and tho' Naunton has none of them to boaſt of, yet it enjoys one bleſſing in a very eminent degree, which may well compenſate for all its deficiencies. Whether from its open ſituation among the downs, free from woods, and far diſtant from marſhy lands and large waters; or occaſioned by what other cauſe I know not, but certain it is, that it enjoys a fine healthy air, ſcarcely to be equalled, not to be exceeded, by any ſpot in the kingdom.

Dr. Percival, in his curious inquiries concerning population, and the healthineſs of many places in and about Lancaſhire, finds, that at a village called Eſtham, one in thirty-five of the inhabitants dies in a year; at Cokey, one in forty-four; at Royſton, one in fifty-two; at Edale, one in fifty-nine; and at Hale, which is the healthieſt place of all the examples he produces, one dies annually out of ſixty-nine: And the reſult of my own inquiries through this county is nearly the ſame. But how much more healthy than any of thoſe is the pariſh of Naunton, where, from the moſt authentic particulars given at the cloſe of this account, it appears, that not one in a hundred dies in a year! The inhabitants are farmers and huſbandmen, living remote from any market-town, and there is not a public houſe in the village.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There were antiently three manors in this pariſh, reckoning Ayleworth for one.

'Roger de Olgi holds Niwetone in Salemaneſ-'berie hundred of Oſbern the ſon of Richard. 'There are five hides taxed. Turſtan held it. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, 'with four plow-tillages and a half. It is worth '3*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

'Cvenild the monk holds nine hides in Niwe-'tone in Salemaneſberie hundred of the king, four 'of which pay tax. Eſlmer held them for a manor. 'In demean are four plow-tillages, and ſeven vil-'leins, with five plow-tillages: And he has now 'one plow-tillage, and a mill of 5*s.* and thirteen 'among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. It was worth 8*l.* 'now 5*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

In tracing the deſcent of the manor, ſir Robert Atkyns has fallen into the groſſeſt errors, by mingling and confounding the records, and appropriating to this pariſh the particulars which relate to Naunton in Winchcombe. He applies the ſame abſtract from *Domeſday-book* to both places, which ſerves to ſhew that this manor, or one of theſe manors, was held by the abbey of Winchcombe; and then aſſerts, that *this manor continued in the abbey of Winchcombe until its final diſſolution*; that *a leaſe of lands in Naunton, lately belonging to Winchcombe abbey, was granted to Henry Tracy* 36 *H.* 8. that *another grant was made to Henry Tracy and Elizabeth his wife* 7 *E.* 6. and laſtly, that *the tithes in Naunton did formerly belong to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas*

Thomas Seymour 1 *E.* 6. Whereas it does not appear that the abbey of Winchcombe ever had any property in this pariſh, nor had the Tracies any 'till by purchaſe within a few years paſt. In ſhort, the above particulars ſhould have been applied to the hamlet of Naunton in Winchcombe.

King Edward the Firſt commanded his ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire to make a return of all the vills, &c. in the ſaid county, with the ſeveral proprietors of them; and the ſheriff returned, that the prior of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and the prior of the Leſſer Malvern were lords of Newenton in the hundred of Salmoneſburye, 9 E. 1.

Giles Venfield and John Collet were joint lords of the manor in the year 1608, ſince which it has been divided between ſeveral freeholders. The late William Moore, eſq; by his marriage with the heireſs of Mr. Collet, claimed this manor; Powell Snell, eſq; alſo claims it, who now pays a fee-farm rent for it to the crown; and Thomas Stone has ſome pretentions to it; but no court has been held within memory.

John lord Clinton, John Smith, and William Warburton, levied a fine of lands in Naunton to John Twineho and John Underhill 1 R. 3. The capital meſſuage of Naunton was granted to John Baile who died 1 E. 6. and Thomas Baile, ſon of John, had livery thereof the ſame year. Robert Aſhton levied a fine of the manor of Naunton to Henry Moody 2 Mar.

HAMLETS. 1. *Ayleworth*, ſituated about a mile from the church. It lies in the hundred of Bradley, and gave name to a family who reſided here from the time of the conqueſt 'till the beginning of the preſent century. In *Domeſday-book* it is thus recorded:

'William Goizenboded holds Ailewrde in Sale-'maneſberie hundred. Aluuin held it in the time 'of king Edward. There is one hide taxed, and 'one plow-tillage in demean, and two *ſervi*. It 'was worth 6*s.* now 3*s.*' p. 74.

'Giſlebert the ſon of Turold holds Elewrde in 'Salemaneſberie hundred, and Walter holds it of 'him. Aluuin held it. There are four hides 'taxed, and two plow-tillages in demean, and 'three villeins with two plow-tillages, and ſix 'between the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. It is and was 'worth 40*s.*' p. 76.

The ſubſequent records ſhew, that Petronella de la Mere died ſeized of Elworth 47 E. 3. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, proved his right to court leet and other privileges in this manor, and in Harford, in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1. At the diſſolution of religious houſes, this manor belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. But there was a farm in Ayleworth which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Vincent Calmudee and Richard Calmudee, 6 Eliz. Other lands in Ayleworth, and a grove, belonged formerly to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

Richard Ayleworth had livery of the manor and capital meſſuage of Ayleworth, with lands lately belonging to St. Oſwald's priory; and of a farm called De Lantone, 9 Eliz. But John Ayleworth was ſeized of lands in Naunton, Calcut, and Ayleworth, as early as 16 E. 4. Joſhua Ayleworth, the laſt of this family, died in 1718, as did his widow the following year, aged ninety, as appears by the pariſh regiſter, and both were buried in the church, without any memorial. The manor and eſtate of Ayleworth were purchaſed by ——Herring, eſq; but Henry Blagg, of the county of Nottingham, is the preſent lord of the manor.

2. *Harford.* 'Giſlebert the ſon of Turold 'holds Hurford in Salemaneſberie hundred. Alfer 'held it. There is one hide taxed, and two plow-'tillages in demean, and four villeins, and one 'bordar, with two plow-tillages, and two *ſervi*, 'and a mill of 5*s.* It is worth and was worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, was ſeized of the manor of Harford 28 E. 3. as was Richard the ſon of John Browning 2 H. 4. and the priory of Lanthony had lands in Harford and Ayleworth 13 H. 4. William Moore, eſq; died ſeized of Harford, in right of his wife, about the year 1771.

Lower Harford is an eſtate belonging to Corpus Chriſti College in Oxford, now in leaſe to Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, eſq; deceaſed, and heireſs of the late ſir William Dodwell.

Bayle-farm is unworthily diſtinguiſhed by ſir Robert Atkyns as a hamlet. It was ſo called from a family of that name, to whom it belonged, and from whom it went afterwards to the Ayleworths, and is now called *Round-hill farm*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 250*l.* a year. The biſhop of Worceſter is patron; Mr. Anſelm Jones the preſent incumbent. The whole pariſh is ſubject to tithes, and two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a handſome building, with a neat tower adorned with pinnacles and battlements. It has a ſmall aile on the north ſide, which belonged to the Ayleworths, ſeveral of whom are buried there, but without any memorials. The whole church was formerly ornamented with painted glaſs, but time and miſchievous hands have in a great meaſure deſtroy'd it. In the ſouth window, near the pulpit, is a large figure of a ſaint, [*Scs Philippus*] and in a ſcroll round his head,

Inde venturus ut iudicaret vivos & mortuos;

at his feet a man and woman praying, and under,

Orate p' bono ſtatu ..... bayle .....

On the next pane, round a ſaint's head, is written,

Credo in ſpiritū ſanctū ſanctam eccleſiā catholicā;

at

at his feet a man and woman praying, and under,

Orate p' bono ..... ayleworth et elſabeth .....

then at the bottom of the next pane, where are ſeveral figures in a praying poſture, it follows,

eius et ōniū fidelū defunctor'

In the ſouth window of the chancel is the figure of Chriſt, round whoſe head it is written,

aſcēdit ad celos ſedit ad dexteram dei patris ōipotentis;

and near it, St. John Baptiſt, with this mutilated legend in a ſcroll round his head,

..... eſt de ſpiritu ſancto in eremam.

In the north window are the figures of St. Catherine, with her wheel, and St. Stephen, in very good preſervation.

Firſt fruits	£.	16	13	4½	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	13	4½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	11½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a ſmall braſs plate, againſt the north wall of the chancel,

Clemens Barkſdalius artium magiſter evangelii miniſter quotidie orans, quotidie moriens, iubet te viator cœleſtem cogitare patriam ixb. XXIII. MDCLXX. ÆTAT LXI.

On another plate, againſt the ſame wall,

In Memoriam Caroli Barkſdale Cl. F. hic depoſiti Jan. 1. 82. æt. 30. Clementis propeinhumati Jun. 1. 68. æt. 24. Mariæ virginis annorum 33 Deo redditæ Lond. ad S. Brig. 77. Gulielmi Oxon ſepulti. Hos Liberos ſuos (Ioanne et Charletono relictis) ex Maria Charletona conjuge pia (pridem defuncta et Winch. juxta matrem condita) præmiſit Cl. P. mœſtus Ipſe ſenex annorum 75 Chriſtum expectat. Fiat voluntas Dei P. P. An. Dom. 1685.

Yong man lay to thy heart this ſacred Truth
Remember thy Creator in thy Yovth
Old man if piovs do not thy death fear
Having Good hopes of better things ſo near.

On another braſs plate, againſt the ſame wall,

Epitaphivm in Ioſephvm Hanxman hvivs Eccleſiæ rector qvi migravit ex hac vita primo die Avgvſti 1632.

Hic iacet in tvmvlo veri paſtoris imago
Os verbum vitæ mos verbi deniq; vita.
Perpende Lector.
Heere lies the Paterne of a trew Diuine
His word and life were one would ſoe were thine.

On a marble table, within the communion rails,

Near this Place lieth the Body of Ambroſe Oldys, Son of William Oldys, D. D. formerly V. of Adderbury in the County of Oxford, who for his Loyalty to his King, and Zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Church (tho' a Clergyman) was barbarouſly murthered by the Rebels in the year 1645; whoſe unſhaken Loyalty to the Crown and conſtant Adherance to the eſtabliſhed Religion was nevertheleſs perfectly imitated by his Son: But with better Fortune, for after he had eſcaped many and eminent Dangers, as well by Sea, as in Battles fought for the Honour and Service of the King and Country, (to which he frequently with undaunted Courage expoſed himſelf) he ended his Days in Peace and Quiet, in his Houſe called Harford in this pariſh, which at his Death he left to his Siſter Cecilia Goad, who out of Gratitude to the Memory of ſo good a Man, and ſo kind a Brother, cauſed this Monument to be erected. Obijt 2^do^ Die Maij Anno { Dom: 1710 / Ætatis ſuæ 77.

At top, *Azure, a chevron argent between three garbs Or.*

Benefactions.

An acre of hay-ground, and an acre of tillage-land in the eaſt upper-end field, and one acre of tillage in the weſt common field, in the lower end of this pariſh; and one acre of meadow-ground in the Brook-furlong, in the pariſh of Upper Slaughter; together with the yearly rent of 8*s.* charged on an eſtate at Harford in this pariſh, are given for the repair of the church. And Thomas Freeman, of this pariſh, yeoman, in the year 1746, gave 30*s.* yearly to teach poor children to read.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	79	11	4
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	22	13	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	63	19	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	47	16	1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 34 houſes, and about 140 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The old pariſh regiſter being loſt, I could not collect the numbers of the baptiſms and burials for ten years beginning with 1700, in my uſual manner; but in ten years, commencing with 1760, the baptiſms were 51, the burials 22; and in the year 1767, there were 52 houſes, and 257 inhabitants, who were increaſed to 288 in the year 1776.

NEWENT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, eight miles north-eaſtward from Mitchel-Dean, thirteen weſtward from Tewkeſbury, and ten north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the north-weſt part of the county, upon the borders of Herefordſhire. It is a large pariſh, extending full ſeven miles from eaſt to weſt, and about ſix from north to ſouth. By much the greater part of it lies in paſturage and orcharding, for the ſoil is very deep and good, and better ſuited to paſture than corn. The roads in this part of the country are ſo intolerable, that the writer of this account found it neceſſary to deſert his horſe, and to travel with a guide on foot from one village to another.

A rill, or brook, called the *Ell*, runs through the north part of it, and after driving ſeveral mills, empties itſelf into the Leden.

Leland and others ſay, the name of this place ſignifies the *New Inn*, and that it was given it becauſe very antiently an inn was erected here for the convenience of travellers paſſing between England and Wales, which was then the only houſe in the place, but others being afterwards added, it increaſed gradually to the ſize of a town.

The town once conſiſted of nine ſtreets and lanes, which are thus enumerated in a ſmall manuſcript, intitled *Fragmenta Newentenſia*, kindly communicated to me by Mr. Foley, the reſident miniſter of the place.

1. *New Street*, or *Upper Town*, or *Altus Vicus*, ſo called in the time of king Henry the Fifth, extending from Ellbridge to Peacock's brook.

2. *Lewall-ſtreet*, from Peacock's brook to the market-place.

3. *Church-ſtreet*, from the market-houſe, along by the church, to the turnings where the right hand way leading towards Glouceſter is called *Old Church-ſtreet*, or the *Bartholomew's*, and the left hand way, *Curryar's-lane*.

4. *Lux-lane*, from Lewall-ſtreet ſouthward, as far as the houſes are contiguous.

5. *Colford-ſtreet*, from Lux-lane ſouthward, to the croſs way that leads from Glouceſter to Bowlſdon, comprehending the green leading towards Colford, in the foreſt of Dean. This is ſaid to be within the perambulation of the foreſt.

6. *Lift-bridge-lane*, leading from the ſouth end of Lux-lane weſtward, over the bridge towards Bridge-field.

7. *Berry-Bar.*

8. *The Horſe-fair.*

9. *Park-lane*, leading from the rock, by the crown, eaſtward to the parks. But ſeveral of theſe lanes have at this time no houſes in them.

It appears that iron has been made in or near the town, before large bellows were driven by water, ſo as more perfectly to extract the metal from the ore, for here vaſt quantities of rich iron cinders have been dug, and ſmelted over again at a furnace in this pariſh, not many years ago, tho' the furnace has been for ſome time out of blaſt. In digging for thoſe cinders, the workmen found ſeveral coins of Julius Cæſar, Nerva, Veſpaſian, &c. and ſome pieces of fine Roman pottery, now all diſperſed or deſtroy'd.

The town had a charter for a market, and two fairs, as early as the reign of king Henry the Third, which was renewed in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. And king James the Firſt granted it a new one, to hold two additional fairs, ſo that it has now four in the year, *viz.* on the Wedneſday before Eaſter, the Wedneſday before Whitſunday, on the firſt day of Auguſt, and on the Friday next after the 8th day of September. The market was originally on Tueſday, but it is now held on Friday.

The town had formerly a bailiff for its chief officer, mentioned in an antient deed concerning half a yard-land, called *Totteland* in Newent, granted by Nicholas ſon of John de Camma, to the abbey of Cormeille and to the ſaid bailiff, to which Reginald de Acle, then ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, was one of the witneſſes, in the reign of king Henry the Third. William White, who lived towards the end of the ſeventeenth century, was the laſt bailiff.

There was a ſmall priory here, for ſome time dependent on the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, and the court-houſe adjoining to the church-yard, ſtands on the ſcite of the priory-houſe.

As the priory muſt have contributed to the growth and increaſe of the town, by procuring grants of a market, fairs, and other privileges for it, and by the company it drew thither, ſo the loſs of that houſe was very probably felt by it, at the diſſolution of alien priories. But this country, formerly ſo remarkable for old Engliſh hoſpitality, has ſuſtained a greater loſs in the courſe of the preſent century, by the general and too faſhionable deſertion of the manor and other houſes by their owners.

Newent, at preſent, is a ſmall market town, very irregularly built, and tho' there are a few pretty good houſes, the greater part are mean buildings, and ſome covered with thatch at the entrance into the town. It has no manufacture, except a little frame-knitting, nor trade, but with the neighbouring villages for common neceſſaries. The market, which is held on Fridays, is of neceſſity ſmall; for the bad condition of the roads makes it almoſt impoſſible for carriages to reach it, except on the ſide next Glouceſter, where there is a turnpike-road very ill repaired. Here was formerly a little clothing, and the place where a cloth-mill ſtood is ſtill called the Tuck-mill pool, but the trade is intirely loſt.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday* it is thus recorded:

'The church of St. Mary of Cormelies holds 'Noent in Boteſlau hundred. King Edward held 'it. There are ſix hides which did not pay tax. 'Earl Roger gave it to this church for the good of 'his father's ſoul by the conſent of king William. 'In demean are three plow-tillages, and nine 'villeins, and nine bordars, with twelve plow-'tillages. There is a ſteward having one villein 'and a half, and five bordars. They have amongſt 'them all five plow-tillages, and a mill of 20*d.* '[rent.] There are two *ſervi*, and two mills of '6*s.* and 8*d.* [rent,] and in wood 30*d.* Durand 'holds one hide of this land of the abbat, and he 'has there one plow-tillage, and five bordars, and 'two *ſervi*, with two plow-tillages. There are 'two parks, [or incloſures] which the king hath 'ſeized. All the manor was worth 4*l.* in the 'time of king Edward, it is now worth 100*s.* 'Durand's hide is worth 12*s.* William the ſon 'of Baderon holds one yard-land by force.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

This manor was afterwards confirmed to the abbey of Cormeille, by king Henry the Firſt, by pope Alexander the Third, and by king Henry the Second. *See Appendix*, N°. 22, & 23.

The ſame abbey purchaſed two ſeveral grants of fairs and markets, with other privileges, in Newent, 10 & 37 H. 3. which were allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

King Edward the Third, during his wars with France, ſeized this manor into his hands; and king Richard the Second, in the 5th year of his reign, granted it to ſir John Devereux, and Margaret his wife, and to John and Joan his children, to hold during the war, at the rent of 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which rent was remitted 9 R. 2. But when the college of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonſhire, was founded by king Henry the Fourth and Edward duke of York, that king, by virtue of an act of parliament, granted to the ſaid college the manors, with their appurtenances, that belonged to the priory of Newent, which was ſubject to the abbey of Cormeille; and at the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, this grant was confirmed by a ſtatute 2 H. 5. After

After the general diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Newent, and a wood called Yarkledon, were granted to ſir Richard Lee 1 E. 6. Sir Nicholas Arnold was afterwards lord of it, and ſold it to ſir William Wintour, upon which occaſion he punningly ſaid, *There had been fair weather for ſome time, but now Winter was come.* Sir Edward Wintour ſucceeded his father in this manor, and from him it deſcended to his ſon ſir John Wintour.

Mr. Thomas Foley purchaſed it of ſir John Wintour, and was ſucceeded therein by his ſon Paul Foley, eſq; whoſe ſon Thomas Foley was the next poſſeſſor; and Thomas lord Foley, grandſon of the laſt mentioned Thomas, is the preſent lord of this manor. He was created a baron by patent, May 20, 1776, and took his ſeat in the houſe of peers, on the 22d day of the ſame month. His lordſhip's arms are, *Argent, a feſs within a bordure ingrailed between three cinquefoils ſable.*

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

Beſides the town, this large pariſh contains five tithings, diviſions, or holy waters.

1. *Compton.* Compton-houſe was formerly called *Walden's Court.* This houſe, with a good eſtate belonging to it, was the property of Reginald Bray, eſq; out of whoſe family it was ſold to Mr. Edward Rogers, who left two daughters coheireſſes, one married to Edward Bearcroft, eſq; an eminent barriſter; the other to Mr. Charles Jones, who, in right of their wives, are proprietors thereof.

Carſwell is an antient manor in this tithing, thus deſcribed in *Domeſday*: 'Roger de Laci holds 'Craſowel in Botelau hundred, and Odo holds it 'of him. Ulfel held it in the time of king 'Edward, and could go wherever he would. There 'is one hide and one yard-land, and in demean 'one plow-tillage, and three villeins, and one 'bordar, with three plow-tillages. It is worth 'and was worth 20*s.*' p. 75. This eſtate, which was formerly the Pauncefoots, now belongs to Mr. Bromley and Mr. Smith.

The *Waters End*, or the *Scarre*, formerly called *Atherlord's Place*, which was Mr. Dobyns's, is now the property of Mr. Sergeant.

The *Hays* is an antient place in this tithing. 'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds one hide [in] Hege, 'which [with other lands] he had of Walter de 'Laci, as a portion with his niece.' *Dom. B.* p. 78. This formerly belonged to the Walls, and is now the eſtate of Mr. Pritchard.

2. *Maulſwick*, in which are comprehended *Okely-Clifford*, *Okely-Pritchard*, and *Okely-Grandiſon*. Theſe are not always diſtinguiſhed in the records. Philippa the widow of Henry Maſham died ſeized of Okely 8 H. 4. Elizabeth the widow of Robert Lovell died ſeized of Okely-Grandiſon 16 H. 6. Sir James Ormond (ſon of James earl of Ormond) and Amice his wife levied a fine of it 23 H. 6. and the latter died ſeized of this eſtate in the 35th year of that reign. James earl of Wiltſhire was ſeized of it 1 E. 4. John Roberts and his wife levied a fine of the manor of Okely-court 23 H. 7. The manor of Okely-Grandiſon belonged to Thomas duke of Norfolk, who being attainted, it was granted to Paul Withepool and others, as a ſecurity for money borrowed, 36 H. 8. Thomas Brook, eſq; died ſeized of Okely-Grandiſon, without iſſue, 38 H. 8. and Joan Arrowſmith, his ſiſter and heir, had livery thereof 1 E. 6. Mr. Rogers was lord of the manor of Okely, and proprietor of a good eſtate in this place, at the beginning of the preſent century, which are now come to Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Jones, in right of their wives, who were the daughters and coheirs of the late Mr. Rogers. There was formerly a chapel in the manor-houſe.

Okely-Pritchard is the eſtate of George Smith, eſq.

3. *Cugley.* William Gerand of Matiſden, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cugley 8 E. 2.

Mr. Chin has a good houſe and eſtate in this tithing, called the Moat, formerly belonging to the Woodwards.

In the common, at the foot of Yartleton-hill, part of which lies in this tithing, there was formerly a glaſs-houſe, and the place where it ſtood it is ſtill called the *Glaſs-houſe.* Near the top of the ſame hill is *Crocket's Hole*, ſo called, becauſe one Crocket and his companion Horne uſed to hide themſelves there, in the perſecuting reign of queen Mary. Horne was taken, and burnt in the yard belonging to the priory-houſe in Newent, which is not mentioned in *Fox's Acts and Monuments.* His ſtory is briefly thus, as related by Horne's ſon, who had it from his mother. Horne was a papiſt and a man of parts, and meeting with ſeveral proteſtants who had aſſembled near the ſide of Yartleton-wood to diſcourſe on religious ſubjects, at length became a proſelyte, and refuſed to go to maſs; for which he was taken before the biſhop, in his conſiſtory court at Glouceſter, and committed to ſome priſon within the verge of the college. But eſcaping from it in the night, he returned home, and lay concealed in various manners; at laſt, his wife being with child was delivered, and an entertainment made at the baptizing of the child, when the mother deſired a cutting of ſome meat, (probably what ſhe knew her huſband loved) which having received, ſhe laid it by: This being obſerved by the midwife, created a ſuſpicion, whereupon ſhe procured an officer to ſearch for poor Horne, whom they found concealed under a veſſel with the head out. He was immediately carried to his trial, condemned, and led to the place of execution, ſinging the 146th pſalm, where he ſuffered with great Chriſtian fortitude. Horne was ſo well beloved by his neighbours, and his execution ſo much execrated, that when the news was but whiſper'd of queen Mary's

Mary's death, the women, (men not daring to appear) took the prieſt that ſupply'd the church upon a horſe, with his face towards the tail, and leading him thro' the town, ſent him away. *Fragment. Newentenſia.*

About the year 1665, one Fairfax, a diſbanded ſoldier, adviſed by Lilly the aſtrologer, came down from London, and opened this hole, in hopes of diſcovering great riches therein, which drew many people thither. Some of them went into the hole, and told incredible things concerning it; at laſt, one Witcombe going in drunk, and dying there, put an end to all further examination.

4. *Bouleſdon*, or *Boldeſdon*. John Atwood had one meſſuage and ſix acres of land in Bouleſdon, and being attainted of felony, his lands were ſeized by the king 29 E. 1. Thomas Boulſdon died ſeized of this manor 14 E. 4. whoſe family took their name from this place, where they enjoy'd a conſiderable eſtate for ſeveral generations. Thomas Porter, eſq; had livery of this manor 1 Eliz. Walter Nourſe was lord of it at the beginning of this century; but it is now the property of lord Foley. The manor houſe is down. From a place called the Caſtle-mount, there is a good proſpect over the vale. *Woeful-hill* in this tithing, is a place where it is ſaid criminals were formerly executed.

5. *Kilcot*, perhaps from the Britiſh *Cyll Coed*, a *hazle-wood*. This place is taken notice of in *Domeſday*. 'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds one hide '[in] Chilcot, which he had of Walter de Laci, 'in marriage with his niece.' p. 78.

Robert de Muſgroſe died ſeized of Kilecot 38 H. 3. Bogo de Knovil had a grant of free warren in Kilcot 13 E. 1. and Bogo his ſon died ſeized of this manor 12 E. 3. Sir John de Verdune levied a fine of it to ſir Richard Pembrooke, who granted the ſame to Thomas Moine 37 E. 3. and Beatreaux the wife of Richard Burly died ſeized of it 16 R. 2. This manor lately belonged to Walter Nourſe, eſq; and is now the property of Mr. Lewis, who holds a court leet here.

There was formerly a chapel in this tithing, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to St. Hillary, becauſe the ground where it ſtood lying high, is ſtill called *St. Tilly's Nap*, near Ghoſtly or Gorſtly common.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the Foreſt deanery. It is a vicarage endowed. Lord Foley is patron, and Doctor Foley is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory belonged to the college of Fotheringhay, and after the general diſſolution of religious foundations, was granted to ſir Richard Lee, 1 E. 6. It afterwards came to ſir John Wintour, who ſold it to Edward Warcup, eſq; who, in the year 1665, ſold it to Paul Foley, eſq. His grandſon, Thomas Foley, eſq; endowed the vicarage, which makes it a very valuable living, worth about 350*l.* a year. The rectory pays 10*s.* a year to the crown.

Dr. John Craiſter, who died vicar of this church in the year 1737, by his will, gave his library to the ſucceeding vicars.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is large, and neatly pewed, and the roof is ſupported without pillars. It has a ſpire ſteeple over the porch, with ſix bells and a ſet of chimes in it, and a ſmall chancel on the ſide of the great one. The ſteeple is 153 feet high from the ground, the top of which was blown down in 1662; and the whole roof of the body of the church fell down on Sunday after evening ſervice, Jan. 18, 1673, but no perſon was hurt by the fall. The inhabitants did for ſome time commemorate this accident, by obſerving that day with thankſgiving for their deliverance. Under one of the pillars was found a tomb ſtone, with this inſcription: *Hic jacet W^s de capella monac. Corder. cuj' aie p'pic' D^s*; and a gilt altar-piece was taken out of the wall. Theſe circumſtances ſhew that the church has been thrice built.

There were two chantries in this church, one dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, whereof Philip Wyat was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 4*l.* The other was dedicated to St. Mary, of which William Brook was the laſt incumbent.

Lands in Newent, formerly belonging to theſe chantries, were granted to Ralph Dobbins and others, 3 Jac. And a tenement called the Porch-houſe, and Culford in Newent, late belonging to St. Mary's chantry, were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and John Morley, 24 Eliz.

All Yartleton-wood, except Jordan's grove, and a few other lands are tithe free.

Firſt fruits	£.	23	0	0	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0 11 8
Tenths	—	2	6	0	Pentecoſtals		0 1 4

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The moſt antient monument in the church is a very fine alabaſter tomb, without *inſignia*, on which are lying the effigies of a man in armour, with his lady by his ſide, deſigned, it is ſuppoſed, for a lord Grandiſon.

On a braſs plate fixt to a grey marble ſtone, in the ſouth chancel,

Of yo^r charity pray for the ſoul of Roger Porter eſquyer w^ch Roger deceaſyd y^e xv day of April y^e yeare of o^r Lord God 1531. On whoſe ſoul Ihu haue mercy. Amen.

Againſt the wall,

H. P. I. Walterus Nourſe e Medio Templo Armiger (habilis Advocatus peritus Irenarcha, Virtute denique privatâ et publicâ multis nominibus deſiderandus) cum Conſorte ſuâ amabili Mariâ, Edvardi Engeham de Gunſtone in Agro Cant. Militis, Filiâ. Ille obijt 13° Nov. 1652. Hæc 19° Aug^ti 1636. Walterum et Mariam reliquere Liberos.——Arms, *Gules, a feſs between two chevronels argent*, for Nourſe; impaling, *Argent, a chevron between three pellets, on a chief gules a lion paſſant Or*, for Engeham.

On another table, in gold letters,

M. S. Chariſſ. Parentum Gualteri Nourſe Arm. necnon Mariæ conjugis fidiſſimæ, quæ ſacrificio veſpertinæ orationis divinum placando numen diem clauſit; quippe antiphona (Deus in adjutorium intende) et glorificationis hymno voce prolata, Subitaneo apoplexiæ ictu, genibus proſtrata, oculis manibuſq; leuatis, occubuit Nov. VIII An: MDCLXXIII ÆT LXIII. At non ex improviſo, Deo nimirum proximo, ſibi ipſi ſemper vacans, ſemper occupata, mortiq; ſeu verius immortalitati ſemper tempeſtiva.

tiva. MNEMOSUNON hoc exiguum, pietatis ergo, moerens filius Timotheus Nourſe, ejuſdem fidei, ejuſdem ſpei, ejuſdem charitatis, et nunc ejuſdem tumuli particeps, vivus vovit: Idemque, hemiplegia quatriduana hydropi diutino ſuperveniente, moriens Jul. XXI MDCXCIX uxori chariſſimæ Luciæ R.D. Ric. Harwood Præb. Gloceſt. fil. erigendum mandavit.

I. P. R. M.

Idem Timotheus Nourſe ex Reditibus terrarum in hac parochia domo manſionali Southerns adjacentium L. libras annuas ab hæredibus poſt uxoris obitum in perpetuum ſolvendas, nec non terras in ..... ad valorem ..... librarum per annum D. Epiſcop. et Decani Gloceſt. aliorumq; fidei commiſſariorum adminiſtrationi in ſucceſſione perpetua concreditas, ſive ad promovendam pauperum induſtriam, ſive ad eorum inopiam ſublevandam, teſtamento legavit. Hæc pietatis opera (Chriſtiane lector) hominis genium tibi ſatis indicant, ingenium ſcripta; in utroq; non indigni, quem cum laude imiteris; vel, ſi majora placent, abſque invidia exuperes. —— Arms, Nourſe, impaling, *Azure, a chevron ermine between three martlets argent.*

South chancel,

In Memory of Chriſtopher Woodward, of the Moat, Gent. buried July 19, 1731. —— Arms, *Azure, a pale between two eagles diſplay'd argent.*

Chriſtopherus Woodward Generoſus Mortalitati valedixit 3° die Apr. Anno Dom. 1699° Ætat. 70°.

Urna tenet cineres, Animam Deus, Inclyta Fama
Conſeruat Nomen. Quid perijſſe putes?

Hic etiam jacet quicquid terrenum eſt ejus filii natu minimi Chriſtopheri Woodward, Generoſi, qui cum ob ſummam humanitatem et miram Comitatem, admodum dilectus vixiſſet, diem obijt ſupremum 3° Ian. A D. 1710, Ætat. 50.

Me, ſcio, viciſti, Mors, duraq; in Orbe triumphas,
At ſurgam mortem Morſq; videbo tuam.

At top are theſe Arms, *Azure, a pale between two eagles diſplay'd argent*, for Woodward; impaling, *Argent, on a bend azure three bucks heads caboſhed Or*, for Stanley.

Againſt the wall of the great chancel,

P. M. S. William Rogers of Okle Gent. was born y^e 15^th of April 1640 & Dyed the 19^th of Iuly 1690 leaving Iſſue three Daughters. He erected two Almes Houſes, gave Three Pounds per Annū to the Poor for ever, was a Rewarder of Virtue, a Reprover of Vice, and a Reproacher of Vanity, a Servant to his Neighbour, & a truſty Guardian.

The Herſes Tombs and Cenotaphs They ſhew
Of the Great Dead are Monuments of Snow:
His Fame and Life (Moſt holy wiſe and Juſt)
Shall ever ſtick to's Name, embalme his Duſt:
The Feare of God, the Love of Men, a Friend
Lies here, the Pattern of a happy End.
His Bounty to this Pariſh, Church, and Poore
Was Great; This modeſt Poſtſcript tells no more.
Poſuit Frater I. R.

The arms on this monument are, 1. Rogers, (ſee Dowdeſwell) impaling, 2. *Sable, a feſs between ſix fleurs de lis argent*, for Hooke.

Johannes Bourne, nuper de Sutton Bourne in Agro Somertenſe Armiger, tam Artibus Ingenuiis quàm Moribus honeſtis eximie memorabilis: Manſuetudine, Humilitate, et Temperantia, Pietate erga Deum, Iuſtitia et Charitate in Proximum, valde inſignis: In Faucibus Necis, ſe nec ægrotare, nec Dolore cruciari hilariter profitens. Prope Conſortem Dorotheam fidiſſiam (Eſtirpe antiqua Godfreydorum, in Agro Cantii oriundam) eumque prole natu quarta Benedicta, hic reponitur XXXI° die menſis Auguſti Anno Dni 1708 Ætat. 88°. —— Arms, 1. *Sable, chevron per pale Or and argent, between three griphons heads erazed the laſt*, for Bourne; impaling, 2. *A chevron between three Moors heads erazed*, for Godfrey.

There are alſo memorials for ſeveral other perſons, with their family arms, *viz.* for Miles Beale, gent. with his arms, *Or, on a chevron ſable between three griphons heads erazed gules, as many mullets argent.* For Francis Singleton, vicar of Newent, who died in 1642, bearing, *Argent, a chevron between three roundlets ſable.* For Stephen Skinner, who died in 1715, aged 80; and for another Stephen Skinner of London, merchant, who died in 1729, aged 72; bearing, *Sable, a chevron Or, between three griphons heads erazed argent.* For Nathaniel Spicer, late of Stardens, gent. who died in 1740; arms, *Per feſs embattled, three lions rampant.* For Elizabeth Draper, wife of Samuel Draper, gent. of this pariſh, who died in 1758; arms, *Bendy of eight pieces, vert and gules, over all three fleurs de lis Or.* For Edward Rogers, eſq; who died in 1763, with his arms, impaling, *Azure, three bucks trippant Or*, for Green.

Benefactions.

Walter Nourſe, eſq; gave 40*s.* yearly to apprentice out a poor child. Mr. Timothy Nourſe, his ſon, gave 120*l.* a year to charitable uſes, out of which the pariſh of Newent receives 12*l.* 10*s.*

Giles Nanfan, eſq; and Randal Dobyns, gave an almſhouſe, conſiſting of eight dwellings, with gardens, for the poor. And William Rogers gave two other almſhouſes, and 3*l.* a year out of lands in Kilcot, to apprentice out poor boys. William Heath gave lands in Boulſdon, worth 40*s.* a year, and Thomas Pace gave a cloſe and a barn in Kilcot, worth 30*s.* a year; John Dobyns gave a rent-charge of 10*s.* a year, out of a houſe in Newent, and Thomas Chedworth charged his lands in Compton tithing with 6*s.* a year, all to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Thomas Bower gave 20*l.* for the ſame uſe, which was laid out on lands in Boulſdon field. Beſide theſe charities, which are of a permanent nature, there have been the following donations to the poor:

Paul Pauncefoot, eſq; and his daughter Elizabeth, gave 30*l.* William Pauncefoot 12*l.* 10*s.* Alderman Colwal, of London, 20*l.* Richard Wallwyn 20*l.* Richard Rogers, gent. 10*l.* John Rogers, of Haresfield, gent. 10*l.* Dorothy Green 10*l.* Thomas Careleſs 10*l.* Thomas Avenant 20*l.*

Here is a charity-ſchool for teaching children to read and write.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 296	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	— 139	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	— 459	16	0
The ſame at 3*s.*	1770,	— 360	12	0

In the year 1676, there were in the town and pariſh 943 inhabitants, of ſixteen years old and upwards, and about 1570 ſouls in the whole. About the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 270 houſes, and about 1100 inhabitants, whereof 93 were freeholders; yearly births 38, burials 37. But ſir Robert's numbers were probably too low. On an average of ſeven years, beginning with 1761, the annual baptiſms were 58, and the burials 39; and the inhabitants are at preſent about 1560.

There is the following entry in the pariſh regiſter. A. D. 1602, Feb. 24, Anne Wilſon, widow, mother of John Wilſon, buried, aged 115.

NEWINGTON BAGPATH

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles eaſtward from Wotton-underedge, ſix weſt from Tetbury, and ſeventeen ſouth from Glouceſter. It is full of little hills and ſteep acclivities, and the lands are moſtly employ'd in tillage. The houſes ſtand at the head of a very narrow comb, or valley, which extends weſtward to Ozleworth, Alderley, and Kingſwood, gradually opening itſelf 'till it joins the great vale a little below the laſt mentioned place. It has Simondſhall, (a tithing in the large pariſh of Wotton) to the north, Kingſcot to the eaſt, and Boxwell and Laſborough to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſtward of it. The church ſtands at a diſtance from the houſes, which is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a diſpute between the joint patrons; and becauſe neither of them would ſuffer it to be built near to the other's manſion houſe, they agreed that it ſhould ſtand about the midway between them.

The antient name of this place is *Neuetone*, which was given it from its being later inhabited or cultivated than ſome of the neighbouring villages. In order to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other places of the ſame name, the addition of *Bagpath* was afterwards made, and taken probably from a family of the name of *Bagpaze*, who might have property here ſometime between the Norman conqueſt and the reign of king Edward the Firſt; but as this is a matter unſupported by poſitive proof, it muſt reſt ſolely on conjecture.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

When *Domeſday-book* was compiled, this manor was a member of the great lordſhip of Berkeley; for under the particulars of that manor, it is there ſaid, 'Roger has ſeven hides at Neuetone of the 'land of this manor.'

What ſir Robert Atkyns ſays of its being held of the honour of Hereford, is moſt probably a miſtake. It was a member of the lordſhip of Berkeley before the conqueſt, and it has continued to be ſo ever ſince.

John, ſon of William de Berkeley, was lord of Newenton in Berkeley hundred (as appears by the ſheriff's return of all the vills in the county, with their ſeveral proprietors) 9 E. 1. John de Berkeley, of Durſley, and Hawiſe his wife, levied a fine of this manor 5 E. 3. Sir Nicholas Berkeley was ſeized of Newington 2 R. 2. and was living 6 R. 2.

The manor ſoon after paſſed to the Wekys's, deſcended from an heireſs of the Berkeley family, as may be ſeen under Dodington. John Wekys died ſeized of Newington, leaving Edward his ſon and heir, who likewiſe died ſeized of this manor 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to Nicholas Wekys, ſon of Edward, the ſame year. He died 5 Mariæ, and was ſucceeded by Robert Wekys, his grandſon and heir, who was likewiſe lord of the manors of Dodington and Durſley, both which he ſold in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and it is probable that he ſold this about the ſame time, for ſir Thomas Low was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Edward Webb was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. It ſoon after paſſed to Nigel Kingſcot, eſq; whoſe nephew —— Kingſcot, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor.

HAMLET. Bagpath, lying half a mile from the church. Sir Robert Pointz, died ſeized of this eſtate 12 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by ſir Anthony his ſon and heir, whoſe ſon, ſir Nicholas, died ſeized thereof 4 Mariæ, and livery was then granted to Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas. Mr. Edward Webb was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and it is now veſted in Mr. Kingſcot.

Calcot, or *Caldecot*, is a farm in this pariſh, formerly the demeans of the abbey of Kingſwood. It was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 31 H. 8. and from his family paſſed to the Eſtcourts. Thomas Eſtcourt, of Shipton Moyne, eſq; is the preſent proprietor.

A moiety of lands in Bagpath, and in Bemerton and Sedworth near Bagpath, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to ſir Walter Rawleigh, and upon his attainder, to Peter Vanlore, merchant, and William Blake, ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth 120*l.* a year. Mr. Cliffold is the preſent incumbent. In 1503, the rector of this church was diſcharged from keeping a curate at Olepen, which is a chapel annexed to this church. The abbey of Glouceſter had the patronage of the rectory, in the year 1512.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has a large tower at the weſt end.

First fruits	£.	14	0	0	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	8	0	Pentecoſt.		0	0	5
Procurations		0	6	8					

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	68	12	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —		11	8	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —		74	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		51	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 27 houſes in this pariſh, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increaſed to 354.

NEWLAND.

THIS pariſh is ſituated within the perambulation of the foreſt of Dean, and is bounded on the weſt by the river Wye. It is the largeſt pariſh in the county, with great variety of ſoil and of produce. It abounds with iron ore and ochre, and with a kind of coal that burns freely, and

and makes a ſtronger fire than the Kingſwood coal, but is not ſo laſting.

Newland was originally taken out of the foreſt, and granted away by the crown. When it became private property, it was then firſt aſſarted and cultivated, which gave occaſion to the name of *Nova Terra*, as it is called in antient records, and to that by which it is at preſent known. But this event had not taken place when *Domeſday* was compiled, as there is no mention of Newland in that record, but the name occurs in others as early as the reign of king Henry the Third.

The face of this country is full of little hills and vallies, intermixt with ſwells and ſlopes that form an infinite and pleaſing variety. The village of Newland lies on the ſide of one of thoſe vallies, not to be ſeen at any great diſtance, and conſequently has not the advantage of extenſive proſpect, but is nevertheleſs one of the handſomeſt villages in the county. It is the reſidence of ſeveral perſons of conſiderable fortune, whoſe houſes are ſuitable to their condition in life. They are not arranged in a ſtraight line, but form part of a ſquare, with the church and church-yard, which are both very large and handſome, ſituated where the area would be, if the ſquare were compleat. This may ſerve to give a general notion of the place, but the deſcription is not exact and perfect, as it may be ſuppoſed that many houſes are out of this order, in a country village, where the figure of the whole could not to be attended to when the houſes were erected.

Highmeadow, the ſeat of lord viſcount Gage, lies about half a mile eaſtward from the village. The houſe is large and handſome, built in the form of the letter H, and from its elevated ſituation, commands a bird's-eye view of the village, and of the beautiful lawns and groves on the other ſide of the valley, at a very agreeable diſtance. Were his lordſhip poſſeſſed of the whole landſcape, he could not wiſh to diſplace a ſingle object; yet the proſpect might be improved by the addition of water, which it wants to make it compleat. Part of this ſeat is ſaid to ſtand in this pariſh, and part in that of Staunton.

There are ſeveral good houſes and pleaſant gardens in the village of Newland, of which the ſeat of Edmund Probyn, eſq; is the principal. He has a large eſtate in this pariſh, and in ſeveral other parts of the county.

The reverend Mr. Ball, the preſent incumbent of Newland, is poſſeſſed of a curioſity that deſerves to be mentioned. It is the cradle of king Henry V. who was born at Monmouth. The whole is made of oak, and the part where the infant lay is an oblong cheſt, open at top, with an iron ring at the head, and another at the feet, by which it hangs upon hooks fixt in two upright pieces, ſtrongly mortiſed in a frame which lies upon the floor. Thus ſuſpended, the cradle is eaſily put in motion. Each of the upright pieces is ornamented at top with the figure of a dove, gilt, and tolerably executed.

There is an iron-furnace in this pariſh, and two copper-works at a place called Red-Brook, but they have the copper ore from Cornwall, and other parts.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The records ſhew, that John de Kinerdſley died ſeized of Newland in the foreſt of Dean 39 H. 3. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Hugh, who was attainted of treaſon, and his lands ſeized into the king's hands. The manor of *Nova Terra* was found to be in the crown by an inquiſition 4 E. 1. but it was granted to Richard Harine and his heirs the following year.

Sir John ap Howel was afterwards ſeized of the manor, which he forfeited by rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, but it was reſtored to him 15 E. 3. William Baynham levied a fine of it 6 E. 6. after which it eſcheated to the king, and the manor is now veſted in the crown.

But there was a reputed manor, or ſome eſtate dignified with the title of a manor, in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley, which was granted, with the manor of Ruredean, to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 H. 8.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that ſir John de Wyſham and Joan his wife levied two fines of lands in Newland and St. Briavel's 20 & 30 E. 3. Joan the widow of Robert Grinder was ſeized of the patronage of a chantry in the church of Newland, and of one meſſuage, three tofts, and 200 acres of land 24 H. 6. James Bell died ſeized of two meſſuages, and three parcels of meadow, a piece of paſture called Tyllo's Hill, and twenty-four acres of arable land in Hymeade, in Newland, and of a cloſe in Aſhrydge, in the pariſh of Staunton, 43 Eliz. *Eſch.*

Wye-Seal is an eſtate in Newland, belonging to the dean and chapter of Hereford, and is exempt from tithes.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Clowerwall*, antiently called *Wellington*, and afterwards *Clowerwall*, and *Clearwell*, from a fine tranſparent ſpring of water riſing in this tithing. It antiently belonged to the Joyces, from whom it went to the family of the Grinders or Grendours. Robert Grendour died ſeized of Clowerwall 22 H. 6. and was ſucceeded by his ſon John. Alice Grendour, daughter and heireſs of John, was married to William Walwyn of Herefordſhire.

William Walwyn, ſon of William and Alice, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lanks, by whom he had an only daughter and heireſs Alice, who, by her marriage, carried this eſtate to Thomas ap Enion, alias Baynham, who was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 18 E. 4. But he had a former wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Hoddy, a judge in one of his majeſty's courts.

Sir Chriſtopher Baynham, of Clowerwall, ſon of Thomas by the ſaid Alice, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Morgan of Monmouthſhire, and

and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 3 & 9 H. 8. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir George Baynham, who married to his firſt wife a daughter of ſir William Kingſton, whom he ſurvived; ſecondly, Cicely, daughter of ſir John Gage. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 36 H. 8. and dying 38 H. 8. his ſon Chriſtopher had livery of this manor 3 E. 6. Thomas Baynham, ſon of Chriſtopher, married Mary, daughter of ſir Wilſiam Wintour, of Lidney. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 25 Eliz. and again in the laſt year of the ſame reign.

Sir William Throckmorton of Tortworth, baronet, married Cicely, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Baynham, with whom he had Clowerwall.

This eſtate was afterwards veſted in Francis Wyndham, eſq; deſcended from the antient family of that name in Somerſetſhire, and paſſed from him to Thomas Wyndham, eſq; whoſe ſon, Charles Wyndham, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of Clowerwall, where he has a very handſome houſe, built by his father in the Gothic ſtile, and a park, with a large eſtate, and fine plantations. In the year 1762, he married Eleanor, the ſecond daughter of James Rooke, of Bickſwear, eſq; by Jane his wife, daughter of Tracy Catchmay, eſq; of the ſame place, and by her hath iſſue one ſon. His arms are, *Azure, a chevron between three lions heads erazed Or.*

2. *Colford.* This is a tithing, and a ſmall market town, on the turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Monmouth, about four miles diſtant eaſtward from the latter. King James the Firſt granted it a market to be held on Friday, and two fairs annually, one on the 9th, now held on the 20th of June, for wool; the other on the 24th of November, for cheeſe, &c. The market houſe was built by contribution, in the year 1679, towards which king Charles the Second gave forty pounds.

King Offa's dyke paſſes thro', and I am inclined to think gave name to this tithing, which from *Claudh Offa*, by a ſtrange and unaccountable corruption, is now pronounced *Covert*, but written as at the beginning of this account.

Corbet, in his *Military Government*, relates, that before the ſiege of Glouceſter happened, the forces raiſed by the earl of Worceſter, and his ſon, lord Herbert, attacked a regiment of the parliament's party under colonel Berrowe, at this place, which had been made a kind of looſe garriſon for the defence of the foreſt. 'Here the Welch fell on,' ſays he, 'but their officers, with ſtrange fury, 'drove our party before them, which was borne 'down by their multitudes, yet with a greater loſs 'on their part. Divers officers were ſlain, and 'with the reſt their commander in chief, ſir 'Richard Lawdy, major-general of South Wales. 'Of ours few were ſlain, but lieutenant-colonel 'Winter, and ſome inferior officers, with about 'forty private ſoldiers taken priſoners.' p. 26.

There is a chapel of eaſe in this town, of which the biſhop of Glouceſter is patron. The chapel was deſtroy'd in the civil wars, and remained in ruins 'till it was repaired about the year 1704, and queen Anne gave 300*l.* out of the ſale of wood in the foreſt of Dean, to endow it, which ſum hath purchaſed a houſe and lands in Whitchurch and Ganerew, in Herefordſhire, now let at 18*l.* a year. And the truſtees of the queen's bounty have given a further ſum of 200*l.* to augment the curacy, which is not yet laid out on land. There is no houſe for the curate.

3. *Bream.* This tithing lies four miles diſtant from the church. The name ſignifies *ſharp, ſevere,* (from bremma, Sax. to *rage* or *fume,*) and it is uſed in that ſenſe by Spencer in the following line,

Comes the breme *winter with chamfred brows.*

And perhaps the name was given to this place from its expoſed ſituation. Here is a chapel of eaſe.

Bream's-Lodge, is a large handſome houſe, late belonging to Mr. Barrow Lawrence, deceaſed. It ſtands part in this tithing, and part in that of Ailberton. He died about the year 1773, ſeized of a good eſtate here, and in the adjoining pariſh of St. Briavel's, as well as in Ailberton, with an extenſive warren in the laſt mentioned place, called Prior's Meen, (becauſe it formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony) whence there is a very extenſive view of the vale of Glouceſterſhire, from Frampton downwards, to the extremity of the county at Kingroad; and a diſtant proſpect of the counties of Worceſter, Wilts, Somerſet, Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, and Hereford. He was ſon of Anthony Lawrence, gent. of the Shurdington family, by Mary his wife, the only daughter of James Barrow, gent. (whoſe family long reſided at the ſame place) by Beata his wife, only ſiſter and heireſs of Mr. ſerjeant Powlet, once recorder of the city of Briſtol, and one of the juſtices of South Wales, who reſided at Bream's-Lodge many years, 'till the time of his death in 1703.

Paſtors-Hill in this tithing, is the houſe and eſtate of Mr. William Gough the younger, great grandſon of the late William Gough of Willſbury, by Mary his laſt wife; which eſtate was given to him by James Gough, gent. younger ſon of Warren Gough of Willſbury. Which James Gough, by his laſt will, dated Sep. 7, 1676, deviſed to truſtees an eſtate at Stroate, in the pariſh of Tiddenham, to pay five ſhillings to an able divine, for every Sunday that he ſhall read prayers and preach once in the day in the chapel of Bream. On every default, the five ſhillings to be laid out in repairing the chapel, or given to the poor. And if the ſaid eſtate ſhould exceed 13*l.* yearly, the overplus to be given to the poor of this tithing. Mr. ſerjeant Powlet added 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly to this donation, and ſubjected his lands in Ailberton to the payment thereof.

Mary the widow of the above James Gough, by her will, gave 50*l.* the intereſt to be paid for ever to a poor woman, to teach the children of this tithing to read.

4. *Le*

4. *Le Baily*, formerly the eſtate of John Tiptot, or Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, and afterwards of the Talbots, earls of Shrewſbury. There is nothing worthy notice in this tithing.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 90*l.* a year. The biſhop of Landaff is patron, and Mr. Peregrine Ball is the preſent incumbent. The tithes of all the aſſart lands in the foreſt were granted to the church of Newland 34 E. 1. and the great tithes of this church were appropriated to the biſhoprick of Landaff in the year 1399. The glebe and great tithes of this pariſh are worth about 200*l.* a year.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is very large for a country village, with a gallery, and a handſome tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles, and furniſh'd with a clock. The church-yard is alſo large, with handſome walks croſs, gravelled and kept in good order.

There was a chantry erected in this church, and endowed with 12*l.* a year by Robert Grendour and Joan his wife 24 H. 6. There were alſo ſeveral other chantries, one dedicated to St. Mary, whereof George Wadham was the laſt incumbent, and enjoy'd a penſion of 4*l.* a year in 1553. The lands belonging to it were granted to ſir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac. and to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac. Another was called king Edward's chantry, whereof Edward Brior was the laſt incumbent, and received a penſion of 4*l.* a year. There was alſo Newland chantry, ſome of the lands belonging to which were granted to Lewis Williams 1 E. 6. and others were granted the ſame year to Robert Lea. Edward Sowice was a chantry prieſt here, and enjoy'd a penſion, at the ſame time with the above, of 4*l.* a year. *Willis.*

First fruits	£. 15	7 0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	9 8
Tenths —	1 10	8	Pentecoſtals	0	1 4

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel, againſt the wall,

Vnder this Stone interr'd doth lie
The mirrour of true Charitie:
To God his Friends & Country dear
The poor's Supporter far & near.
His days hee Spent in peace & Quiet
He never gaue himſelfe to riot
A Vertue Strange in thoſe his days
When it was ſcorn'd, & Vice had praiſe
Hee lived long, and did Surviue
Fully the Years of Seventy Five
And at the laſt expir'd his date
April the 8th (16) 68.
Chriſtopher Bond Gent.

His arms, as in Hewelsfield.

In the window of the north aile is an antient figure in ſtone, lying along, but it is not known for whom it was deſigned.

Againſt the wall,

This Monument is Erected by IOHN HALL, Eſq; in Memory of his deceaſed & moſt deare Uncle HENRY HALL, Gent. ſecond ſon of WILLIAM HALL of Highmeadow of the Pariſh of Newland in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; onely Brother of BENEDICT HALL, Eſq; He departed this life Ianuary 1644. was buried at Rolſton pariſh Church in the County of Hereford who in teſtimony of his great Love & Charitie left Fortie Pounds a year as a Rent charge in perpetuitie, to be paid half yearely & equally to be diſtributed between the poore of the reſpectiue pariſhes of Newland & Staunton in the County of Glouceſter Charged by IOHN HALL Eſq; Second Son of BENEDICT HALL Eſq; late deceaſed, Godſon & Sole Executor unto his Uncle HENRY HALL, upon certain Lands tenements & Hereditaments Called, & Known by the name of Trepenkennet in the pariſh of St. Wenard's in the County of Hereford, now duely paid & Soe to continue to the Uſes of the ſaid Pariſhes for ever.——Arms, *On a chevron between three talbots heads erazed an eſtoile of ſix points*, for Hall.

On the table of a very handſome marble monument,

To the Pious Memorie of
BENEDICT HALL
late of *Highmeado* in the Countie of
Glouceſter Eſq; who lyeth here inter'd.
He departed this life April 16th 1668
Aged 78 Years.
Alſo to the like Memorie of ANNE HALL
Wife of the ſaid BENEDICT and Daughter
of Sr EDWARD WINTER of Lidnie Kt. and
the Lady ANNE SOMERSET third Daughter
of EDWARD Earl of *Worceſter*, Wife to the ſaid
BENEDICT, who died at *Cambray* in *Artois*.
She dyed the 10th of *March* 1675
This Monument is Erected by HENRY
BENEDICT HALL Eldeſt Sonn of the ſaid
BENEDICT and the ſaid ANNE Ao. Do.
The Aſd H. Benct lies here } MDCLXXXIIII { Alſo his Eldeſt Son Benct

Non Mors ſejungat quos Chriſtus junxit Amore.

Here Alſo is Interred the Body of the Right
Honble the *Lady Viſcounteſs* GAGE who died the
25 Day of *July* 1749. She was the only Daughter of
BENEDICT HALL of *High Meadow Eſq*; And Wife
of THOMAS *Lord Viſcount* GAGE, who died
the 21 Day of *December* 1754. And lies buried
with his Anceſtors at *Firle* in *Suſſex*.

At bottom, 1ſt, Hall as before; impaling 2d, *A feſs ermine, in chief a creſcent.*

On another monument,

In Memory of George Bond Eſqr; of Redbrook and Mary his Wife, whoſe Characters are an Honour to yr families. He departed this Life Janry the 11th 1731 Aged 89, She died June ye 23d 1715 Aged 60.—— At the top of this monument are the family arms, *Argent, on a chevron ſable between three demy lions gules as many hunting horns Or, ſtringed of the third.* — There are memorials for others of the ſame name and family.

Here is alſo a memorial for George Morgan of Court-Bleathing, in the county of Monmouth, eſq; who died in 1770, aged 72 years; and this diſtich:

Say more I need not, and ſay leſs who can;
Here lies the gen'rous, humane, honeſt man.

In a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, which was founded by ſir John Joyce of Clowerwall, and which belongs to the proprietor of that eſtate, there is a very large monument, with the following inſcription:

In this Chancel lye many of the Families of BAYNHAM, THROGMORTON, &c. And of WYNDHAM, near this Monument.

Francis Wyndham died Sepr 23d 1716 aged 46
and his Wife Mercy Wyndham died Mar 26 1719 aged 44
and their Son John Wyndham died Feb 12th 1724 aged 24
Jane Wyndham died Sept. 27th 1723 aged 35
Jane Wyndham died July 31st 1719 aged 6 Months
Thos Wyndham junr died May 29th 1751 Aged 31
Thos Wyndham senr died Decr 4th 1752 aged 66
And his Wife Anne Wyndham died June 1st 1753 aged 52
Eleanor, Wife of Charles Wyndham died September 25th 1768 Aged 27 Years.

There is a chantry chapel on the ſouth ſide of the church, founded by ſir John Joyce, and at the entrance to it a raiſed tomb, ornamented with ſcutcheons round it, and on the top are the figures of ſir John in armour, and his lady by his ſide.

Within the chapel, on a marble table, is this inſcription:

In Memory of William Probyn of Newland Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife. He was Son & heir of Edmund Probyn of Newland Gent. by Mary his Wife y^e Daught^r of Tho^s Symonds of Clewerwall Gen^t. And Grand Son & heir of Iohn Probyn of Newland Gen^t. by Mary his Wife one of y^e Daughters of Chriſt^r Hall of High Meadow Eſq^r. He died y^e 11^th day of Feb^ry 1702 Aged 86 and lyes buried in y^e Middle Iſle of this Church. She was the Eldeſt Daughter of Edmund Bond of Walford in y^e County of Hereford Gen^t had Iſſue by her 2^d Huſband Five Daughters Mary Sarah Hannah Frances & Blanch and two Sons Edmund Probyn now of y^e Middle Temple London Barriſter att Law and William Probyn A Captain of one of his Majeſtyes Ships of War. She Died y^e 19^th day of Dec^ber 1714 Aged 70 And lyes buried in this Chancel.

Here is a noble marble monument, with a buſt well executed, and beneath, this inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory of
S^r EDMUND PROBYN, Kn^t.
Lord chief Baron of his Majeſty's court of Exchequer
who died the 17^th Day of May 1742.
DAME ELIZABETH PROBYN
The Widow and Relict of S^r EDMUND PROBYN the
Daughter of S^r JOHN BLENCOWE Kn^t one of the
Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter
Died the 22^d Day of October 1749
And at her particular Deſire was buried in this Chancel
Near the Remains of her deceaſed Huſband.

Arms at top, *Ermine, on a feſs gules a lion paſſant Or.*

And cloſe by the laſt,

In Memory of WILLIAM HOPKINS of *London* Merchant, who died the 12 Day of April 1763, Aged 59. And of SARAH his Wife, Daughter of WALTER WILLIAMS of *Dingeſtowe* in the County of Monmouth, Eſq; who died the 14 Day of Feb. 1749, Aged 48.——— Arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Sable, on a chevron between three piſtols Or as many roſes gules.* 2d *and* 3d, *Ermine, on a feſs gules a lion paſſant argent, in the dexter canton of the ſecond a mullet pierced Or.*

There is a raiſed tomb in the church-yard, and upon it the figure of a man in full proportion, with a horn hanging at his right ſide, and a falchion at his left, his feet reſting on his faithful dog. Round the ſides of the tomb is this inſcription in old characters:

Here : lythe : Ion : Wyrall : Forſter : of : Fee : the : Whych : dyſeſyd : on : the : VIII : day : of : September : in : y^e : Yeare : of : oure : Lorde : M. CCCC. LVII. on : hys : Soule : God : have : Mercy : Amen :

Benefactions.

Mr. William Jones, a Hamborough merchant, founded a large hoſpital in this pariſh, conſiſting of ſixteen tenements for as many women and children, and endowed it with a rent-charge on lands in the county of Kent, to the amount of 2*s.* a week to each of the poor people, and a new gown yearly. He alſo founded a lectureſhip here, and endowed it with a rent-charge on lands in the ſaid county, of one hundred marks yearly, paid by the company of haberdaſhers in London, who chooſe the lecturer out of three clergymen returned to them by the pariſhioners. The lecturer has a houſe, orchard, and a cloſe of ground at Newland, worth about 20*l.* a year. He is chaplain to the hoſpital. Mr. James Birt is the preſent lecturer.

In the year 1633, Mr. Edward Bell, of Writtle in Eſſex, founded a grammar-ſchool here, and gave a ſchool-room, with a houſe and garden for the maſter, with a ſalary of 10*l.* a year. He alſo gave eight almſ-houſes and gardens for eight poor people of this pariſh, and 20*s.* a year to each, and left 40*s.* a year to repair the buildings, with the payment of which ſums he charged his eſtate; in lieu whereof his ſon Edward Bell, gent. granted the ſaid houſes and gardens, and other lands in this pariſh, then worth 20*l.* a year. And Mr. John Whitſton, alderman of Briſtol, afterwards, by his will, left a further ſum of 10*l.* a year to the maſter, and 12*l.* a year to the poor of Clowerwall, payable out of houſes in Briſtol.

George Bond of Wyeſeal, gent. and Chriſtopher Bond of Redbrook, gent. gave a meadow by the ſide of the Wye, then let at 5*l.* a year, 20*s.* of which to keep the church clean and repair the clock; the reſt to the eight almſ-people. And Mr. Bromwich has given 24*s.* yearly to the ſame poor people. William Hopkins of London, gent. charged his eſtate at Stow Grange with 40*s.* a year for ever to the poor.

For Mr. Hall's benefaction, ſee the inſcription.

With monies ariſing out of the above donations, and ſome others at preſent not well known, an eſtate has been purchaſed at Awre in this county, worth 30*l.* a year, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

Newland.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	133	12	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	56	17	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	216	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	127	14	0

Clowerwall.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	165	14	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	42	6	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	198	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	147	0	0

Colford.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	143	2	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	52	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	190	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	138	15	0

Bream.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	63	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	23	13	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	88	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	63	0	0

Le Baily.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	43	0	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	5	7	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	19	14	7
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	12	15	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 480 houſes, and about 2200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 150 were freeholders; yearly births 48, burials 47. But the people are pretty much increaſed ſince that time, ſo that the preſent number of ſouls is about 2997. At the raiſing of the militia in the year 1760, one man was taken out of every 29 upon the liſts throughout the county, and this pariſh then found fifteen men for its proportion.

NEWNHAM.

THIS is a market town, in the hundred of Weſtbury, in the Foreſt diviſion, ſixteen miles diſtant north from Chepſtow, ten eaſt from Colford, five ſouth-eaſt from Mitchel-Dean, and ten ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It lies fourteen miles from the mouth of the river Wye, and ſixteen from Kingroad, where the Briſtol Avon empties itſelf into the Severn.

It is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence along the weſt ſide of the Severn, which is here ſomething leſs than a mile over at high water; and, by means of that river, has a conſtant communication with London by ſhips of about 160 tons burthen. Here is a very ſafe paſſage or ferry over the river for horſes and carriages, and a ford paſſable at low water, the reſort to which, before ferries were eſtabliſhed, was moſt probably the original occaſion of the building of the town.

At this place was the firſt fortification erected on the weſt ſide of the Severn againſt the Welch. And Strongbow earl of Chepſtow, after having made very conſiderable conqueſts in Ireland, being commanded by king Henry the Second to appear before him, obeyed the royal mandate, and met the king at this town; wherefore we may ſuppoſe it to have been a place of good ſecurity at that time. Indeed here was antiently a caſtle, as appears by ſeveral grants of lands in Newnham to the prior and brethren of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital at Glouceſter, wherein the lands are deſcribed as lying next the caſtle and caſtle-ditch, on the one part, and extending to Staure's-mill on the other.

This town had ſome ſhare in the military tranſactions in the reign of king Charles the Firſt. Corbet, who wrote of thoſe affairs, profeſſedly favoured the parliament's intereſt, and gives an account that the royaliſts garriſoned Newnham, where colonel Congreve was governor, who was taken and killed at Little Dean, as I have related under that head. And that immediately afterwards, colonel Maſſie, governor of Glouceſter, came to this place, where ſir John Winter's forces kept garriſon in the church, and had a pretty ſtrong fortification adjoining. Maſſie poſſeſſed himſelf of the town without oppoſition, and drew up two pieces of cannon within piſtol-ſhot of the works, under cover of a blind of faggots; and having made every thing ready for a ſtorm, the king's party deſired a parley, but Maſſie inſiſted on their immediate ſurrender. In the interim, the king's troops deſerting the works, fled into the church, and were ſo cloſely purſued that the aſſailants entered along with them. 'Then' ſays Corbet, 'they cry'd for quarter, when in the very 'point of victory, a diſaſter had like to befall us; 'a barrel of gunpowder was fired in the church, 'undoubtedly for the purpoſe, and was conceived 'to be done by one Tipper, a moſt virulent papiſt, 'and ſir John Winter's ſervant, deſpairing of his 'redemption, being a priſoner before, and having 'falſified his engagements. This powder-blaſt 'blew many out of the church, and ſorely ſinged 'a great number, but killed none. The ſoldiers 'enraged, fell upon them, and in the heat of 'blood ſlew near twenty, amongſt others this 'Tipper. All the reſt had quarter for their lives, '(ſave one Butler, an Iriſh rebel, who was knock'd 'down by a common ſoldier) and an hundred 'priſoners taken. The ſervice was performed 'without the loſs of a man on our ſide.' *Corbet's Military Government of Glouceſter.*

Mention is made of *High-ſtreet*, *Horman-lane*, and *Shop-row*, as the names of places in grants of land in the borough, 15 E. 3. But the town at preſent conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, and is diſtant about a mile from the foreſt of Dean, to which there is an immediate aſcent, and a ſpacious road from the river: The lands are perfectly dry and healthy, and the inhabitants are not ſubject to agues and other diſorders, from noxious vapours and exhalations, as thoſe commonly are who live in low countries, near great rivers. It was an antient borough, of which, in the time of king Edward the Firſt, the ſheriff returned only five in the county, Briſtol, Glouceſter, Berkeley, Durſley, and Newnham; and it was governed by a mayor and burgeſſes. The ſword of ſtate, given to them with their charter by king John, and ſtill preſerved to be ſhewn in teſtimony of their former greatneſs and better condition, is of ſteel, finely poliſhed, and ornamented with curious workmanſhip. Its whole length is ſix feet, and the length of the blade four feet four inches, on which is this inſcription: *John Morſe being Maier, this Sord did repaier*, 1584. Having loſt their charter, they ſtill continue, by preſcriptive right, to elect a mayor annually on the Monday after St. Hillary; but neither the mayor nor aldermen, of whom there are ſix, have any authority over the town, which is governed by two beams, or conſtables.

There are two fairs in the year, on the 11th of June, and the 18th of October, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and the market is held on Friday, but it is not much uſed, for the town is daily well ſupply'd, at an eaſy rate, with variety of the beſt proviſions of every kind from the neighbouring villages in the foreſt.

Tho' the town is extremely well ſituated upon a fine river, where ſhips of burthen may ſafely come to anchor, yet its trade has been very inconſiderable, and almoſt wholly confined to the exportation of oak bark to Ireland, 'till a few years ago, when Mr. Robert Pyrke, merchant there, built a commodious quay on the ſide of the river, with cranes and ſtore-houſes, for the convenience of ſhipping and landing all ſorts of goods; and from that time the manufacturers at Birmingham and other places have brought great quantities in barges down the river to this town, where they are ſhipped in veſſels from one to two hundred tons burthen, and carried to London.

And

And of late, many ſhips of large burthen have been built here. This ſeems to be an auſpicious beginning, which time and induſtry may improve to the great advantage of the town, eſpecially as it lies in a country full of an excellent kind of coal, which is brought hither on horſes backs, from the pits two or three miles off in the foreſt of Dean, to be ſent to other places by water, and may prove an inexhauſtible fund of wealth. Beſides, the foreſt and all the country hereabout is famous for fine ſtyre, and other prime ſorts of cyder, which liquor finds a ready market here, and is become a very conſiderable article of commerce to London and Ireland.

Sir Edward Manſell, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, erected here the firſt glaſs-houſe in England, which was work'd with ſtone-coal, the foundation of which ſtill remains. The glaſs manufacture has been diſcontinued a long time, but there is lately a very conſiderable verdigris-work ſet up in its room, and carried on with a laudable ſpirit, and the trade of ſhip-building is much incouraged; from all which circumſtances, Newnham bids fair to be a flouriſhing little town, and is already much improved in its buildings. Roynon Jones, eſq; and Mr. Robert Pyrke, merchant, reſide in two of the principal houſes, very pleaſantly ſituated upon the river. A turnpike-road from Glouceſter leads through the town, and ſo to Chepſtow and South Wales.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The town of Newnham was diſtinct from the manor, but they are both called Newnham in the records, which is the reaſon that ſo many different families ſeem to have been poſſeſſed of the manor; whereas the fact is, that the records ſometimes ſpeak of the town, and ſometimes of the manor, in the ſame terms, tho' they were different and diſtinct eſtates. The manor was given by king Canute, in the year 1018, to the Benedictine abbey of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire; and the town was given, with twenty-four other vills, by Leofric earl of Mercia, to an abbey of black monks which he had founded in Coventry, in the year 1050. How long they continued in poſſeſſion of theſe eſtates, I cannot preciſely tell, but the manor was in lay hands in the reign of the Conqueror, as appears by the following extract:

'William the ſon of Baderon holds Neuneham. 'There is one hide, and three villeins, and three 'bordars paying 20 *ſol.* This land pays no tax. 'There is a wood two furlongs long, and one 'broad.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

This manor was afterwards enjoy'd by the Bohuns earls of Hereford and Eſſex, together with the manors of Haresfield and Whitenhurſt, by the tenure of which they held the great office of Conſtable of England, by grand ſerjeanty, as of inheritance. And that office was afterwards of right in the line of the Staffords, and dukes of Buckingham, as heirs general to them, and deſcended to Edward duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of treaſon 13 H. 8. whereby it was forfeited to the crown; and ſince that time, both in reſpect of the amplitude of the authority, in war and in peace, and of the charge, it hath never been granted to any ſubject, but now of late *hac vice*. *Coke's Inſtitutes*, part 4.

Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, releaſed all his right in Newnham to king John, in the firſt year of his reign. The manor was granted to William earl of Saliſbury 2 H. 3. who died ſeized of it the 10th, as did Thomas Foliot 45 H. 3. It was in the crown 4 E. 1. and yielded 10*l.* a year, as appears by an inquiſition of that date. Walter de Stukeley was ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter 9 E. 1. in which year he returned into the king's exchequer, that the king was then lord of the borough of Newnham.

Roger de Mortimer held this manor 11 E. 1. and Walter le Marſhal was ſeized of it in the 21ſt year of that reign, when he was convicted and attainted of felony, whereby the manor eſcheated to the crown. It was afterwards granted to Thomas earl of Norfolk and the heirs of his body 4 E. 3. and was again granted to William Bohun and the heirs of his body 6 E. 3. in which grant it was mentioned to have lately belonged to Thomas earl of Norfolk. William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Newnham to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and others, to the uſe of themſelves in taille ſpecial, the remainder to the king and his heirs, 20 E. 3. Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and Joan his wife, were ſeized of the manor of Newnham 46 E. 3.

Thomas duke of Glouceſter, the youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third, marrying Eleanor, the daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun, became poſſeſſed of the earldoms of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and was conſtable of England. He, in right of Eleanor his wife, was ſeized of the manor of Newnham, of Calcot-caſtle and Newton 21 R. 2.

Upon the diſſolution of the abbey of Flaxley, an eſtate called the manor of Newnham, late belonging to that abbey, was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 H. 8.

The manor of Newnham was afterwards granted to Henry lord Stafford and Urſula his wife 2 Mar. Edward lord Stafford, ſon of Henry, died ſeized thereof 2 Jac. and left Edward lord Stafford his ſon and heir, thirty years old at his father's death. This laſt Edward had a ſon of his own name, who died before him, and left one ſon Henry, and a daughter Mary. Henry died unmarried in 1637, whereby his ſiſter Mary became ſole heireſs. She was married to ſir William Howard, younger ſon to Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, who, in her right, was ſeized of the manor of Newnham. He aſſumed the name of Stafford, on account of his wife's being heir to ſo great a family, and was created viſcount Stafford by king Charles the

the Firſt, but was attainted upon account of the popiſh plot, and beheaded in 1678. Henry, their ſon, was created earl of Stafford 4 Jac. and ſucceeded to this manor. The earl of Effingham is the preſent lord of the manor of Newnham, and holds a court leet for the manor and borough once a year. His lordſhip's arms are, Quarterly, 1. *Gules, in the middle of a bend between ſix croſs croſlets fitchy argent, a ſhield Or, therein a demi lion rampant (pierced through the mouth with an arrow) within a double treſſure counterflory gules*, being an augmentation for the victory at Flodden, for Howard. 2. *Gules, three lions paſſant paleways Or, a label in chief of three points argent*, for Brotherton. 3. *Checky Or and azure*, for Warren, earl of Surry. 4. *Gules, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued azure*, for Moubray, duke of Norfolk.

The records ſhew, that William Bleith and Joan his wife were ſeized of one meſſuage and ſix acres of land in Newnham 34 E. 1. William Marſhal levied a fine of a fiſhery in Newnham and Rudle 16 H. 7. and Jeffry Griffith and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Newnham 21 H. 7.

HAMLETS. 1. *Ruddle.* Ralph Bluet, ſoon after the conqueſt, gave this manor of Rodele, and a fiſhery, to the abbey of Glouceſter, which king William the Second confirmed in the year 1096, at the petition of abbat Serlo, and ſome of his nobles. And king Henry the Firſt gave and confirmed the manor of Rudele to the abbey, to find lights to burn continually before the high altar of St. Peter's, for the ſoul of duke Robert Curthoiſe, his brother. He alſo granted and confirmed to them a fiſhery in the Severn as far as their lands extended, and a grove or wood there, called Sudrug, to do as they pleaſed with it; and to the ſacriſt of the abbey, common for all his cattle through the whole foreſt of Dean. And Henry the Third, by his charter dated at Newnham, confirmed this fiſhery to the abbey, as fully as Henry the Firſt gave it.

The manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Glouceſter 'till the diſſolution, and was then granted to William earl of Pembroke 7 E. 6. who ſold it to ſir Giles Pool 4 Mar. It is now the property of Roynon Jones, of Naſs in the pariſh of Lidney, eſq; who hath lately built a handſome houſe, very pleaſantly ſituated at Haywell in this hamlet, and annually holds a court leet for this manor.

2. *Stairs*, antiently written *Staure*, of which *Domeſday* makes the following mention: 'William the ſon of Baderon holds Staure in Weſtberie hundred. Ulfeg held it in the time of king Edward. It was worth 10*s.* now 5*s.* There is one hide which doth not pay tax.' p. 74. William de Staure died ſeized of one meſſuage, forty-ſeven acres of arable, three acres of meadow, and 3*s.* rent at Staure, in the manor of Rodley, of the fee of Henry de Lancaſter, by the ſervice of paying 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, and doing ſuit at the court of the ſaid Henry, 2 E. 2. *Eſch.* William Morwent, eſq; had formerly a good houſe here, now fallen to decay.

Cockſhoot, *Bleythe's Court*, and *Hill-houſe*, are unworthily diſtinguiſh'd by ſir Robert Atkyns as ſeparate hamlets.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation belonging to the corporation of Glouceſter, as truſtees of Bartholomew's hoſpital, who let the impropriation to the curate on leaſe for 8*l.* a year, and a ſalmon to the mayor, tho' it is of much greater value; and this and Little Dean are in the ſame preſentation. Mr. John Webb is the preſent incumbent.

William de Bohun gave the advowſon and impropriation of this church to the prior and brethren of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital 25 July, 17 E. 3.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The piece of ground where the church ſtands was given to the mayor and burgeſſes of Newnham, by Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, paying 4*d.* yearly to the ſee of Rome, to pray for his ſoul. The church-yard is bounded by the Severn; but the old church ſtood at a place called Nab's End, and being undermined by the river, was obliged to be taken down.

Procurations £. 0 7 8 Pentecoſtals £. 0 2 0
Synodals — 0 2 0

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a ſmall monument in the chancel,

P. M. Johannis Aram Generoſi de Newnham et Mariæ Conjugis dilectiſſimæ, marmor hoc erexit officii pignus et Amoris, Thomas Aram Generoſus, filius natu maximus. Diem clauſit ultimum Ille 9° Decembris 1673, Hæc 10° Octobris 1664.

Quid loquar: aut quorſum lachrymæ, nec carmina poſſunt
Sat dare pro meritis. . . . . .

What needs there many Words, all's ſaid in this:
A loving pair lodge here, expecting bliſſe.

On a tomb in the church-yard, for a ſea-faring perſon,

In Memory of Mr. Thomas Yerbury of y^e^ City of Glouceſter, who departed y^e^ Life Nov^br^ 18^th^ A. D. 1759, Aged 67.

From ev'ry bluſtrous Storm of Life,
And that worſt Storm, domeſtick Striſe,
Which ſhipwrecks all our ſocial Joys,
And ev'ry worldly Bliſs deſtroys;
I luck'ly am arrived at laſt,
And ſafe in Port my Anchor's caſt;
Where ſhelter'd by the bliſsful Shore,
Nought ſhall diſturb, or vex me more;
But Joys ſerene, & calmeſt Peace,
Which Chriſt beſtows, ſhall never ceaſe.

Benefaction.

Mr. James Jocham, late of the city of Briſtol, deceaſed, by his will, in 1764, gave 1000*l.* after the deceaſe of his ſon James, the intereſt of which to be applied to the clothing of fifteen poor boys of the pariſh of Newnham yearly for ever; and if any thing ſhould remain, he directs it to be given to poor lying-in women of the ſame pariſh. James, the ſon, is ſince dead, and the charity is applied according to the donor's will.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	118	4	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	79	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	171	13	4
The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	132	19	9

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 90 houſes, and about 400 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 18. But by the pariſh regiſter it appears, that in ten years, beginning with 1701, the average of annual baptiſms was 15.6, and that of the annual burials 12.1. And in a like ſeries, beginning with 1761, the average of annual baptiſms is 17.7, and of burials 10.5; which ſhews that the place continued nearly in the ſame ſtate as to population for the laſt ſixty years; but I am informed that the inhabitants now amount to the number of a thouſand at leaſt.

NIBLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant north-weſtward from Wotton-underedge, three ſouth-weſtward from Durſley, and eighteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is ſometimes called North-Nibley, to diſtinguiſh it from Nibley, a hamlet in Weſterleigh. Some part of it ſhoots up eaſtward over the hills between Wotton-underedge and Durſley, to the diſtance of near three miles from the church; and between thoſe hills there is a long and narrow dingle, gradually opening towards the weſt, called Waterley-Bottom, from a rivulet running down it. The ſteep ſides of the hills in this part of the country are covered with beautiful hanging woods, in which the beech predominates; and the little combs between them, of which there are many, are richly cultivated in ſmall incloſures of paſture grounds, interſperſed with here and there a cottage or a little dairy farm. This variety of objects and of ſituation is very picturesque, and the different lights and ſhades they produce have a moſt agreeable effect.

The other part of the pariſh lies in the vale, and conſiſts of rich paſture ground, with very little arable. The lands are in dairy farms, and produce excellent cheeſe. The dairy buſineſs is unfavourable to population, yet the inhabitants are pretty numerous, and are chiefly employ'd in rug-making, and in the clothing buſineſs.

Leland ſpeaks of a camp here, but I apprehend that which he meant lies in the pariſh of Wotton-underedge.

But what more particularly diſtinguiſhes this village in hiſtory, is the engagement that happened between William lord Berkeley and Thomas viſcount Liſle. The quarrel aroſe in the following manner: Thomas fourth lord Berkeley, left Elizabeth, an only daughter and heireſs, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; but by a ſpecial entail and fine, ſettled the caſtle and lordſhip of Berkeley, with its appurtenances, on his nephew James, the next heir male of his family. This ſettlement produced a law-ſuit between James fifth lord Berkeley, and Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who, in right of his wife, claimed the Berkeley eſtate, and violently ſeized Nibley and ſeveral other manors into his own hands. He and his poſterity kept poſſeſſion of this manor one hundred and ninety-two years, for which ſpace of time the law-ſuit was carried on with unprecedented violence. During the continuance of this ſuit, Thomas Talbot, viſcount Liſle, deſcended from the before mentioned Elizabeth, ſent a letter with a chalenge[p] to William ſixth lord Berkeley, wherein he deſired him to fix a time and place for deciding their title by the ſword. The lord Berkeley, by his anſwer[q], appointed the next morning for the time, and Nibley-green for the place

[p] Lord Liſle's challenge was as follows:

'*William*, called Lord *Berkeley*, I marveill ye come not forth 'with all your Carts of Gunnes, Bowes, with oder Ordinance, 'that ye ſet forward to come to my Mannor of *Wotton*, to bete it 'down upon my Head. I let you witt, ye ſhall not nede to come 'ſo nye, for I truſt to God to mete you nere home, with *Engliſh* 'Men of my own Nation, and Neighbours. Whereas ye by ſubtle 'Craft have blowin about in divers Places of *England*, That I 'ſhould entend to bring in *Welchmen* for to deſtroy and hurt my own 'Nation and Cuntry. I lete the wit, I never was ſo diſpoſed, 'nere never will be. And to the Proof hereof I requyre thee of 'Knighthood and of Manhood, to appoint a Day to mete me 'half way, there to try between God and our two Hands, all our 'Quarrel and Title of Right, for to eſchew the ſheddinge of 'Chriſtian Mannis Bloud, or elſe at the ſame Day bring the 'uttermoſt of thy Power, and I ſhall mete thee. An Anſwer of 'this by Writing, as ye will abide by, according to the Honor 'and Ordre of Knighthood.

'*Thomas Talbot* the Vicount *Liſle*.'

[q] To this challenge, Lord Berkeley returned the following anſwer:

'*Thomas Talbot*, otherwiſe called Vicount *Liſle*, not long 'contenued in that Name, but a new found thing brought out of 'ſtrang Countrys; I marveil greatly of thy ſtrange and lewd 'Wrytinge, made I ſuppoſe by thy falſe untrue Counſel, that 'thou haſt with thee, *Hugh Mull* and *Holt*; as for *Hugh Mull*, 'it is not unknown to all the worſhipful learned Men of this 'Realm how he is attaynt of falſenes, and raiſinge of the King's 'Records; and as for the falſe miſchevous *Holt*, what his Rull 'hath be to the Diſtruction of the King's lege Pepull in my 'Lordſhip of *Berkeley*, as well to the Hurt of their Bodies as the 'Loſs of their Goods, againſt God's Law, Conſcience and all 'Reaſon; it is openly known, ſo that every worſhipful Man 'ſhould refuſe to have them in his Fellowſhip. And alſo of his 'own free Will, undeſired of me, before worſhipful and 'ſufficient Witnes, was ſworne on a Maſſe-Booke, that he ſhould 'never be againſt me in no matter that I had adoe, and eſpecially 'in that untrue Title that ye clayme, which ye hold my Lyve-'lode with wrong. And where thou requireſt me of Knighthood 'that I ſhould appoint a Day, and mete thee in the myd way 'betwene my Mannor of *Wooton* and my Caſtle of *Berkeley*, there 'to try betwixt God and our two Hands all our Quarrels and 'Title of Right, for to eſchew the ſhedings of Chriſten Mens 'Blood, or els the ſame Day to bring the utermoſt of my Powere, 'and thou would mete mee. As for the determining betwixt 'our two Hands, of thy untrue Claime, and my Title and Right 'of my Land and true Inheritance, thou wotteſt right well there 'is no ſuch Determination of Land in this Relme uſed. And I 'aſcertayne thee, that my Lyvelode, as well my Mannor of '*Wotton*, as my Caſtle of *Berkeley*, be entayled to me by Fyne 'of Record in the King's Courts, by the Adviſe of all the Judges 'of this Lond in that Days beinge. And if it were ſo, that the 'matter might be determined by thy Hands and myne, the King 'our Soveraigne Lord and his Laws not offended, thou ſhouldeſt 'not ſoe ſoone deſire, but I would as ſoon anſwere thee in every 'Point that belongeth to a Knight: For thou art, God I take to 'record, in a falſe Quarrel, and I in a true Defience and Title. 'And where thou deſireſt and requireſt me of Knighthood and 'Manhood to appoint a Day, and that I ſhould be there with

NIBLEY

To Nicholas Smythe Esq.r of NIBLEY, in the County of Gloucester.

This Plate is Inscribed by his most obliged humble Servant S. Rudder.

Drawn & Engraved by T. Bonner.

place of action, and both parties meeting on the 20th of March, 1470, 10 E. 4. with their reſpective followers, amounting in the whole to about 1000 men, a furious engagement enſued, wherein about 150 men were ſlain, in which number was lord Liſle himſelf, being ſhot in the mouth with an arrow by one James Hiatte, of the foreſt of Dean. Lord Berkeley, after his victory, haſtened to Wotton, where the lady Liſle reſided, who being then big with her firſt child, miſcarried through the fright. His lordſhip rifled the houſe, and carried away ſome of the furniture, and many deeds and evidences which concerned the lord Liſle's own eſtate, and they remain to this day preſerved in Berkeley caſtle. Government was at that time prevented from taking cognizance of this violent outrage, by the civil wars which raged in the kingdom during great part of the turbulent reign of Edward the Fourth.

Nicholas Smyth, eſq; has a large eſtate here, and a very handſome ſeat, built about the year 1763, by his father, George Smyth, eſq; upon the ſcite of an old manſion houſe, which had been long in his family. His arms are, *Sable, on a chevron engrailed between ſix croſſes patty fitchy Or, three fleurs de lis argent, each charged on the top with a plate.*

John Smyth of Nibley, anceſtor to the preſent proprietor, was very eminent for his great aſſiduity in collecting every kind of information reſpecting this county and its inhabitants. He wrote the genealogical hiſtory of the Berkeley family, in three folio manuſcripts, which ſir William Dugdale abridged, and publiſhed in his *Baronage of England*. In three other folio manuſcripts, he has regiſtered, with great exactneſs, the names of the lords of manors in the county, in the year 1608, the number of men in each pariſh able to bear arms, with their names, age, ſtature, profeſſions, armour, and weapons. The ſums each land-holder paid to ſubſidies granted in a certain year are ſet down in another manuſcript. He likewiſe committed to writing a very particular account of the cuſtoms of the ſeveral manors in the hundred of Berkeley, and the pedigrees of their reſpective lords. Theſe, and ſome other manuſcripts which coſt him forty years in compiling, are now in the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Smyth, eſq; the fifth from him in lineal deſcent.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

As this place is not mentioned by name in *Domeſday-book*, it was probably included, at the time of the general ſurvey, in the accounts of the manors of Wotton and Durſley; and part of the pariſh is now within the manor of Woodmancot, in the pariſh of Durſley.

King Henry the Second gave this manor to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the earls of Berkeley, in whoſe family it continued 'till they were violently diſpoſſeſſed of it, as before related. Lord Liſle was lord of this manor in 1608. But the great law-ſuit concerning the Berkeley eſtate being determined 7 Jac. after 192 years continuance, the earl of Berkeley obtained poſſeſſion, and the preſent earl of Berkeley is lord of the manor.

The prior of Lanthony's claim to free warren in Nebele was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Roger Bavent was ſeized of lands in Nebele 47 E. 3. William lord Berkeley, earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Nibley 3 H. 7. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother joined in levying a fine of lands in North Nibley 12 H. 7. Lands in Nibley, formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingſwood, were granted to Drew Drewry and Edward Downing 16 Eliz. and Edward Downing and John Walker had a grant of lands belonging to the ſame abbey 21 Eliz. The knights hoſpitallers had formerly lands in Nibley, which were granted to Edward Sallus and William Blake, ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

HAMLETS, and places of diſtinct names in this pariſh, are, 1. *Church-end.* 2. *Fortoy.* 3. *Mill-end.* 4. *Whor-end* 5. *Smart's Green.* 6. *Waterleigh.* 7. *Ridemiſſe.* 8. *Swinny.* 9. *Wooderlin.* 10. *Great* and *Little Green.* 11. *South-end.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 50 *l.* a year. Chriſt Church college, Oxford, has the patronage and impropriation; Mr. Hayward is the preſent incumbent. The vicar receives 20 *l.* a year out of the impropriation, and the living has been augmented with the queen's bounty. This was formerly a chapel united to Wotton-underedge, and belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, or as ſome ſay, to St. Andrew, has an aile on the ſouth ſide, a low embattled tower at the weſt end, with five bells, and a ſmall ſpire for a ſaint's bell, between the chancel and the body of the church. Here was formerly a chantry, dedicated to the virgin Mary.

Pentecoſtals - - - 10*d.*

Benefactions.

Thomas Pearce of Glouceſter, by will, Sep. 25, 1685, gave 30*s.* *per ann.* out of a tenement in

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the Power I could make, and that thou would mete me half way. I will thou underſtand: I will not bring the tenth part that I can make, and I will appoint a ſhort Day to eaſe thy malicious Heart, and thy falſe Counſel that is with thee: Fail not to morrow to be at *Nibly Green* at eight or nyne of the Clock, and I will not fail, with God's Might and Grace, to meet thee at the ſame Place, the which ſtandeth in the Borders of the Lyvelods that thou keepeſt untruly, redy to anſwere thee in all things, that I truſt to God it ſhall be ſhewed on thee and thine to great Shame and Diſworſhip. And remember thy ſelf and thy falſe Counſel have refuſed to abide the Rule of the grete

'Lords of this Lond, which by my Will ſhould have determined 'this Matter, by thy Evidences and myne. And therefore I 'vouch God to record, and all the Company of Heaven, that this 'Fact and the ſhedding of Chriſten Mens Bloud, which ſhall be 'betwixt us two and our Fellowſhips, if any hap to be, doth 'grow of thy Quarrel and not of me; but in my Defence, and 'in eſcheweing of Reproache, and only through thy malicious 'and miſchevous Purpoſe, and of thy falſe Counſel, and of thy 'own ſimple Diſcretion; and keep thy Day, and the Truth 'ſhall be ſhewed by the Mercy of God.

'*William* Lord of *Berkeley*.'

Nibley

Nibley to be thus distributed; 12*s.* for a sermon on Jan. 10, 3*s.* to the clerk for ringing the bell, the remainder to the poor. There have been several other donations to the poor in money, which are now lost.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	127	14	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	50	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	197	9	4
The same, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	154	15	9

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 200 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 34 were freeholders; yearly births 26, burials 24. The people are now increased to upwards of 1700.

NIMPSFIELD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles north-east from Dursley, four south-west from Minchin-Hampton, and about fourteen south from Gloucester.

The greater part of the parish is uneven ground, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The turnpike-road from Bath to Gloucester leads down Nimpsfield-hill, which is very steep and woody. Colonel Massie, famous for his memorable defence of Gloucester against king Charles the First, being disgusted at some of the parliament's proceedings, deserted their party, and about the year 1659, formed a design of seizing on Gloucester, in which however he was disappointed, and forced to take refuge in a little house near Simonshall. There he was seized by a party of horse, who mounted him before one of the troopers, and carried him towards Gloucester; but in going down the steep part of Nimpsfield-hill, Massie tumbled himself and the trooper from the horse, and being a stout man, and his guards a little intoxicated, made his escape under favour of a dark tempestuous night.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, this was a *berewic* or member of the extensive lordship of Berkeley, belonging to which there were then 'In Nimdesfelle three hides.' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

This estate, like Berkeley, descended from Roger de Berkeley, who held it *temp.* W. 1. to his nephew Roger, whom king Henry the Second dispossessed of his whole estate, for joining with his competitor Stephen. The castle and lordship of Berkeley, of which this was a member, were granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, who therefore assumed the name of Berkeley. He gave Nimpsfield to Nicholas his fourth son, whose posterity took the name of Fitz-Nichols. Nicholas Berkeley, or Fitz-Nichols, son of Ralph, held tenements in Hull and Nyndesfeld of the king in *capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee: At Nyndesfeld he had 100 acres of arable land, at 2*d. per* acre; 3 acres of pasture, at 1*s. per* acre; and a wood worth 2*s. per ann.* as appears by the escheator's inquisition after his death. His claim to free warren was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. and he died seized of the above particulars 6 E. 2. leaving John, his son and heir, twenty-two years old. John Fitz-Nichols, son of Nicholas, died seized of this manor 15 E. 2. and John his son died seized of Nimdesfield, and of the advowson of the chantry of Kinley 29 E. 3. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, son of the last John, was lord of this manor at the time of his death, 7 R. 2. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, son of sir Thomas, died seized of the manor of Nimpsfield, and of the advowson of the chantry at Kinley 6 H. 5. leaving two daughters coheiresses; Catherine, married to Robert Pointz, esq; and Elianor, married to John Browning, esq. The same John Browning, son of John, was seized of a moiety of the manor of Nimpsfield, and of the advowson of the chantry at Kinley 8 H. 5. which he soon after conveyed to Robert Pointz, esq.

Sir Edmond Tame of Fairford purchased this manor, and dying 26 H. 8. was succeeded by Edmond his son and heir, who died without issue 36 H. 8. leaving three 'sisters coheiresses. Margaret, the eldest, was married to Humphry Stafford; Alice to Thomas Verney; and Isabel, the youngest, was the wife of Lewis Watkin, who all had livery 37 H. 8.

In the partition of the estates between the sisters, this monor was settled on sir Thomas Verney, 1 E. 6. Richard Verney, son of sir Thomas, had livery 1 Eliz. as had George Verney, son of Richard, in the 14th, and died in the 16th year of the same reign, leaving sir Richard Verney his son and heir, who was lord of this manor in 1608.

The manor soon after passed to the Bridgmans, and John Bridgman, of Prinknash, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Lord Ducie is the present lord of the manor.

HAMLETS. 1. *Kynley.* Here was an antient priory, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and incorporated by the name of warden and brethren, to which the manor of Kynley belonged. This manor was seized by William the First, and restored to the priory by William the Second, 1093. Here was also a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, whose figure was painted at the east end of the chapel, with a great boar by his side. And

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' Sir Robert Atkyns, in some places, calls them daughters of Edmond Tame, in others, his sisters, and in one place his coheiresses, without further explanation. That they were his sisters, not his daughters, will appear from what Leland says, who, after taking frequent occasion to speak handsomely of the family, observes, that 'Syr Edmunde Tame of Fairford up by 'Crekelade cam oute of the house of Tame of Stowel. Tame 'that is now at Fairford hath be maried a XII yere and hath no 'childe. Wherefore belikelihod Syr Humfre Stafford, Sun to 'old Staford of Northamptonshire, is like to have the landes of 'Tame of Fairforde, for he maried his Sister, and so the name 'of the Tames is like sore to decay.' *Leland's Itin.* V. 6. p. 16.

hither,

hither, it is ſaid, the Weſt Britons uſually came once a year to offer oblations for their ſins. In the year 1542, Edmond Tame preſented to this chantry James Ruthbone, or Ratterbone, who was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 6*l.* The priory, tho' converted to a dwelling houſe, is ſtill charged with the payment of Tenths.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Kynley was granted to William Stump, eſq; who died ſeized thereof 6 E. 6. and livery was granted to ſir James Stump, his ſon and heir, the following year.

The chantry lands of this place have been the ſubject of long contentious law-ſuits between ſir Thomas Throckmorton of Tortworth, and ſir Henry Winſton of Standiſh.

2. *Tinkley* is another hamlet, of which there is nothing remarkable.

Aldred, governor of Glouceſterſhire, gave three tenements in Nimpsfield to the abbey of Glouceſter. King William the Firſt gave lands in Nindesfelle to the ſame abbey, to be held as freely as in the reign of king Edward his kinſman, with the privilege of hearing and determining judicial cauſes.

John Gifford de Nymdesfeld died 7 E. 2. ſeized of lands and tenements in Nymdesfeld, which he held of the king in *capite* by the ſervice of two pounds of pepper. *Eſch. ſub anno.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 60*l.* a year. Lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Hayward is the preſent incumbent. Froceſter is the mother church, where the inhabitants baptized and buried in 1185. The chapel of Nympsfield, and the advowſon of the church of Froceſter, were given to the abbey of Glouceſter, by William de Blois, biſhop of Worceſter, at the requeſt of John de Columna, cardinal of Rome, in the year 1225.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and has a tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, in which are two bells.

First fruits	£. 11	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 67	8	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	10	0	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	54	5	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	41	19	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 56 houſes in this pariſh, and about 250 inhabitants, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 112 baptiſms, and 57 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 137, burials 107, and the inhabitants are now about 497.

NORTH HAMLETS.

THESE hamlets, conſiſting of very rich meadow and paſture lands, lie in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, and join to the north ſide of the city of Glouceſter.

1. The *Vineyard.* It lies in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, on a fine elevation, upon the ſide of the Severn, beyond Over's bridge from Glouceſter, and commands a very agreeable proſpect of the city, the river, and the rich meadows adjoining. Induced by ſo fine a ſituation, abbat Staunton built a large houſe here, and moated it round, which was afterwards one of the country houſes belonging to the abbats of St. Peter's at Glouceſter. This excited an emulation in the prior of Lanthony, who ſoon after built a rival houſe, and called it *Newark*, on a little hill on the other ſide of the Severn. The Vineyard and park were given to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter, by its charter of foundation, and were confirmed 6 E. 6. And here the biſhops frequently reſided, 'till the houſe was demoliſhed in the great civil war.

2. *Walham-Mead*, *Portham-Mead*, and many other rich meadows lying between the Weſtgate-bridge at Glouceſter, and Over-bridge, make another diviſion of the North Hamlets. The river Severn dividing its waters, incloſes many of thoſe meadows, and forms the iſland which our Saxon anceſtors called Olanize, and we *Alney*, famous for the ſingle combat fought in the year 1016, between Edmund Ironſide, king of England, and Canute the Dane, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The ſtory is told in all our hiſtories of thoſe times, that having fought for ſome time without much advantage on either ſide, the combatants made peace, and agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund dying ſoon after, the Dane ſeized the whole. Some of theſe meadows are extraparochial, others are in the pariſhes of St. Mary de Lode and St. Catherine, and belong to various proprietors. The prior of Lanthony held the meadow of Preſtenham, containing 40 acres, (lying under the caſtle of Glouceſter) in exchange for Southmead. He likewiſe held the meadow of Walham without Glouceſter, and Madley's-land, 49 H. 3. The town of Glouceſter held Preſtenham and Southmead 54 H. 3. Portham-Mead belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and was granted, after the diſſolution of that houſe, to John Arnold, 33 H. 8.

3. The *Caſtle of Glouceſter*, and divers adjoining meſſuages and lands, are extraparochial, and lie cloſe to the city of Glouceſter. Theſe three hamlets are jointly rated to the public taxes.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 35	4	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	4	18	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	54	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	42	3	0

4. *Longford*, lies in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. Mary de Lode. John Musgros was seized of Longford 3 E. 1. as was Cecilia de Musgros 29 E. 1. John Read had livery of the manor of Longford 9 Eliz. and Oliver St. John had livery thereof 18 Eliz.

Lands in Longford belonged to the Augustin nunnery of Dartford in Kent, founded by king Edward the Third, in 1373. After the dissolution, these lands were granted to Thomas Babington 35 H. 8. Tithes in Longford belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8. A messuage in Longford, formerly belonging to the same priory, was granted to John Fernham and John Doddington 17 Eliz. Other tithes in this hamlet, which belonged to the same house, were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. Tithes in Longford and Wotton, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to sir William Rider 7 Jac. 1. Longford is now divided among several freeholders.

Taxes.			£.	s.	d.
	The Royal Aid in	1692,	89	18	8
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	7	6	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	126	1	4
	The same, at 3s.	1770, —	94	11	0

5. *Twigworth*, which lies in the parish of St. Catherine in Gloucester. This hamlet was granted to Cuthbert de Rivers 18 Joh. Robert le Savage held one yard-land in Twigworth at the yearly rent of 5s. and by the service of carrying the king's writs to the sheriff at his own charges 5 H. 3. Robert le Savage and Maud his wife were seized of one yard-land in Twigworth 35 & 44 H. 3. John de Akerly was seized of twenty acres of arable, and six acres of meadow in Twigworth 2 E. 2. This manor afterwards belonged to the Beauchamps, and by marriage came to the Grevils. Fulk Grevil had livery thereof 4 Eliz. It is now divided among several proprietors, but the greatest part belongs to Samuel Hayward, esq. The chapel of Twigworth was seized into the king's hands 4 E. 3. The tithes of Twigworth belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, and were granted to the bishoprick of Bristol 34 H. 8. This hamlet has its proper officers.

Taxes.			£.	s.	d.
	The Royal Aid in	1692,	45	14	8
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	4	9	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	51	12	0
	The same, at 3s.	1770, —	33	10	6

6. *Kingsholm*, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode. William de Alba Mara was seized of two plow-tillages in Kingsholm in the reign of king Henry the Third; which king granted Kingsholm, then valued at 8*l.* a year, to Robert le Savage, to be held by the service of door keeper of the king's pantry. From him it descended to his son Robert le Savage, who granted it to John d'Aubeny 32 E. 1. John d'Aubeny, son of John, was seized of it 6 E. 3. and dying 19 E. 3. Cicely his widow continued in possession. John Boteler of the Park held the manor of Kingsholm 36 E. 3. John son and heir of Elizabeth Giffard held it 16 R. 2. John d'Aubeny and Cicely his wife and Elias de Godeley held it 18 R. 2. Nicholas Maddesdon, esq; was seized of the manor of Kingsholm, and of three acres in Twigworth and Walham, 14 H. 6. This manor came afterwards to the Beauchamps. Sir Richard Beauchamp died seized thereof, and left Elizabeth his daughter and heiress married to sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke. They had three grand-daughters their coheiresses. Anne Willoughby, one of the sisters, died seized of a third part 25 H. 8. whereupon Francis Daughtry and Blanch his wife, another of the coheiresses, had livery of a moiety of her third part the same year. Thomas Thorp died seized of part of this manor 17 H. 8. and Thomas his son had livery thereof 29 H. 8. Rowland Arnold, esq; died seized of the manor of Kingsholm, and left Dorothy, his only daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Luci, who, in her right, had livery of the manor 15 Eliz. The hamlet is now divided among several proprietors.

John Dingbull was seized of lands in Kingsholm and Twigworth 15 H. 6. Christopher Throckmorton, and Richard Buckland and Elianor his wife levied a fine of lands in Kingsholm to William Henshaw and Alice his wife 21 H. 7. Tithes of corn and hay in Kingsholm belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. This division has its proper officers.

Taxes.			£.	s.	d.
	The Royal Aid in	1692,	28	0	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	1	4	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, -	31	6	0
	The same, at 3s.	1770, —	25	17	6

7. *Wotton*, joining to the north gate of the city of Gloucester, lies in the parish of St. Mary de Lode. 'William Froisselew holds Uletone, in 'Dudestan hundred, of the king. Goderic held it. 'There are two hides. In demean are three plow-'tillages, and four bordars, and four *servi*. It 'was worth 30s. and is now worth 60s.' *D. B.* p. 74.

Henry Bleichdein was seized of lands in Wotton for the use of the friers preachers in Gloucester 19 E. 1. The prior of St. Oswald's in Gloucester was seized of 11s. 8*d.* yearly rent issuing out of Wotton 33 E. 1. Lands in Wotton, formerly belonging to St. Oswald's priory, were granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anselm Lamb 5 Mar. Other lands and tithes in Emsworth in Wotton, lately belonging to the same house, were granted to John Hercy and John Edwards 20 Eliz. The reverend Mr. Brereton has a good house here, which was formerly the property of Mr. Horton.

Taxes.			£.	s.	d.
	The Royal Aid in	1692,	66	6	8
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	3	16	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	80	0	0
	The same, at 3s.	1770, —	60	0	0

NORTHLEACH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, in the Coteſwold country, ten miles diſtant northward from Cirenceſter, nine weſtward from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty eaſt from Glouceſter.

The ſoil is generally light and ſtony, but produces pretty good crops of corn. Plenty of petrifications, particularly of the cockle and ſtar fiſh, are found here, and in ſome parts there is very good free-ſtone.

The little river *Lech*, which riſes in the neighbouring pariſh of Hamnet, runs through and gives name to this place, as well as to ſome others lying in its courſe. In *Domeſday* there are four manors of the name of *Lecce*, or *Lece*, which in ſubſequent records are thus diſtinguiſhed. The moſt ſoutherly of them dropped the name of *Lece*, and was called *Southrop*. This place, from its ſituation, was called *Northleach*; and the two remaining villages, which lie eaſtward, received the apellation of *Eaſtleach*.

There is a ſmall market town within this pariſh, of the ſame name. It lies about half a mile on the eaſt ſide of the Roman *Foſs-way*, in a little valley, and was formerly a thriving place, where ſeveral clothiers and merchants of the ſtaple reſided, about two centuries ago. King Henry the Third, in the year 1220, granted to the monks of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, two yearly fairs, on the feaſts of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the abbey had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Northleach 5 H. 3. Here was a public market for wool and cloth, and ſome of the buildings for ſtowing of thoſe commodities are now ſtanding, with a ſpacious area in the middle, and galleries round for a communication. One part of thoſe buildings is now the Lamb inn. The other parts, no longer employ'd according to the original intention, ſerve for barns and receptacles of lumber.

From the remains of thoſe buildings, and from ſeveral memorials in the church for clothiers, and for reſpectable perſons, denominated wool-men, and merchants of the ſtaple, who died about 300 years ago, it appears that this was formerly one of the principal clothing towns in the county. It was conveniently ſituated for buying the raw materials, in a country abounding with ſheep; but on the other hand, it is deſtitute of water ſufficient for driving the machinery uſed in that trade, and this natural diſadvantage is alone ſufficient to account for the loſs of the manufacture. The town ſoon felt that loſs, and ſeems to have been declining ever ſince. Many houſes are fallen down, many uninhabited, and the greater part of the reſt are going faſt to decay. And there are not quite ſeven hundred inhabitants in the whole pariſh.

There is a free grammar-ſchool in this town, nobly endowed by Hugh Weſtwood, eſq; who, by his will, gave the impropriation of Chedworth for its maintenance. By a decree in chancery 4 Jac. the patronage of the ſchool is veſted in Queen's college, Oxford. The maſter has 80*l.* a year, and a houſe, and the uſher 40*l.* a year. It has been commonly reported, that Mr. Weſtwood being reduced in the latter part of his life, requeſted of his truſtees to be appointed maſter of his own ſchool, but was refuſed. From a regard to truth, and to prevent the further propagation of this groundleſs ſtory, I aſſure the public, that this eſtabliſhment did not take place 'till three years after Mr. Weſtwood's death; and it is wonderful how ſuch a tale could be firſt ſet a going.

There are two conſtables for the town, and an officer called a bailiff, annually appointed at the lord's court, whoſe office is only to collect the tolls which belong to the town, and to let and receive the rents of the town eſtate. The market is held on Wedneſday, and here are three fairs in the year, *viz.* on the Wedneſday before the 23d of April, on the third Wedneſday in May, and on the Wedneſday before the 29th of September.

The turnpike-road from South Wales, through Glouceſter and Oxford to London, paſſes through this town, and is pretty much frequented.

There is a very large camp, with a double *agger*, called *Norbury*, in the hamlet of Eaſtington in this pariſh, which ſome have ſuppoſed to be Roman, from its lying near the *Foſs-way*, but I have never heard that any Roman coins have been found there. It incloſes an area of about eighty acres; but is not every where perfect, having been levelled and deſtroy'd in ſome parts by the huſbandman.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Before the conqueſt, the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter held divers lands in this place, by the gift of Athelred, king of England.

In *Domeſday-book*, under the title *Terra Thome Archie'pi*, it is thus recorded:

'St. Peter of Glouuec' held Lecce in Bradelege 'hundred, and Eldred archbiſhop [of York] held 'it with the abbey. There were twenty-four 'hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and 'thirty-three villeins, and ſixteen bordars, with 'thirty plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and 'two mills of 7*s.* 4*d.* [rent.]

'Stanuuelle adjoins to this manor. There are 'two plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins, 'with five plow-tillages, and a mill of 40*d.* and 'four *ſervi*, and two *ancillæ*; and in Culberlege 'is one hide belonging to this manor.

'Of the land of this manor, Walter the ſon of 'Pontz holds one manor of twelve hides, which 'lay in the ſame manor in the time of king 'Edward. There are two plow-tillages in demean 'at Tormentone, and twenty-five villeins, with 'twelve plow-tillages, and four *ſervi*.

'The whole manor in the time of king Edward 'was worth 18*l.* Thomas archbiſhop [of York] 'put it to farm for twenty-ſeven hides. The hide 'at Culberlege is worth 20*s.*

'That

'That which Walter [the ſon of Pontz] holds 'is worth 14 *l.* Archbiſhop Thomas claims it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

To make the above extract more intelligible, the reader will obſerve, that the monaſtery of St. Peter at Glouceſter had run greatly to ruin, when Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, afterwards archbiſhop of York, taking it in hand, pulled down the old church, and built a new one at his own expence. And to reimburſe him, the abbat gave him poſſeſſion of the manors of Lecce, Otintune, Stanedis, and Bertune, which were appropriated to the archbiſhoprick of York. This is what is meant in the record by Eldred holding this manor with the abbey. Archbiſhop Thomas ſucceeded Aldred, and claimed all thoſe manors at the time of the general ſurvey, yet he afterwards reſtored them to the abbey, expreſſing contrition for having detained them ſo long; however the ſucceeding archbiſhops renewed their claim, and the diſpute between the ſee of York and the abbey was not finally determined 'till the year 1157, as particularly ſet forth at p. 133. From that time the manor of Northleach, and the rectory and the advowſon of the vicarage, continued in the abbey of Glouceſter 'till its diſſolution, when the manor was granted to lay hands. Sir Ralph Dutton was lord of the manor of Northleach at the beginning of this century, and it continued in his family 'till it was given, about the year 1769, by the will of John Dutton, eldeſt ſon of James-Lenox Dutton, of Sherbourn, eſq; to the reverend Mr. Rice, who is the preſent lord of the manor.

The abbey of Winchcombe granted a fiſhery in the Severn, near Framilode, to the abbey of Glouceſter, in exchange for 4 *l.* yearly rent iſſuing out of the manor of Northleach 14 E. 2. The prior of Lanthony was ſeized of lands in Northleach 13 H. 4. John Purlewyn and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of John Doding, levied a fine of lands in Northleach to William Midwinter 2 R. 3. Richard Hercourt and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in this pariſh to Simon Hercourt 23 H. 7. Lands in Northleach, and the inn called the Crown, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to ſir Baptiſt Hickes 7 Jac.

TITHING. *Eaſtington* lies on the eaſt ſide of the town, agreeable to its name. It comprehends the greater part of the land in the pariſh, maintains its own poor, and pays taxes independently of Northleach. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to Mary Magdalen, now demoliſhed; but the chapel yard belongs to the vicar.

John Balue was ſeized of the manor of Eaſtenton 3 E. 1.

Pinſwell, in Cubberly, is the hide of land mentioned in *Domeſday* as belonging to the manor of Lecce. It is now charged to the land-tax jointly with Eaſtington, and has paid to the relief of the poor of this tithing.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 70 *l.* a year. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron; the rev. Thomas Hodſon is the preſent incumbent, and maſter of the free-ſchool. The rectory and advowſon were granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and the grant was confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church lies in the tithing of Eaſtington. It is a large, handſome building, dedicated to St. Peter, and conſiſts of the nave and two ailes, with a chapel on each ſide of the chancel, and a ſtrong well built tower, with ſix bells, at the weſt end. The porch at the ſouth entrance is remarkably handſome. The chancel belongs to the impropriator, the north chapel to the pariſh, and the ſouth chapel to the lord of the manor. There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Mary, whereof Henry Bridge was the laſt incumbent, and enjoy'd a penſion of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in the year 1553. *Willis.*

The roof of the nave was conſiderably raiſed at the expence of John Forty, a wealthy clothier of this town, who died in 1458, and lies buried in the middle aile. William Bicknell built the ſouth chapel, in the year 1489, and he and his wife lie buried there.

Firſt fruits £.	10	19	0¾	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	1	11	Pentecoſt.	0	1	8
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There are ſeveral antient grey marble ſtones, with effigies and memorials engraven on braſs, now moſtly imperfect; but I thought proper to give ſome account of the remains of them. Upon one in the chancel, is the figure of a man kneeling, with uplifted hands. Over him was another figure, now torn off. Proceeding from his mouth, it is thus written in old characters:

O regina Poli mediatrix eſto Lawnder Willi.
O numen celi Lawnder miſerere Willi.

On plates round the margin of the ſtone,

Man In what ſtate that euer thou be * Timor mortis ſhoulde truble the * For when thou leeſt wenyſt veniet te * Mors ſuperare . . . . . * So thy graue grauis . . . . . * Ergo mortis memorare.

In the ſouth chapel, a man and his wife, with eight ſons and ſeven daughters, and beneath, the repreſentation of a wool-pack, and a ſheep couchant. Round the verge,

John Taylour and Ioone hys . . . . . a Thouſand CCCC And Ioone his Wyfe . . . . . The zeere of Owre lord God A Thouſād CCCC ōn whois ſoulis Ihū haue Mcy Amen.

On another ſtone, (the braſs now torn off) was written,

Pray for the ſoulis of Wylliam Bicknell & Margt his Wyfe which of theyr charity cauſed to be made this chappel & all theyr Childrens ſoulis the which Willm deceſſyd the XXVI day of December the yere of our Lord MCCCCC & the ſaid Margt deceſſyd the VI day of May in the yere of our Lord MCCCCXCIII On whois ſoulis Ihū haue Mcy Amen.

In

In the ſame chapel,

In Memoriam
Ioannis Parker
Cognatis et Amicis
Flendus, Pauperibuſque;
Vir Matriſque Patriſque
Priſco ſanguine clarus:
Vir infirmus et Annis
Fractus, ſed tamen acer
Libertatis avitæ
Vindex; uſque Piorum
Mirans fœdera Regum
Nos immanibus Anglos
Abſolventia vinc'lis.
Vir vultuque Manuque, &
Puro pectore (Nam vox
Hæſit faucibus) unum
Chriſtum Nomen adorans.
Obiit 18 die Octob.
Anno Dnī 1692,
Ætat: ſuæ 78.

Arms, 1. Parker, as under Hasfield, impaling, 2. *Three fuſils in feſs*, ſuppoſed for Freeman.

Alſo, on a braſs plate,

M i Frend the earthli Shrine that is interred here
A heavenly ſaint belongeth to that livde here forti yere
W hereof twice ten and three ſhe livde a vertuoſe maid
D uring the reſt a loiall wife one huſbands joyfull Aid
P arent of Children ten, whereof ſix her ſurvived
A daughter deare and dutifull to Parents whyleſt ſhe livde
R egarding as her own her huſband's kift and kin
K nown to the poor a frutefull frend, a foe to fraude and ſin.
E ſteemed where ſhe dwelt a neighbour good to all
R eſpecting carefully her charge that nought to waſte might fall
T hen viſited at laſt ſhe fixt her health in Chriſte
H olding moſt firmly in none elſe ſalvation did conſiſt
O f former deeds miſdone repenting pardon craved
M oſt reſolute by Xte's blood ſhe was for ever ſaved
A nd when the inſtant came that ſhe diſſolvd muſt be
S weet Ieſu take my ſoul ſhe cried I yeld it up to thee
Thus did ſhe live and dye to live for evermore
Belovd of men and bleſt of God, his name be praisd therefore
The fourth day of March, and in the yere of Grace
Five hundred thrice LXXX and fower in childbed hent her race.

On another, in the ſame aile,

Pray for the ſoules of Robt Serche and Anne hys Wyfe whych Robt deceſſed the xx day of Ianever the yere of our Lord MV^{c} and oon On whoſe ſowlys Ihu haue Mercy Amen. *At the four corners*, Ihu mercy, lady help.

In the north chapel, engraven on braſs on a flat ſtone, are the figures of two men, and a woman between them, ſtanding under Gothic arches richly ornamented, and at their feet is this memorial:

Hic jacent Thomas Fortey Wolman, Wills Soors Taylour, & Agnes ux . . eorund . . q . . . quidē Thomas obiit p'mo die decemb. A° Dnī M°CCCC°xA Wills obiit . . die . . . A° Dni M°CCCC° xx° Agnes obiit . . . die . . . A° Dni M°CCCC° . .

Round the verge of the ſtone,

Sub pede morte jacens Thomas Fortey § Et ſua ſponſa placens ibi conſociatur . . . . . Mercator dignus iuſtus ueraxq; benignus § noſcitur in ſignis non gaudens Ipe malignis § Eccleſiarum ſuarumq; viarum fit Reparator § Criſte ſuarum ſis miſerator § Mille quater Centum quater & ſeptem Monumentum primo dat. Flamen Deceni Ihe hūc beat . . . . . .

In the middle aile is a large figure, ſtanding on a wool-pack and ſheep, and at his feet,

Reſpice quid prodeſt preſen^{s} temporis evum
Omne quod eſt nichil preter amare deum

Moſt of the braſſes which were round the ſtone are now gone. At each corner are the letters I. F. for John Fortey.

On another ſtone near it, the figure in braſs of a man and woman ſtanding on wool-packs, &c. and the following inſcription round the verge,

Farewell my Frendes the tyde abideth no man § I am departed from hence and ſo ſhall ye § But in this Paſſage the beſt ſonge that I can § Is requiem eternam now Ihu graunte it me § When I haue ended all myn aduerſitie § Graunte me in Paradiſe haue a manſion § That ſhed thy blode for my redemption. *The braſs which had the date is gone.*

Benefactions.

Hugh Weſtwood, eſq; gave the impropriaton of Chedworth, and a meſſuage and tenement, and two yard-lands and a half, 1 Eliz. then worth 120*l.* a year, to maintain a free grammar ſchool; and the inhabitants of the town purchaſed a ſchool-houſe for the maſter.

William King, 23 H. 8. gave ſome houſes in the town, then worth 53*s.* 4*d.* a year, to furniſh a ſtock to ſet up poor tradeſmen. Richard Hart gave 6*l.* Thomas Weſtmacott 20*l.* John Miller 10*l.* and his ſon John Miller 10*l.* William Edgley 10*l.* Thomas Patſhall, clerk, gave 3*l.* R. Weſtmacott gave 50*s.* John Dutton, of Sherbourn, eſq; gave 20*l.* all which ſums were to remain as a ſtock for the poor, but have been laid out on houſes for them. Joſhua Aylworth gave the intereſt of 100*l.* to the poor. And Simon Hughes, late rector of Hamnet, gave 10*s.* a year for a ſermon on Good-friday, and 10*s.* in bread for ever.

John Parker, eſq; in 1692, gave 10*s.* for a ſermon on St. Luke's-day, and 10*s.* to the poor in bread for ever. And Mrs. Mary Parker, and Mrs. Eliz. Emes, daughters of John Parker, gave the cuſhion and pulpit cloth, a large gilt flaggon, and a large gilt ſalver, and chalice, to the church. Mrs. Mary Parker gave 50*l.* to be diſtributed to the poor immediately after her deceaſe.

Thomas Dutton, by his will, gave 100*l.* to found an almſhouſe for ſix poor perſons for ever; and William Dutton, eſq; gave the great houſe in Northleach for ever, and 200*l.* to be lent to tradeſmen at 4*l.* a year, the income to be given to the ſick poor. Thomas Force gave 10*l.* to put the bells in three quarter wheels. Edward Carter, gent. gave 50*l.* to the uſe of the town, and James Thynne, eſq; gave 100*l.* to the poor. George Townſend gave 12*s.* a week in bread, 4*l.* a year to teach poor boys to read and write, and 5*l.* a year to put a poor boy out an apprentice.

Northleach.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 12 2 3

Eaſtington and Pinſwell.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 78 7 9¾

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 200 houſes, and about 900 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 34 were freeholders; yearly births 23, burials 21. The preſent number of families in the whole pariſh is 149, of inhabitants 683, by actual numeration; which ſhews the declining ſtate of the town.

NORTON

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkeſbury, ſeven weſt from Cheltenham, and four north from Glouceſter, from whence the turnpike-road leads through this pariſh to Tewkeſbury.

It is ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Severn, and conſiſts chiefly of rich meadow and paſture, with a ſmall portion of arable land. Wainload-hill ſtretches along the river, and lies part of it in this pariſh, from the top of which there is an extenſive and very agreeable proſpect of the rich circumjacent country.

Norton, i. e. *North Town*, was ſo called from its relative ſituation to Glouceſter.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

'Stigand [archbiſhop of Canterbury] held Nortune. There were five hides and a half. In demean were two plow-tillages, and fifteen villeins, with fifteen plow-tillages, and four *ſervi*, and a mill of 22*d*. It was then and is now worth 4*l*. Thomas archbiſhop [of York] now holds theſe three manors [*i.e.* Circeſdune, Hochilicote, and Nortune]. Walchelin the nephew of the biſhop of Winton holds Nortune of him.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

This manor was afterwards divided into two, which were held of the honour of Glouceſter, and were diſtinguiſhed from each other by the names of Biſhop's Norton, and Prior's Norton. Biſhop's Norton was ſo called becauſe it was the eſtate of the archbiſhop of York. Jeffery Giffard, archbiſhop of York, held the manor of Biſhop's Norton 7 E. 1. It continued in the archbiſhoprick of York 'till the Reformation, and was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. William Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and —— Whitmore, eſq; ſon of the late general Whitmore, is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Vert, fretty Or.*

The other manor was called Prior's Norton, becauſe it belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and continued in that houſe 'till the general diſſolution of religious foundations. It was granted, with the chapel called St. John's, and a portion of tithes, to John Bloxholm, 36 H. 8. John Read had livery of the manor granted to him 9 Eliz. as had Oliver St. John in the eighteenth year of the ſame reign. The manor came afterwards to Mrs. Prince, daughter to lord viſcount Scudamore, who was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. It is now veſted in the honourable Charles Howard the younger, in right of his wife Frances-Fitz-Roy Scudamore, daughter and heireſs of colonel Fitz-Roy Scudamore.

William Britton gave five virgates of land in Norton to the abbey of Glouceſter, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt. Nicholas Chamberlain and Agnes his wife were ſeized of lands in Norton 29 E. 1. John le Brun was ſeized of lands in Norton 31 E. 1. and a ſeat and eſtate here continued in the family of the Browns down to the beginning of the preſent century, when they were ſold to Daniel Lyſons, of Hempſted, eſq; of whoſe family they were purchaſed, and William Singleton, eſq; is the preſent proprietor.

A wood in Norton, called Prior's Wood, was granted to Thomas Bell, 36 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Glouceſter, but belonging to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, who have the patronage of the curacy, and pay the incumbent 20*l*. a year.

Elmelina gave the advowſon of Norton to the abbey of Glouceſter, and the grant was confirmed by her grandſon Robert, ſon of Walter, and by Avelin his wife, in the year 1126.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Norton belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8.

The church is ſmall, but has a handſome embattled tower at the weſt end.

Pentecoſtals - - - - 7*d.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 156	17	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	23	18	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	115	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	86	18	6

In the year 1562, there were 31 houſholders in this pariſh: At the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 62 houſes, and 300 inhabitants, whereof 17 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. But the people are now decreaſed to about 240.

NOTGROVE

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Bradley, about ſeven miles ſouth-weſtward from Stow, four north-weſtward from Northleach, and ſeventeen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It lies high in the Coteſwold, in a fine open country for the chaſe, with many bold acclivities without hills, and little bottoms between them that cannot be called vallies. It enjoys a fine healthy air, and the ſoil, tho' light and ſtony, produces pretty good crops of corn, from the late improved method of huſbandry, and feeding large flocks of ſheep, to the breed and management of which the farmers hereabout give great attention. Here are ſome downs, and a little paſture beſide, but no meadow lands.

The name of the place was antiently written *Nategraue*, from the Saxon græf, a *grove* or *cave*; ſo it may either ſignify a *grove of nut-trees*, agreeable to ſir Robert Atkyns's opinion; or it may be reſolved into *Nate's Grove*, upon the ſuppoſition that *Nate* was the name of the antient proprietor of the place.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Sir Robert Atkyns repreſents this place as lying in the old hundred of Witelai, and as dependent

on the manor of Condicote, but he was certainly miſtaken in both particulars; and was probably led into thoſe errors by the account of Condicote being intermixt with the particulars of the manor of Withington, in that copy of *Domeſday* which he uſed; and this I believe to have been the caſe, as I have myſelf ſeen the very ſame interpollation in another copy of that record.

Domeſday recites, that 'the church of Wireceſtre 'holds Widindune in Wacreſcumbe hundred, con-'ſiſting of thirty hides.' And after ennumerating many other particulars, it is ſaid, 'Schelinus holds 'five hides of the land of this manor in Nategraue.' p. 70. So that Schelinus was under-tenant to the biſhop of Worceſter; and the manor continued in the biſhoprick of Worceſter 'till the Reformation; but had been held ſucceſſively by the Rodboroughs, Brownings, and Whitingtons, as meſne lords under the biſhop, from the time of Edward the Third down to the Reformation.

John Browning, who is ſometimes ſtiled lord of Natgrove, married Agnes, ſiſter and heir of William de Rodborough, lord of the manor of Rodborough. Richard Browning, their ſon, was ſeized of lands in Notgrove 2 H. 4. and died 21 H. 4. Richard Tame and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Notgrove to John Tame and others, 9 E. 4. Richard Pole and Elizabeth his wife and Thomas Kepel levied a fine of lands in Notgrove 14 H. 7.

After the Reformation, this manor was granted to the Whitingtons. John Whitington, deſcended from the family of that name at Pauntley, was lord of it in the year 1608. It came afterwards to ſir Clement Clerk, and was purchaſed by Nathaniel Pyrke, of Mitchel-Dean, eſq; about the beginning of this century. He died in 1715, and Thomas Pyrke, of Little-Dean, eſq; his eldeſt ſon and heir, was lord of the manor in the year 1750. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, eſq; by whom he had iſſue two ſons and a daughter, who all dying before him, he bequeathed this manor, and the houſe and eſtate at Little-Dean, to Joſeph Watkyns, (deſcended by his mother's ſide from a brother of Thomas Pyrke) who now aſſumes the name of Pyrke, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Notgrove.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 200*l.* a year. Lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Gough is the preſent incumbent.

Four yard-lands belong to the glebe.

Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſeized of the advowſon of Notgrove 9 E. 2. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, levied a fine of the advowſon, to the uſe of himſelf for life, with ſeveral remainders, 35 E. 3. Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the fourth part of the advowſon to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 6 E. 4. Anne counteſs of Warwick afterwards levied a fine of this advowſon to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh, and it has continued in the crown ever ſince.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has a low ſpire, with three bells, at the weſt end, and a croſs aile on the north ſide.

Firſt fruits	£.	15	6	8	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	5	4
Tenths	—	1	10	8	Pentecoſtals	0	0	4½

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, is the effigy in ſtone of a man in armour, lying along, intended, as ſuppoſed, for John Whitington, of Pauntley, eſq; and beneath him another figure in a long robe, ſuppoſed to be for William Whitington, his ſon by a ſecond wife. There are three ſcutcheons over them, of which that on the dexter ſide is, *Per pale*, 1. *A feſs checky, in chief a mullet*, for John Whitington. 2. *Quarterly* 1 & 4. *A lion rampant*, for Pool. 2. *A feſs dancetty*, for Solers. 3. *On a bend four roundlets.*—The middle ſcutcheon bears, 1. Whitington. 2. *Argent, a chevron ermine between three eſcallops*, for Milbourne. The ſiniſter ſcutcheon bears Whitington, with a mullet for difference.

Under a niche, on the north ſide of the chancel, is the figure of a lady, ſuppoſed to be for one of the Whitingtons, lying along, in the faſhionable dreſs of her time, with no other memorial than the date, 1630.

In the north croſs aile is a very antient free-ſtone figure, in a long robe, and in the church-yard are two other ſuch antient figures in ſtone, lying along in full proportion, concerning which I find the following ſtrange ſtory in Dr. Parſons's MS. About the year 1650, ſome of the pariſhioners removed one of thoſe ſtones, which was hollow, to make a trough for the cattle to drink out of; but there was ſuch a lowing and diſturbance amongſt them the day and night following, as ſtruck the people with terror and amazement, and cauſed them to bring back the ſtone to its former place, and then all was quiet again. This was atteſted by the miniſter of the pariſh, and ſeveral of his neighbours of good credit, in the year 1680.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	53	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	15	0	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	40	5	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	33	4	8¼

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 33 houſes, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. But ſince that time population is very much increaſed, and the preſent number of ſouls is exactly 218.

ODDINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant eaſt from Stow, ſix ſouth-weſtward from Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-ſeven north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Otintune

Otintune is the antient manner of writing the name, which ſeems eaſily and naturally reſolvable into *Otin-tune* i.e. the *Town of Otin*, or *Odin*, ſome very antient proprietor, long before the conqueſt.

Part of the village lies on the ſlope of a hill, and part in a fine valley, on the eaſt bank of the river Evenlode, which ſeparates it from Oxfordſhire. It conſiſts of about nine hundred acres of land, pretty equally divided into paſture and tillage. The air is remarkably healthy, as appears by the account of burials in the pariſh regiſter. In the year 1734, there was not one perſon buried, tho' the pariſh conſiſted of about eighty families; and only three very antient people died in the year 1773.

The herb *Colchicum*, or Meadow Saffron, grows plentifully in the meadows; and the *Juncus Floridus*, or Flowering Ruſh, is found on the weſt ſide of the river Evenlode, near Addleſtrop-bridge. Alſo between that place and the pariſh of Dailſford, grows a great quantity of the *Nymphæa Major Lutea*, or the Greater Water Lilly, bearing a yellow flower.

Crayle Crayle, eſq; has an eſtate, and a handſome ſeat in this pariſh, (formerly belonging to the late judge Talbot) where, in the ſummer months, he uſually reſides.

Of the Manor, and other Eſtates.

'Eldred archbiſhop [of York] held Otintune 'in Salmanſberie hundred, with its hamlet Con-'dicote. There were ten hides, and two plow-'tillages in demean, and ſixteen villeins, and two 'radecheniſters, and four bordars, with fourteen 'plow-tillages. This eſtate never paid tax. It 'was worth 6*l.* in the time of king Edward, and 'is now worth 10*l.* Thomas archbiſhop [of 'York] holds it. St. Peter of Glouueceſtre had 'it in demean 'till king William came into Eng-'land.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

For the better underſtanding the *Domeſday* account, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that archbiſhop Eldred, or Aldred, had been at great expence in repairing the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter, and this manor, and thoſe of Lecce, Stanedis, and Bertune, were mortgaged to him, and put into his poſſeſſion, to ſecure the payment of his money.

Archbiſhop Thomas, ſucceſſor to Aldred, reſtored the mortgaged manors to the abbey, and expreſſed great penitence that he had ſo long and ſo unjuſtly detained them, from which it may be ſuppoſed that the mortgage had been then paid; yet notwithſtanding, the ſucceeding archbiſhop claimed all thoſe manors, and abbat Hameline found himſelf obliged to compromiſe matters with the archbiſhop, by making him an abſolute grant of Oddington, in the year 1157, from which time this manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the ſee of York 'till the general Reformation. Ottington was then taken from the archbiſhoprick, and given to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6.

Thomas Chamberlain, eſq; a deſcendant from ſir Thomas Chamberlain of Preſbury, by Anne his third wife, was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and another Thomas Chamberlain, eſq; poſſeſſed it at the beginning of this century.

The manor came afterwards to Charles Coxe, eſq; deſcended, by his mother, from this family of the Chamberlaynes; from whom it paſſed by purchaſe to Nathaniel Piggot, eſq; who is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a large eſtate in the pariſh; but he uſually reſides in Yorkſhire.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 190*l.* a year. The precentor of York cathedral is patron, and Mr. Joſeph Mellar is the preſent incumbent.

The parſonage houſe was built by Dr. Parſons, arch-deacon of the dioceſe, and ſometime rector of this church. One yard-land belongs to the glebe, and a meadow called Fowl-moor, which is inſtead of tithe of the meadow grounds.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and ſtands at a conſiderable diſtance from the houſes. It has two ailes, a large chancel, and a handſome embattled tower on the ſouth ſide. The windows of the church and chancel were formerly ornamented with painted glaſs, which the rigid anti-papal principles, prevailing in the latter part of the reign of king Charles the Firſt, would not ſuffer to remain undemoliſhed.

Firſt fruits	£.	21	6	8	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths —		2	2	8½	Pentecoſtals		0 0 7½
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a monument in the chancel, with the following inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Chamberlayne Eſquire, deſcended from the Earls of Tankreville, High Chamberlains of Normandy. He was 3d Son of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Preſtbury in the County of Glouceſter, Knt. Embaſſador from H. 8. Edw. 6. Q. Mary and Q. Eliza. to the Queen of Hungary, to ye King of Sweden, to the King of Portugal, and to Philip the 2d King of Spaine. He married Margarett Daugh' and Heir of Edw. Badghott of Preſtbury aforeſaid, gent. who alſo lies here interred. By her he left 5 Sons Thomas, John, Leonard, George, and Edward, and 5 Daughters, Anne, Margarett, Mary, Francis, and Elizabeth. He died the 4th of December, 1640, aged 72. ——Arms at top, *Gules, an eſcutcheon argent, within an orle of eight ſtars Or.*

Near the above, on two plain ſtones,

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Chamberlayne, born in December 1599, died the 17th of May 1689, eldeſt Son of Thomas Chamberlayne, buried hereby.

Here lieth the Body of Katherine only Daughter of Thomas Brent, Eſq' and only Wife of Thomas Chamberlayne, here nere interred. She was born in 1610, married 1630, and died the 26th October 1685.

Within the communion rails, on a plain ſtone,

Hen: Mar: Talbot Died Sept' 8th, 1747. [*She was the ſecond wife of the late judge Talbot, (ſecond ſon of the lord chancellor Talbot) and daughter of ſir Matthew Decker.*]

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	137	14	7
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	36	7	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	86	3	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	68	7	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled the account of this pariſh, there were about 60

60 houſes, and 250 inhabitants, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. But the people are ſince increaſed to 338.

OLDBURY *on the* HILL,

IS a ſmall pariſh in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh. It lies on the north ſide of the turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to Briſtol, in an open champaign country, about ſix miles ſouth-weſtward from Tetbury, twenty north-eaſtward from Briſtol, and twenty-three ſouth from Glouceſter. The air is eſteemed to be very healthy, and the lands are moſtly in tillage.

Some barrows remain to ſhew that this place has formerly been the ſcene of war and bloodſhed; but I find no camp, intrenchment, or fortification in the pariſh, nor can I learn that any thing of the kind is remembered here. *Aldeberie*, however, the old name, ſeems to indicate that here was antiently ſome place of defence, tho' the work itſelf is now totally demoliſhed, and there is not ſo much as a tradition of its former exiſtence.

The pariſh is generally called *Oldbury on the Hill*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Oldbury on the Severn*, a tithing in Thornbury.

The *Biſtort*, or *Snake Weed*, is a curious plant found in this pariſh, in a ground belonging to Mr. Watts.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Hernulf de Heſding holds Aldeberie in Grimboldeſtou hundred. There are five hides taxed. Edric held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and four villeins, with four plow-tillages; and there are nine *ſervi*, and one *francigena*, having one plow-tillage. There are ſix acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 10*l*.' *Dom. Book*, p. 77.

Nicholas Burdon died ſeized of this manor, with free warren, 36 H. 3. leaving Nicholas his ſon, who died ſeized of Aldebury 29 E. 1. and another Nicholas Burdon died ſeized thereof 17 E. 3. Edward Burdon, ſon of the laſt Nicholas, was ſeized of Oldbury at the time of his death 36 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by John his ſon and heir, whoſe widow, Joan, died ſeized of the manor of Oldbury 7 H. 4.

From the Burdons the manor paſſed to the Thorps. Henry Thorp, eſq; was ſeized of it, and left it in jointure to Cecilia his widow, who died ſeized thereof 10 H. 5. Ralph Thorp, ſon and heir of Henry, and Amice his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Oldbury, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 2 H. 6. William Thorp, ſon and heir of Ralph, died ſeized thereof 5 H. 6. Ralph Thorp, ſon of William, died ſeized of this manor 2 E. 4. and John Thorp had livery thereof 4 E. 4. whoſe ſon, William Thorp, ſucceeded him, and was found by inquiſition to be an ideot. Thomaſin Thorp, ſiſter to William, was married to Thomas Clifford, who left Thomas Clifford, their ſon and heir. He was twenty-eight years old at the time of the death of his uncle, William Thorp, whoſe heir he was in right of his mother Thomaſin. He had livery of the manor of Oldbury 1 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by William his ſon, who died ſeized of this manor 26 H. 8. Henry Clifford, ſon and heir of William and Elizabeth Clifford, had livery 28 H. 8. and he and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Oldbury to Hugh Dennis 4 Mar. Livery of the manor and advowſon was granted to Henry Dennis 4 Eliz. after whoſe death it was granted to another Henry Dennis 14 Eliz. John Dennis, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and the two coheireſſes of William Dennis, of Pucklechurch, eſq; were proprietors of the manor, and patrons of the rectory, at the beginning of this century. His grace the duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor.

Amice le Walſh was ſeized of one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Oldbury and Dodington 18 E. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 90*l*. a year. His grace the duke of Beaufort is patron, and Mr. Cook is the preſent incumbent. This church was united in one preſentation with that of Didmarton, in the year 1735.

The church, dedicated to Arild the virgin, conſiſts of the nave only. It is decently pewed, and has two bells, in a low embattled tower, at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£. 16 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 1 0
Tenths —	1 12 0	Pentecoſt.	0 0 5
Procurations			

Benefaction.

Nicholas Iddols, in the year 1687, gave 50*l*. for the uſe of the poor of Oldbury and Didmarton, with which money land has been ſince purchaſed to their uſe in the pariſh of Luckington.

Land-tax at 3*s*. in 1770, £. 28 19 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 16 houſes in this pariſh, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. The regiſter being very ill kept, gives but little light as to the ſalubrity of the place; but the people are greatly increaſed within the laſt ſixty or ſeventy years, and are at preſent exactly 232.

OLDBURY *upon* SEVERN.

See THORNBURY.

OLEPEN, *vulgarly* OLDPEN,

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles diſtant eaſt from Durſley, five ſouth-weſtward from Minchin Hampton, and about fifteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is a kind of gloomy retreat. The church and houſes lie diſperſedly at the top of a deep and narrow combe, almoſt environed by ſteep hills, covered with hanging beech woods, and forming a kind of amphitheatre, except to the weſt, where there is an opening towards the adjoining pariſh of Uley.

This ſituation undoubtedley gave riſe to the name, which I find variouſly written, as *Olepenne*, and *Ullepenne*, (and latterly, tho' very corruptly, *Oldpen*) which ſignifies the *Top of Uley*, from the Britiſh word *Pen*, the *head* or *top* of any thing.

Sir Robert Atkyns was miſtaken in ſaying, *This place is ſo called from the family of the Oldpens, who antiently lived here, and whoſe coat of arms were owls*; for the fact was the reverſe, as will appear from the ſlighteſt attention to the family name, which was more antiently written *De Olepenne*, and not as he produces it. The herald gave the arms for a rebus on the name, but he was ignorant perhaps, that *Ole*, or *Ulle*, did not mean the bird of night, but was really a word of two ſyllables, and only a different manner of writing *Uley*, of which this place was probably once a part; for there is no mention of *Olepenne* in *Domeſday*, nor in any other record that I have ſeen earlier than the reign of king Edward the Firſt.

The pariſh conſiſts almoſt wholly of paſture land, and ſeveral ſprings riſing here, form a brook, which runs down to Uley and Durſley, and ſo, with the waters of thoſe places, into the Severn. There is no manufacture carried on here, but the inhabitants are employ'd by the clothiers at Uley, in the different branches of their manufacture.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It is recited in the eſcheator's inquiſition, taken 4 E. 2. that John de Olepenne granted one meſſuage and half a yard-land in Olepenne to Edmond Baſſet; and the ſame John de Olepenne occurs as a benefactor to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in Glouceſter 18 E. 2. Bartholomew de Ullepenne occurs about the ſame time in the liſt of benefactors to the abbey of Glouceſter. Theſe were then lords of the manor of Olepenne, which continued in the family of the ſame name 'till it came to John Daunt, by his marriage with Margery, the daughter and heireſs of Robert Oulepen. He died 13 H. 8. and Thomas Daunt,* eſq; a deſcendant from him, is the preſent lord of this manor, and

* The family of Daunt is very antient, and formerly of conſiderable eminence both in England and Ireland. The following pedigree is authenticated by Peers Mauduit, Windſor herald of arms, and by William Hawkins, Ulſter king at arms of all Ireland.

Nicholas Daunt, ſon of Simon, married Alice, daughter of ——— Tracy, by whom he had a ſon Nicholas, who was living 24 H. 6. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Walter Jurden of Camme, and left two ſons, Nicholas and John. John married Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Stowell, of Somerſetſhire, by whom he had three ſons, John, Thomas, and Stephen; and three daughters, Margaret, Maud, and Alice. He was a perſon attached to the Lancaſtrian family, and of conſiderable power, as may be gathered from the following letter, written in the year 1471, by Edward prince of Wales, ſon to king Henry the Sixth.

By the Prince.

Truſty and welbeloued wee greete yowe well acquaintinge yowe that this day wee bee arriued att Waymoth in ſefety bleſſed bee our lorde And att our landinge wee haue knowledge that Edwarde Earle of March the Kings greate Rebell our Enemy approcheth him in Armes towards the Kinges highnes whiche Edward wee purpoſe with Gods grace to encounter in all haſte poſſible. Wherefore wee hartely pray yowe and in the Kinges name charge yowe that yowe incontinent after the ſighte heerof come to vs wherſoeuer wee bee, with all ſuch felloſhippe as yowe canne make in your moſte defenſible Aray, as our truſt is that yee will doe. Written at Waymoth aforeſaide the XIII day of Aprill. Moreouer wee will that yowe charge the Bayliffe of Me .... Pavton to make all the people there to come in their beſte aray to vs in all haſte and that the ſayd Bayly bring with him the rent for our Lady day laſte paſte, and hee nor the tenants fayle not as yee intend to haue our fauor EDWARD.

To our truſty and welbeloued John Daunt.

John Daunt, ſon and heir of John, married Margery, the daughter and heireſs of Robert Oulepen, eſq; in whoſe right he became ſeized of this manor. They had iſſue five ſons, Chriſtopher, John, George, Robert, and William; and two daughters, Jane, and Alice.

Chriſtopher Daunt, ſon of John, married Anne, daughter of Giles Baſſet, of Yewley, eſq; by whom he had three ſons, Thomas, William, and Giles; and one daughter, Faith.

Thomas Daunt, the eldeſt ſon, married Alice, daughter of William Throgmorton, of Tortworth, eſq; and had iſſue five ſons, Henry, Thomas, Giles, William, and John; and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Joyce, and Florence.

Henry, the eldeſt ſon, married Dorothy, daughter of Giles Huſſey, of Motcombe in Somerſetſhire, and left Frances, his only daughter and heireſs, married to John Bridgman, of Nimpsfield, eſq.

Thomas Daunt, ſecond ſon of Thomas, upon the death of Henry his elder brother without male iſſue, ſucceeded to this manor and eſtate. He married Mary, daughter of Brian Jones of Glamorganſhire, by whom he had Thomas, his only ſon and heir, and one daughter, Margaret.

Thomas Daunt, ſon of Thomas, married Katherine, daughter of John Clayton, of the county of Cheſter, and had iſſue four ſons, Thomas, John, Achilles, and George, who continued the family; and four daughters, Frances, Katherine, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Thomas Daunt, the eldeſt ſon and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Gabriel Lowe, of Newark in the pariſh of Orlworth, and left Anne, his only daughter and heireſs, who was married to Thomas Webb of Stone, in this county, and died in childbed, without iſſue; whereupon

George Daunt, youngeſt brother of the laſt Thomas, and next male heir of the family, ſucceeded to this manor and eſtate. He married Martha, daughter of major Henry Turner, of Bandon Bridge, in the county of Corke, in Ireland, by whom he left iſſue two ſons, Thomas, his ſucceſſor, and Henry, who ſettled in Ireland, and married Anne, daughter of Thomas Knolles of Killehegh, in the county of Cork, and by her had iſſue five ſons, Thomas, George, Henry, Achilles, and John, and one daughter Martha.

Thomas Daunt, eldeſt ſon of George, ſucceeded to the manor of Olepen, and married Elizabeth, daughter of George Singe, *alias* Millington, of Bandon Bridge, clerk. They had iſſue two ſons, twins, Thomas and Achilles, born in 1702; and four daughters, Martha, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mildred.

Thomas Daunt, eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of Thomas and Elizabeth, is the preſent lord of the manor of Olepen.

In the roll of the above pedigree are depicted the arms of the families with whom the Daunts have inter-married, viz. *Gules, a croſs lozengy argent*, for Stowell. — Olepenne, as afterwards. — *Ermine, on a canton gules a mullet pierced Or*, for Baſſet. — *Gules, a chevron argent three bars gemels ſable*, for Throgmorton. — *Barry of ſix, ermine and gules*, for Huſſey. — *Sable, ten bezants 4, 3, 2, 1, a chief argent a lion paſſant of the firſt*, for Bridgman. — *Gules, three lions rampant gardant argent, on a canton Or, a fret ſable*, for Jones. — *Argent, a ſaltire between four martlets gules*, for Clayton. — *Per ſ... on a bend ingrailed azure three cinquefoils Or*, for Lowe. — *Per ſ... ſable and ermine, a pale counterchanged; on the ſable parts three ... inks Or*, for Turner. — *Ermine, on a chief ſable two boars ... caboſhed Or*, for Knolles. — *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Azure, three mill-ſtones argent, each charged with a mill ink ſable.* 2d *and* ... *Argent, an eagle with two heads diſplay'd ſable*, for Singe, ... Millington.

reſide

reſides here. His arms are, *Argent, a chevron ſable between three Corniſh choughs heads erazed proper.* But he quarters the arms of the family of de Olepenne, viz. *Sable, a chevron between three owls argent.*

Edmond Baſſet of Uley died 4 E. 2. ſeized of one meſſuage and half a yard-land in Olepenne, which he held of John Olepenne by the ſervice of 6*d.* a year.

There was a place called Scheſcombe in this pariſh, as appears by a deed of ſale of lands there, from Henry de Olepenne to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's in Glouceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Third. And the mayor and corporation of Glouceſter have thoſe lands, as patrons of the Bartholomew's.

Of the Church, &c.

It is a chapel in the deanery of Durſley, annexed to Newington Bagpath. The chapel is very ſmall, and has a low ſpire at the weſt end.

Pentecoſtals - - - 10*d.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	29	12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		8	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		37	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		30	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 28 houſes in this pariſh, and about 140 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* There are now 196 inhabitants.

OLVESTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, ten miles diſtant north from Briſtol, three ſouth-weſt from Thornbury, and twenty-ſeven ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the vale, and conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture, and marſhy land, with ſome orcharding, and a ſmall proportion of arable.

The *Vervain*, or *Herba Sacra*, grows ſpontaneouſly and plentifully in the upper part of this pariſh, which herb has been very much celebrated of late, in the writings of John Morley, eſq; as a ſpecific for that dreadful diſorder the King's Evil.

This and the adjoining pariſh of Alveſton are not diſtinguiſhable by their names in *Domeſday*, which made ſir Robert Atkyns place the extracts from that record, relating to both, under Alveſton, and I have been led into the ſame miſtake in following him. They were, without doubt, originally one pariſh, but in proceſs of time became two diſtinct manors, whoſe common name *Alweſton*, or *Alveſton*, (i. e. *Alwy's-town*) ſhews whoſe property they were. When property was divided, and they were afterwards enjoy'd by different perſons, future ages thought proper to diſtinguiſh theſe places by a ſmall diverſity, which affects only the firſt letter of their names, and this was then called *Olveſton*.

There is a very high ſtrong wall in this village, incloſing ſeveral acres of ground, which is the ſcite of the antient ſeat of the Denniſes, who had conſiderable property here, and ſome ruins of that ſeat are ſtill remaining.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday* it is thus recorded:

'Saint Peter of Bath held Alveſtone in Langelei 'hundred. There are five hides, of which three 'pay tax, and two do not pay, by the grant of 'king Edward and king William. There are two 'plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and 'ſix bordars, and a prieſt, and one radcheniſter, 'with ten plow-tillages. There are ſeven *ſervi*, 'and meadow and wood ſufficient for the manor. 'It was worth 100*s.* now 4*l.* The ſame church 'holds it ſtill.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The prieſt, mentioned in the record, ſhews that the above particulars belong to this pariſh, and not to that now called Alveſton, becauſe here was the mother church, to which that of Alveſton is only a chapel of eaſe. And conſequently ſir Robert Atkyns was miſtaken in ſaying that William the Conqueror gave the manor of Aleſton (meaning this manor) to Guarine de Meez, whereas it was moſt probably Alliſton in Lidney, for reaſons aſſigned under that head.

The manor of Olveſton, and the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, were part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Bath 'till the diſſolution. The manor was then granted to ſir Ralph Sadleyr 1 E. 6.

But there was an eſtate dignified with the title of a manor, called Alveſton and Berwick, of which Roger Crook was ſeized 1 E. 3. and Robert Green de Briſtol was ſeized of Olveſton and of Berwick's tenement 27 E. 3.

Edward lord Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was ſeized of a manor here, which by his attainder came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Henage and Catherine his wife, for life, 23 H. 8. Sir John Walſh died ſeized of Olveſton 38 H. 8. and left Maurice his ſon, thirty years old, who had livery granted to him the ſame year. Nicholas Walſh, ſon of Maurice, died ſeized thereof 20 Eliz. whoſe ſon Henry had livery granted to him the ſame year.

The manor of Olveſton came by purchaſe to ſir Robert Cann, who was ſucceeded by his younger ſon ſir Thomas Cann.

Sir Thomas left two ſons, of whom Robert, the elder, came to the title of baronet, on the death of his couſin ſir William Cann. William, the ſecond ſon, was town clerk of Briſtol, and ſucceeded to the title and eſtate of his brother, who died unmarried. Which ſir William Cann had iſſue one ſon Robert; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. Jefferies of Briſtol, by whom ſhe had one ſon Cann Jefferies, and one daughter.

Sir

Sir Robert Cann ſucceeded his father, and having married the daughter of —— Churchman, eſq; died without iſſue in the year 1765, whereby the title is extinct. The eſtate deſcended to his nephew Cann Jefferies, eſq; who dying unmarried, it came to his ſiſter, married to Henry Lyppingcott, eſq; who, in her right, is lord of this manor.

Roger Crook was ſeized of ſix *librats* of land in Olveſton, for the uſe of the biſhop of Bath, 16 E. 2. Sir Hugh Stafford was ſeized of thirty-ſix acres of land in Olveſton 1 H. 6. John Parmiter and Richard Forſter levied a fine each of lands in Olveſton 12 H. 7.

HAMLETS. *Tockington* is a very conſiderable hamlet, of which it is thus recorded:

'Wlgar, one of king Edward's thanes, held 'Tochintune in Langenei hundred. There were 'eight hides, and five plow-tillages in demean, and 'twenty villeins, and twelve bordars, and ten '*ſervi*, with twenty plow-tillages. This manor 'did not pay farm in the time of king Edward, 'but he lived upon it whoſe property it was. 'Earl William held it in demean, and the ſteward 'added one plow-tillage, and a mill of 8*d.* It 'now pays 24*lib.* of white money, of which 20*lib.* 'are in *Ora.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

Sir Nicholas Ponz, or Pointz, lord of Corey Mallet in Somerſetſhire, was lord of this manor in the reign of king Henry the Third, as appears by a grant from him of a yard-land in Tockinton, to Clement Parmiter and his heirs, whoſe poſterity enjoy'd that eſtate, with a handſome ſeat in this place, down to the preſent century, but it is now the property of Mr. Caſmajor.

Nicholas Pointz died ſeized of Tockinton 5 E. 2. which he held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, for one knight's fee, and left Hugh Pointz his ſon, eighteen years old. *Eſch.* This manor continued in the Pointz's for many generations, 'till Alice, the heireſs of the family, carried it by her marriage, to ſir Edward Berkeley, and dying 1 H. 8. it paſſed into that name and family. John Lawford, eſq; was lord of this manor at the beginning of this century. A daughter of the Lawfords married Mr. Goodyer, and afterwards Mr. Rayner, who ſurvived her, and ſold the manor to the reverend Mr. Degge, whoſe ſiſter, Mrs. Wilmott, is the preſent lady of the manor.

Hugh de Kilpeck was ſeized of one plow-tillage in Tockington, and left two daughters coheireſſes; Iſabel, married to William Walter, and Joan, married to Philip Marmion; and thoſe lands were aſſigned to Iſabel for her ſhare 42 H. 3. John Newton, burgeſs of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Tockington, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 8 H. 5. There was a free chapel in this place, belonging to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol, whereof Richard Berry was the laſt incumbent, and enjoyed a penſion of 2*l.* 17*s.* in the year 1553. It was in the tenure of —— Partridge, at the diſſolution of that abbey, and was granted to ſir Arthur Darcy 7 E. 6.

There are two fairs held annually at Tockington, one on the 9th of May, the other on the 6th of December, for cattle, &c.

Ingſt is another hamlet. There are alſo places of the following names in this pariſh, *viz.* *Hazel*, *Freeze-wood*, *Shipcombe*, *Old Down*, *Haw*, the *Holm*, *Walning*, *Gredige*, *Pilnend*, *Akely*, *Woodhouſe*, *Ridgeway*, and *Cote*, which laſt not having been rated to the land-tax, ſometime after the eſtabliſhment thereof, the commiſſioners ordered it to be aſſeſſed in aid of Thornbury, and it ſtill pays that tax in conformity with ſuch order.

Elizabeth Harriſon, widow, late wife of Thomas Stanſhaw, and daughter and heir of Alice, daughter of James lord Berkeley, levied a fine of lands in Coat, to the uſe of John Walſh, 13 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Briſtol, to which Alveſton is annexed, worth together about 200*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Briſtol are patrons, and John Camplin, M. A. præcentor of the church of Briſtol, is the preſent incumbent.

Walter the ſheriff gave the church of St. Helen's in Alveſton to the monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter 7 H. 1. The church of Olveſton was appropriated to the priory of Bath 8 E. 2.

The rectories of Hampton, Alweſton and Forde, late belonging to the monaſtery of Bath, and the patronage of the vicarages, were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8. And the impropriation ſtill belongs to the church of Briſtol, and is now in leaſe to — Willoughby, eſq.

A portion of tithes in Tockington, formerly belonging to the college of Fotheringhay in Northamptonſhire, was granted to Francis Barnham and Martin Barnham 11 Eliz.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a low pinnacled tower in the middle, with ſix large bells. The ſpire which ſtood upon it was thrown down by lightning, in the year 1603. The chancel is handſomely wainſcotted with Dutch oak, and the altar-piece and communion table are incloſed with circular paliſadoes, all in a very pretty taſte.

There was a chantry in this church, and a ſchool, of which ſir John Berkeley had the advowſon 6 H. 6.

Firſt fruits	£. 24	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	2	8	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	10	0				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a grey marble ſtone againſt the wall of one of the arches which ſupport the tower, with plates of braſs, on which are engraven the figures of two men kneeling, upon whoſe ſurcoats are the arms of Dennis, with thoſe of Gorges, Ruſſel, and Milborn, in quarterings. From the mouth

mouth of him on the dexter ſide proceeds a label, on which is written,

Unicus et trinus bone Ihū ſis Nobis Ihūs:

From the other's mouth,

In Trinitate p'fecta ſit nobis requies et et'na vita.

Between them, on a ſcroll,

Miſeremini n'ri miſeremini noſtri ſaltem vos filii et amici noſtri quia Manus domini tetigit nos:

And under, it is thus written,

Her lyeth buryed in y^e^ midd of the quere Morys denys eſquyer ſonne and heire of S^r^ Gylbert denys knyght lorde of the Mano^r^ of Alueſton & of the Maner of Irdecote & alſo S^r^ Walter denys knyght ſonne and heire to the ſeid Morys denys eſquyer y^e^ whiche S^r^ Walter denys deceſſed the firſt day of the Moneth of Septembre in the XXI yere of the reigne of kyng henry the VII whoſe ſoules Ihū p'don amē.

All ye that this rede and ſee of yo^r^ charite ſeye for their ſoules a pater noſter and an ave.

On a blue ſtone in the north aile,

Depoſitum
Reverendi Hugonis Waterman
A. M. qui Nuperrime de Olveſton
et Elberton Vicarius erat
Nequaquam indignus;
Filius Reverendi Hugonis Waterman
A. M. Præbendarij de Briſtoll.
Quorum Sumptibus de integro
Extructa fuit totalis, exceptâ
Culinâ, hujus Parochiæ
Vicaria Domus.
Obijt Anno { Domini 1741,
{ Ætatis 45.

Benefactions.

A meſſuage, garden, and orchard; two cloſes called the Hayes, one cloſe called the Hilland, as alſo a ſmith's ſhop, houſe, and garden, and another houſe; alſo a paddock in Tockington, and another in Woodhouſe, together with other lands in this pariſh, in all worth 17*l.* a year, were left to feoffees by Jenkin Kite, to repair the church.

George Moſs gave a rent-charge of 10*s.* on the New Leaſes, for a ſermon; as did another perſon the like rent-charge on Gayner's Leaſe for another ſermon.

John Hancock, of Ingſt, gave 20*s.* a year by will to the poor, charged on a tenement in Bedminſter. In 1717, Martha Baker, of Auſt, gave a rent-charge of 40*s.* a year; and in 1719, John Clapſon, of Tockington, charged his lands in Tockington with 40*s.* a year, each for the uſe of the poor; and in 1722, Edward Wade, of Woodhouſe, gave 15*s.* a year out of a ground, to be diſtributed to the poor in bread on Good Friday.

Olveſton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	206	4	4
	Poll-tax —	1694, —	25	14	0
	Land-tax —	1694, —	171	18	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	129	14	0

Tockington.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	277	6	8
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	52	13	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	422	0	9
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	319	19	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 50 houſes, and about 250 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 8. In ten years, beginning with 1760, the average of annual baptiſms was 19.9, of burials 15.3, and the preſent number of ſouls is 593; ſo that about one in thirty-eight dies in a year. In 1742, the inhabitants were 588; and it is remarkable that only one perſon, (a woman upwards of eighty years old) was buried from Feb. 20, 1751, to March 21, 1753.

OXENHALL.

THIS pariſh lies in the vale, in the hundred of Botloe, one mile north-weſt from Newent, eight north from Dean, and eleven north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is by no means a flat country. The lands lie dry and healthy, in very beautiful ſlopes and ſwells; and the ſoil, which is a rich, ſandy loam, inclining in ſome places to clay, produces the great neceſſaries of life in perfection and abundance. This pariſh, and thoſe of Dimmock, Kempley, Preſton, and Pauntly, make as fine a diſtrict of country as any in the county of Glouceſter, but it is not, perhaps, equally well cultivated. The roads cannot be commended at any time, but in the winter they are almoſt impaſſible.

The arable lands, which conſtitute the greater part of the pariſh, are interſected with rows of fruit-trees, whoſe bloſſoms, in the ſpring, are captivating to the ſenſes, and from whoſe fruit, in the autumn, the farmer derives no inconſiderable profit.

The church and tower are chiefly built with a red kind of ſand ſtone, very hard and durable, if kept dry. This ſtone lies in one intire *ſtratum*, and may be dug on the ſpot, of any ſize or ſhape at pleaſure. It is ponderous, and full of ſhining particles, which I take to be iron: About fifty years ago, upwards of twenty tons of that metal were caſt weekly at a furnace here, which has been out of blaſt for ſome time.

Among other vegetable productions, the following plants, *viz.* Hoarhound, Wood-Wax, Wild Sorrel, Fox-Glove, and Daffodil, grow plentifully here.

A ſtream called Ellbrook riſes in Herefordſhire, and after running through this pariſh, and Newent, falls into the Leden, near Leden-court.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Laci holds Horſenehal in Botelau 'hundred. Turchil held it of earl Herald, and 'could go where he would. There are three hides. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and five villeins, 'and three bordars, with five plow-tillages. There 'are two *ſervi*, and in Glouceſter three burgages 'of 15*d.* It is worth and was worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, pp. 74, 75.

William de Ebroecis, or de Evers, obtained a charter of free warren in Oxenhall 36 H. 3. His ſon, William de Evers, ſucceeded him, and Maud, widow of the laſt mentioned William, held lands

within this manor in dower, and her right to free warren was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

William de Grandiſon was lord of the manors of Oxenhall and Dimmock 9 E. 1. as appears by the ſheriff's return of all the vills in the county, with their reſpective lords, the ſame year. He was ſummoned as a baron to parliament, and married Sybil, younger daughter and coheireſs of John de Tregoz, with whom he had the manor of Lydiard-Tregoz in Wiltſhire.

The manor came afterwards by marriage to the earls of Ormond. Sir James Ormond, ſon of James earl of Ormond, and Amice the wife of ſir James, levied a fine of this manor, and of Okely Grandiſon in Newent, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to the right heirs of Amice, 23 H. 6.

James earl of Wiltſhire was ſeized of the manor at the time of his attainder 1 E. 4. and the manor and advowſon were granted to ſir Walter Devereux and his heirs male the ſame year.

The manor afterwards reverted to the crown, and was granted to the duke of Northumberland, upon whoſe attainder it came again to the crown, and was mortgaged, as ſecurity for money borrowed, to Paul Withepole, and other citizens of London, 36 H. 8.

Thomas Brook, eſq; died ſeized of the manor 38 H. 8 whereby Joan his ſiſter, the widow of — Arrowſmith, became his heir, and had livery granted to her 1 E. 6. William Pigot, eſq; died ſeized of Oxenhall and Kempley 7 E. 6. leaving Edward his ſon, forty years old, who had livery of thoſe manors the ſame year. Henry Pigot, ſon of Edward, left Anne, his only daughter and heireſs, married to Henry Finch, eſq; who, in her right, was ſeized of this manor in the year 1608, and died in 1631. Francis Finch, only ſon and heir of Henry, married Jane, daughter of Dr. Thornborough, biſhop of Worceſter, and left John Finch his ſon and heir; but Mr. Foley was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and it is now the property of lord Foley.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 15*l.* a year. The patronage was formerly in the impropriator, but the living has been held by licence from the biſhop ever ſince the year 1636. Mr. Serjeant is the preſent incumbent. An acre of land, and twenty marks yearly, were decreed to the curate by the court of exchequer 15 C. 1. and the impropriator ſtill continues to pay him 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the preceptory of Dinmore in Herefordſhire, which was a cell to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem. It is now the property of Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq.

The church is ſmall, with a ſpire at the weſt end.

First fruits	£. 9 12 11	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0 9 2
Tenths —	0 19 3	Pentecoſtals -	0 1 4

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 79	10	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	16	14	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	23	13	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	69	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 46 houſes in this pariſh, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of families is 46, of inhabitants exactly 202.

OXINTON

IS a ſmall pariſh in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, about four miles diſtant eaſtward from the town of that name, five weſtward from Winchcombe, and twelve northward from Glouceſter.

Part of it lies in the vale, and part ſtretches over one of thoſe hills that bound the Coteſwolds. The ſoil is good in general, but ſheep depaſturing on any part of the pariſh are very ſubject to the rot. The village conſiſts only of one or two ordinary farm houſes, and a few mean cottages.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'In the time of king Edward there were five 'hides and a country-ſeat [*aula*] at Oxendone 'belonging to Teodekeſberie. There are five 'plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins, and 'two radcheniſters, having ſeven plow-tillages, 'and twelve among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. There 'are twenty-four acres of meadow. At Winc'combe three burgages pay 40*d.* The whole is 'worth and was worth 8*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

John de la Hay held the manor very antiently. Sir Ralph de la Hay and Euſtachia his wife held the manor early in the reign of king Henry the Third, as appears by an agreement made between them and Peter the abbat of Tewkeſbury concerning tithes, and other things; which agreement is inſerted in Stevens's *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, Vol. 2. *Appendix*, p. 205. He was ſeized of this manor 30 H. 3.

William Totchett was lord of the manor of Oxendon 9 E. 1. as appears by the ſheriff's return made the ſame year; and a fine of the manor of Oxindon was levied to his uſe by Roger de Moreton and Iſabel his wife 27 E. 1. He had a confirmation of free warren in this and other manors granted him in the 28th, and was ſummoned as a baron to parliament in the 34th year of the ſame reign, and died ſoon after, without iſſue. William Tuchet, ſon of Nicholas, was his heir. In the eſcheator's inquiſition, taken after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, it is ſaid that William Tuchet held half a knight's fee in Oxindon and Aſton (upon Carant) of the ſaid Gilbert, worth 15*l.* a year, 8 E. 2. Taking part with the earl of Lancaſter, in his endeavours to expel the Spencers, he was made priſoner at the battle of Burrowbridge, and hanged at York as a rebel

rebel 15 E. 2. The manor thereupon was ſeized into the king's hands, and granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, the ſame year.

This Hugh being afterwards attainted, the manor was granted to Bartholomew Badleſmere, (heir to the former Touchets) who was hanged at Canterbury for rebellion 2 E. 3. notwithſtanding which, Giles Badleſmere, ſon of Bartholomew, ſucceeded in this manor. He was ſummoned as a peer to parliament 9 E. 3. and died ſeized of Oxinton 12 E. 3. leaving four ſiſters, his coheireſſes; Maud, was married to John de Vere, earl of Oxford; Elizabeth, to William de Bohun, earl of Northampton; Margaret, to Sir John Tibitot; and Margery, to Willial lord Roos.

In the partition of the eſtates, this manor was aſſigned to ſir John Tibitot, who was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 9 E. 3. and died 41 E. 3. Robert lord Tibitot, ſon of John, ſucceeded him in the manor of Oxindon. He married Margaret, daughter of William Deincourt, and died 46 E. 3. leaving three daughters, his coheireſſes, who were granted in ward to Richard le Scroop, lord treaſurer of England. Margaret, the eldeſt daughter, was married to Roger le Scroop, eldeſt ſon of Richard le Scroop, whereby the manor of Oxenton came into that name and family, in which it continued down to the beginning of the preſent century.

Sir Stephen le Scroop and Milleſent his wife levied a fine of the manor of Oxenton 3 R. 2. Sir John Scroop died ſeized of this manor 8 H. 8. and Richard Scroop, his ſon, had livery thereof 17 H. 8. George Scroop had livery of this manor granted to him 15 Eliz. John Scroop, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608, as was Charles Scroop, eſq; at the beginning of this century. Edmund Lechmere, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, and holds a court here.

There was another eſtate in this pariſh, entered in *Domeſday-book* among the lands belonging to the church of St. Dennis at Paris. 'Five hides in Olſendone belong to the ſame manor [Derheſt].' p. 72. Accordingly it appears by the terrier of the priory of Derhurſt, that the prior had twelve ox-tillages of land in Oxendon, and 4*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* rents of aſſize, and 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* from his villeins.

It does not appear to whom the above eſtate was granted at the general diſſolution, but it is probable that it became the property of the lay lord of the manor of Oxinton.

John de la Hay purchaſed lands in Oxendon of Ralph de la Hay and Euſtachia his wife 30 H. 3. and his claim to free warren was allowed in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. A houſe and lands in Oxendon were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 24 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Winchcombe. The earl of Coventry is patron and impropriator; Mr. Roberts is the preſent incumbent. The living was augmented with the queen's bounty, in the year 1746, and the curate receives 6*l.* a year out of the impropriation.

The rectory of Oxenton, and lands called Parſon's, with the tithes of Kemp, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, in truſt, 37 H. 8. Other tithes in Oxenton, lately belonging to the ſame abbey, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8.

There is no glebe, nor houſe for the curate.

The church is ſmall, and has a ſmall tower at the weſt end.

Pentecoſtals - $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	107	7	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	9	1	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	104	9	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	75	14	$7\frac{1}{2}$

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory, there were 30 houſes in this pariſh, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. The inhabitants are ſomething increaſed ſince that time.

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OZLEWORTH

IS a ſmall pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, about two miles eaſtward from Wotton-underedge, three ſouth-eaſtward from Durſley, and about eighteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated on the verge of the hill country, with large woods adjoining, and is moſt remarkable for the number of foxes killed in one year, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, which amounted to two hundred and thirty-one.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Ozleworth was a *berewic*, or member, belonging to the manor of Berkeley, at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by *Domeſday-book*, where it is ſaid, that 'half a hide in Oſleuuorde belongs 'to Berchelai.' p. 68.

The manor was afterwards granted by the Berkeley family to St. Auguſtin's abbey in Briſtol, whoſe claim to a court leet was allowed 15 E. 1. The abbey of Kingſwood in Wiltſhire was ſeized of Ozleworth 12 H. 4. and continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the general diſſolution of religious foundations, when it was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 31 H. 8. whoſe family were before ſeized of it as tenants under the abbey of Kingſwood, for ſir Robert Pointz, grandfather of Nicholas, died ſeized of the manor of Ozleworth 12 H. 8. Sir Nicholas Pointz, above mentioned, died 4 Mar. Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas, had livery of the manor granted to him the ſame year, and ſold it to ſir Thomas Rivet, alderman of London, of whom it was purchaſed by ſir Gabriel Low, likewiſe alderman of London.

Sir Thomas Low, ſon of ſir Gabriel, was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and ſir Gabriel Low,

Low, ſon of ſir Thomas, died ſeized thereof in 1704. Timothy Low, eſq; ſon of ſir Gabriel, was lord of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory. The late James Clutterbuck, eſq; who died in the latter part of the year 1776, was lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good eſtate in the pariſh, where he had a handſome ſeat called *Newark*, originally built by ſir Nicholas Pointz, out of the ruins of Kingſwood abbey, but repaired and greatly improved by its ſeveral ſucceſſive proprietors. The houſe ſtands on high ground, and commands an extenſive and very agreeable proſpect. The arms of Clutterbuck are, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three eſcallops of the laſt.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 60*l.* a year, of which the late James Clutterbuck, eſq; was patron.

Roger lord Berkeley gave this church to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, which was a cell to the abbey of Glouceſter, and the patronage was veſted in that abbey 2 H. 8.

The rectory pays 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a round tower, with a wooden ſpire in the middle.

Firſt fruits	£.	6	10	5	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —		0	13	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Pentecoſtals	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Procurations		0	1	0				

Taxes:

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	44	4	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		8	4	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -		42	4	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —				

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 17 houſes, and about 70 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The people are increaſed ſince that time, and are now about 80 in number.

PAINSWICK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, four miles north-weſt from the town of that name, four north from Stroud, and ſix ſouth from Glouceſter.

At the time of the general ſurvey, the name of it was ſimply *Wiche*. About the reign of king John, it received the addition of *Pain*, from Pain Fitz-John, who was then lord of the manor; but ſir Robert Atkyns ſays, it had been called *Michaelſwick* before that time, of which, however, I have found no inſtance in the records.

The pariſh produces no very curious or uncommon plants or foſſils, except a very fine kind of white freeſtone may be ſo eſteemed. The ſoils are ſuch as are moſt commonly found in a country full of hills and uneven ground, with little bourns and meadows between them, and well cultivated paſture grounds and arable fields on the higher ſituations. Here is alſo a very large proportion of woodland, conſiſting almoſt intirely of beech.

There is a ſmall market town, about the middle of the pariſh, of the ſame name, very irregularly built, with ſhort ſtreets and frequent turnings, but pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the acclivity of the great hill *Sponebed*. It has two fairs in the year, one held on Whit-Tueſday, the other on the 19th of September, for ſheep and horned cattle; beſides a very large fair, or great market, for ſheep, on the Tueſday before All-Saints-day, according to the old ſtyle. The market is held on Tueſday, by a royal charter firſt granted 17 E. 2. and afterwards renewed in 1627. But the town is ſo environed with hills on every ſide, as not to be eaſily acceſſible to loaded carriages, and it is ſo nearly ſituated to Glouceſter and Stroud, that the market is very little frequented.

There is an antient fortification of double intrenchments upon the top of *Sponebed-hill*, about a mile above the town, called *Caſtle-Godwin*, and *Kimſbery-Caſtle*; of which it is obſervable, that the word *caſtle*, in the latter name, is redundant, as being fully expreſſed by *bery*, (from the Saxon beopʒ) a *camp*, or *fortification*. It is a ſquare camp, incloſing about three acres of ground, and has ſome advanced works belonging to it. Several Roman coins have been found there at different times, and not above thirty years ago, a ſword, and ſome heads of ſpears were taken up, but ſo corroded with ruſt as hardly to hold together. It commands an extenſive proſpect over the vale and the Severn, from Newnham, below Glouceſter, as far as the city of Worceſter, which the eye can eaſily diſtinguiſh in a fair day. Theſe circumſtances put the matter out of doubt that this was one of the *Caſtra Exploratoria* of the Romans. I ſuppoſe it to have been occupied by earl Godwin, (from its bearing his name, and from other circumſtances related under Beverſtone) in that inſurrection, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, to expel all foreigners out of the kingdom, of whom the nation was very jealous, and whom the king, who then lay at Glouceſter, was thought to favour too much.

King Charles's army occupied this poſt after quitting the ſiege of Glouceſter; and there is a tradition, that the king, ſitting on a ſtone near the camp, was aſked by one of the young princes, *When they ſhould go home?* To which his majeſty anſwered, a little diſconſolately, that *He had no home to go to.*

The clothing manufacture has been long eſtabliſhed in theſe parts, by which many have acquired large fortunes. It is ſtill conſidered as a lucrative and genteel employment, capable of any extenſion; and it certainly deſerves the greateſt encouragement, becauſe it furniſhes labour for the poor of both ſexes, and all ages, who derive from it the neceſſaries and comforts of life; and the air

air of this pariſh, which is remarkably ſalubrious, gives them a great ſhare of health to enjoy them.

The principal houſes in the pariſh are,

1. The *Lodge*, or manor-houſe, which is a large and handſome ſeat belonging to ſir James Jerningham, baronet, who keeps it in repair; but it has not been the reſidence of any of his family for many years.

2. The ſeat of Benjamin Hyett, eſq; ſituate a little above the town. It is an elegant houſe, with offices, finiſhed by his late uncle, who called it *Buenos Ayres*.

3. *Paradiſe*, a handſome ſeat, the property and reſidence of Charles Sheppard, eſq.

4. A very handſome, new-built houſe in the town, the reſidence of John Gardner, eſq.

The turnpike-road leads through the town from Stroud to Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following record was over-looked by ſir Robert Atkyns:

'Roger de Laci holds Wiche in Biſelege hundred. One hide there pays tax. Erneſi held it. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and twenty-five villeins, and ſixteen bordars, and a prieſt, and three radcheniſters, having amongſt them all fifty-two plow-tillages. There are eleven *ſervi*, and four mills of 24*ſol.* and a wood five miles long, and two broad. It was worth 20*l.* now 24*l.* The thane himſelf could go where he would. St. Mary of Cireceſtre holds one vill [or the land of one villein] and part of a wood, which king William granted to her, worth 10*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

The above Roger de Laci, taking part with Robert Curthoiſe, had his poſſeſſions taken from him by king William the Second, who gave them to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother. Hugh left no ſurviving iſſue, whereby his inheritance deſcended to Gilbert, ſon of Emme, his ſiſter and ſurviving heireſs, which Gilbert aſſumed the name of Laci. Hugh de Laci was ſon and heir of Gilbert, and died 31 H. 2. about which time this eſtate went out of the name of Lacy.

Robert and Ivo, or John, were two potent Normans, who came into England with king William the Conqueror. John married the daughter and ſole heireſs of William Tyſon, lord of Alnwicke in Northumberland. His ſon was Euſtace Fitz-John, who married Beatrix, a great inheritrix, and by her had iſſue William Fitz-John, who took the name of Veſci, one of his mother's titles. Pain Fitz-John, ſays ſir Robert Atkyns, younger brother of Euſtace Fitz-John, and ſecond ſon of Ivo, was ſlain by the Welch 1 Joh. But ſir Robert was probably miſtaken, for it was 133 years from the conqueſt to 1 Joh. and it is not likely that the ſon of that Ivo, who came into England with the Conqueror, ſhould ſurvive 'till that time. It is ſufficient, however, for our preſent purpoſe, that ſome Pain Fitz-John then died ſeized of the manor of Painſwick, which from him took its name.

Pain Fitz-John left two daughters, Cicely, married to Roger the ſon of Milo of Glouceſter; and Agnes, married to William de Monte Caniſio, or Monchenſy, who was ſeized of this manor in right of his wife; and William Fitz-Warine de Monchenſy pleaded his right of privileges in Painſwick, in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1.

Dioniſia de Monchenſy, daughter of William Fitz-Warine, and widow of Hugh de Vere, died ſeized of this manor 7 E. 2. and was ſucceeded by Joan the ſiſter, and at length heireſs of the aforeſaid William Fitz-Warine de Monchenſy; which Joan was married to William de Valentia, of the family of Luſignia, in Poictiers in France, and half brother, by the mother, to king Henry the Third.

Audomar de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, third ſon of William, after the death of his brothers, became heir to his father, and purchaſed a charter for a weekly market in Painſwick, to be held on Tueſday, and a yearly fair on the eve of the nativity of the virgin Mary, 17 E. 2. and dying the ſame year, his three ſiſters were his coheireſſes. Joan, the youngeſt, was married to John Comyn, of Badenagh in Scotland, ſon of John Comyn, one of the competitors for that kingdom. They left only daughters coheireſſes.

Elizabeth, one of thoſe daughters, was married to Richard Talbot, of Goderick-caſtle in Herefordſhire, whereby the Talbots were poſſeſſed of the manor of Painſwick, which continued a long time in that family. This Elizabeth was taken by the two De Spencers,[t] and confined by them near a twelve-month, during which ſhe was compelled by threats to paſs this manor to the eldeſt of them, and his heirs. But on the change of affairs, the ſame Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor of Painſwick, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 12 E. 3.

John Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, was lord of this manor, and held a court on the 21ſt of April 1 H. 4. to which he came, and by the advice and conſent of his homage, made ſeveral alterations in the cuſtoms of the manor, very much to the advantage of the tenants.

From the proceedings of this court,[*] we learn the original of the widows free bench in copy-hold

[t] Dugdale's Baronage.

[*] The following proceedings at this court contain ſeveral curious particulars, and ſhew the nature of ſome things which length of time has made obſcure.

Com. Glouc'. THE courte holden at Painſwicke the xxi[th] of Aprille, *Anno Dom.* 1400, at which courte came lord John Talbot, earle of Shrewſbury, his owne p'ſon, with S[r] William Mill, knighte, his receaver by patent, Giles Abridges, eſquire, and Thomas Abridges his ſonne, and their ſtewards and ſurveiours jointlie by patent together, to the ſaid lord Talbot, of Paineſwick, Whaddon, and Morton. And the ſaid lord Talbot declared at the ſaid courte, certayne Articles as hereafter enſeweth.

hold eſtates. It was a voluntary gift of the lord, to which, however, the widows had ſome claim, founded on the principles of common juſtice and humanity; for it ſeems reaſonable that the lord

THE firſt Article was, That hee had been beyond the ſea, in the kings warrs, and at that tyme he had xvj^{n} men out of the lordſhipp of Painſwicke, of the which there were a xj. married men ſlaine, whereby the widdows cryed on the ſaid lord Talbott, not onely for looſing their huſbands, but alſoe for looſing their holdings, and ſome of them were his bandmen.

THE ſecond Article contayneth, how the ſaid lord Talbot was diſpoſed to let his demeanes unto his cuſtomary tenants, with all the herbage, and pawnadge, and tacke of piggs, of the common hills and paſture of arable lands, both to the whole yards, half yards, farnedells, and Mundies grounds.

THE third Article conteyneth, how the ſaid lord Talbot willed to ev'y widdowe in the ſaid lordſhippe, for their good will, their herriots to the nexte of their kynne, according to the praiſemente as they were prayſed at, and alſoe waved and ſtrayed goods, payeing the prayſement thereof to the takers thereof.

THE fourth Article conteyneth, how he would dimiſſe himſelfe from mans reepe, wifes reepe, and childs reepe, from the burgages and cottages which were builded out of his demeanes in the newe ſtreet of Painſwicke.

THE vth Article conteyneth, how that he would lett out his arrable lands, reſerving two meadows for his horſes and deare, that is to ſay, Whaddon meadow, and Band Meaddow.

THE ſixth Article conteyneth, whether the tennents would have the tenure of Damſells into their cuſtome or noo.

THE vijth Article conteyneth, how that he would knowe how many freeholders there were in the lordſhippe of Painſwicke.

THE viijth is touching the iiij. warrants of conyes.

UPPON the which Articles there were choſen at the court xx^{ti} men to make anſwer. There were choiſen xij^{e} out of the homadge of his cuſtomary tennents which be whole yards, half yards, ferendels and Mundies; and of the towne of Painſwicke were choiſen viij. men, which bee burgeſſers, curtaleg^{rs} and cottagers; and of the which twenty men were choiſen iij. out of the homadg of Edge, that is to ſay, Will^{m} King, Thomas Caſcell, and Rob^{t} Tonley; iij. out of the homage of Strowde, the which were Will^{m} Ward, Will^{m} Browne, and Will^{m} Jordeyne; iij. out of the homage of Sheppiſcombe, which were John Wether the elder, Will^{m} Mynſterworth, and John Bonhill of the Beach; iij. of the homage of Sponebed, which were Will^{m} Sponebedd, Will^{m} Meriman, and Thomas Sawcome; and viij. of the towne of Painſwicke, that is to ſay, Will^{m} Squawe, Will^{m} Pytt, John Caſtle, Thomas Collins, Will^{m} Chamber, Robert Frompton, Will^{m} Scott, and Thomas Shawe; the which inqueſt being impannelled, the ſaid lord Talbot gave them charge to bring in an anſwer to the ſaid articles.

FIRST concerning the widdowes eſtate, whether they ſhould hold their liveing and marry as ofte as they were widdowes.

FOR the ſecond Article, what they would bring in, and make in ready money for yearelie rent, for his herbage of his common hills, and waſte grounde, & pawnadge of his woods, and tacke of piggs, and to ſett yard, halfeyard, ferendells and Mundies through the whole lordſhippe by equal porc'ons, & what value and ſome they would bring him in for the ſame.

THE third, the heriots geven to the widdowes, alſoe concerning waived goods and ſtrayed goods.

THE fourth, concerning the dimiſſing himſelfe from mans reepe, wiefes reepe, & childes reepe.

THE fifth, concerning the ſetting out of his arrable lande to his tennents, both in the towne and country, and the ſaid inqueſte ſhould bringe in what every man would give for an acre. Alſoe, likewiſe that the ſaid inqueſte ſhould bring in an anſwere of all the other Articles.

The Anſwere of the ſaid inqueſte given to the ſaid lord Talbot, concerning the ſaid Articles, as hereafter followeth.

TOUCHINGE to the firſte, the ſaid inqueſte doe agree, that the widdowes ſhall breake their olde cuſtome, and that they ſhould have their liveings dureing their life, and marry with whom they liſte. And the ſaid lord Talbot agreed to the ſame, and enrolled it in the courte and cuſtome.

AS concerning the ſeconde, touching herbage & pawnadge, tacke of piggs, of the common hills, & paſture of arrable land, the ſaid inqueſte broughte in x *lib.* overed in the rent of affiſſe, every man to his porc'on, to the which the ſaid lord Talbot agreed, and enrolled it into his cuſtome booke.

AS concerning the herriotts geven to the widdowes at the praiſement thereof, Alſoe wayved goods & ſtrayed goods, the ſaid inqueſte brought in, that the ſaid widdows ſhould have it according as the lords will was.

THE ſaid inqueſte brought in their anſwere concerning the reepes, that they ſhould be dimiſſed, by reaſon the ſaid lord gave up his houſholde.

THE anſwere of the arrable land, the ſaid inqueſte brought in, that every man ſhould have a porcon, the beſte lands at xij^{d} the acre, the ſecond for viij^{d} the acre, the third for vj^{d}. the fourth for iiij^{d} the acre, & ſome for ij^{d} the acre, all which demaines was ſett, ſaveing xiij. acres lyeing in Duddeſcombe in the Culverhouſe-hill. And at the laſte came one Will^{m} Jourdayne & tooke the ſaid xiij. acres of land of the ſaid lord for xij^{d} by yeare, with a Culverhouſe decayed, payeing for the ſame ij^{d} by yeare; and iiij. acres of barren lande lyeing in Huddinalls Hill, for the ſaid iiij. acres came William Tonley, & tooke it of the lord for j^{d} an acre by the yeare. And in a litle ſpace every man made a copie of his porc'on, & the ſaid lord ſealed them.

TOUCHING the Damſells land, the ſaid inqueſte brought in, that ev'y man ſhould hold it according to the cuſtome, as other tennants doe, payeing theire rente & reliefe and noe other cuſtome to the lord. And there were halfe yarde lands in Shepeſcombe, the which the ſaid lord Talbot diminiſhed at the ſaid courte, one called Chrochen, and the other Jones. Out of Chrochen the ſaid lord bated xij. acres, lyeing in the parke, and out of Jones viij. acres. And the lord ceaſſed Chroche land at ij^{s} by yeare, and Jones lands at viij^{d} by yeare, and graunted to them to be cuſtomary holders in their comen as other, both for the batement of the ſaid lande. That is to ſay, xij. acres out of Chrochen, which lyeth in the parke in Cockſhoute launde, and viij. acres out of Jones, lyeing in the ſaid parke in Buſhie launde. And for having of the ſaid lande into the Parke, the ſaide lord covenanted at the ſame tyme to pay to the kinge at ev'y taſke vj^{s}.

THE ſaid inqueſte brought in for freeholders the p'or of Lanthonye, certayne tenements geven by the ſaid lord Talbot of late to the houſe of Swayneforde, conteyning v. yard land with ij. watter mills. The amin^{r} of the monaſterie of S^{te} Peters in Glouc^{r}. payeing to the lords kitchen yearely at the feaſte of our Lord God, one mutton ſheepe, Pigs lands, Delameeres lands in Sheppeſcombe, John Robins lands, Roſes lands, otherwiſe called Damſells, the which the ſaid lord had in his hands at that tyme already of late, the feoffees of the lands of our lady, ſince in the church of Paineſwicke, and Henry Hoynes for Withers lands.

THE ſaid inqueſte broughte in at the ſaid courte, for their anſwere, concerning the iiij. warrants, that ev'y homadge ſhould have one, as hereafter followeth, that is to ſay, Duddeſcombe and the ij. Frethes in the homadge of Stroude; the homadge of Edge, Arnegrove, and Highgrove; in Sponebed, Kynſbury with Hawking hill; the fourth in Longridge and Nettlebeds in Shepeſcombe. And the ſaid inqueſte deſired the ſaid lorde to ceaſſe the rente what ev'y tithing ſhould pay for their warrants. And the ſaid lord graunted that ev'y tithing ſhould pay yearelie iij^{s} iij^{d} doeyng his neighbour noe harme. And the ſaid iiij. homadges to increaſe conies, ſoe that they doe not hurte their arrable lands or corne.

AND at the ſame courte the ſaid lord Talbot dimiſſed his iij. weekes courte and comytted it to ij. courts in the yeare onelie for Payneſwicke, and dimiſſed Whaddon & Morton. And that noe man of the ſaid tennents ſhould ſewe another in any courte but in Payneſwickes courte, ſaveing in the high courte above, and in the marches of Wales.

FURTHERMORE the ſaid lord commaunded his tennants to keepe his cuſtome every man in his behalfe, and that noe ſheriffe nor bayley arrant nor noe other out officers ſhould ſerve any writte or warrant on any of the ſaid tennents without the good-will of the ſteward there for the tyme being.

ATT the ſame courte came Dane William Sponebed amner of the monaſtery of S^{te} Peters in Glou^{r} and James Mille of Ebworth being farmer there, and agreed with the ſaid lord for ij^{s} by the yeare for the mutton ſheepe and to releaſe the iij. weekes courte. And alſoe the ſaid Dane William Sponebed and James Mille deſired the ſaid lord at the ſaid courte to have a copie out of the ſame courte roll, and the lord graunted them, and the ſaid Dane William Sponebed wroughte it out with his owne hand.

MOREOVER the ſaid lord willed his tennants that if any man came to clayme any lands in the lordſhip of Payneſwicke, that he or they that ſoe claymeth ſhould have a courte loking, payeing for the ſame ij^{s} and enter the ſame, and that there ſhould be choiſen xij. men, iij. out of ev'y homadge. And if the matter were in the towne, that then they ſhould choiſe viij. men out of the towne, and one out of ev'y homadge, and the inqueſte ſoe choiſen ſhould goe into an howſe and ſhould not come forth of the ſaid howſe untill they had brought in their verdict of the ſame before the ſteward for the time being, whoe had right to the ſaid land.

FURTHERMORE if any of the tennants make a forfeite for lacke of reparac'ons that every tenente ſoe offending ſhall pay a double relieffe and enter into his former eſtate againe; and if any refuſe to pay the ſaid relieffe, then it ſhall be lawefull for his nexte heire to enter into the ſaide grounds payeing the ſaid relieffe. And like manner if any of the ſaid tennents be attainted for feloneye, or for any other cauſe, his nexte a kynne ſhall enter upon the grounde, payeing to the lord the aforeſaid double reliefe.

ſhould

ſhould provide for the widows of ſuch men as held eſtates for their lives, and were killed in the wars, in his cauſe.

Sir John Talbot and Margaret his wife levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, the remainder to the right heirs of ſir John, 20 H. 6. John Talbot, the great earl of Shrewſbury, died ſeized thereof, and of a tenement called Damſels-land, 31 H. 6. It was afterwards ſettled on John viſcount Liſle, a younger branch of the earl of Shrewſbury, by Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and of Elizabeth, the great heireſs of Thomas lord Berkeley. John earl of Shrewſbury and Thomas viſcount Liſle levied a fine of this manor 9 E. 4. After the death of the ſaid Thomas viſcount Liſle, it was granted to Margaret his widow for life, 11 E. 4. Elizabeth Courtney, counteſs of Devonſhire, died ſeized of this manor 21 H. 7. Sir Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife, couſin and heir of the counteſs of Devonſhire, had livery thereof granted them 11 H. 8.

The manor afterwards came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, upon whoſe attainder it was granted to George earl of Shrewſbury 30 H. 8. And it was again granted by the crown, with Sponebed, and lands in Theſcomb, Stroud-end, and Horſwarly near Painſwick, to ſir William Kingſton 32 H. 8. who died ſeized thereof the ſame year, and ſir Anthony Kingſton, his ſon and heir, had livery upon his father's death, and levied a fine of this manor to ſir Nicholas Pointz 5 E. 6.

The manor afterwards paſſed to the Jerninghams, of Coſſey in Norfolk. Henry Jerningham had livery of it 15 Eliz. and conveyed this manor to his ſon Henry Jerningham, eſq; who was lord of it in the year 1608. John Jerningham was ſon and heir of Henry. Sir Francis Jerningham was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, from whom it has deſcended, through ſeveral generations, to ſir James Jerningham, baronet, who is the preſent lord of the manor, and proprietor of a large eſtate in this pariſh. His arms are, *Argent, three buckles gules.* But in the laſt herald's ſurvey, I find them, *Argent, three bucks trippant gules.*

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. The tithing of *Edge*, alias *Rudge.*
2. Tithing of *Sponebed.*
3. Tithing of *Shepſcombe.* In the reign of king Edward the Sixth, there were ſeveral inſurrections in the weſt, and other parts of the kingdom. At that time ſir Anthony Kingſton was knight-marſhal, and lord of the manor of Painſwick. He cauſed a gallows for the inſurgents to be erected upon Shepſcombe-green, and made a priſon in Painſwick to ſecure all ſorts of offenders: And ſuppoſing they might be uſeful to poſterity, he alſo gave three eſtates in his lordſhip, ſince called *Gallows-lands*, one always to maintain the gallows, a ſecond to keep two ladders in readineſs, and the third to provide halters; and that nothing in ſo neceſſary a buſineſs might be wanting, provided that the tithingman of Shepſcombe ſhould be hangman, and that he ſhould enjoy an acre of land in that tithing for his ſervice. I find this account in Mr. Wantner's *Collections*, in the Bodleian library. There are many people now living who remember the gallows, and the tithingman for the time being ſtill enjoys a piece of ground there called *Hangman's Acre*; but in this reſpect his office is a *fine-cure.*

4. *Stroud-end* tithing.

Beſide theſe, there are places in the pariſh of the following names, the *Slad*, *Steanbridge*, *Wick-ſtreet*, *Halcomb*, and many others.

Many cuſtomary tenants hold of the manor of Painſwick, whoſe cuſtoms, as ſettled by the court of chancery 11 Jac. are as follow:

1. The tenants hold by copy of court-roll, *ſibi & ſuis*; whereby they have an eſtate of inheritance, which may be alienated by ſurrender to the ſteward in court, in the preſence of two cuſtomary tenants. Upon every deſcent, the lord to have one year's rent, and an heriot, if the lands are heriotable; but upon ſurrenders, the fine to be ſeven years rent.

2. After the death of a tenant, his wife, if he had any, ſhall be admitted to her free bench during her life, paying one penny.

3. If a tenant has ſeveral ſons, and the eldeſt die leaving iſſue, ſuch iſſue ſhall inherit as next heir to the grandfather. And if a tenant die, leaving ſeveral daughters only, and as many yards or half yards of land as daughters, then every daughter ſhall have a yard or half yard land; and the like order is obſerved with tenements.

4. No ſheriff, &c. to ſerve any proceſs upon any perſon within this liberty, unleſs it be with a commandment, or *ſubpæna.* There are many other articles of leſs conſequence, which are here omitted.

The records ſhew, that the prior of Lanthony had an eſtate in this pariſh, which has been called a manor. After the diſſolution of the priory, it was ſold to Arthur Porter, eſq; and has been ſince ſold and divided amongſt ſeveral freeholders.

Walter Wilton and Iſabel his wife recovered lands in Painſwicke againſt Oſbert Giffard 28 E. 1. John Mandevil was ſeized of lands in Paineſwick and Edgworth 34 E. 3. And Robert Hill and his wife levied a fine of lands in Painſwick and Edgworth 1 H 7. A meſſuage and lands in Painſwick, called Combe-houſe, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8.

Ebworth is a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh. Walter le Bret was ſeized of lands and tenements in Ebworth, worth 40*s.* yearly, in truſt for the abbat of Glouceſter 31 E. 1. The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Ebworth 17 E. 3. Ebworth-farm is now the property of

Of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 200*l.* a year. The vicar is elective by all the payers in the pariſh. Mr. Moſely is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of Wyche was given by Hugh de Laci, and confirmed by earl Roger to the priory of Lanthony, as appears by king John's confirmation of grants to that priory, in the Appendix N°. 19. But ſir Robert Atkyns mentions it to have been annexed to that priory 21 R. 2. The impropriation is now veſted in ſeveral proprietors.

A rent of 21*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* reſerved out of the rectory, and divers lands in Painſwick, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips 9 Jac.

The advowſon of the vicarage of Painſwicke, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, was granted, at the diſſolution, to Thomas lord Seimour, and upon his attainder, it was again granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz. William Newport, nephew and heir to the lord keeper Hatton, ſold it to ſir Henry Winſton, of whom it was purchaſed, in the names of truſtees, for the inhabitants of the pariſh.

There is a large glebe belonging to the vicarage, worth 60*l.* a year. The demeans of the manor pay no tithes, becauſe the vicar hath Bangrove-mead in lieu of them.

The church conſiſts of a nave, with two ailes, and three galleries; and there are three chancels, of which, that next the communion rails, extending to the altar-piece, belongs to the vicar; another, between the vicar's and the nave, is appendant to one portion of the rectory; and a third, on the north ſide, was formerly a chantry chapel, of which William Corbuſt was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 5*l.* 10*s.* This belongs to the lord of the manor.

The ſouth aile is built in the modern taſte, ſupported by Doric pillars, with capitals. The grand entrance into the church is at a portico on the ſouth ſide, of the Ionic order. The north aile is a Gothic building, decorated with battlements, under which iſſue four antique water-ſpouts, repreſenting ſo many evil demons flying away from the ſound of the bells, according to ſome received notions in former days, when it was cuſtomary to ſprinkle them with holy water at their being firſt placed in the tower, to give them a power of repelling evil ſpirits by their ſound. And if agreeable and muſical tones have any effect on a diſtempered mind, the ten bells in this tower have as much merit as any peal in the kingdom.

The altar-piece is of freeſtone, of the Ionic order, given by the late Benjamin Hyett, eſq; and executed by John Bryan, of this place, in the year 1743.

The tower ſtands at the weſt end, with a handſome ſteeple on it, fifty-eight yards high from the ground.

The church-yard is laid out in handſome gravel walks, with yew-trees on each ſide, cut into the form of cones, and is the place of reſort for the ladies and the polite inhabitants of the town in fair weather.

Firſt fruits	£.	14	15	1½	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —		1	9	6¼	Pentecoſtals	0	2 0
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There are no very antient monuments in this church. The moſt antient was a grey marble tomb, againſt the wall of the north chancel, for ſir William Kingſton, with his effigy and an inſcription on braſs fixt in the wall; but his figure is intirely gone, and the braſſes are ſtolen away. And to mingle and confuſe one thing with another, there are now the effigies of doctor Seaman and his lady, placed on ſir William's tomb. They are in a praying poſture, with a deſk between them; he in a doctor of laws gown, and a ſhield, with their arms lying by, *viz. Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, three bears heads couped argent.* 2. *Argent, on a bend between two lions rampant ſable, three aſcallops of the field*, for Norton. The doctor's monument, with a memorial, was placed in the chancel, and taken down to make room for the new altar-piece, ſee p. 163.

There are ſeveral memorials on flat ſtones for the Jerninghams, in this chancel, containing very little more than their names.

In the vicar's chancel,

Hic jacet ſepultum Corpus Reverendi Georgij Dorwood, hujus Eccleſiæ nuper Vicarius, cujus Anima hinc emigravit 2° Die Decembris Anno Domini 1685-6. Ætatis 70.

Strict was his Life, his Doctrine ſound, his Care
More to convert the Soul than pleaſe the Ear.
A Watchman true, whoſe peaceful Soul now bleſt;
Crown'd in a Moment with eternal Reſt.

Nehe. Dorwood, e filijs Georgij Dorwood hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarij, qui Carnem tabe conſumptam depoſuit 11° Nov. Anº Salutis 1702°, Ætatis 45°. *No arms.*

Againſt the ſouth wall,

In Memory of Jonathan Caſtleman, Eſqr. who was a Perſon of ſtrict Probity, extenſive Charity, primitive Piety. He died Anno Ætatis 77 Dom. 1738.——Arms, *Azure, on a mount in baſe proper, a caſtle triple towered Or.*

In the body of the church,

In Memory of Charles Hyett, Eſq; a Repreſentative in Parliament for the City of Glouceſter in the Reign of King George the Firſt, and Conſtable of Glouceſter Caſtle, who died the 17th of February, 1738.——Arms, *Argent, a lion rampant ſable, a chief indented of the ſecond.* On a ſcutcheon of pretence the arms of Webb, *viz. Or, a croſs quarterly quartered, gules and ſable, in the firſt quarter an eagle diſplay'd of the laſt. N. B.* In the heralds laſt viſitation of the county, the arms of Hyett of Lydney, Weſtbury, and Glouceſter are thus emblazoned, *viz. Argent, a lion rampant ſable, a chief of the laſt ſurmounted by another indented of the firſt.*

Againſt the tower, on a marble monument,

In Memory of

Anne ſecond Wife of Littleton Lawrence Eſqr. Daughter of Henry Townſend of this Pariſh, Clothier, and Elizabeth his Wife.

To the irreparable Loſs of her Huſband and Family;
To the great affliction of her Neighbours and Acquaintance, to whom her amiable Virtues and excellent Goodneſs rendered her ever dear;
And to the ſorrowful ſighing of the Poor, to whom Her liberal Hand was ever open;
She exchanged this mortal Life for an eternal and heavenly one, Sept. 1ſt 1729, aged 31 Years.

Margaret her infant Daughter lieth here buried with her. She left behind her two Sons, William and Robert, and four Daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Margaret.

Arms, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a croſs raguly gules*, for Lawrence. 2. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three aſcallops argent*, for Townſend.

There

There are alſo ſeveral memorials for Edmund Webb, and others of his family, with their arms; for Henry Townſend, and others of that name, with their arms; for George Wick, gent. and Anne his wife, with theſe arms, *Gules, a chevron between three wicks (or gates) Or*; for Nathaniel Adams, and Anne his wife, with their arms, *viz.* 1. *Gules, on a bend Or three trefoils ſable*, for Adams, impaling, 2. *Sable, a lion paſſant argent*, for Taylor.

Againſt the north wall of the church, without, are ſeveral memorials for the Maſſingers, formerly of Glouceſter, whoſe arms are, *Argent, a chevron gules between three helmets ſable.*

There is a burying-place in the church-yard, incloſed with handſome iron paliſadoes, with tombs and memorials for Mr. Daniel Gardner, of this pariſh, clothier, and others of his family.

And there are two or three tombs with memorials for the Pools, with their arms, *Azure, ſemy of fleurs de lis Or, a lion rampant argent.* And upon another tomb, on the ſouth ſide of the church, are memorials for John Edwards and his wife, and Mary their daughter, wife of Richard Pulton, apothecary, with the arms of Pulton, *viz. Argent, on a feſs azure, between three mullets ſable, as many bezants.*

Benefactions.

Here is a free-ſchool, endowed with lands in the pariſh of Haresfield, worth 20*l.* a year, for teaching twenty poor children to read and write; towards the purchaſe of which lands, Mr. Giles Smith gave 200*l.* Mr. Samuel Cole 50*l.* Mrs. Elizabeth Townſend 50*l.* Mr. Caſtleman 10*l.* John Downs, the vicar, Thomas Rawlins, clerk, William Palling, ſen. Edmund Wick, William Capel, John Palling, and Mary Shipton 20*l.* each; Luke Gardner 10*l.* and John Twining and Nathaniel Adams 5*l.* each.

Mr. Richard Cliſſold, in the year 1683, gave 10*s.* a year to the poor. Mr. Samuel Webb, in 1687, and Mr. Stephen Gardner, in 1695, and Mrs. Mary Shipton, in 1753, gave the intereſt of 10*l.* each to the uſe of the poor. In 1722, Mr. William Hill, of Cirenceſter, gave a large ſilver flaggon and plate, worth 40*l.* for the communion ſervice; and Mr. Joſeph Hilman gave a ſilver baſon for the font.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	241	14	8
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	88	14	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	396	13	8
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	298	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$

In ten years, beginning with 1652, I counted from the pariſh regiſter 309 baptiſms, and 180 burials. At the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, the annual baptiſms were 50, burials 47; and in ten years, beginning with 1760, I find, by actual numeration, that the baptiſms were 629, and the burials 583, which numbers, at diſtant periods, ſhew the gradual increaſe of population. When the militia was firſt raiſed by the new law, in the year 1758, there were 16 men choſen by ballot out of this pariſh, which was the twenty-ninth part of the whole number upon the liſt; and the preſent number of ſouls is about 3300.

PAUNTLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the Foreſt diviſion, four miles diſtant northward from Newent, and ten north-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded by Upleden and Oxenhall on the ſouth, by Kempley and Dimmock on the weſt, and the river Leden ſeparates it, on the north and eaſt quarters, from Worceſterſhire.

The face of the country, throughout the whole pariſh, is full of ſwells, and ſlopes, and little vallies; whence it obtained the name of *Pantelie*, from *Pant*, Britiſh, *a valley.*

The upper part of the pariſh is a ſandy ſoil, which the antient inhabitants conſtantly planted with *Rye*, from a ſuppoſition that it was not capable of producing any other ſort of grain, and ſo called it the *Ryelands*, which name it ſtill retains. The other part is inclined to clay, and has obtained the name of the *Wheatlands*, for a ſimilar reaſon.

The Ryelands have uſually been depaſtured by a ſmall ſpecies of ſheep, with fine wool, and fleſh of a ſweet and delicious flavour, much ſought after by perſons of taſte and fortune. The common weight of a leg of one of thoſe animals, well fatted, is about four pounds.

Theſe lands now produce pretty good crops of wheat, and other grain, but they ſeem to require a better cultivation; for in ſome fine pieces of land I have ſeen as much fern as corn. The farmers plant a few turnips, which they pull for the ſheep and horned cattle. Near to theſe ſandy fields, are beds of clay and marle, but they never uſe either of them for manure. They neither water their meadows, nor drain their wet lands as they ought: In ſhort, nature is bountiful, but judgment and induſtry are wanting.

A ſpring of water, of a brackiſh taſte, and very ſtrong purging quality, riſes out of a ſwampy place by the ſide of the Leden; and flocks of pidgeons reſort thither to eat the ſalt made by evaporation from the water.

As cyder is a principal object with the farmer, the apple-tree is cultivated here, and in the neighbouring pariſhes, with an attention which ſeldom fails of being amply rewarded.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds one hide and a 'half in Pantelie, and one hide in Chilcot, and 'one hide in Chitiford, and one hide in Hege; 'in the whole four hides and a half. Ulfel, and 'Eluuard, and Wiga, held them for four manors. 'One hide and a half is free from tax. There

'are two plow-tillages in demean, and ſeven 'villeins, and three bordars, with ſeven plow-'tillages. There are two *ſervi*, and a mill of '7*s.* 6*d.* It was worth 3*l.* 10*s.* now 4*l.* They 'who held theſe lands could go where they would.

'Ansfrid had the above written eſtates, and 'Wineſtan, and Tanteſborne, of Walter de Laci, 'when he married his niece. But he holds his 'other lands of the king.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

Walter de Pauntelye died ſeized of an eſtate called Pauntelye, leaving Margery, his daughter and heireſs, married to John de Solers. Walter de Solers, ſon of Margery, was ſeized of Pauntelye 32 H. 3. in which year his mother, then the wife of Richard de Sutton, releaſed to him all her right. Thomas de Solers, ſon of Walter, was ſucceeded by his ſon, John de Solers, who died ſeized of Paunteleye, which he held of the heir of the counteſs of Lincoln, as of the honour of Clifford, by the ſervice of one knight's fee 4 E. 2. as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition of that year. Maud de Solers, daughter and heir of John de Solers-Hope, in Herefordſhire, was married to William de Witinton, or de Vyteinton, and brought this eſtate into his family.

But tho' the above was a large eſtate, it ſeems not to have been the manor, for the ſheriff returned, that William de Whytington was lord of the vill of Paunteley 9 E. 1. He died 12 E. 1. and another William Witinton, ſon of William, by the before-mentioned inquiſition taken 4 E. 2. was found to be the next heir of John, ſon of Thomas de Solers, being then twenty-four years old; and in him the manor and eſtates ſeem to have been united. Sir William de Whitington, ſon of William, married Joan, daughter and heireſs of Robert Linet. He levied a fine of the manor of Pauntley to the uſe of himſelf for life, the remainder to William his ſon, and Joan the wife of William, and daughter of William Manſel, and their heirs, 4 E. 3. and died ſeized of Pauntley in the fifth year of that reign. Sir William Whitington, ſon of ſir William, died ſeized of Pauntley 33 E. 3.

Another William de Whitington, ſon of ſir William, married Catherine, ſiſter and heir of John de Staunton, and died ſeized of Pauntley 22 R. 2. which he held of Roger de Mortimer earl of March, as of the honour of Clifford-Caſtle. Robert de Whitington, ſon and heir of William, was high ſheriff of the county 3 & 8 H. 4. Richard de Whitington, younger brother of Robert, was thrice lord mayor of London, and a great benefactor to that city.

Sir Guy de Whitington, ſon and heir of Robert, married Cicely, ſiſter and heireſs of Richard Browning, meſne lord of Notgrove, and lord of Lye and Rodborough. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 6 & 12 H. 6. and died ſeized of the manors of Notgrove, Lye, Rodborough, and Pauntley, 20 H. 6.

Robert Whitington, ſon of ſir Guy, died before his father, 15 H. 6. leaving Robert his ſon, who was heir to his grandfather ſir Guy; but he died under age, in ward to the king, and was ſucceeded by his brother and heir William Whitington, who married Elizabeth, the aunt and coheireſs of ſir Edmond Arundel, and died ſeized of Pauntley 11 E. 4. John Whitington, ſon and heir of William, married firſt, the daughter of Richard le Croft; ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Simon Milbourn, and by her had William Whitington, on whom he ſettled the manor of Notgrove. Thomas Whitington, ſon and heir of John by his firſt wife, married Margery, daughter of ſir William Needham, and died ſeized of the manor of Pauntley in the year 1546, 38 H. 8. leaving ſix daughters his coheireſſes; Blanch, married to John St. Aubin; Anne, to Brice Berkeley; Jane, to Roger Bodenham; Margaret, to Thomas Throgmorton; Alice, to —— Nanfan; and Elizabeth, married to ſir Giles Pool of Saperton, who, in right of his wife, died ſeized of this manor in the year 1588. Sir Henry Pool, ſon of ſir Giles, was lord of it in the year 1608, and died in 1616.

The manor came afterwards to Henry Somerſet, eſq; whoſe ſon, Edward-Maria Somerſet, was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Henry Scudamore, of Canons-bridge, near Hereford, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, by purchaſe from lady Somerſet.

The large manor houſe at Pauntley-court is taken down, having been long ſince deſerted by its owners.

The houſe and eſtate called Holend, formerly belonging to Henry Cruys, and the White Houſe eſtate, which belonged to the Atwoods, are now the property of Mr. Scudamore.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the impropriator, beſide the privy tithes. The impropriator was patron, but there has been no preſentation for many years, and the vicarage is now held by licence from the biſhop.

The impropriation belongs to the lord of the manor, who pays 2*s.* 6*d.* out of it to the crown. The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Pauntley, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Cormeile in Normandy, and afterwards to the college of Fotheringhay, were granted to ſir Richard Lee 1 E. 6.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, and has a low tower at the weſt end, with three bells. There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. George, of which Hugh Dowſlins was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Willis.*

Proc. & Syn £.0 1 8 Pentecoſt. £.0 1 4

Man-

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a braſs plate fixt to the wall of the ſouth chancel, with this inſcription in old characters :

Here lyeth Elizabeth late Wyff of S^r Gyles Pole, knyght, oon of the Doughters and Sixe Coheires of Thomas Whyttyngton Eſquyer, deceſſyd, whiche Elizabeth paſſyd from this tranſytory Lyff y^e xviii^th day of Septēber in the yere of ō Lord God M V^c xliij. on whoſe ſoule god have Mcy.

On a flat ſtone, within the communion rails,

Hic jacent Exuviæ mortales Philippi Petre, mutui Pœtreorum apud Eaſt-Saxones ornamenti, quorum ex Sanguine deduct. ſimul Fide, brevi quidem conſummatus, Sed longiora Tempora virtutibus Literiſque permenſus, in Affinium ædibus, huic Templo vicinis, præcoci fato conceſſit : Cui nuper Hominibus pergrato, jam Cœlitibus, ut pie ſperamus, accepto, hoc impar illius meritis, et Amori ſuo, monumentum poſuerunt Edoardus & Anna Somerſet, hujus Parochiæ Toparchæ. OB. VI: ID. FeB. A. D. MDCCIV Æt. xxxiv.

R. I. P.

Arms. *Gules, a bend Or between two eſcallops ſable.*

On an old raiſed tomb in the church-yard,

To the Memory of Poole Pauncefoote, of Carſwalls, Eſqr. Juſtice of the Peace of the Quorum, who married Elianor, the Daughter to William Rogers of Dodſwell Gent. by whom he had 1 Son & 3 daughters, William, Elianor, Mary, & Elizabeth; he was born at Newent upon St. Thomas day 1612, & died full of honour, wiſdom, and virtue, 13 April, 1687, leaving to his family the benefit of his providence and good example.

The old man's miſſing, whither is he gone ?
Sure on no law ſuit of his own ;
His leaſe is out, not ſhort'ned by the prayers
Of injur'd neighbours, or expecting heirs.
We wept his loſſe half blind, to whom we owe
The good we ſay, the goodneſs that we ſhow.
Take friendſhip, learning, prudence, piety,
Wealth, beauty, kindneſs, equanimity,
You have a looking glaſs made of his duſt,
And aſhes, for to dreſs the great & juſt.

On another,

Here lyeth in aſſurance of a glorious reſurrection the body of William Pauncefoote, of Carſewells, Eſqr. who lived a true Chriſtian, a good Subject, a loving Huſband, a kind Parent, a faithful friend, & a good example; he was born April 5, 1645, & having the comfortable memory of a well led life, he beheld Death without dread, & the grave without fear, & embrac'd both as neceſſary guides to endleſs glory, March 28, 1691. He left William, Henry, Grimbald, John, Elianor, Elizabeth, & Anne, All of probity, beauty, and hopes.

Dear Children all I pray take ſome
Advices from your Father's tomb :
Still pray to God, & give him praiſe
For all you have; walk in his ways,
Be humble, juſt, to ev'ry one,
Give to the poor, ſave for your own,
And do your beſt one for the other,
Then ev'ry Child's an elder Brother.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	87	4	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	21	3	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	113	16	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	85	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houſes in this pariſh, and about 115 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now reduced to 87.

PEBWORTH

LIES in a fine vale, in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, ſeven miles diſtant north-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, five northward from Campden, and thirty north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Who that *Pebe* was, whoſe name is tranſmitted down to us in that of this village, and what age he lived in, are matters of which hiſtory is totally ſilent, and perhaps it little concerns us to know.

The whole pariſh conſiſts of 2960 acres, pretty equally divided into paſture and arable, and a good part lies in common fields. It is deſtitute of antiquities, and yields nothing remarkable either in the foſſil or vegetable kingdoms. The moſt curious of its natural productions conſiſt of fine graſs and corn, which the rich ſoil produces very plentifully.

It lies on the northern limits of the county, and on the verge of the pariſh, in the hamlet of Ullington, ſtands an elm-tree, where Glouceſterſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Warwickſhire meet in a point. The little brook Noleham runs from Mickleton, through Pebworth, in its courſe to the Avon. The houſes are built chiefly of wattling, ſome of brick, and fewer of ſtone; but there is not a good houſe in the village, nor any thing elſe, that I could either ſee or hear of, to diſtinguiſh it.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

'William Goizenboded holds Pebeworde, in 'Ceolflede hundred, of the king. Vluiet and 'Uluuard held it in the time of king Edward for 'two manors. There are ſix hides, and one yard-'land. In demean is one plow-tillage, and one 'bordar, and one *ſervus*. It was worth 7*l.* now '4*l.* 10*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

'Hugo de Grentemaiſnil holds Pebeworde, in 'Ceolflede hundred. There are two hides, and 'one yard-land. Two thanes held it for two 'manors. There are three plow-tillages, and one 'villein, and one bordar, and ſeven *ſervi*.' p. 77.

The manor of Pebworth was held of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter, 55 H. 3. It ſometime belonged to the Grevills of Campden. William Grevil was ſeized of Pebworth, and died in 1401. Sir Richard Vernham died ſeized of the manor, and left Elizabeth, his only daughter, married to John Vampage the elder. They joined in levying a fine of the manor to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 26 H. 6.

The manor came afterwards to the Forteſcues, heirs of lord chancellor Forteſcue. Hugh Forteſcue, eſq; was lord of it in 1608, as was another Hugh Forteſcue, at the beginning of this century. Matthew lord Forteſcue is the preſent lord of this manor, whoſe pedigree and arms are inſerted under Ebberton.

John Rouſe, ſon and heir of John Rouſe de Rageley, was ſeized of a yearly rent of 100s. in Pebworth, 20 R. 2. Chriſtian Rouſe, widow of John, and William Rouſe, ſon of Robert, and grandſon of the ſaid Chriſtian, were ſeized of ſeven yard-lands, and of Marſton-wood in Pebworth, 8 H. 6. Thomas Saunders and Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and heir of Edward Ipewell, levied a fine of lands in Pebworth and Broad Marſton 15 H. 7.

Another

Another manor in Pebworth belonged to the abbey of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and after the diſſolution of that houſe, was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, upon whoſe attainder it was again granted to Richard Farmer, 36 H. 8. Thomas Andrews obtained from the crown a reverſionary grant of this manor, after the death of ſir Thomas Andrews, 4 Eliz. It was again granted to John Fernham in the 18th year of the ſame reign. Robert Martyn, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, and reſides here.

This eſtate pays an audit to the crown, and acknowledges a dependance on the Dutchy of Lancaſter, and therefore the inhabitants claim to be toll-free throughout the kingdom.

HAMLETS. 1. *Broad Marſton*, about a mile eaſtward from the church. This hamlet lies very flat and low, and is commonly overflowed in the winter, for which reaſon it was called *Mereſtune*, i.e. *Marſh-town*. The prenomen *Broad* is of later date, and was probably given it in contradiſtinction to the adjoining pariſh of *Long Marſton*.

Domeſday mentions this manor, and ſays 'Hugo 'de Grentemaiſnil holds Mereſtune in Ceolflede 'hundred. There are two hides.' p. 77.

Sir Alan Buſhel was lord of this manor, and dying in the year 1245, was buried in Pebworth church. Richard Buſhel, ſon of ſir Alan, married Idonea, daughter of ſir John Cantilupe, of Smithfield in Warwickſhire, and was ſucceeded by Richard his ſon and heir, who married Elianor, daughter and heireſs of Clement Muſard. Roger Buſhel, ſon of Richard, married Eve, daughter of Jeffery d'Abitot, of Redmarley in Worceſterſhire. Richard Buſhel, ſon of Roger, married Emme, daughter of Hugh Ernold, of Glouceſterſhire, and had a ſon Richard, who married Katherine, daughter and coheireſs of ſir William Saltmarſh. Robert Buſhel, ſon of the laſt Richard, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hugford, of Edmedſcot in Warwickſhire, and had a ſon Edmond, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blount, of Granden. Thomas Buſhel, ſon of Edmond, married Anne, daughter of John Normid, of Broadway, and had a ſon Edward, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Andrews, of Winwick in Northamptonſhire, and died before his father; but left a ſon Thomas, who ſucceeded his grandfather in the manor of Broad Marſton, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Winter, of Ardington in Warwickſhire. Thomas Buſhel, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, married Margaret, ſiſter of Edward Grent, of Milcot in Warwickſhire; and the manor of Broad Marſton continued in his deſcendants, 'till it paſſed to the earl of Saliſbury. James earl of Saliſbury is the preſent lord of this manor.

Lands in Broad Marſton belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, and were granted to William Sheldon and Francis Sheldon 35 H. 8.

2. *Ullington* lies weſtward from the church, and conſiſts of three families. Here was formerly a chapel, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

3. *Winekton.* 'William Goizenboded holds 'Wenitone in Ceolflede hundred. A thane held 'it in the time of king Edward. There are five 'hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'two villeins; and one *francigena* holds one hide 'and a half, with one plow-tillage. Earl Algar 'joined this manor to Pebeuuorde. It was worth '10*s.* now 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

The preſent inhabitants of the pariſh know nothing of the hamlet of Winekton, or Wenitone. Indeed it might not have been within the pariſh, tho' a member of the manor of Pebworth.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth 24*l.* a year. The earl of Saliſbury is patron and impropriator; and Mr. Mould is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is worth 131*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year, and is ſubject to the annual payment of 14*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to the vicar.

Richard, the ſon of Roger de Fredvill gave the church of Pebworth to the Benedictine priory of Alceſter in Warwickſhire, founded by Ralph Butler, in the year 1140, and valued at the diſſolution at 101*l.* 14*s.* He alſo gave a water mill in this place to the Ciſtercian abbey of St. Mary, at Combe in Warwickſhire, which was founded by Richard de Camville, in the year 1150, and valued at the diſſolution at 343*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* a year. The rectory and church of Pebworth were granted to Lawrence Baſkervill, and William Blake, ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and conſiſts of two ailes, with a tower, and five bells at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	12	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	1	1½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Lady Finch, a former impropriatrix, gave 24*l.* for the benefit of the poor.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	374	14	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		34	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		163	10	7
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		132	5	7½

At the beginning of this century, there were 95 houſes in this pariſh, and about 400 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. *Atkyns.* But ſir Robert Atkyns's numbers were not accurately taken, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are entered in the regiſter 133 baptiſms, and 58 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 143, burials 96. The preſent number of families is 104, of inhabitants exactly 436; and the average of annual burials is to the whole number of ſouls, nearly as 1 to 45.4.

St. PHILIP

St. PHILIP's *and* St. JACOB's.

THE diſtrict of which I am to give ſome account, is only ſo much of this pariſh as lies in the hundred of King's-barton near Briſtol, moſt commonly called *Barton Regis*, to diſtinguiſh it from the hundred of King's-barton, near Glouceſter.

This diſtrict is bounded on the eaſt by St. George's, lately taken out of this pariſh; and on the weſt by Laford's gate, and the city of Briſtol. It extends about three quarters of a mile eaſtward of that gate, a great part of it conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets of good houſes, like the city; which were moſt of them built in the laſt century, occaſioned by the reſort of conſiderable numbers of French and Flemings, who came over to carry on a manufacture of woollen-ſtuffs. Not being allowed to ſettle within the city, they took up their reſidence as near to it as poſſible, at a place juſt without Laford's gate, where they continued many years; but at length the ſtuff trade declining, this part of the pariſh is now occupied by tradeſmen of every denomination.

Kingſwood foreſt antiently extended weſtward very near to Laford's gate, and was much larger than the chaſe deſcribed in the perambulation under the account of the pariſh of St. George's. At the diſtance of a few yards from this gate, there is now a houſe of public reſort, known by the ſign of the *Foreſter*, or *Green Man*; which, it is ſaid, was either itſelf a lodge, or ſtands on the ſite of the lodge where a keeper reſided, who had an adjacent gate of the foreſt under his care, and received a penny a piece from travellers paſſing through it, at two ſeaſons of the year, to the fairs at Briſtol. One of thoſe keepers was buried in St. Philip's church; and round the verge of his grave-ſtone, placed within the rails which incloſe the communion-table, is this inſcription, THOMAS WYTLEY SVMTIMS KEPER OF THE QVEANNE FOREST DEPARTED THE LAST DAY OF OCTOR ANO DOMIN. 1596. And upon the ſame ſtone, are very rudely ſketched the outlines of a bow and arrow, or rather croſs-bow, and of the keeper's faithful dog.

The city of Briſtol following the laudable example of the metropolis, pulled down Laford's gate in the year 1767, to give a free current to the air, ſo neceſſary to health, and to prevent ſuch accidents as had frequently happened there by the continual interruption of paſſengers, and the unavoidable intermixture of carriages, horſes, and foot travellers, in ſo long and narrow an entrance. At that time the curious antient carved figures with which the gate was ornamented, were taken away, and Mr. Reeve placed them at his country-ſeat a little without the city, at Briſlington in Somerſetſhire. They formerly belonged to the caſtle of Briſtol, as appears by a paſſage extracted from the annals of that caſtle, lately found among a collection of antient papers, records, and other curious particulars, diſcovered in a room belonging to the pariſh church of St. Mary Redcliff in Briſtol, and ſuppoſed to have been there depoſited by the order of the great Mr. Canning, who was ſix times mayor of that city, *viz.* in the years 1372, 1373, 1375, 1381, 1385, and 1389. The paſſage alluded to is as follows:

'Allwarde, a Saxon ſkyll'd Carveller in Stone 'and Woude. He lyved in the reygne of Eldred: 'He carvelled the worke of y^e^ Caſtle & y^e^ Imageries 'whyen they ſtoude yn ſaid Chapel of Alle [and] 'Coernicus, wardens of the Caſtle yn daies of 'Yore. Rob^t^ of Gloweſter removed them to y^e^ 'Walle of the Inwarde Tower, from whence the 'preſent Lorde Warden has tane them: Maſter 'Canynge fayne wowlde have the ſame to be in 'his Cabynette, but my Lords entente is to place 'them at y^e^ Gate of y^e^ Caſtle or owtſide of y^e^ 'Walls as a goodlie Specktalle for Menne to bee-'houlde and in ſothe goodelie Specktalle thei have 'beeing ſeated & couronued in Roabes of Eſtate '& paramented. Ne are enfayrer [inferior] 'Carvel then thoſe of our Daies, of durable Stone 'and y^e^ Depicture of the Faces ſtill remayneynge 'bie means of theyre beeinge Keepen from the 'Wnwer [weather].'

The above ſeems not to have been written by Mr. Canning, as it ſpeaks of him in the third perſon. I cannot anſwer for its being correctly copied, as I never had acceſs to the original, but I give it exactly as I received it from my friend at Briſtol. Alle is ſaid to have been warden of the caſtle in the year 915, and Coernicus was his ſucceſſor.

In this diſtrict there are ſeveral large works carried on by the wealthy citizens, ſuch as iron-founderies, glaſs-houſes for making crown glaſs, and glaſs bottles; a work for making of white lead, one for ſmelting lead ore, and particularly a very large one at Baptiſt-mills for tranſmuting of copper into braſs. Formerly braſs kettles and other utenſils have been made there, chiefly, in its firſt inſtitution, by Germans; but that part of the buſineſs is now performed at the battery mills in the pariſhes of Siſton, Bitton, and elſewhere.

The veſtiges of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, are to be ſeen adjacent to the high road on Lawrence-hill, and there is a field contiguous to it, with which it had been endowed, and is now exempt from tithes. I have taken notice of this piece of ground, and of the hoſpital of St. Lawrence, under St. George's pariſh, and am not abſolutely certain to which head theſe particulars belong; but they lay in the out-part of this pariſh, before St. George's was taken from it.

The records, alſo, relating to this diſtrict, are inſerted under the head of St. George's, becauſe both were called the out-pariſh of St. Philip's and Jacob's 'till the year 1756, when St. George's was erected into a diſtinct pariſh, and the records could not be properly ſeparated.

This diſtrict is very populous; but the account of baptiſms and burials is neceſſarily omitted, as they are intermixt in the regiſter with thoſe belonging to the inner part of the pariſh.

The pariſh church lies within the city of Briſtol, and not in Glouceſterſhire, wherefore an account of it is not to be expected in this work; but an office copy of the endowment of the vicarage falling into my hands, I have ſubjoined it as follows:

Clifford, Fol. 75. } *Donatio Vicariæ Sancti Iacobi Briſtoll.*

TENORE preſentium noverint univerſi quod nos Ricardus, Permiſſione divina, Wygorn. Epiſcopus, ſcrutato Regiſtro bonæ Memoriæ Domini Henrici Wakefield, nuper Wygornien. Epiſcopi, Prædeceſſoris noſtri, Ordinationem Vicariæ Eccleſiæ Sanctorum Philippi & Iacobi Briſtoll. noſtræ Dioces. invenimus in eodem contineri; cujus Ordinationis Tenor ſequitur & eſt talis.

NOVERINT univerſi quod cum nos Henricus, Permiſſione divina, Wigornien. Epiſcopus, Eccleſiam Paroch. Philippi & Iacobi Briſtoll. noſtræ Wigornien. Dioces. Religioſis Viris, dilectis in Chriſto Filijs, Abbati & Conventui Monaſterij beatæ Mariæ de Teukeſbury, & eorum Monaſterio antedict. & ipſorum Prioratui ſancti Iacobi Briſtoll. Dioces. memorate, ex Cauſis veris, ſufficient. & legitimis, de Conſenſu & Aſſenſu dilectorum Filiorum Prioris & Capituli Eccleſiæ noſtræ Wigorn. ac aliorum quorum Conſenſus requiritur in hac Parte, ſervatis omnibus de Jure requiſitis, canonice univerimus, appropriaverimus, ac in ipſorum proprios Uſus conceſſerimus, perpetuo poſidendam, Salva pro Suſtentatione perpetui Vicarij in dicta Eccleſia, unde ſuſtentari valeat, ac Onera ſibi incumbentia ſupportare, de Fructibus et Proventibus dictæ Eccleſiæ congruã Portionẽ. Nos ſubſequenter ad Ordinationem dictæ Vicariæ, & Aſſignationem Portionum ipſius, de Conſenſu & Voluntate dictorum Abbatis & Conventus de Teukeſbury, necnon Prioris Prioratus ſancti Iacobi ſupradict. expreſs. procedimus in hunc Modum. IN PRIMIS, quod Hugo Hope, Preſbiter, nunc primo preſentatus ad Vicariam illam, habeat unum Manſum competenter pro Statu ſuo edificatum, Sumptibus dictorum Abbatis & Conventus Monaſterij de Teukeſbury et Expenſis, et extunc manutenend. et ſuſtentand. per dictum Hugonem & Succeſſores ſuos de ipſorum Portione. ITEM, quod idem Hugo et Succeſſores ſui Vicarij, qui pro Tempore fuerint et erunt in futurum, percipient & habebunt annuatim de eiſdem Abbate et Conventu, de *Frucibus* et Proventibus ipſius Eccleſiæ Apoſtolorum Philippi et Iacobi, duodecim Marcas Argenti ad duos Anni Terminos, videlicet, Feſta Michaelis & Annunciationis Dominice, per equales Portiones, per Manus Prioris Prioratus ſive Cellæ Sancti Jacobi prædict. fideliter perſolvend. Conceſſerunt etiam dicti Religioſi, quod ad Solutionem dictæ Pecuniæ, *quotiens* ceſſatum fuerit per nos, in ipſius Solutione, & Succeſſores noſtros, noſtroſq; Offic. Sede plena, necnon Cuſtodem Spiritualitatis ſeu Adminiſtrationem Spiritualium, Sede vacante, per Sequeſtrationes Fructuum et Proventuum dictæ Eccleſiæ Philippi et Iacobi, & Subtractionem eorum, compelli valeant; & ad hoc ſe ſubmiſerunt expreſſe. Omnia vero, Decimas, Proventus, et Emolumenta ejuſdem Eccleſiæ, Religioſi Viri Abbas et Conventus antedicti, et eorum Prior Prioratus Sancti Iacobi memorati, integraliter percipient & habebunt; et Obvenientia ad Manus Vicarij ipſius Eccleſiæ, de Proventibus hujuſmodi *qualitercumq.* dictus Vicarius eiſdem Religioſis ſeu Priori prædicto fideliter perſolvet, et liberabit abſq. Diminutione ſeu Retentione aliquali. Et Vicar. dictæ Eccleſiæ eidem in Divinis Officijs deſerviet honeſte, prout decet, necnon Curam & Regimen Animarum Parochianorum ipſius geret, et eidem intendet ut tenetur. Alia vero Onera, tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria, eidem Eccleſiæ incumbentia, dicti Religioſi Viri Abbas et Conventus Teukeſbur. et Prior ipſorum Prioratus Sancti Iacobi prædict. ſubibunt ſuis Sumptibus et Expenſis. Quam quidem Ordinationem, attentis Emolumentis ipſius Eccleſiæ, et ponderatis ponderand. in hac Parte, congruam et ſufficientem atq. juſtam reputantes & conſpicientes, eam habere volumus et decernimus Robur perpetue Firmitatis. IN QUORUM omnium Teſtimonium Sigillum noſtrum fecimus hijs apponi. Dat. in Manerio noſtro de Bredon, decimo Die Menſis Octobr. Anno Domini Millmo CCCmo nonageſimo quarto, Et noſtræ Conſecrationis Anno nono. Et ſubſequenter inter cætera, in Parliamento excellentiſſimi in Chriſto Principis et Domini noſtri, Domini Henrici, Dei Gratia Regis Angliæ & Franciæ illuſtris, quarto celebrato apud Weſtmon. Anno Regni ſui quarto, Statuta & ſalubriter ordinata, quoddam Statutum inſpeximus in hæc Verba. ITEM ordinez eſt et eſtabliez q' leſtatut de lappropriations des eſgliſes & lenduement des Vicaries en ycelle fait lan quinzisme le Roy Richard Seconde ſoit fermement tenuz & gardez & mis endue execution. Et ſi aſcune eſgliſe ſoit appropriez par la Licence du dit Roy Richard ou de Roy noſtre ſeignour qor eſt puis le dit an quinziſme countre le dit Statut q' ſoit duement reformez ſolonc le fait de dit eſtatut perentre cy & le feſte de Paſq. Prochein avenir. Et ſi tiel reformacion ne ce face depuiz le temps ſuiſdit q' les appropriacions & Licence ent faitz ſoient voidez & detout repellez & annullez per toutz jours forſpris leſgliſe de Hadynham en la Diociſe de Ely. Tenor vero Statuti dicti Regis Ricardi ſecundi, de quo ſupra fit Mentio, ſequitur in hijs Verbis. ITEM purce pluſours Damages & diſeaſes ſont ſouent evenuz & veignent de jour en autre as p'rochiens de diverſez lieux par les Appropriations des benefices des meſmes lieux accordez eſt et aſſentiez que Cheſcune Licence deſore affaire en la Chancellarie daſcune eſgliſe p'rochiel ſoit expreſſement contenuz & compris q' le Dioceſan del lieu en appropriation de tieux eſgliſes ordeignes une covenable Somme dargent deſtre paiez & diſtributz annuelment des fructz & profitz des meſmes les Eſgliſes par ceux qaveront les ditz Eſgliſes en propre oeps & par lour Succeſſours as poures p'rochiens des ditz Eſgliſes en aide de lour vivre & ſuſtenance a touz jours.

Nos igitur, Religioſorum Virorum Abbatis et Conventus ac Prioratus Sancti Iacobi prædictorum indempnitati, proſpicere & Statutum memoratum ut tenemus oportuno Tempore exequi cupientes, aſſignamus, et Tenore preſentium ordinamus, quod Religioſi prædicti, ne Penam ſeu Periculum dicti Statuti incurrant, de Fructibus & Obventionibus Eccleſiæ parochialis prædictæ decreto ſingulis Annis imperpetuum Summam ſex Solidorum & octo Denariorum Argenti, in Feſto Natalis Domini, pauperibus parochianis Eccleſiæ prædictæ in Augmentum Suſtentationis eorundem diſtribuant, ſeu diſtribui faciant & perſolvi; quam quidem Summam, attentis Exilitate dictæ parochialis Eccleſiæ, et alijs nonnullis gravibus Oneribus que eiſdem Religioſis incumbunt, ſic taxamus, ac tanquam competentem & congruam limitamus Teſtimonio præſentium, quas Sigillo noſtro fecimus communiri. Dat. in Palatio noſtro Wigorn. tertio Decimo Die Menſis Aprilis, Anno Domini, Milleſimo quadringenteſimo tertio, Et noſtræ Tranſlationis Anno ſecundo.

Exam^d by Rich^d Clarke D. Reg^r.

PINNOCK.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, at the foot of that range of hills which divides the vale from the Coteſwold, about two miles north-eaſtward from Winchcombe, ten eaſt from Tewkeſbury, and ſeventeen north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The name is written *Pignocſire* in *Domeſday*. It ſeems to carry in it that of ſome Saxon proprietor, and to ſignify nothing more than *Pignoc's Portion*, or *Eſtate*; from the Saxon word Scipe, a *Portion* or *Diviſion*.

Whether Pinnockſhire enjoyed any particular privileges and immunities, is now difficult to determine. But it is thus taken notice of among the counties of England, in ſome verſes concerning their properties, inſerted in Leland's *Itinerary*, Vol. 5, p. 26.

—— *Pynnokſhire is not to prayſe:*
A man may go it in to dayes.

Pinnock, Ford, and Hyde, in Guiting-Temple, make one conſtablewick, and ſeem to have conſtituted the diſtrict of Pinnockſhire; but the poet, on the ſuppoſition that he meant to make the perambulation of the circumference two days journey, has greatly magnified its dimenſions, for the ſake of his rhime, ſince it is no more than a man could walk in three hours.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Alwold holds Pignocſire, in Holeford hundred, 'of the king. He held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are four hides, one of which 'did not pay tax. In demean are four plow-'tillages, and eleven villeins, and five bordars, 'with

'with four plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, 'and a mill of 30*d*. In Wicelcumbe is one bur-'gage yielding 8*d*. A wood half a mile long, and 'one furlong broad. It is worth and was worth '4*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

The abbey of St. Averel held Pinnockſhire 56 H. 3. And the abbey of Hayles was ſeized of court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Pinnockſhire 15 E. 1.

After the diſſolution, it is probable that this manor deſcended like that of Hayles, 'till it was purchaſed by lord Tracy, whoſe deſcendant, Thomas-Charles viſcount Tracy, is the preſent lord of it, and reſides at Todington.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 30*l*. a year. Pinnock, Didbrook, and Hayles, were conſolidated into one preſentation, in the year 1738. Lord Tracy is patron, and the honourable Dr. John Tracy is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and was granted to ſir Thomas Seymour, Aug. 19, 1 E. 6.

There is no houſe for the rector, and the church has been demoliſhed many years.

First fruits	£. 3	13	4	Proc. & Syn. £.	0 1 0
Tenths —	0	7	4	Pentecoſtals -	0 0 6½

Taxes:

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 54	0	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	3	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	27	12	6
The ſame, at 3*s*. 1770, —	21	19	3½

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 2 houſes, and about 24 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 2 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. There are now 25 inhabitants. The baptiſms and burials are intermixed with thoſe of Hayles and Didbrook, without diſtinction, and are given together under the account of Hayles.

PITCHCOMBE

IS a very ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, two miles ſouth-weſtward from Painſwick, five northward from Stroud, and five ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village is ſituate in a *combe*, or *valley*, agreeable to the ſignification of its name, with a pleaſant aſpect towards the ſouth, and has a ſmall ſtream running through it from Painſwick, which empties itſelf into the Froome below Stroud. It conſiſts of rich paſture, but is not diſtinguiſhed by any curious productions of nature or art.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This place is not mentioned in *Domeſday*, wherefore it could not be a diſtinct manor at the time when that record was compiled; but was probably included in the account of Haresfield and Haſcomb.

Oſbern Giffard and Alice Mordack held Pitchcombe 31 H. 3.

In the extract out of the pipe office, formerly ſent to the ſheriffs of the city of Glouceſter, for levying certain ſums due to the crown, it is ſaid, *De Oſberto Gifford de firma de Pinchcomb* 5*s*. and in Mr. Pury's account, drawn up about the year 1653, it is ſaid, *Feoda firma de Pikeleſcumb conceſs. Oſberto Gifford anno* 15 H. 3. *ſub annuali redditu* 5*s*.

Walter de Bruht releaſed to Glouceſter abbey, and to the almoner of Standiſh, a meſſuage, lands, and one hundred acres of wood in Pychenecomb, 31 E. 1. and Gilbert de Mayſinton gave two meſſuages and lands in Pynchenecombe to Glouceſter abbey, the ſame year.

The abbey of Glouceſter had free warren in all their demean lands in Pychenecombe 28 E. 3. and the manor continued in the abbey 'till the diſſolution; but was held from time to time by various perſons, either as tenants or truſtees for the abbey. Thus we find that Robert de Mandevil died 22 E. 3. and Iſabel his widow 30 E. 3. ſeized of this manor. Joan the widow of William Bokeland held it at the time of her death, 35 E. 3. and Robert de Wolverton died ſeized thereof, 44 E. 3.

After the general diſſolution of religious houſes, this manor, a meſſuage and lands in this pariſh, and a wood called Pitchcombe-wood, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. Thomas Porter, knight, died July 2, 40 Eliz. ſeized of the ſcite and capital meſſuage of the manor of Pitchcombe, which (with many other lands) he had ſettled in jointure on Anne his daughter in law, to be enjoy'd after his deceaſe. This eſtate was then held of the queen, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and was of the clear yearly value of 3*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*.

John Throckmorton, eſq; was lord of the manor in 1608, as was Thomas Stephens, of Lypiat, eſq; at the beginning of the preſent century, and John Stephens, of Lypiat, eſq; is the preſent lord of it.

Walter de Wilton and Iſabel his wife recovered lands againſt Oſbert Giffard 28 E. 1. Walter ſurvived his wife, and died ſeized of one plow-tillage, and of a yearly rent of 22*s*. iſſuing out of Pitchencombe, 17 E. 2. Another Walter de Wilton died ſeized of the ſame plow-tillage and rent 1 R. 2. Richard More of Picket, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeized of ſeven meſſuages, 180 acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and ten acres of wood, and of the advowſon of the church of Pychencombe, 11 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, united with Hareſcombe, and together worth about 60*l*. a year. Mr. Purnel is patron, and Mr. Rice Jones is the preſent incumbent. The parſonage houſe is at Hareſcombe.

Bene-

Benefactions.

Mr. Daniel Cliffold has given 20*s.* yearly to the miniſter, and the like ſum to the poor.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	15	16	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —		4	13	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —		21	12	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		16	4	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 20 houſes in this pariſh, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The preſent number of inhabitants is about 90.

PRESBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Derhurſt, about two miles northward from Cheltenham, ſeven ſouthward from Tewkeſbury, and about eleven north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Part of it is in the vale, and conſiſts of rich paſturage, with a ſmall proportion of tillage; and part ſtretches up the weſtern ſide of that range of hills which ſeparates the Vale from the Coteſwold. The river Swilyate riſes out of Preſbury-hill, and paſſing by Swindon, Elmſtone, and Tredington, empties itſelf into the Upper Avon, a little below Tewkeſbury.

This was formerly a market town; for king Henry the Third, at the inſtance of Peter, biſhop of Hereford, who was lord of the manor, granted it a charter of a weekly market on Tueſday, and a yearly fair, to begin on the eve of the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula*, and to continue for three days. And theſe privileges were confirmed in the 14th and 19th years of the reign of king Richard the Second. It may be ſuppoſed that the market was not very large, but ſuch as it was, it muſt have ſuffered greatly by a conflagration which happened in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and reduced the town to aſhes. Some efforts were made to recover the market in the ſucceeding reign, according to Leland, who then viſited this place, and ſays, *It is now made a Market Toune againe a 20 Yeres ſyns.* How long it continued to be conſidered as ſuch, does not appear, but I apprehend not a great while afterwards. It was too near to Winchcombe and Cheltenham to flouriſh together, and loſing the patronage of the biſhop of Hereford, from whom the manor was taken at the Reformation, the town ſoon fell into the condition of a country village, and has continued ſo ever ſince.

A fine, clear ſpring of ſaline purging water riſes at a place called *Hyde*, in this pariſh, on an eſtate belonging to lord Craven; and about the year 1750, when the Cheltenham Spaw was in the meridian of its reputation, doctor Linden analyzed the Hyde water, and wrote an Experimental Diſſertation on its nature, contents, and virtues; wherein he compares it with, and gives it the preference to, the Cheltenham waters, 'which 'have undoubtedly' ſays he, 'manifeſted them-'ſelves to be of excellent virtues; but as the Hyde 'Spaw is of the very ſame nature, (and perhaps 'the mother-ſpring) and contains at leaſt four 'grains of ſalt more in each quart, (which is a 'conſiderable increaſe) it is but juſt to prefer 'them before the Cheltenham waters, &c.' The pamphlet was intended to bring Hyde waters into general uſe; ſalts were extracted from them, and advertiſed to be ſold at the Spaw warehouſes, and ſhops; and ſome conveniencies for bathing were made at the place, and lodgings provided for the reception of patients; but the doctor was miſtaken in ſome particulars, his treatiſe was ill written, and failed in the deſign.

This place hath had ſome ſhare in antient military tranſactions. Preſbury ſignifies the *Prieſts camp*, not that the camp here was made by religious men, but the manor in which it lay took its preſent name from its becoming the property of the church of Hereford. Whether the camp is Saxon or Roman is uncertain.

But to come nearer to our own time. In the laſt century, during the great civil war, colonel Maſſie, governor of Glouceſter, placed a garriſon of one hundred and fifty foot in a ſtrong houſe in this village, to protect the market of that city. It ſerved alſo to preſerve a communication between the parliament's garriſons at Glouceſter and Warwick, and to check the king's in Sudely-caſtle. *Corbet.*

Hewlets is an antient ſeat, lying one part in this pariſh, the other in Cheltenham. It commands an extenſive proſpect over the vale towards the river Severn, and is the property of Thomas Baghott, eſq; whoſe family has reſided in this village upwards of four hundred years.

Sebaſtian Benefield, Margaret profeſſor in Oxford, was a native of this place, and rector of Meyſey Hampton, where he died in the year 1630.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Under the title *Terra Eccle de Hereford*, in *Domeſday*, it is thus recorded:

'The biſhop of Hereford holds Preſteberie in 'Chilteham hundred. There are thirty hides. 'In demean are three plow-tillages, and eighteen 'villeins, and five bordars, with nine plow-tillages. 'There is a prieſt, and one radcheniſter with two 'plow-tillages, and one burgage in Wicelcumbe 'paying 18*d.* and eleven [plow-tillages] among 'the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. There are twenty acres 'of meadow, and a wood one mile long, and 'half a mile broad.

'Sevenhantone is a vill adjoining to this manor, '[but] without the hundred. And twenty hides 'out of the thirty abovementioned, are in that 'place; and there are two plow-tillages, and 'twenty-one villeins, with eleven plow-tillages. 'There are three free men having ſeven plow-'tillages with their men.

'Durand holds three of thoſe twenty hides of 'the biſhop.

'The

'The whole manor, in the time of king Edward, 'was worth 12*l.* now 16*l.*

'Robert biſhop of the ſame city [Hereford] 'holds this manor.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 70.

Soon after the Norman conqueſt, the earls of Glouceſter, by uſurpation, poſſeſſed themſelves of this manor; but Gilbert de Clare reſtored it again to the biſhoprick of Hereford. Peter, biſhop of that ſee, purchaſed a charter of free warren, court leet, and a yearly fair in Preſbury 25 H. 3. and the claim to thoſe privileges was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The biſhoprick had a further confirmation of thoſe privileges 14 R. 2. and had an additional grant of fairs and markets in the 19th year of the ſame reign.

This manor continued in the biſhoprick of Hereford 'till the reformation, after which, ſir Thomas Chamberlain, anceſtor to the family of that name at Maugerſbury, and eminent for his many embaſſies in four ſucceeding reigns, obtained a long leaſe of this manor, and reſided here.

The ſcite of the manor, and lands called Middle Breach, were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, 16 Eliz. The ſcite was again granted by the crown to Henry Chilman and Robert Knight, 3 Jac.

Reginald Nicholas, a ſervant to ſir John Chamberlayne, ſon of ſir Thomas, purchaſed a grant of the reverſion of this manor, and ſupplanting his maſter, was lord of it in 1608. Lord Craven is the preſent lord of the manor, and holds a court leet.

The priory of Lanthony had lands in Preſbury, and free warren in them, 15 E. 1. and the tithes were appropriated to that monaſtery 21 R. 2. This eſtate was reputed a manor, and was granted, with the advowſon of the vicarage, to Thomas Gatwick and Anſelme Lamb 5 Mar. The ſame rectory, church, and tithes, then in the tenure of George Badget, *alias* Badger, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, 6 Jac. William Baghott, eſq; was lord of this manor, and proprietor of a good eſtate here, at the beginning of this century, which are now the property of Thomas-Baghott De-la-Bere, of Southam, in the pariſh of Cleeve, eſq.

Robert Preſbury was ſeized of lands in Preſbury 18 E. 2. Thomas Rawlins and his wife levied a fine of lands in Preſbury, Gineton, Charleton, and Cheltenham 9 H. 7. Lands called le Brook, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Cicely Pickerel 4 Eliz. Other lands called Haywood's Plots were granted to ſir Edward Warner the ſame year. Lands in Preſbury, belonging to the biſhop of Hereford, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

Mr. Caple has a good eſtate in this pariſh, and elſewhere, and a good houſe near the church.

HAMLET. *Overton* is a ſmall hamlet, lying a little eaſtward of the church, on a riſing ground towards the bottom of the hill. The name is deſcriptive of its ſituation.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 80*l.* a year. Thomas-Baghott De-la-Bere, eſq; is patron and impropriator, and the reverend Kinard Baghott is the preſent incumbent.

There are certain lands called the *Barton Demeans*, once the property of the biſhop of Hereford, two thirds of the great tithes of which belong to the dean and chapter of Hereford, the remainder to the impropriator. There are alſo other lands called *Farm Lands*, originally belonging to the priory of Lanthony, of which the impropriator has the tithes. All other tithes of the pariſh, great and ſmall, are equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar.

Mortuaries are due to the impropriator and vicar, according to the worth of the pariſhioners, at the time of their death.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a large aile on the north ſide, and a ſmaller one on the ſouth, with a ſtrong embattled tower at the weſt end. The windows were formerly ornamented with variety of paintings and inſcriptions on the glaſs, all which are now defaced except the letters I. W. which ſtill remain in ſeveral places, and are the initial letters of the name of John Wich, prior of Lanthony.

First fruits	£.	11	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	2	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7½
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the chancel is the following inſcription:

In Memory of
WILLIAM BAGHOTT Eſq. and ANN his Wife
daughter of JOHN DELABERE
of Southam Eſq;
He } died { Nov. 8, 1725 } Aged { 70 } years.
She } { Oct. 31, 1739 } { 77 }
They had Iſſue Seven Sons and Eight Daughters
the Survivors of whom in Gratitude
and Reſpect to their Parents
erected this Monument.

Arms, at top, *Per pale baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, on a bend gules three eagles diſplay'd Or*, for Baghott. 2. *Azure, a bend argent, cotoiſed Or, between ſix martlets of the laſt*, for De-la-Bere.

On the left hand of the pulpit,

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Chriſtopher Caple, Gent. He died the 15th of May 1740 aged 71. Where alſo lieth Sarah his Wife. She died the 6th of Auguſt 1733 aged 68.

Alſo near this place are interred William and Sarah Caple Son and Daughter of the above.

He } died { 12 June 1733 } aged { 34.
She } { 28 Nov. 1717 } { 21.

Arms, *Per pale baron and femme*, 1. *Checky Or and azure, on a feſs gules three lozenges argent*, for Caple. 2. *Checky argent and gules, a lion rampant Or*, for Pocock.

Benefactions.

The church-houſe, worth 40*s.* a year, and a ground called Culver Breach, worth 7*l.* a year, were purchaſed with the pariſh money for the benefit of the poor.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	178	15	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	42	11	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	123	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	90	4	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 100 houſes in this pariſh, and about 445 inhabitants, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 11. *Atkyns.* And the inhabitants are now between 4 and 500.

PRESCOT

IS an extraparochial place, in the upper part of Tewkeſbury hundred, ſix miles eaſtward from Tewkeſbury, two weſtward from Winchcombe, five north from Cheltenham, and ſixteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The little river *Tirle* waſhes the north part of Preſcot, and after dividing Cleeve from Woolſton, falls into the Carrant.

This place was covered with wood in its antient ſtate, and belonged to the monks of Tewkeſbury, wherefore it was called *Prieſt Coed*, and by contraction *Preſcot*, that is, the *Prieſt's wood*. In the progreſs of cultivation, thoſe woods were aſſarted, and the greater part of the place now lies in paſture lands.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday has not taken notice of it by its preſent name, which very probably it had not obtained when that record was compiled; but the abbey of Tewkeſbury had a grant of courts leet, waifs, and felons goods in Preſcot, from king William the Second, which was proved, and allowed, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt the abbat, 15 E. 1.

It was the conſtant practice of the monks every where to ſeparate and diſtinguiſh their property from that of the laity, and to hold their eſtates as unconnectedly as poſſible. Hence we ſee that where they held lands in fee, they commonly obtained the privileges of courts leet, and free warren; and in many inſtances, eſpecially where they had no concern in the church affairs of the pariſh to which their eſtates belonged, they procured a total ſeparation, and ſo their lands became extraparochial, as in the preſent caſe.

This manor continued in the abbey of Tewkeſbury 'till the diſſolution, when it was granted, together with a wood called Preſcot Coppice, and the tithes, to Walter Compton, 36 H. 8. John Tracy, of Stanway, eſq; was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and John Tracy, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

Taxes:				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	92	12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		2	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		47	16	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —		35	17	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 12 houſes, and about 50 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders. There are now 9 houſes, of which only 6 are inhabited; and the people are decreaſed to 31.

PRESTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, about a mile and a half ſouth-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, ſix north-weſtward from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and about nineteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Preſton is evidently *Prieſt's town*, for the manor antiently belonged to Reinbald the prieſt, who was chancellor to king Edward the Confeſſor.

The lands are chiefly arable, with ſome paſture, and very rich meadows on the ſide of the river Churn, which are occaſionally covered with water, by means of trenches cut from that river, and drained again at pleaſure, whereby vegetation is ſurprizingly ſtrong and early; and theſe works may very well ſerve for a pattern to ſuch as are unacquainted with this branch of huſbandry. A large meadow, (upwards of a hundred acres) called Kingſmead, lies one part of it in this pariſh, the other, and by far the greater, in the pariſh of Cirenceſter, and is in common to both places after the firſt veſture is taken off.

This pariſh is bounded to the weſtward by the *Irminſtreet*, one of the Roman ways paſſing thro' Cirenceſter; and at the diſtance of two miles from the town, but in this pariſh, there ſtands an antient, rude ſtone, about four feet high, lately painted and mark'd as a mile ſtone. This is vulgarly called *Hangman's Stone*, becauſe, it is ſaid, a fellow reſting a ſheep thereon, (which he had ſtolen, and tied its legs together for the convenience of carrying it) was there ſtrangled, by the animal's getting its legs round his neck in ſtruggling. But this does not account for the ſtone's being placed there, and conſidering the common propenſity of inventing ſtories to obviate names and things not generally underſtood, I have ſometimes been of opinion that all this is fiction, and that the right name of the ſtone is *Hereman-ſtone*, ſo called, like the Roman way upon which it ſtands, from *Hereman*, a *ſoldier*; and that the ſtone is an antient monument for ſome military perſon.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Under the title *Terra Renbaldi Pr'b'i* in *Domeſday-book*, it is thus recorded:

'The ſame Rainbald holds Preſtetune in Cire-
'ceſtre hundred. Elaf held it in the time of king
'Edward. There are eight hides taxed beſide
'the demean. In demean are four plow-tillages,
'and ſeven villeins, and ſix bordars, with ſix plow-
'tillages. There are nine *ſervi*, and twelve acres
'of meadow. It is worth and was worth 8*l.* The
'ſame Elaf could go where he would.' *D. B.* p. 73.

'Hunfridus the chamberlain holds one hide in
'Preſtitune in Cireceſtre hundred. Æluuin held
'it for a manor. In demean is one plow-tillage,
'and two *ſervi*, and three bordars, with one plow-
'tillage. It is and was worth 30*s.* He who held
'it could go where he would.' *Dom. Book*, p. 79.

King

King Henry the Firſt having built the abbey of Cirenceſter, endowed it, among other things, with the eſtates that had before belonged to Reinbald the prieſt, dean of the collegiate church of Cirenceſter; by which means this manor came into the poſſeſſion of the abbey, and ſo continued 'till the diſſolution of religious foundations.

The manor of Preſton, with the advowſon of the vicarage, and the tithes in Northcote, were granted to John Pope 37 H. 8. All which came afterwards to the family of the Maſters of Cirenceſter. William Maſter, eſq; was lord of Preſton in the year 1608, and Thomas Maſter, eſq; deſcended from him, is the preſent lord of the manor.

One meſſuage, and half a yard-land in Preſton and Northcote, belonged to the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt in Cirenceſter 33 E. 1.

HAMLET. Northcote is a hamlet and an antient manor, thus deſcribed in *Domeſday-book*:

'The ſame Rainbald holds one hide in Nortcote 'in Cireceſtre hundred. Godric held it in the 'time of king Edward. In demean is one plow-'tillage, and two villeins, and two bordars, with 'two plow-tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*. It is 'worth 40*s*. This thane could go where he 'would.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

'Hunfridus the chamberlain holds one hide in 'Norcote in Cireceſtre hundred. Eluuard held it 'for a manor. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and two bordars, with half a plow-tillage. It 'is worth and was worth 40*s*. William held 'theſe two eſtates [Preſtitune and Norcote] of 'Humphry. They who held them could go where 'they pleaſed.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 79.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, had his right to court leet in Northcote, allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1.

Anſelm de Gournay held two knights fees in Sodinton and Northcote, value 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter 8 E. 2. as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken after the death of the ſaid Gilbert.

Hugh le Diſpencer and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Giles de Badleſmere, were ſeized of Churncote and Northcote 23 E. 3.

John Coaffe, or Cove, who was found by inquiſition to be an ideot 32 E. 3. died ſeized of this manor and Laſſington 36 E. 3.

Thomas Raleigh died ſeized of Northcote 21 R. 2. and was ſucceeded by Thomas his ſon, who died ſeized of it 6 H. 4. Walter Raleigh, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, had livery of the manor, and died 8 H. 5. Edward Rawleigh died ſeized thereof 5 H. 8. George Rawleigh, eſq; died 37 H. 8. ſeized of Northcote and of lands in Preſton, leaving Simon his ſon twenty-two years old, and Leonard a brother, who had a ſon Thomas.

Henry Willoughby had livery of the manor granted to him 4 Eliz. The eſtate was afterwards divided, and part of it belonged to Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq; about the beginning of this century, whoſe deſcendant, Thomas Maſter, eſq; is the preſent proprietor. The other part was veſted in William George, of Cirenceſter, eſq; whoſe widow, the late Mrs. Rebecca Powell, gave it, with other lands, for the ſupport of the yellow ſchool in Cirenceſter, and it now lets for 152*l.* a year.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 150*l.* a year. Thomas Maſter, eſq; is patron and impropriator; and the reverend Mr. Daubeny is the preſent incumbent.

Seventeen acres of meadow and paſture, and fifty of arable, belonged to the glebe, before the common fields were incloſed by act of parliament about the year 1771, when lands were laid out for the impropriator and vicar, in lieu of tithe.

Two ſmall parcels of land, and a rent charge of 3*s.* are given for the uſe of the communion.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is ſmall, with a chapel on the north and another on the ſouth ſide, and a low ſtone tower at the weſt end, in which are four bells.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	1	4½	Synodals	£.	
Tenths	—	0	19	8¾	Pentecoſt.	0	0 10
Procurations	0	2	0				

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	58	18	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	8	13	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	56	6	6
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	42	9	9

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 17 houſes, and about 70 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The houſes are now increaſed to 35, and the people to 171, by tale.

PRESTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, belonging to the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, but ſeparated from it by the intervention of Botloe hundred. It lies upon the river Leden, at the north-weſtern extremity of the county, towards Herefordſhire, about three miles ſouthward from Ledbury, fourteen weſt from Tewkeſbury, and ſeventeen north-weſt from Glouceſter.

This manor antiently belonged to the monks of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, which accounts for the name.

The Herefordſhire method of planting orchards pervails in this and the neighbouring pariſhes, where they make excellent cyder, already obſerved in the accounts of Dimmock, Kempley, Oxenhall, and Pauntley.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The ſame church [St. Peter of Gloweceſtre] 'holds Preſtetune in Tolangebriges hundred. 'There are two hides. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars, with

'eight

eight plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*. It was worth 30*s*. now 4*l*. *Domeſday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Preſton, with free warren, 15 E. 1. and continued poſſeſſed of the manor, advowſon, and tithes, till the diſſolution, when they were granted to the biſhop of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. The biſhop of Glouceſter is the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of the Foreſt, worth about 40*l*. a year. The vicarage houſe and glebe are let for 11*l*. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron.

The church is ſmall, with a low wooden tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	6	8	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	6	6
Tenths	—	0	14	8	Pentecoſtals	0	1	4

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	56	9	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		3	0	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		39	7	8
The ſame, at 3*s*. 1770, —		29	10	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 13 houſes in the pariſh, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 2 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. At preſent there are only 10 houſes, and about 40 inhabitants.

PRESTON *upon* STOUR.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Derhurſt hundred, at the northern extremity of the county towards Warwickſhire, about two miles diſtant ſouthward from Stratford upon Avon, nine north from Campden, and twenty-nine north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The village is ſituated upon the river Stour, and the manor antiently belonged to the monks of Derhurſt, wherefore it was called Preſton [*i.e. Prieſt-town*] upon Stour, to diſtinguiſh it from two other pariſhes of the name of Preſton in this county.

The pariſh is about two miles long, and one broad. It is divided into two hamlets (Preſton and Alſcot) by the river Stour, which runs thro' it, and falls into the upper Avon about two miles below.

There is a handſome ſeat at Alſcot, which belonged to the late James Weſt, eſq. The houſe is of freeſtone, in the Gothic taſte, and ſtands about half a mile to the left of the road leading from Oxford to Stratford, in the midſt of a park of excellent paſturage. The river Stour meanders before it, through a ſerpentine channel,

—— boaſting as he flows of growing fame,
And wond'rous beauties on his banks diſplay'd —
Of Alſcot's ſwelling lawns, and fretted ſpires,
Of faireſt model, Gothic or Chineſe. *

At this place I ſaw a natural curioſity. It was the ſkulls of two ſtags, with their horns ſo entangled by the animals fighting in the park when alive, that they could never diſengage themſelves, and ſo periſhed with hunger. They now remain not to be ſeparated by human force, without cutting or breaking ſome part of them.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Dennis at Paris holds ten 'hides in Preſton in Derheſt hundred.' *D. B.* p. 72.

It appears by the terrier of the lands of the priory of Derhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, that the prior had the patronage of the church of Preſton, and two plow-tillages, worth 18*s*. a year, and 4*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. from his plowmen and rents of aſſize, and 17*s*. from his villeins. At the diſſolution of alien priories, this eſtate was given to the abbey of Tewkeſbury by king Henry the Sixth, and confirmed to that abbey 7 E. 4.

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Tewkeſbury, the manor of Preſton, two mills, a meſſuage called the Miller's-houſe, and the fiſhery, were granted to the viſcount Liſle 37 H. 8. The manor was afterwards purchaſed by —— Hunks, who died ſeized thereof 1 Eliz. when livery was granted to Robert Hunks, his ſon and heir. Thomas Hunckes, ſon of Robert, had livery of the manor, rectory, and advowſon, granted to him in the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir Hugh Brawne was lord of the manor in the year 1608. From him it deſcended to his ſon ſir Richard Brawne, who died ſeized of it in 1650.

Thomas Marriot, eſq; married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir Richard Brawne, and in her right, became lord of the manors of Preſton and Alſcot, which, at his death, deſcended to John Marriot, his ſon and heir, who was lord of them when ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his Hiſtory, about the year 1710. The late James Weſt, of Alſcot, eſq; was lord of this manor at the time of his death, in the year 1772.

William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Preſton upon Stour and Alſcot 11 H. 7.

HAMLET. Alſcot is a hamlet ſeparated from the reſt of the pariſh and county by the river Stour. Here was an antient chapel, now wholly demoliſhed, out of the ruins of which Alſcot houſe is ſaid to have riſen.

William Fravileſworth died ſeized of Little Wormington and Alveſcot 33 E. 3. William Wilicotes held the manor of Alveſcot upon Stour, and had a grant of free warren, 2 H. 4. Sir William Biſhopſhort was ſeized of it in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, and reſided there. It is probable that he left Joan and Margaret his daughters and coheireſſes; for William Wickham and Joan his wife, and ſir William Fennes and Margaret his wife, levied ſeparate fines of the manor of Wilecot, and of lands in Alveſcot, to the uſe of themſelves for life, 31 H. 6.

Thomas Conyers, eſq; levied a fine of the manor of Alveſcot, to William Broom and William Cobcot, 37 H. 6. William Cateſby had livery of this

* Jago's *Edgehill*, a Poem.

this manor 9 Eliz. It ſoon after paſſed to ſir Hugh Brawne, and deſcended, like Preſton, to the late James Weſt, eſq; who was lord of the manor at the time of his death, in the year 1772.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 8*l.* a year. The lord of the manor is patron and impropriator; Mr. Green is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation pays 8*l.* a year to Chriſt-church college, Oxford.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, ſtands on a riſing ground. It is ſmall, but neatly fitted up within. The windows are of painted glaſs, put up, at a great expence, by the late Mr. Weſt; but the ſubjects are uncommon for a church. The eaſt window conſiſts of two compartments. One ſeems to repreſent the univerſal dominion of *Death*, who is the chief figure in front, with *Des Dæts B.* written at his feet; a young man lies proſtrate behind him; and a military perſon appears on the right, juſt falling backwards, and cloſe by him a female figure leaning on the point of a ſword. On the left, another figure of death driving a carriage, as coachman, attended by three women on foot, and the devil appears behind. In the other compartment, the principal figure is a young man, with an olive-branch in his hand, and behind him ſits a young woman aſleep. Two figures, with each a ſtandard, one inſcribed *Ermoet*, the other *Arbeit*, walk before a carriage drawn by unicorns, and a woman ſits on the fore-part of it, holding an olive-branch, whilſt three other female figures attend on foot.

Firſtfruits	£.	8	13	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —		0	17	4	Pentecoſt.	0	0	7½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monument and Inſcription.

A ſtone in the chancel bears this inſcription:

Hic jacet Rich. Brawne miles, filius Hugonis Brawne militis, hujus manerij D[i] et eccleſiæ patronus. Vixit annos 56. Obijt 30 Sept. 1650.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	87	14	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	30	7	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	96	10	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	70	7	6

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 45 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6.

PRINKNASH

IS a ſmall extraparochial place, adjoining to Upton St. Leonard's, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, diſtant about three miles eaſt from the city of Glouceſter.

The whole eſtate conſiſts of one hundred and ninety acres of meadow and paſture land, and thirty-ſeven of arable. It belonged antiently to the abbats of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, who had a handſome country ſeat, and a park there.

King Edward the Third granted to the abbey of Glouceſter free warren in all their demean lands in this place, in the 28th year of his reign, which privilege was confirmed 1 R. 2. and by the intereſt of the abbat, the place became extraparochial.

This eſtate continued in the abbey of Glouceſter 'till the general diſſolution of monaſteries, and was granted, under limitations, to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye, 36 H. 8. and the reverſion of the houſe and park was granted to ſir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer 3 Jac.

The eſtate was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by ſir John Bridgman, chief juſtice of Cheſter, deſcended from an antient family who reſided at Little Dean in this county. John Bridgman, eſq; was lord of the manor of Prinknaſh, when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his *Antient and preſent State of Glouceſterſhire*, and it deſcended to Henry-Toy Bridgman, eſq; of whom it was purchaſed, about the year 1770, by —— Howell, eſq; the preſent proprietor, who reſides there.

This ſeat has lately been very much improved by the preſent proprietor. It is ſituated on an eminence, from whence there is an agreeable proſpect of the city of Glouceſter, and a more extenſive one of the fine country round about it. There was a room in the houſe conſecrated for a chapel, in the year 1629, and dedicated to St. Peter.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	9	0	0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	9	5	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	-	10	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	7	10	0

PUCKLECHURCH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of its own name, ſeven miles weſt from Marſhfield, ſeven eaſt from Briſtol, five ſouth from Chipping-Sodbury, and thirty-four ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is about three miles in length, and two in breadth; bounded by Durham on the eaſt, Siſton on the weſt, by Weſterleigh on the north, and by Abſton and Wick on the ſouth. It enjoys a fine healthy air, being pleaſantly ſituated on an eaſy elevation in the vale. The brook *Filtham* divides it from Durham, but the Boyd does not touch on its borders, as ſome topographers have affirmed.

The name of the village was antiently written *Pulcrecerce*, and ſignifies the ſtately and magnificent church, which was given it, moſt probably, from its agreeable ſituation, and the beauty of that building. Camden calls it *Villa Regia*, becauſe it had been the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings; and there is a houſe now ſtanding on a

riſing ground, in the way to Durham, ſaid to be built on the very ſcite of the palace of Edmund king of the Weſt Saxons, which by the ruins in hillocks ſtill remaining, ſeems to have been of large extent.

It was cuſtomary, in early ages, to celebrate yearly the feaſt of St. Auguſtin, who firſt preached the goſpel to the Anglo-Saxons; and as the above king Edmund was ſolemnizing this feaſt at his palace here, in the year 946, he took notice of one Leolf, a notorious robber, who, notwithſtanding he had been baniſhed for his villainies, had the aſſurance to ſeat himſelf at one of the tables in the hall, where the king was at dinner. This villain attacked Leon, the king's ſewer, (who endeavoured to apprehend him) with a naked dagger, which the king ſeeing, flew upon Leolf himſelf, and in the ſcuffle was ſtabbed in the breaſt, ſo that he expired upon the body of his murderer; but the villain made his eſcape in the confuſion, as the gueſts were drunk when the fray happened. And it is ſaid, the king's remains were depoſited in the abbey of Glaſtonbury.

There was formerly a weekly market held here on Wedneſday, now long ſince diſuſed, and perhaps never much uſed; but it appears by the antient court papers, that the tenants have been amerced for not coming to the mercat here, for buying and ſelling elſewhere, for uſury, for taking the firſt tonſure to the prejudice of the lord, for ſueing a tenant of the lord's court by the king's writ, for converſing with thoſe who had the leproſy, for marrying without the lord's licence, &c. all which ſerve to ſhew the great power which the lords of ſome manors exerciſed over their tenants, under the feudal ſyſtem.

The antient roads from London and Oxford to Briſtol paſſed through this place, and a turnpike-road from Chriſtian Malford in Wiltſhire, has lately been carried through it to Mangotsfield near Briſtol.

There are alſo ſome veſtiges remaining of an antient road leading from Bath, the *Aqua Solis* of the Romans, to the *Trajectus* at Oldbury; but it has been long ſince diſuſed, and ſtopt up in many places, ſince that over the hills has been opened.

This pariſh conſiſts chiefly of paſture ground, but, below the ſurface, it is full of a very bituminous kind of coal, which all the country abounds with, from Toghill and Lanſdown weſtward, as far as the city of Briſtol; and moſt of the poor inhabitants are employ'd in the coal-mines, and in a ſmall manufacture of felt-hats carried on here, and in ſome of the neighbouring villages. Here are quarries alſo of a coarſe kind of black marble, uſed for chimney-pieces and grave-ſtones; and plenty of marle, which in ſome places would be highly valued, but the uſe of it is here intirely neglected. The waters of *Holy-well* and St. *Bridget's-well* in this pariſh, were formerly in repute for curing ſore eyes, and for their virtues in diet-drinks; but they really poſſeſs no others than are common to pure ſpring water in general.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

King Edmund coming to an untimely end at this place, as already related, was buried in the abbey of Glaſtonbury, wherefore this manor was afterwards beſtowed on that houſe, to ſing maſſes for the repoſe of his ſoul; and accordingly in the book of the general ſurvey, I find it thus recorded:

'Saint Mary of Glaſtingeberie holds Pulcrecerce 'in Pulcrecerce hundred. There are twenty hides. 'In demean are ſix plow-tillages, and twenty-'three villeins, and eight bordars, with eighteen 'plow-tillages. There are ten *ſervi*, and ſix men 'pay ninety bars of iron, and in Glouceſter is 'one burgage paying 5 *d.* and two free men [*coli-'berti*] paying 34 *d.* and there are three foreigners '[*fracig.*] and two mills of 100 *d.* [rent]. There 'are ſixty acres of meadow, and a wood half a 'mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth '20 *l.* and is now worth 30 *l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 71.

At that time the manor was much more extenſive than it is at preſent, and included Weſterleigh, and Abſton and Wick. Under the latter of theſe pariſhes, it has been ſhewn, that the monks of Glaſtonbury quitted their right to this large manor, and to the advowſon of the church, to Joceline the biſhop of Bath and Wells, 7 Joh. on condition that he would reſtore to them the election of their own abbat.

A good part of this pariſh, when it was ſo extenſive, (probably the hamlet of Wick) was within the foreſt of Kingſwood, and the biſhop of Bath procured it to be diſaforeſted 12 H. 3. The biſhop alſo purchaſed a charter of free warren in Pucklechurch, 41 H. 3.

The hundred and manor of Pucklechurch remained annexed to the ſee of Bath and Wells, 'till king Edward the Sixth, in the ſecond year of his reign, took them, with the manor of Weſterleigh, and others, by exchange, and granted the management of the former to ſir Nicholas Pointz; but as they produced no profits, the king's commiſſioners recommended the letting of them on a ſmall annual rent. They were, however, by letters patent, bearing date the 25th of June, in the ſeventh year of his reign, granted to William earl of Pembroke, to hold to the ſaid earl, his heirs and aſſigns, of the king *in capite*, with an exception only of the lands called Pucklechurch park; from whom they paſſed by ſale to ſir Maurice Dennys, knight; and from him to the family of Codrington, who ſold them to another branch of the Denniſes. From them Mr. William Hallidaie purchaſed them, and with his daughter they went in marriage to Edward Hungerford, of Corſham in Wilts, eſq. From this family they paſſed with an heireſs, to Robert Sutton, lord Lexington, whoſe only daughter carried them to John Manners, duke of Rutland; from whom, in 1717, they were transferred by purchaſe to ſir Edward Bouverie, of Longford-caſtle in Wilts, baronet; and from him, by deviſe, to his brother Jacob viſcount Folkſtone, grandfather of the earl of

of Radnor,[x] the preſent poſſeſſor of the hundred and manor of Pucklechurch.

William de Cheltenham was ſeized of lands in Pucclechurch, 16, 33, & 40 E. 3. William Gatelin died ſeized of lands in Pucclechurch 20 E. 3. Sir John Bar died ſeized of lands in Pucclechurch 22 E. 4. Richard Forſter, and Thomas Moor and his wife levied a fine of lands in Pucclechurch 1 & 6 H. 7. Giles Cotherington died ſeized of the capital meſſuage and other lands in Pucclechurch 20 Eliz. of which meſſuage livery was granted, the ſame year, to his ſon Richard; and of the lands to Francis, another of his ſons.

A capital houſe and eſtate at Pucclechurch, formerly belonging to William Dennis, eſq; is now the property of John-Hugh Smyth, eſq; (eldeſt ſon of ſir Jarrit Smyth, bart.) in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and ſole heireſs of Henry Woolnough, eſq; who purchaſed them of Mrs. Mary Butler, eldeſt daughter and coheir of William Dennis, eſq. There is a large ſcutcheon, in the front of this houſe, with the following arms carved in ſtone: *Quarterly of eight.* 1. *Gules, a bend ingrailed azure, between three leopards faces Or, jeſſant fleurs de lis of the ſecond,* for Dennis. —2. *Or, within a bordure . . . . . a raven proper,* for Corbet.—3. *Argent, on a chief gules three beſants,* for Ruſſel.—4. *Or, five fuſils in feſs azure,* for Pennington.—5. *Lozengy Or and azure, a chevron gules,* for Gorges.—6. *Argent, on a bend gules three martlets Or, winged vert,* for Danvers.—7. *Two bars, on a chief three ſtags heads caboſhed.*—8. *Ermine, three roſes gules,* 2 & 1, for Still.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year, including the churches of Weſterleigh and Abſton. Ralph Ergam, biſhop of Bath, gave the advowſon and impropriation to the chapter of Wells, in the year 1388; and the dean and chapter of that church are patrons and impropriators, and the reverend Walter Swayne is the preſent incumbent.

Fifty acres belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, is ſituate on an eminence, and ſeen at a great diſtance, It has an aile on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles.

Firſt fruits	£. 15	0 0	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	1 10	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1 0
Procurations	0 8	0			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In a niche on the north ſide of the aile, is an antient figure of a man, in a recumbent poſture; and in another niche, on the ſouth ſide, is that of a woman; both without inſcriptions, but are ſuppoſed to repreſent ſome of the family of the Dennis's, who have been of long ſtanding, and of whom there have been more high ſheriffs in this county than of any other name.

On a large ſtone, with a braſs on it,

Hic jacet Hugo Dennis armig^{r} qui obijt 17 Sep^{r} 1559. Et Katharina uxor ejus quæ obijt 15 April, A. D. 1583. Requiemini.

On a monument in the north aile,

In Memoriam Iohanis Dennis Armigeri, primogeniti et heredis Henrici Dennis Armigeri, qui 26 die Junij, Anno Domini 1638, ex hac vita deceſſit, poſtquam ex uxore ſua Margaretâ, Dni. Georgij Speake, de Whightackington in comitatu Somerſet.

[x] This family (whoſe name has been variouſly written, De la Bouverie, Des Bouveries, Des Bouverie, but now eſtabliſhed by act of parliament Bouverie) is of antient and honourable extraction in the Low Countries, and quartered, with their own original arms, thoſe of Melun and Wallincourt, more of which may be ſeen in Collins's Peerage, V. 6, p. 413. Ed. 1768. whence the following ſhort account is extracted.

The firſt of this name who appears to be ſettled in England was Lawrence Des Bouveries, a younger ſon of Le Sieur Des Bouveries, of the Chateau de Bouverie, near Liſle in Flanders. He fled on account of religion to Franckfort on the Maine, where he married his wife Barbara, and coming with her to England, ſettled at Canterbury. By her he had five ſons, Edward, John, Jacob, Valentine, and Samuel; and three daughters, Leah, Elizabeth, and Jane.

Edward Des Bouveries married Mary, daughter of Jaſper de Fourneſtraux, by Mary Tiberkin, whoſe father was burnt in Germany for the proteſtant religion. He had by her one ſon, Edward Des Bouverie, and three daughters.

This Edward Des Bouverie was born in Nov. 1621, and being an eminent Turkey merchant, acquired a very ample fortune. He was knighted by king James II. and died in 1694. He married Anne, daughter of Jacob Forterye of London, merchant, by whom he had ſeven ſons, and four daughters.

William, the eldeſt ſon, was created a baronet Feb. 19, 1713-14. He married firſt, Mary, daughter of James Edwards, of London, eſq; and by her had a ſon Edward, who died young. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter and ſole heir of David Urry, of London, eſq; by whom he had ſeveral children, whereof only the following ſurvived him, *viz.* ſir Edward, his ſucceſſor; Jacob, ſucceſſor to his brother; Chriſtopher, who died unmarried; Jane, wedded to John-Allen Puſey, of Puſey, in Berks, eſq; and Anne, who died unmarried.

Sir Edward Des Bouverie, baronet, ſucceeded his father. He married Mary, daughter of John Smith, of Beaufort-buildings in London, eſq; and died without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his only ſurviving brother, ſir Jacob Bouverie, baronet, who by letters patent, dated June 29, 1747, was created lord Longford, baron of Longford, in the county of Wilts, and viſcount Folkſtone, of Folkſtone in the county of Kent. His lordſhip was twice married; firſt to Mary, daughter and ſole heir of Bartholomew Clarke, of Hardingſtone, in the county of Northampton, eſq; and ſecondly, to the honourable Elizabeth Marſham, eldeſt daughter of Robert lord Romney. By the firſt lady he had ſeveral children, who died young, beſides two ſons, and four daughters, who ſurvived him, *viz.* William, (the late earl of Radnor) the honourable Edward Bouverie, married (1764) to Harriot, only daughter of the late ſir Everard Fawkener, kn^{t}. Anne, married (1761) to the honourable and reverend George Talbot, third ſurviving ſon to William lord Talbot, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; Mary, wedded to Anthony Aſhley, earl of Shafteſbury; Charlotte, and Harriot. His lordſhip, (who by his ſecond lady had two ſons, Jacob, who died an infant; and Philip, born Oct. 8, 1746) departed this life Feb. 17, 1761; and was ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon

William, then viſcount Folkſtone. His lordſhip married firſt, Harriot, only child of ſir Mark-Stuart Pleydell, of Coleſhill, baronet, by whom he had iſſue one ſon named Jacob; ſecondly, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, eſq; by whom he had iſſue four ſons, *viz.* William-Henry, Bartholomew, Younge, who died an infant, and Edward; and two daughters, who alſo died infants. He married thirdly, Anne, relict of Anthony Duncombe, lord Feverſham. By letters patent, dated Sept. 25, 1765, his lordſhip was advanced to the higher dignity of earl of the county of Radnor, with the additional honour of baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleſhill in the county of Berks; and dying in the year 1776, was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Jacob, now earl of Radnor.

The arms of this noble earl are, *Quarterly, firſt* and *fourth, Party per feſs Or and argent, an eagle diſplay'd with two heads ſable,* being the arms of Bouverie by Engliſh grant; *ſecond* and *third, Gules, a bend vaire;* the original arms of Des Bouverie, as certified from the herald's office at Bruſſels. — The Creſt. *On a wreath, a demi-eagle diſplay'd with two heads, ſable; beaked and ducally gorged Or, and charged on the breaſt with a croſs croſlet argent.*— Supporters. *On each ſide, an eagle regardant ſable; gorged with a ducal coronet Or, and charged on the breaſt with a croſs croſlet argent.* —Motto. PATRIA CARA, CARIOR LIBERTAS. Chief Seat, At Longford-caſtle in Wiltſhire, three miles from Saliſbury.

Equitis

Equitis Balnei, e filiabus anâ, duos accepit filios, Johannem ſcilicet et Henricum: E quibus Johannes Dennis de Pucklechurch (alias Pulcherchurch) in com. Gloceſtriæ, Arm. duxit Mariam, Nathanielis Still, de Hutton in Comitatu Somerſet Arm. filiarum et coheredum unam; ex quâ tres accepit filios et filiam unam, viz. Henricum, Johannem, Gulielmum, et Margaretam.

Hoc quod eſt pulchri Templum eſt pulchrius.

Arms, at top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, a bend azure between three leopards faces Or, jeſſent fleurs de lis of the ſecond*, for Dennis. 2. *Ermine, three roſes gules*, for Still. — At bottom, two coats, 1. Dennis, as before, impaling, 2. *Argent, two bars azure, over all an eagle diſplay'd with two heads ſable*, for Speake.

Upon a blue ſtone,

HIC JACET IOHANNES DENNIS DE PVCKLECHVRCH IN COMITATV GLOVCESTRIÆ ARMIGER QVI OBIIT 3 DIE MAIJ ANO DNI 1660 ÆTATIS 44.

Ædibus his ſacris generoſus clauditur hoſpes,
Nominis illius laus, generiſq; decus.
Scilicet aſſiduus cultor poſt fata ſacrato
Qua potuit ſaltem nollet abeſſe loco.
Altera pars templum tenet hoc, pars altera cœlum,
Et ſane hoſpitiis utraq; grata ſuis;
Nam neutra excipitur nimirum gratis honorem,
Hæc addit Templo, reddit at illa Deo.

On a monument againſt the eaſt wall,

M. S.

Gulielmi Dennis, Armigeri, ob Ingenij facilitatem, inconcuſſam Amicitiæ fidem, indefeſſumq; Charitatis ſtudium Deſideratiſſimi; Qui obiit 28 die Aug. anno Dom. 1701, Ætatis 56, Duas filias reliquens, antiqui generis et nominis ſuperſtites.

Et Mariæ Dennis, ejuſdem Gulielmi Chariſſimæ Genetricis, Nath. Still, de Hutton in Agro Somerſet Armigeri, Filiæ et Cohæredis: Quæ, annis et virtutibus plena, ex hac luce migravit 18° die Aug. A. D. 1698.

Et Johannis Dennis, Filij Gulielmi et Dorotheæ, quem vix ſemeſtrem immatura mors corripuit 30° die Julij, A. D. 1687:

Monumentum Hoc

Dorothea Filia D^i^ Iohannis Cottoni de Cunnington in Agro Huntington Baronetti, et Dorotheæ unigenitæ & hæredis Edmundi Anderſon de Eyworth in Com. Bedfordiæ Arm. Vidua, Nurus, et Mater mœrens poſuit.

On a flat ſtone in the church, for a perſon famous for curing wounds by ſympathy,

Here lyeth the Body of Charles Ridley of this Pariſh, Gent. who departed this Life the 10th Day of Auguſt, Anno Domini 1690, aged 54 Years.

The flouriſhing Panaces of our Sphere,
That cured others, itſelf lies withered here,
By Blaſt of Death, againſt whoſe force no art
Can either medicine, or help impart.
Reader, tis cuſtom, not neceſſity,
On Marble here preſents itſelf to thee,
For him, whoſe laſting fame will live alone
Beyond the Pow'r of verſe, or ſtrength of ſtone:
Each bleeding wound with crimſon tears will be
The Eternizer of his memory.

On a monument againſt the north wall,

Near this monument lies the body of Thomas Ridley, late of this Pariſh, Gent. ſon of John Ridley, late of Shrivenham in the County of Berks, Gent. who died the 6th Day of June, 1714. Alſo the body of Mary, Daughter of the above named John Ridley, who departed this life the 5th Day of April, 1688. And alſo the body of Sarah Ridley, another of the daughters of the ſaid John Ridley, and ſiſter of the ſaid Thomas Ridley, who departed this life the 14th day of Sept. A. D. 1726.

Reader, this Marble claims, as tribute due
To the dear Memory of ſacred duſt,
A ſigh at leaſt, if not a tear or two:
The Good lie here, the Pious and the Juſt.

Arms, *Argent, a bull paſſant gules, horned and hoofed Or.*

In the body of the church, on braſs,

Johannes Wickham, Gen. cum bene vixiſſet hic latere voluit; ingenio optimo, liberato, animoq; candido, clarus ſeculiq; dignus. Febris in meandris parum vagus devius. In cœlum migrabat, corpus morti triumphatum, animam Deo triumphantem, reddit et victor et victus. Præiit non periit, reſurget, Ætatis ſuæ 48. Abſit gloria niſi in cruce Domini. Obijt 13 Martij 1669.

Benefactions.

Mr. Prig gave 20*l.* to buy communion plate.

Mr. William Hart, clerk, gave 20*s.* yearly for two ſermons.

Henry Berrow, vicar of this church, gave 500*l.* to truſtees for teaching twenty poor children to read and write. With this money the truſtees purchaſed land in the pariſh of Rangeworthy, which lets at 24*l.* a year; a fifth part whereof having been ſettled by the donor, under the ſame truſt, for the better ſupport of the charity ſchool in the pariſh of Abſton and Wick.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	164	4	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	34	19	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	176	4	9
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	129	16	7½

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 60 houſes, and about 250 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. But upon examination of the pariſh regiſter, I find that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709, incluſive, there were 118 baptiſms, and 76 burials. In a like ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769, incluſive, there were 129 baptiſms, and 84 burials. And by a careful reckoning of a gentleman in the pariſh, in the year 1772, there appear'd to be 72 houſes, 92 families, and about 460 inhabitants. The proportion between the annual burials and the inhabitants, is nearly as 1 to 55, which ſhews that the place is remarkably healthy.

QUEDGLEY

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Whitſtone, ſeven miles north-weſt from Stroud, ſix north-eaſtward from Newnham, and about three ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts principally of rich meadow and paſture land, with orcharding. The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Briſtol leads through it, and it is bounded on the weſt by the river Severn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

No ſuch name as Quedgley occurs in *Domeſday-book*; it may therefore be ſuppoſed, that it was included in the account of ſome neighbouring and more conſiderable pariſh, at the time when that record was compiled.

Margaret de Bohun gave twenty quarter acres in Quedgley to the priory of Lanthony, and the grant was confirmed 1 Joh. The prior proved his right to court leet and waifs in Quedgley, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1. and he purchaſed a charter of free warren there, in the 21ſt year of the ſame reign. The manor continued in that houſe 'till the diſſolution, after which it was granted to Arthur Porter, 32 H. 8.

Sir William Dodington purchaſed it, and had a grant of common of paſture, and of lands in Quedgley, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, 7 Eliz. He was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and built the parſonage houſe. He

was

was ſucceeded by William Dodington, eſq; his ſon and heir, who murdered his mother by running her through the body with his ſword; wherefore the manor came to his two nieces, coheireſſes, one of whom was married to Thomas Hobbey, eſq; the other to lord Brooke, who, in her right, was lord of the manor and patron of the church. The manor belonged to Mrs. Anne Chapman about the beginning of this century; and it came, not long after, to Thomas Whorwood, eſq; who was proprietor of it about the year 1738, from whom it was purchaſed, and Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, of Bromſborow, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good eſtate in the pariſh. His arms are given under Bromſborow.

The knights templers were ſeized of lands in Quedgley 2 E. 3.

John Hanborow, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of lands in Quedgley, 2 E. 4. and John Garrine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Quedgley the ſame year. Another fine of lands in Quedgley was levied by William Bruges and Alice his wife, 21 H. 7. Lands called Rogers, in Quedgley, were granted to John Arnold 33 H. 8.

Netheruge, was a conſiderable place in this pariſh; for John the prior, and the convent of Lanthony, on the 8th of June, 8 H. 5. granted to James le Walſſhe, or Waleys, ſon and heir of Giles le Walſſhe, their lands in Netheruge in Quedgley, to be held by the ſervice of one knight's fee, paying 100*s*. for a relief, and ſubject to the yearly payment of one pound of pepper at Michaelmas, and doing ſuit twice in the year at the priory court at Lanthony. William le Walſſhe, ſon and heir of another James le Walſſhe, on the eve of St. Matthew, 1511, after having done homage to Edmond Foreſt, the prior, and paid 100*s*. for a relief, was admitted a free tenant of the land called Netheruge, by the ſervice of one knight's fee.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 60*l*. a year. The duke of Mancheſter is patron, and Mr. Palmer is the preſent incumbent.

Earl Milo gave all the tithes of this church to the priory of Lanthony, in the year 1137, and the priory continued poſſeſſed of them 'till the diſſolution. Lord Brooke, anceſtor to the preſent patron, created a truſt to certain perſons for leaſing the great tithes to the curate, and they accordingly granted him a leaſe for 70 years. Before this grant, the incumbent had only the privy tithes, and a ſmall piece of glebe. The great tithes are ſubject to the payment of a fee farm rent of 12*l*. a year to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. James, and has a handſome ſpire on the ſouth ſide, in which are five bells, and a clock.

Synodals £.0 2 0 Pentecoſtals £.0 0 7

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel is a braſs plate, with the following inſcription in old characters:

Nere this place lyeth buryed y^e^ bodies of Fredeſwid Porter & Mary Porter doughters to Arthur Porter Eſquyer, and Alys his Wyffe, An^o^ M^o^ U^c^ xxxij on whoſe ſoules & all criſten Ihu haue mercy amē.——Arms, *the ſame as at Hempſted.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the north chancel, is an old freeſtone monument, with this inſcription in capitals:

Here lyethe Rychard Berow eſqvyer deceſed the 22 of March 1562, Gravnfather to Iamis Berow: and Elizabeth wife of Iamis Berow Eſqvyer Nevy to the ſeid Richard and Davter of Edmond Foxe of Lvdford Eſqvyer deceſed the 9 of October 1584 by whom Iamis had Yſſue Edmond Ihon Ihamis Dorety Mabel Frayncis.

In the ſouth aile,

M. S. Richardi Berrow filij Edmondi Berrow Armigeri & Eleonoræ uxoris ejus natu minimi, viri ſine fuco pii, ſine fraude probi, in omnes candidi faciliſq; Qui vitam (immortalē illam) anhelans Anno Ieſu ſui 1651, Ætatis 35, Conjugij 11, Monumentum hoc dilecta Conjux Angeletta (obſervantiæ et amoris ergo) mœrens poſuit.

Præivit Ricardus ſequetur Angeletta.

Reſurgemus ambo, et erimus ut Angeli. *Matt.* xxii. 30.

At top, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, three bears heads couped ſable, a chief*——. 2. *Argent, a lion paſſant between three croſs croſlets fitchy gules.*

In the ſame aile, on a marble table,

In Memory of Margaret Relict of Thomas Barrow, of the Hayes in the Pariſh of Awre, in the County of Glouceſter, Eſquire, Daughter of John Knight, of the City of Briſtol, Merchant. She was firſt married to John Pope of the ſame City, Merchant, and died the 24th of September, in the year of our Lord 1717, aged 72 years.

Near this Place lyeth interred Amie the Wife of Thomas Barrow, of Field Court, Eſquire, Daughter of William Hayward, of Woolſtrop in this Pariſh Eſquire. She died the 12th of June, in the year of our Lord 1730, aged 52 years.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of the ſaid Thomas Barrow, of Field Court, Eſq^r^ Son of the above-mentioned Thomas and Margaret Barrow. He died the 16th of April, in the year of our Lord 1736, aged 58 years.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of the Rev^d^ Thomas Savage, Clerk, eldeſt Son and Heir of George Savage, of Broadway, in the County of Worceſter, Eſq; who married Elianor, the only Daughter and Heir of the ſaid Thomas Barrow and Amie his Wife, and died 24th April 1760, aged 60 years.

And alſo Thomas-Barrow Savage, and Martha, two of their Children, who died in their Infancy.

On another monument,

M. S. Gulielmi Heyward, Armig. et Eleanoræ uxoris optimæ, Filiæ Richardi Rogers de Dowdeſwell, Gen: Qui animâ, corpore, et pulvere demum conjunctiſſimi, virtutum omnium juxta æmuli multis nominibus claruerunt. Fide in Deum firmâ, Studio in liberis educandis prudentiſſimo, eximia in rebus gerendis peritia, benignitate in proximos, Remotos, omnes, fœliciſſimi uterque; Amicitiæ ſanctioris ſemper tenaciſſimi, tam bonos omnes charos habuerunt, quam ipſi omnibus chariſſimi; Quod patuit non ſolum quoad in vivis eſſent, Sed in Exequiis utriuſque celebrandis, Quorum Alteram Ap^l^. 18, An. 1684 Ætat. 33, Alterum Iul. 19, An. 1696, Ætatis 49, vita defunctos,

Innumeri melioris notæ è vicinia
Magno cum planctu nec minori pompa
deduxerunt.
Ex ſuperſtite Sobole Thoma Elizabetha Anna
Gulielmus primogenitus
M. P.

Arms, at top, *Baron and femme, 1. Argent, on a bend ſable three fleurs de lis Or; on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant of the third*, for Hayward. 2. Rogers, as under Dowdeſwell.

On a flat ſtone, within the communion rails,

M. S.
Iohannis Makepeace
Hujus Eccleſiæ per 50 annos paſtoris ſeduli,
Viri vere pacifici,
Simplicitatis innati et antiquæ fidei,

Suis deſiderati,
Vicinis chari,
Bonis omnibus grati:
Qui Anno Dni 1712 Ætatis ſuæ 80°
Febre correptus
Die 5° Septembris Animam Cælo
Et 7° Corpus humo reddidit.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	74	16	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	11	2	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	104	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	78	6	0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 34 houſes in the pariſh, and about 170 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. The preſent number of families is 33, and of inhabitants exactly 166.

QUEINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the Vale, in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, about ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, five north from Campden, and twenty eight north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is about three miles long, and two broad, conſiſting of good paſture and rich arable land; and the common fields have lately been incloſed by act of parliament.

The etymology of Queinton, as applied to this place, is very doubtful. Sir Robert Atkyns aſſerts, that *this town is ſo called from belonging to a nunnery*; *for* Queen (he ſhould have ſaid Lpen) *in the Saxon language ſignifies a woman.* But he has not ſhewn when it was that the manor belonged to a nunnery. If that was ever the caſe, it muſt have been prior to the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, for then, as well as in the Conqueror's reign, the manor of Quenintune, in Ceolflede hundred, was in lay hands.

Meen-hill ſtands particularly conſpicuous, in the midſt of the vale, one part in this pariſh, the other in Mickleton. Upon the top of this hill is a very large camp, of double intrenchments, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up and occupied by the Weſt Saxons, about the time when the engagement happened between them and the Mercians, at Barrington, near Campden. And the hill itſelf is thought to derive its name from that army, the greater part of which was compoſed of the *Iceni Magni*, a people that inhabited Hampſhire, and were deſcended from the Gauls who dwelt on the river Mayne, and were there called *Cenæ Manni*. Theſe people left their name to many places in Hampſhire, as Meanſborow, Meanſtoke, Eaſt-Mean, Weſt-Mean; and ſo in like manner to this hill.

There were two ſtones lately found within the camp, about a foot each in diameter, one convex, the other concave, and a hole through the center of both; whence I conclude they were uſed for grinding corn, and left there perhaps by the army that occupied the camp; but the iron that ſerved to turn the upper ſtone could not be found, as in all probability the ruſt had totally conſumed it in the long ſeries of time of its lying there.

Mr. Drayton has celebrated this hill in his well-known *Poly-Olbion*, where, to check the inſolence and pride of Breedon-hill, he makes the vale addreſs him in the following antiquated alexandrines:

Of all the hills I know, let Mein thy pattern bee,
Who though his ſite bee ſuch as ſeems to equal thee,
And deſtitute of nought that Arden him can yeeld,
Nor of the 'ſpecial grace of many a goodly field;
Nor of deer Clifford's ſeat, (the place of health and ſport)
Which many a time hath been the muſe's quiet port:
Yet brags not he of that, nor of himſelf eſteems
The more for his faire ſite; but richer than he ſeemes,
Clad in a gown of graſſe, ſo ſoft and wondrous warm
As him the ſummer's heat, nor winter's cold can harme.

And the poet does no more than juſtice to this diſtinguiſhed ſpot, which is exceedingly fertile and beautiful. By *Clifford's ſeat*, he meant a handſome ſeat at Clifford Chambers, an adjoining village, then the reſidence of the Rainsfords.

There is no kind of manufacture carried on at Queinton, but the women and children are chiefly employ'd in ſpinning linen-yarn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is a literal tranſlation from *Domeſday-book*, under the title of *the lands of Hugh de Grentemaiſnil*:

'The ſame Hugh holds Quenintune in Ceol-'flede hundred. There are two hides. A thane 'held them. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and five villeins, and one bordar, with three 'plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and one 'ancilla. They [*i. e.* Pebeworde, Mereſtune, and 'this Quenintune] were worth 7*l.* now 4*l.*'

'The ſame Hugh holds Quenintune, and Roger 'holds it of him. There are twelve hides. Bald-'win held it in the time of king Edward. In 'demean are three plow-tillages, and ſeventeen 'villeins, and two bordars, with nine plow-tillages. 'There are ſix *ſervi*. It was worth 7*l.* now 6*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 77.

Thus it appears that there were two manors in Queinton at the time of the ſurvey. Robert Marmion attended the duke of Normandy in his conqueſt of England, and was well rewarded by him with the caſtle of Tamworth in Staffordſhire, in which place the nuns of the abbey of Poleſworth had great poſſeſſions. He had alſo the manor of Queinton given to him. This Robert was ſucceeded by Robert his ſon. Another Robert, ſon of the laſt, was the next heir; he was juſtice itinerant in Warwickſhire, and died 2 H. 3. He had two ſons by different wives, both named Robert; the youngeſt ſucceeded him in the manor of Queinton. He married Amice, the daughter of Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, and joined with the rebellious barons againſt king Henry the Third.

This

This Robert Marmion took away the abbey of Polesworth from the nuns of that place, and drove them to Oldbury. But when Marmion was in bed at Tamworth, says the legendary story about that matter, Saint Edyth, to whom the abbey was dedicated, appeared to him with her crosier, and told him, that unless he restored the abbey to the nuns, he should have an evil death, and go to hell; and then striking him on the side with the crosier, she vanished. Upon which, under great anxiety, he confessed to a priest, restored the abbey immediately, and was well.

He left issue William, who married Lora, the daughter and heir of Roese de Dover. John Marmion was son and heir of William. He obtained a charter of free warren in Over Queinton and Nether Queinton, 20 E. 1. and died 16 E. 2. but he gave this manor to his son John, and his wife Elizabeth, ten years before his death, and so, says the record, *Nichil tenet in balliva mea. Esch.* He married Maud, the daughter of the lord Furnival, and left John his son and heir, who held Queinton of the earl of Lancaster by one knight's fee, and died 9 E. 3.

Robert, son and heir of the last John, died without issue, leaving two sisters; Joan, married to sir John Burnack, and Avice, married to sir John Grey of Rotherfield. Robert settled the manor of Queinton on the said sir John Grey and his wife Avice, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition that their issue should take the name of Marmion.

Maud the widow of John Marmion levied a fine of the manor of Queinton to the use of herself for life, the remainder to John de Grey of Roderfield and Avice his wife in special taille, the remainder to John de Burnack and Jean his wife in special taille, 14 E. 3.

Sir John Grey died seized of Queinton 33 E. 3. and was succeeded by John his son, who in observance of the marriage settlement, assumed the name of Marmion. But he dying without issue, it went to Robert Marmion his brother; who married Lora, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Herbert de St. Quintine, and left Elizabeth, an only daughter and heiress, married to sir Henry Fitz-Hugh, whom she survived, and died seized of the manor of Queinton 6 H. 6.

Sir William Fitz-Hugh, son of sir Henry, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Queinton 8 H. 6. Sir John Burg died seized thereof 11 E. 4. and some time afterwards the manor was vested in Magdalen college, Oxford, to which it still belongs.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Thomas Andrews and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Queinton to Edmond Dalby 1 E. 6.

The editor of the *Magna Britannia* says, Here was once a preceptory of the knights templers; but that is a mistake, which was occasioned by confounding this parish with that of Quenington, near Fairford, where the *knights hospitallers* had a preceptory.

HAMLETS. There are six hamlets in this parish.

1. *Upper Queinton.* There was formerly a considerable family in this hamlet, of the name of Rutter, which have severely felt the vicissitudes of fortune, and are now reduced. Michael Rutter of Queinton paid 300*l.* composition for his estate, on account of the part he took with the king in the great civil wars. Some part of this hamlet claims to be toll free, as belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster.

2. *Lower Queinton*, of which there is nothing further observable, except that the church stands in this hamlet.

3. *Adminton*, or *Adderminton*, or more antiently *Edelminton*. Among the lands belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, in *Domesday-book*, are the following particulars, which sir Robert Atkyns overlook'd:

'The same church [of Wincelcumbe] holds 'Edelmintone in Celsiede hundred. There are 'three hides and a half. In demean are two 'plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, with six plow-'tillages. There are four *servi*, and two *ancillæ*. 'It was worth 4*l.* now 3*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey purchased a charter of free warren in Adelminton 35 H. 3. which privilege was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The abbat of Winchcombe assigned this manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy 12 E. 2. but it reverted to the monks of Winchcombe, who were the proprietors of this manor 'till their house was dissolved. Tithes in Adelminton, which belonged to that abbey, were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. The manor and chapel of Adminton, and lands called Wind-Cerney, &c. formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to William Brent, *alias* Burston, 7 E. 6. Earl Brooke is the present lord of this manor, and has a large house here.

John Whitchurch granted ten librats of land in Adelminton to the abbey of Evesham, 6 E. 2.

4. *Radbrook.* John de Hirford died seized of Radbrook, and of lands in Over Queinton and Nether Queinton, 15 E. 3. Sir William Clopton died seized of Radbrook 7 H. 5. Roger Lingen, esq; was seized of an estate in Radbrook, which was sequestered in the great rebellion, and restored for a composition of 283*l.* Robert Burton, esq; whose family name was Lingen, is the proprietor of this estate, and has a good house here. He assumed the name of Burton from his mother, who was sole heiress of a family of that name in Shropshire, as appears by a memorial for her in Queinton church. His arms are blazoned under *Monuments and Inscriptions.*

John Riland, son of Richard Riland of Radbrook, was fellow of Magdalen college Oxford, archdeacon of Coventry, and rector of Birmingham in Warwickshire. He was an orthodox divine, and

and publiſhed ſeveral religious diſcourſes; and was buried in Birmingham church 1672.

5. *Wincot*, ſo called becauſe Wenric was lord of it. Part of this hamlet is in Clifford Chambers, and part in this pariſh. The latter lay in the old hundred of Witelai, now comprized in that of Kiftſgate, as appears by the following extract:

'William the chamberlain holds Wenecote in 'Witelai hundred. Wenric held it in the time 'king Edward. There are three hides. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and two villeins, and two 'bordars, with one plow-tillage. There are four '*ſervi*. It is worth and was worth 4*l*. This 'manor is taxed.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

Richard Wincote levied a fine of this manor 9 H. 7. George Throgmorton died ſeized of it 6 E. 6. and Robert his ſon had livery thereof the following year. Livery of one part of Wincot, but of which it is not ſaid in the record, was granted to William Barnes 9 Eliz. This manor and eſtate belonged afterwards to Mr. Robert Loggin, late chancellor of the dioceſe of Sarum; but they are now, by purchaſe, the property of Robert Burton, eſq; of Radbrook, abovementioned. There is only one houſe in this hamlet, which, as well as the land, is in two pariſhes; one part in Clifford, the other in Queinton.

6. *Mæon*, or *Meen*, whoſe etymology is given in the former part of this pariſh. This was antiently a member of the manor of Longborough, as appears by the *Domeſday* account of that manor. King John granted this manor to William de Gamaſh. John de Pembroke held two parts of the manor of Meen, and Walter de Pedwardine held the third part, and their claim was allow'd in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. This manor afterwards came to the Grevills. William Grevill of Campden was ſeized thereof, as a member of the manor of Milecot in Warwickſhire, 3 H. 4. John Grevill died ſeized thereof 1 E. 6. and livery was granted to Edward Grevill, ſon of John, 2 E. 6. Lewis Grevill, of Weſton upon Avon and Milcot, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It is now the eſtate of Mr. Noel.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 90*l*. a year, before the pariſh was incloſed by parliamentary authority in 1772; but it is conſiderably improved by incloſing. Robert Marmion gave the advowſon of the church of Queinton to the nuns of Poleſworth 4 Steph. to whom the tithes were appropriated 12 R. 2. At the diſſolution of religious foundations, the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Queinton, late belonging to the nunnery of Poleſworth, were granted to the dean and chapter of Worceſter 33 H. 8. and were again confirmed to the church of Worceſter 6 Jac. The dean and chapter of Worceſter are patrons, and Mr. Taylor is the preſent incumbent.

Ninety-eight acres of arable land, and five of meadow, belonged to the glebe before the incloſing; but the vicar hath other lands ſet out by the commiſſioners in lieu of tithe; and he receives beſides, from the impropriator, four quarters of wheat, four of barley, and 45*l*. in money.

The church is large, with an aile on each ſide of the nave, and a handſome ſpire at the weſt end, with ſix bells; and according to biſhop Benſon's book, it is dedicated to Saint Swithin. There is a gallery at the weſt end of the church.

Firſt fruits	£. 18	13	0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths —	1	17	4	Pentecoſt.	0 1 1½
Procurations	0	6	8		

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a very handſome tomb of grey marble, inlaid with braſs, and now in a perfect ſtate, is engraven the figure of a woman, with a label round her head, and on it in old characters:

Complaceat tibi dne ut eripias me. Dne ad adiuuandū me reſpice.

On the dexter ſide at top, *Argent, two bars gules, fretty Or*, for Clopton. On the ſiniſter ſide, *Gules, a feſs argent between ſix pears Or*. Dexter at bottom, the firſt mentioned coat impaling the ſecond. Siniſter, as the firſt coat with the addition of a canton.

✝ Chriſte nepos Annæ Clopton miſerere Iohē
Quæ tibi ſacrata clauditur hic vidua
Milite defuncto ſponſo pro te Ihu fuit iſta
Larga libens miſeris prodiga et hoſpitibus
Sic ven'abilibus templis ſic fudit egenis
Mitteret ut celis quas ſequeretur opes
Pro tantis meritis ſibi dones regna beata
Nec premat urna rogi: ſed beat aula dei.

At the foot is this memorandum: T. Lingen Ar. reparavit Anno 1739

In the church is the following memorial,

Sacred
To the Happy Memory of
Ann the Loving and Beloved Wife of
Thomas Lingen of Radbrook
In this Pariſh Eſq^r.
Only Daughter
And at Length Sole Heir of
Robert Burton of Longner Hall
In the County of Salop Eſq^r.
A Family of great Antiquity;
Being Poſſeſſors of Longner
In the Time of Edward y^e IV.
And before that ſeated at Burton
In the ſaid County.
She was a Perſon truly excelling
In every Relation of Life
A Dutiful Daughter; a Tender Mother;
An Affectionate Wife;
She had Iſſue twelve Children, of whom
Robert, Thomas, Henry;
Ann, Eliz^th, Frances, Blanch, and Rachel,
Survive her;
And doe with her Diſconſolate Huſband
Bemoan their Irreparable Loſs.
She died May 23^d 1737
In the 35^th Year of her Age.

Arms, *Baron and femme*; on the dexter ſide, *Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, Barry of ſix Or and azure, over all on a bend gules three roſes . . . . . .* for Lingen. 2. *Argent, two bars gules, fretty Or*, for Clopton. 3. *Gules, a bend ermine*. On the ſiniſter ſide, *Quarterly azure and purpure, over all a croſs engrailed Or between four roſes . . . . . .* for Burton.

There is a memorial for Thomas Lingen, eſq; who died in 1742, and for ſeveral of the children of Thomas and Anne Lingen.

On

On a ſmall marble monument in the chancel,

To the pious Memory of the Rev. Robert Loggin Chancellor of Sarum, and Vicar of Adderbury, who departed this Life Nov. 22, 1728, in the 66th Year of his Age. Mrs Joyce Loggin cauſed this Stone to be erected.

In the chancel,

In Memory of the worthy, pious, and benevolent Mr. Michael Corbett, of Upper Queinton, who departed this Life March the 27th, 1763, Aged 70 Years. Who did, by his Will and Teſtament, give to three Truſtees the Sum of 100*l.* to be by them laid out in Land, or ſet out on good Security, and the Rents, Intereſt, and Profits thereof to be by the Truſtees diſtributed amongſt the Poor of Upper and Lower Queinton, yearly and every Year for ever.

Sir Thomas Overbury, of Bourton on the Hill, was buried in this church in 1680. And there is a raiſed tomb in the church, with the figure of a man in armour, for Thomas le Rous, who was buried here in 1499. He was a deſcendant of the le Rouſes, an eminent family, who reſided at Ragley in Warwickſhire.

Benefactions.

There is a donation to the church of 3*l.* a year in land; but the donor is careleſſly forgotten.

Mrs. Davis gave 100*l.* to the poor. And Mr. Michael Corbet gave 100*l.* to the ſame uſe, in 1763.

Queinton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	478	6	8
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	35	9	8
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	346	7	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	190	13	9

Adminton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	120	14	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	10	8	8
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	96	7	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	72	5	3

There were 120 houſes, and about 500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 32 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 13. *Atkyns.* But having examined the regiſter, I find, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 129 baptiſms, and 98 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 221, the burials 103; and the inhabitants are now about 547.

The vicinity of Lark Stoke to this pariſh occaſioned ſir Robert Atkyns to ſubjoin an account of it to Queinton; and as it eſcaped my notice 'till it was too late to inſert it under the proper letter, I muſt place it here in like manner.

LARK STOKE.

THIS place is a hamlet in the pariſh of Illmington, or Illmingdon, in Warwickſhire, but the hamlet itſelf lies in Glouceſterſhire.

It is mentioned as a diſtinct manor in the antient ſurvey, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'The ſame church [St. Mary of Eveſham] holds 'Stoch in Widelei hundred. There are two hides, 'and one plow-tillage in demean, and ſeven 'villeins, and two bordars, with two plow-tillages. 'There is one *ſervus*. It is and was worth 40*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The manor antiently belonged to the family of the Biſhopſtones. John de Biſhopſdon died ſeized of Lark Stoke, with free warren therein, 13 E. 2. Sir William Biſhopſtone levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of divers perſons for life, the remainder to himſelf, and the heirs of his body by Philippa his wife, 11 H. 7. John de Vall was ſeized of lands in Larkſtoke and Queinton 36 E. 3.

This eſtate was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the Brents, who were ſeized of it when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of Glouceſterſhire, in which he has fallen into ſeveral miſtakes concerning it, and has placed the abſtract from *Domeſday* under Stoke Archer, in the pariſh of Cleeve.

Lark Stoke has been lately purchaſed by John Hart, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good eſtate there.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	63	18	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	10	1	4
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	111	12	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	56	16	0½

QUENINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, about two miles northward from Fairford, five north-weſtward from Leachlade, eight north-eaſtward from Cirenceſter, and twenty-ſix, through the laſt mentioned town, from Glouceſter.

The greater part of the pariſh conſiſts of arable land, but there is a conſiderable proportion of good meadow and paſture on the banks of the Coln, which bounds it on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides next to Hatherop and Fairford.

Quenington ſeems to be nothing more than a different manner of writing *Coln-ing-ton*, or *Conington*, for the letter *l* is dropt in pronunciation. It is deſcriptive of the ſituation of the village, and ſignifies the *town upon the river Coln*.

The knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem had a preceptory here, ſurrounded with a moat, now in a good meaſure filled up; but part of the antient building, with a croſs at the top of it, and an old gateway on the eaſt ſide, which belonged to it, are yet remaining, and conſtitute the *Court*, or manor houſe, occupied by the tenant of the principal farm.

The church and the principal houſes are ſituated on the bourn, where is a mill for making of writing paper, which furniſhes employment for a few hands; but the bulk of the people are engaged in huſbandry buſineſs.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Laci holds Quenintone in Brict-'woldeſberg hundred. There are eight hides. 'Three free men, Dodo, and another Dodo, and 'Aluuold held it for three manors, and could go 'where they pleaſed, and paid tax. There are

'three plow-tillages in demean, and twenty villeins, 'and ſeven bordars, and a prieſt, and a bailiff. 'They have among them all twelve plow-tillages; 'and two radcheniſters, with one plow-tillage. 'There are twelve *ſervi*, and two mills of 20*s*. '[rent,] and ten acres of meadow. There is a 'burgage in Glouceſter which pays four ſhoes, '[*ſoccos*,] and a ſmith [*faber*] paying 2*s*. It was 'worth 8*l*. now 10*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Walter de Laci came into England with William the Firſt, and by him was rewarded with this and many other manors in Glouceſterſhire. His ſon Roger de Laci ſucceeding him, was lord of this manor, and of nineteen others in Glouceſterſhire, when *Domeſday* was compiled.

Agnes Laci, William de Poictou, and the counteſs Cecilia, founded a preceptory for the knights-hoſpitallers in this place, and endowed it with their lands here. And Mabilia, the wife of William de Mara, and Robert de Mara,[y] gave them their demeans in Camſden, belonging to Quenington. And William de Lega[r] alſo gave many lands and tenements belonging to Quenington, to the knights of the ſame preceptory.

The prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, reſiding in England, was ſeized of the manor of Quenington 9 E. 1. as appears by the ſheriff's liſt of all the vills in the county, with their reſpective lords, returned into the exchequer in that year.

The preceptory at Quenington, lately belonging to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John at Jeruſalem, was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, 37 H. 8.

William Kingſton, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, from whom it paſſed, thro' ſeveral hands, 'till it came into the poſſeſſion of Henry Powle, eſq; whoſe only daughter and heireſs Catherine, carried it by marriage to Henry Ireton, eſq; who, in her right, was lord of the manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. Brooke Forreſter, eſq; was afterwards lord of it, from whom it paſſed to Humphry-Mackworth Praed, eſq; who ſold it to Samuel Blackwell, of Williamſtrip, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor.

Court-farm belonged to the preceptory of St. John at Jeruſalem, and is therefore tithe free. It is now the property of the lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 140*l*. a year. Samuel Blackwell, eſq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Rice is the preſent incumbent. The rector pays 13*s*. 4*d*. a year to the patron.

Walter de Lacy, (or according to ſome, Hugh de Lacy) gave the church of Quenington, a yard land, and the tithes of the vill, to the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter, and the grant was confirmed by king Stephen, at the requeſt of Walter de Lacy, abbat of Glouceſter, in the year 1138.

Ninety-two acres of arable, and twenty-ſix acres of paſture, belong to the glebe.

The church is an antient, low building. It had formerly a ſpire between the nave and chancel, as appears by a part ſtill remaining. There is a rude carving in ſtone, over the north door, of Chriſt treading the devil under his feet, with the figures of three perſons in a praying poſture. Over the ſouth door is the repreſentation of God the father, God the ſon, and the beaſts mentioned in the Revelations, executed in the ſame groſs, unworthy manner.

Firſt fruits	£. 7	18 2	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	0	15 10	Pentecoſt.	0	1 6
Procurations	0	6 8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon flat ſtones, within the communion rails, are the following memorials:

Here lyeth y^e^ body of y^e^ R^t^ Hon^ble^ Henry Powle Eſq Maſter of y^e^ Rolls: one of the Iudges delegates of y^e^ Admiralty and of his Majeſties moſt Hon^ble^ privey Councell who departed this life the 21 of november 1692, Ætatis 63.

Regi & regno fideliſſimus,
Æqui rectiq; arbiter integerrimus,
Pius, probus, temperans, prudens,
Virtutum omnium
Exemplar magnum.

Arms, at top, *Azure, a feſs ermine between three lions rampant Or, a creſcent for difference*, for Powle.

Here lieth Elizabeth the wife of Henry Powle Eſq^r^: and Davghter of Richard Lord Newport of high Ercall who departed this life 28 Ivly 1672.

Cui pudor et conjugij Fides,
Mores, ingenium, veraq; pietas;
Qvando ullam invenient parem?

At top, *Baron and femme*, 1. Powle. 2. *A chevron between three leopards heads caboſhed.*

Here lies HENRY IRETON, of Williamſtripp in y^e^ County of Gloſter, Eſq. only Son of HENRY IRETON, of Adderborough in y^e^ County of Nottingham, Eſq.

Who by the Great Probity & Equality of his Mind, together w^th^ y^e^ Love of his Country, w^ch^ he Shewed in y^e^ Various Turns of our Affairs, had Rendered himſelf not only a worthy Example of All the Virtues of a Private Life, but had Gained ſuch an Intereſt in his Country as to be Choſen a Member of ſeveral Parliaments. And ſo Conſiderable a Share in y^e^ Favor of his Prince, as to be L^t^. Colonel of y^e^ Dragoon Guards, Firſt Equerry & Gentleman of y^e^ Horſe to K. W^m^. y^e^ 3^d^.

Having Long Acquired an Unuſual Command of his Appetites & Paſſions, from y^e^ Natural Force of his Reaſon, & y^e^ Motives of y^e^ Chriſtian Religion; He departed This Life y^e^ 14^th^ of Dec. 1711, in y^e^ 60^th^ Year of his Age, w^th^out Reluctance or Grief, but for Leaving a Moſt Tender & Diſconſolate Wife, who Thus Tranſmits ſo Exemplary a Character to the World.

She was the only Daughter and Heireſs of the R^t^. Hon^ble^ HENRY POWLE, Eſq. Maſter of the Rolls, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, &c.

At top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, a bend voided gules*, for Ireton. On an eſcutcheon of pretence the arms of Powle. 2. Powle, as before.

Here Lies
M^rs^. Catharine Ireton
Sole Daughter & Heireſs
of y^e^ R^t^. Hon^ble^ Henry Powle, Eſq^r^ Maſter of y^e^ Rolls, &c.
And Relict
of Henry Ireton, of Williamſtrip in y^e^ County of Glouc^r^ Eſq.
She was
Good Natured w^th^out weakneſs,
Chearful w^th^out Levity,
And Pious w^th^out Oſtentation;
A moſt Faithful & tender Wife,
A kind Relation & Friend,
An Affable & Courteous Neighbour,
A Bounteful Miſtreſs,
And a Liberal Benefactor to y^e^ Poor,
Eſpecially at Her Death;
Leaving ten pounds yearly to the uſe of y^e^ Poor
of this Pariſh;
And y^e^ like yearly Sum to y^e^ uſe of y^e^ Poor
of Coln St. Aldwins.
She departed this Life
Oct. 25: 1714.

[y] Dugdale's Monaſticon.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 65	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	11	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	65	12	0
The ſame, at 3 *s.*	1770, —	49	9	0

There were 30 houſes in this pariſh, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of families is 54, of inhabitants exactly 267.

RANDWICK

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Whitſton, about three miles diſtant north-weſtward from Stroud, three ſouth-weſtward from Painſwick, and about eight ſouthward from Glouceſter.

Randwick, from the Saxon penban, to *divide*, and pic, a *ſtreet*, *hamlet*, or *ſmall village*, ſignifies a *hamlet ſeparated from the mother pariſh*. And the ſilence of the antient ſurvey concerning this place, is a ſufficient indication that it was formerly included in the account of ſome neighbouring manor, and I think none ſo likely as Standiſh, whoſe church is even at this time the mother church to Randwick.

The village lies on the ſouth-eaſt acclivity of a hill, that riſes with a pretty ſteep aſcent above the church, to a moderate height. The hill is lined with freeſtone, and ſeveral ſprings iſſue from the ſides of it. The ſituation, for air, water, and expoſure, is extremely advantageous and pleaſant.

Randwick-aſh, on the ridge or ſummit of the hill, is a noted land-mark, from which there is an extenſive proſpect to the ſouth-weſt, of the lower part of the vale of Glouceſterſhire, and the river Severn, with part of the Briſtol-channel and Somerſetſhire; and a view, directly weſt, of the foreſt of Dean, and of the Welch mountains in the back ground. To the eaſt is ſeen the country called the *Bottoms*, that is, the narrow vallies of Painſwick, Stroud, Woodcheſter, or Nailſworth; and the towns of Stroud and Painſwick, with the neighbouring hills.

At this place an annual revel is kept on the Monday after Low Sunday, probably the wake of the church, attended with much irregularity and intemperance, and many ridiculous circumſtances in the choice of a *Mayor*, who is yearly elected on that day, from amongſt the meaneſt of the people. They plead the preſcriptive right of antient cuſtom for the licence of the day, and the authority of the magiſtrate is not able to ſuppreſs it.

The whole pariſh is not eſtimated at more than 600 *l. per ann.* but is very populous, chiefly inhabited by poor people employ'd in the woollen manufacture, and the rates for the relief of the poor have amounted, of late years, to 80 *l. communibus annis.*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Little can be ſaid of a place of which ſcarce any thing is recorded; but it appears that William ap Adam died ſeized of Randwick 18 H. 6. Thomas Whiſton and Anne his wife levied a fine of the manor to Thomas Mills 4 Mariæ. And Mr. Mitchel was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter, to which the vicar of Standiſh preſents, and pays the curate 8 *l.* 8 *s.* a year. The living has been augmented by the queen's bounty, in the year 1719, and by another benefaction of 200 *l.* in the year 1733.

The church is dedicated to St. John. It was very ſmall, but a new aile was added to it about fifty years ago, and the profits of the ſeat-places were intended, by the contributors to the building, to be applied to the ſupport of an afternoon lecturer on Sundays; which, with the augmentation, a ſubſcription for the lecture, an allowance from the vicar of Standiſh in lieu of ſmall tithes, and the ſurplice-fees, make up 60 *l.* a year, or upwards.

John Cook, Thomas Framilode, and John Cugley, lords of one moiety of the manor of Randwick, by their deed dated 37 H. 6. granted to Thomas Hort, Thomas Holder, and fourteen other perſons, a piece of ground, ſixty-five feet in length, and thirty-five in breadth, in truſt for them, to build a houſe to the honour of God, the bleſſed Virgin Mother, and All Saints, in the church of Randwick. How it was endowed I cannot find. There remains now only a decay'd old houſe, called the *Church-houſe*, inhabited by poor people.

The tithes and ſome glebe land belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The pariſh pays 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a year to be exempt from contributing to the repair of the mother church of Standiſh, which pariſh pays 10 *d.* a year to be exempt from relieving the poor of Randwick.

Pentecoſtals - - - 8½ *d.*

Benefactions.

Here is a charity ſchool, in which forty children of the pooreſt of the inhabitants are taught to read, and have bibles when they quit the ſchool. It has been well inſpected and conducted, and is of great uſe in this poor place, where numbers of children would otherwiſe be deprived of all inſtruction. It is endowed with lands worth 11 *l.* a year, and a houſe has been built for the maſter; but the ſchool has been chiefly ſupported by ſmall donations and legacies, and for many years by the benefactions of the truly honourable lady Betty Germaine, and for ſome years paſt by the generoſity of John Elliot, eſq; late of London, now of Binfield, Berks, and of Bridgend in the pariſh of Stonehouſe, in this county.

Mr. Chandler left 150 *l.* to purchaſe land, the produce of which is given one third to the miniſter, and the reſt to the poor. A paſture ground in Hayward's

Hayward's field in Stonehouſe, is charged with the payment of 30*s.* yearly to the miniſter, and 30*s.* to the poor; and another eſtate in the ſame pariſh is charged with the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly to the miniſter, and the like ſum to the poor.

Taxes:		£.		
	The Royal Aid in 1692,	43	10	8
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	0	18	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	70	13	3
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	53	4	7½

At the beginning of this century, there were 80 houſes, and about 400 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 16. *Atkyns.* The average of baptiſms, for five years preceding 1767, was 30, of which 9 belonged to neighbouring pariſhes; of burials 14, of which 3 were not inhabitants of this pariſh. For ſome time ſubſequent to 1766, the proportion of the burials to the baptiſms has been greater, from the ſmall pox being epidemical, and other cauſes; but in 1776 the births were 37, the burials 18. And according to an exact account taken a few years ſince, there were 140 houſes, and 650 inhabitants. From theſe particulars it appears to be a healthy and prolific place, ſtill increaſing in population.

RANGEWORTHY

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Thornbury, about five miles ſouth-eaſt from the town of that name, three ſouth-weſt from Wickwar, and about twenty-five ſouthward from Glouceſter.

The name of this pariſh took its origin from circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe of Randwick, and was moſt probably derived from the Saxon ȝenban, to *divide*, and ȝeoꝛȝ, a *habitation*, or *village*; and was ſo called becauſe it was ſeparated from ſome larger place, of which it had been antiently a member. *Domeſday* taking no notice of it, ſhews that it was not a diſtinct manor when that record was compiled, but was probably taken out of Thornbury, tho' it has ſince acquired manerial rights, and is now become a diſtinct pariſh.

Rangeworthy is reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the honour of Glouceſter. It conſiſts almoſt wholly of paſture land, with a pretty large common of a ſtrong ſoil, overgrown with fern, where a coal-pit has lately been opened. This part of the vale is ſuſceptible of very conſiderable improvement.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was held of Hugh de Audley, earl of Glouceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 E. 3. John Talbot, viſcount Liſle, in right of Margaret his mother, deſcended from Warine Gerard lord Liſle, was ſeized of this manor; and Joan, his widow, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Chedder, of Chedder in Somerſetſhire, held it in dower, and died ſeized thereof 7 E. 4.

Elizabeth Courteney, counteſs of Devonſhire, died ſeized of Raingworthy, Nethercot, and Kingſton Liſle, 11 H. 8. Sir Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife, heireſs to the counteſs of Devonſhire, had livery of the above mentioned manors the ſame year.

The manor of Rangeworthy was veſted in Robert Hale, eſq; in the year 1608, and Matthew Hale, eſq; was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. John de la Field Phelps, eſq; was lord of the manor at the time of his death, in the year 1771. His ſon and heir, John de la Field Phelps, is a minor. The arms of Phelps are, *Argent, a lion rampant ſable between ſix croſſe croſlets fitchy gules.*

Sir Thomas Brook died ſeized of lands in Raingworth 5 H. 5. and Joan his widow held them in dower, and died ſeized of one meſſuage, one plow-tillage, ten acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Raingworthy, 15 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 16*l.* a year; and in the gift of the vicar of Thornbury. Chriſt Church college in Oxford has the impropriation.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to the holy Trinity, and has a low tower at the weſt end.

Pentecoſtals - - - - 6*d.*

Benefactions.

The curate receives 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſermon on Trinity Monday; and an eſtate worth 27*l.* a year has been given by an unknown benefactor, the rent of which is received by the overſeers of Rangeworthy, who pays 7*l.* to the curate, and the remainder is appropriated to the uſe of the poor. A cottage, worth about 18*s.* a year, has been given half to the curate, and the other half to the poor.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 29 10 3

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this place, there were 30 houſes, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 7. The people are now decreaſed to 120.

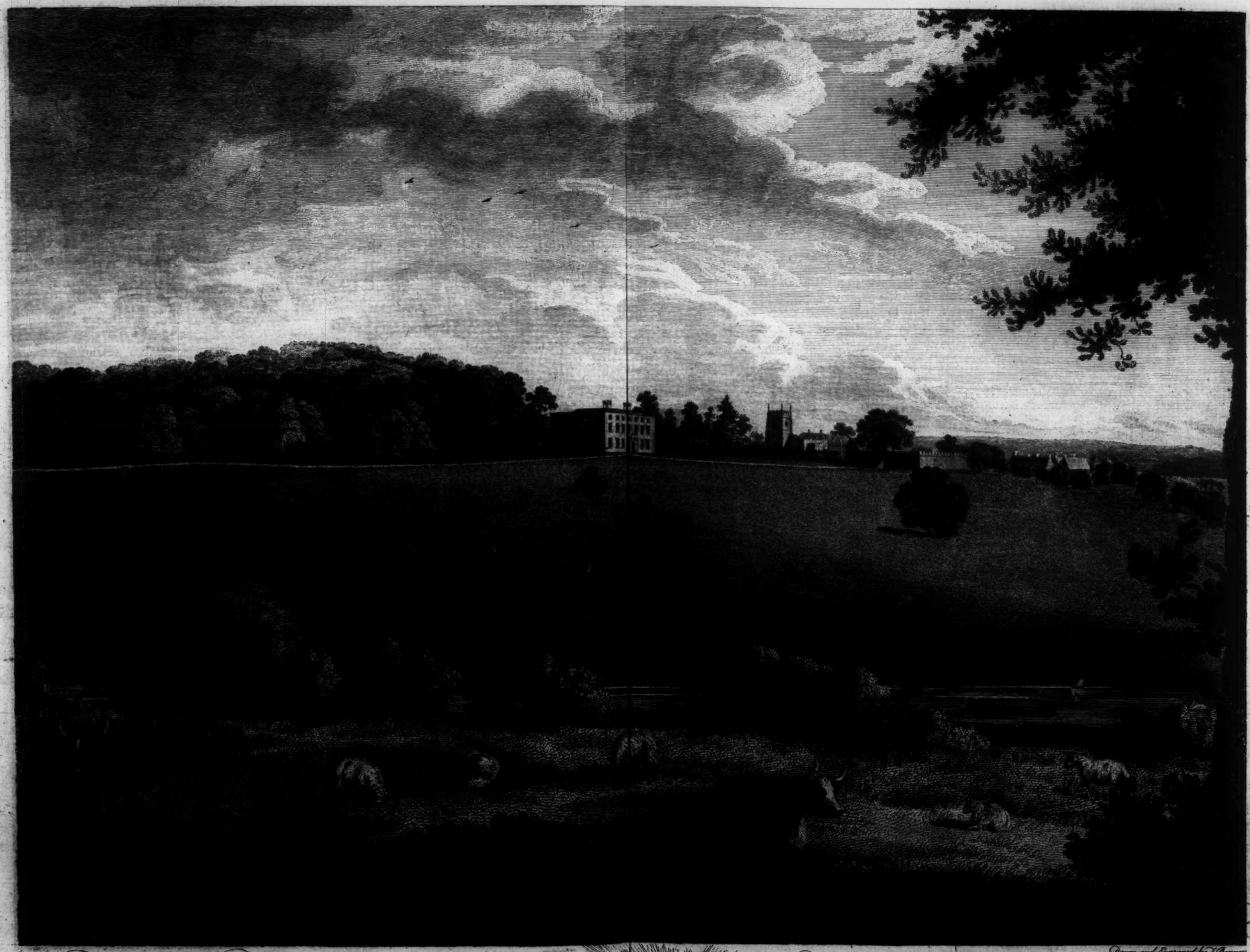
RENDCOMBE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, ſix miles northward from Cirencester, ſix ſouth-weſtward from Northleach, and about fourteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts chiefly of arable land, with [illegible] woodland and paſturage. The river Churn [illegible] through it, and abounds with ſmall trout [illegible] minnows.

Rendcombe, more antiently *Rindecome*, is [illegible] culiar ſituation. It is moated almoſt round [illegible] nature, with a very narrow *combe*, or [illegible] agre[illegible]

RENDCOMB PARK



To Sir Will.m Guise Bar.t Member of Parliament for the County of Gloucester

This Plate is Inscribed by his most Obliged humble Servant

S. Rudder.

Drawn and Engraved by T. Bonner

Publish'd as the Act directs Decem.r 1.st 1779.

agreeable to the ſignification of the name; for *ppunz*, in the Saxon language, is a *circle*. Within this ring or circle, which does not encompaſs the whole, but only a large portion of the pariſh, the ground lies high and lofty, and at the ſouth-weſt extremity ſtands the village of Rendcombe.

Here ſir William Guiſe has a noble ſeat, with a park, ſheltered on the north and eaſt quarters by a fine grove of lofty trees, and open for proſpect to the ſouth and weſt; where the river Churn glides along reluctantly, at the foot of a fine ſlope, not two hundred yards from the houſe. It is only of late that this antient family has reſided here; and there cannot be a more healthy ſituation, with an open country round about, for the rational and gentleman-like exerciſes of riding and hunting. They formerly reſided at Elmore and Brockworth, in the vale part of the county.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There were two diſtinct manors in Rendcombe, as appears by the antient ſurvey.

'Giſlebert the ſon of Turold holds Rindecome 'in Reſpiget hundred. There are five hides taxed. 'Aluric held it. In demean is one plow-tillage, 'and three villeins, and ſeven bordars, with three 'plow-tillages. There are ſeven *ſervi*, and one 'foreigner [*francigena*] holds the land of two 'villeins, and a mill of 8*s.* and four acres of 'meadow. It was worth 7*l.* now 100*s.*

'The ſame Giſlebert holds Rindecumbe in 'Reſpiget hundred, and Walter [holds it] of him. 'There are three hides taxed. In demean are 'two plow-tillages, and four villeins, and three 'bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are ſix '*ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s.* and three acres of meadow. 'It is worth and was worth 6*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 76.

This Giſlebert, the ſon of Turold, taking part with Robert Curthoiſe, againſt king William the Second, in their conteſt for the crown, his eſtates in England were ſeized, and this manor, with the honour of Glouceſter, and many other great eſtates belonging to the crown, were granted to Robert Fitz-Haman, or Hayman, of whom, and of many others herein after-mentioned, I have treated more largely in the accounts of the *Honour*, and of the *Earls of Glouceſter*, p. 91, *& ſeq.*

Mabel, or Sibil, eldeſt daughter of Robert Fitz-Haman, carried this manor, by her marriage, to Robert Melhent, or Fitz-Roy, natural ſon of king Henry the Firſt, who was created earl of Glouceſter by his father, and dying in the year 1147, left William, his eldeſt ſon and heir. William had a daughter Amice, married to Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, who, in her right, died ſeized of this manor 8 Joh.

Gilbert de Clare, ſon of Richard and Amice, was the firſt earl of Glouceſter and Hertford jointly, and died at Penros in Brittany, ſeized of the manor of Rendcombe, 14 H. 3. Richard de Clare, eldeſt ſon and heir of Gilbert, ſucceeded to this manor, and died 46 H. 3. Gilbert de Clare was ſon and heir of Richard. His right to court leet in Rendcombe and Rendcombe Over, was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, brought againſt him 15 E. 1. and he died in the 24th year of the ſame reign, leaving this manor in jointure to Joan de Acres, his ſecond wife, daughter to king Edward the firſt, who died ſeized of it in 1307, the 35th and laſt year of her father's reign. Gilbert de Clare, ſon of Gilbert and Joan his wife, was the next poſſeſſor. He was ſlain at the battle of Bannockſburne, in Scotland; 7 E. 2. having no iſſue, and was found by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken the next year, to have been ſeized of the manor of Ryndecombe, which he held of John de la Mare by the ſervice of 2*s.* a year; of the advowſon of the church, worth 100*s.* of 100 acres of arable land, worth 12*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* of four acres and a half of meadow, worth 18*d.* *per* acre; of paſture worth 2*s.* and his free tenants paid him 41*s.* 10*d.*

Upon the partition of his eſtates between his three ſiſters and coheireſſes, this manor fell to Margaret, then the wife of Piers Gaveſton, but married afterwards to Hugh de Audley, who was created earl of Glouceſter, and died 21 E. 3. Margaret, his only daughter and heireſs, was married to Ralph lord Stafford, who, in her right, died ſeized of this manor 46 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Hugh earl of Stafford, who died at Rhodes 9 R. 2. in his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken the following year. Thomas earl of Stafford, ſon of Hugh, married Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, by Eleanor his wife, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford; but died before the marriage was conſummated, 16 R. 2. ſeized of the manors of Rendcombe, North Cerney, and Thornbury, and was ſucceeded by his brother William, who died unmarried 18 R. 2. Edmond earl of Stafford was heir to his two brothers, Thomas, and William, and by ſpecial licence from the king, married Anne, widow of the former, with whom he had the manor of Wheatenhurſt, *alias* Whitminſter. He was killed at the battle of Shrewſbury, July 12, 1403, 4 H. 4. Humphry earl of Stafford, ſon and heir of Edmond, married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, and was created duke of Buckingham 23 H. 6. He was ſlain at the battle of Northampton, in the 38th year of the ſame reign, at which time he was ſeized of the manors of Eaſtington, North Cerney, Rendcombe, Wheatenhurſt, and Thornbury. He was attainted by parliament, after his death, whereby Rendcombe came to the crown, when it had continued near 400 years in the ſame family, from the grant of king William the Second to Robert Fitz-Haman, down to the death of Humphry duke of Buckingham.

King Edward the Fourth, after the duke of Buckingham's attainder, granted this manor to Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, commonly called the *Make King*, who fell a victim to

his own ambitious deſigns, for he was ſlain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, in attempting to depoſe king Edward the Fourth, whom he had before advanced to the throne, and was attainted in his turn; ſo that this manor came again to the crown.

John Tame, a wealthy merchant, obtained a grant of it, and purchaſed the manor of Fairford of king Henry the Seventh. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Edmond Tame, whoſe ſon Edmond dying without iſſue 36 H. 8. his eſtates came to his three ſiſters, of whom Margaret, the eldeſt, was married to ſir Humphry Stafford, and they had livery of this manor the ſame year. See other particulars under Fairford.

The manor of Rendcombe, formerly the duke of Buckingham's, was granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to the lady Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. and Edward lord Stafford had livery thereof 13 Eliz.

From the Staffords this manor paſſed by purchaſe to ſir Richard Berkeley, whoſe widow, Elianor, was ſeized of it in the year 1608, and dying in 1629, it deſcended to ſir Maurice Berkeley, ſon and heir of ſir Richard. His eſtate was ſequeſtered by the parliament in the great civil wars, for which he paid 1372 *l.* compoſition. Sir Chriſtopher Gyſe ſoon afterwards purchaſed Rendcombe from the Berkeley family, and ſir William Guiſe,* baronet, is the preſent lord of this manor. His arms are, *Gules, ſeven lozenges vair, 3, 3, 1; on a canton Or, a mullet pierced ſable.*

Robert de Mara purchaſed lands in Rendcombe of Jordan his brother 1 Joh. Lands in Rendcombe and Calmſden belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget 36 H. 8.

Thomas Rich died ſeized of Green's and Upner's farms in Rendcombe, and was ſucceeded by William his ſon, who likewiſe died ſeized of them 15 Car. leaving Thomas his ſon ſeven years old.

Mariſden, in this pariſh, has been eſteemed a diſtinct manor, and is ſo called in the records. The manor of Mariſden, in Rendcombe, belonged to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and was granted to ſir John Berkeley 28 H. 8. who dying ſeized thereof 37 H. 8. Richard Berkeley, his ſon, had livery of it 6 E. 6. It now belongs to ſir William Guiſe.

Eycot, (from the Britiſh *Ycoed*, the *wood*) is a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh; but it was formerly a member of the manor of Bibury, as appears by the following tranſlation from *Domeſday*:

'The church of St. Mary of Worceſter holds 'Aicote in Reſpigete hundred, and Ailric holds it 'of her. It lies in Begeberie. There is one hide. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, 'and four bordars, with two plow-tillages. There 'are two *ſervi*, and eight acres of meadow, and 'a mill of 64*d*. It was worth 20*s*. now 30*s*. 'Ordric holds it of the biſhop.' *Dom. Book*, p. 70.

Thomas de Berton died ſeized of the manor of Eycot, held of the manor of Bibury 49 E. 3. John Penger died ſeized thereof 7 H. 4. Catherine War 6 H. 6. granted the manor of Eycot, lying in Rendcombe, North Cerney, and Woodmancot in North Cerney, to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and others; and they, two years afterwards, granted the ſame to the abbey of Winchcombe. Sir William Guiſe is the preſent proprietor of this eſtate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 130 *l.* a year; Mr. Warner is patron, and the reverend Mr. Shellard is the preſent incumbent.

The lords of the manor were patrons of the church until the attainder of Humphry duke of Buckingham, after which the advowſon was granted to ſir Richard Cornwall, and his heirs males, 1 H. 7.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handſome ſtructure, conſiſting of the nave, and an aile on the ſouth ſide, with two chancels, and has a ſquare tower at the weſt end. Whether it was built

* This antient family has been poſſeſſed of eſtates in Glouceſterſhire ever ſince about the year 1262, when Nicholas de Gyſe, ſon of Robert, of the family of Gyſe of Aſple-Gyſe, or Gowiz, in Bedfordſhire, married a near relation of John de Burgh, ſon of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and with her had the manor of Elmore in this county, by the gift of her relation John de Burgh, out of reſpect to whom, Nicholas aſſumed the arms of de Burgh, which have ever ſince been born by this family.

Sir Aunſelme de Gyſe, ſon of Nicholas, died 23 E. 1. John de Gyſe, was ſon and heir of ſir Aunſelme, and had a ſon John de Gyſe, who was living 32 E. 3. Sir Anſelme Gyſe, ſon of the laſt John, died 13 H. 4. and Reginald Gyſe, his ſon, died 8 H. 5.

John Gyſe, ſon of Reginald, married the daughter and heir of —— Wiſtam, and reſided at Aſple-Gyſe in Bedfordſhire, which place took the latter part of its name from his family. Sir John Gyſe, of Aſple-Gyſe, ſon of John, married Agnes, or Alice, daughter of —— Berkeley, and dying in the year 1479, was ſucceeded by John Gyſe, of Elmore, eſq; who had a grant of the manor of Brockworth in this county from king Henry the Eighth, 32 *regni*, in exchange for the manors of Widdington in Oxfordſhire, and Aſple-Gyſe in Bedfordſhire. He married the daughter of lord Grey of Wilton, and dying 4 Mariæ, left Anſelme his eldeſt ſon and heir forty-ſix years old; which Anſelme dying without iſſue 5 Eliz. was ſucceeded by his brother William Gyſe, who married Mary, the daughter of William Ratſey of Colmore. John Gyſe, ſon and heir of William, married Jane, daughter of Richard Pauncefoot of Hasfield, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir William Gyſe, who married to his firſt wife, Margaret, daughter of Chriſtopher Kenn, of Somerſetſhire, and after ſerving the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1608, died in 1642. William Gyſe, eldeſt ſon of ſir William by Margaret his firſt wife, married Cicely, daughter of John Dennis of Pucklechurch. He reſided at Brockworth, and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the year 1647, and dying in 1653, was buried at Elmore.

Sir Chriſtopher Gyſe, ſon and heir of William, purchaſed the manor of Rendcombe of the Berkeley family, and was created a baronet by king Charles the Second, in the year 1661. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Lawrence Waſhington, of Gaiſden in Wiltſhire, and dying in 1670, was buried at Brockworth. Sir John Guiſe, ſon of ſir Chriſtopher, married Elizabeth, daughter of John How, of Compton, eſq; and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments as knight of the ſhire for this county. Sir John Guiſe, ſon and heir of ſir John, married firſt, —— daughter of ſir Nathaniel Napper of Dorſetſhire, by whom he had one ſon, John; ſecondly, Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir Francis Ruſſel, of Strenſham in Worceſterſhire, baronet, but by her had no iſſue. He repreſented the county of Glouceſter in ſeveral parliaments, and died about the year 1732. Sir John Guiſe, only ſon of ſir John, married Jane, the daughter of —— Saunders, of Mungwell in the county of Oxford, eſq; by whom he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters. Sir William Guiſe, ſecond and only ſurviving ſon of ſir John, is the preſent lord of the manors of Brockworth, Elmore, and Rendcombe, and one of the preſent repreſentatives of this county in parliament.

built by ſir Giles, or by ſir Edmond Tame, is not agreed, but all accounts allow that it was built by one of that family; and E. T. the initials of the latter perſon's name are in the window of the ſouth chancel. There is a crucifix ſtill remaining intire on the eaſt wall of the chancel, having remarkably eſcaped the obſervation of the parliament's party in the great civil wars, who deſtroy'd every thing they found of that kind.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	6	8	Synodals	£.	
Tenths	—	1	6	8	Pentecoſt.	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

At the eaſt end of the ſouth chancel, which belongs to the lord of the manor, is a large pyramid of black and white marble, intended as a monument for the late ſir John Guiſe and his lady, but the inſcription is not yet engraved.

Cloſe to the above, round the verge of a tomb, it is thus to be read, in capital letters relieved on the marble,

Here lyeth Elenor Iermye firſt married to Robert Roe, eſq; & ſecondly to Sr Ry: Berkeley Knt. Dyed: 17: March: 1629.

There is a ſcutcheon at the head of the tomb, bearing, [*Argent*] *a lion rampant* [*gules*] *a creſcent for difference*, ſuppoſed for Jermye. At the other end, Baron and femme, 1. *Checky, a feſs ermine.* 2. *A maunch.* In the front are two large ſcutcheons; one ſhews the marriage of Roe with Jermye, *viz.* Baron and femme, 1. . . . . *a chevron between three treſoils* . . . . . for Roe. 2. Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, Jermye. 2d and 3d, [*Argent*] *a bend between ſix martlets* [*ſable*] ſuppoſed for Tempeſt. The ſecond ſcutcheon denotes the ſecond marriage, *viz.* Baron and femme, 1. [*Gules*] *a chevron ermine between ten croſſes paty* [*argent*] for Berkeley, with quarterings. 2. Jermye, with quarterings as before.

Againſt the eaſt wall of the rector's chancel, are two handſome monuments, with the following inſcriptions:

In Memory of Robert Berkeley, Eſq; who died Febr. ye 2d 1690 Aged 76 years. And Rebecca his Wife, who died Auguſt ye 16th 1707 Aged 83 Years. This Monument was erected by their moſt Dutifull and moſt Obſequious Daughter Rebecca Berkeley.

This is followed by the underwritten poor verſification,

Robert, that always was both good and iuſt;
Of high deſcent, years ſince return'd to duſt:
Who on his God at home, and Church did call;
Was ever Loyal, and Epiſcopal.
The beſt of Huſbands; and ſo loving was
That he to Fathers been a pattern has.
And now prepared for her long repoſe,
His Wife Rebecca by his ſide lies cloſe:
A tender Mother, of a Godlike mind;
Was to her Children all, and neighbours kind:
A pious dame, ſtill ready to fulfill
Her God's, and her obligeing Huſband's will.
Thrice happy ſouls, They never can miſs reſt,
Who ſtriving here each other to love beſt,
Were then with peace, and now in heav'n are bleſt.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, a chevron ermine between ten croſſes patty argent*, for Berkeley. 2. *Azure, on a croſs ſable five beſants.*

Near to this place lies interr'd the Body of *JANE* Daughtr of *ROBERT BERKELEY* of Rendcombe Eſqr by *REBECCA* his Wife, Deſcended from an Antient and Noble Family. She was of a Meek Temper, and obliging Behaviour, Dutiful to her Parents, Pious and Exemplary in her life and Converſation, & a true Daught: of the Church of England. In Short She was free from all the Modiſh Vices, and Failings of her Sex and Age; and Endued with all thoſe Virtues and Graces that could render her Life charming & deſirable on Earth, or could qualify and diſpoſe her for the Rewards of Heaven. She died in the 19th Year of her Age, Anno Dom. 1672. This monument was erected by Rebecca her eldeſt ſiſter, out of her tender Love and Affection.——Arms, Berkeley as above.

Benefaction.

Sir Thomas Roe gave an eſtate of 25*l.* a year, to the pariſh of Cirenceſter, for putting out apprentices, &c. but ordered that a boy out of this pariſh ſhould receive the benefit once in three or four years, if preſented to the truſtees at Cirenceſter.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	65	1	8
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	31	1	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	72	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	40	8	$4\frac{3}{4}$

About the year 1710, there were 21 houſes, and 120 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of families is 23, and of inhabitants 139.

RISINGTON (GREAT.)

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, ſeven miles ſouth from Stow, five north-eaſtward from Northleach, and about twenty-five eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is bounded by part of Oxfordſhire on the eaſt, by the river Windruſh on the weſt, by the other Riſingtons to the north, and by part of Great Barrington to the ſouthward of it. It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture on the ſide next the river, with very good arable land in the higher ſituations.

It is ſometimes called Broad Riſington. *Riſedone*, *Riſedune*, and *Riſendune*, which are the ſeveral manners in which the name was antiently written, ſignify that the village lies on the ſide of a riſing ground, which is exactly the ſituation of it, with an agreeable proſpect of the vale beneath, through which the river Windruſh flows, in its courſe to Burford and Witney.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Rotbert de Todeni holds Riſedone in Sale-'maneſberie hundred. Ulf held it. There are 'thirteen hides taxed. In demean are three plow-'tillages, and twenty-three villeins, and ſix bor-'dars, with ten plow-tillages. There are eight 'among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and a mill of 10*s.* 'and one burgage in Glouueceſt' of 3*d.* [rent.] 'It was worth 12*l.* now 10*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 76.

The above mentioned Robert de Todeni died ſeized of the manors of Riſendone, Horedone, Saperton, and Frampton, in the year 1088, and was ſucceeded by William his ſon and heir, who took the name of de Albini, with the addition of Breto, to diſtinguiſh himſelf from William de Albini, chief butler of the realm.

The manor did not continue long in the family of Todeni, for Alard le Fleming was ſeized of it and of Saperton in the reign of king John, and both thoſe manors continued in his deſcendants down to the reign of king Richard the Second. Henry le Fleming, ſon of Alard, died 5 H. 3. and was ſucceeded by John le Fleming, his ſon and heir, who was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire

31 H. 3. and dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his kinſman Alard le Fleming, whoſe widow Anne was afterwards married to Henry de la Lay. A *Quo warranto* was brought againſt them for marrying without the king's licence, but the writ was diſcharged, on producing a licence from king Henry the Third.

The laſt Alard le Fleming left two daughters, coheireſſes; Anne, (or as ſhe is called in the eſcheator's inquiſition, Florence,) the eldeſt, was married to William de Inſula, or de Liſle; and Joan, the other daughter, was married to Henry Hoeſe, or Huſſey. Which ſaid William and Henry were jointly ſeized of the manor of Great Riſindon in right of their wives, as appears by the ſheriff's return of all the vills in the county with their reſpective lords, made in obedience to the king's writ, 9 E. 1. From this time they and their deſcendants held this manor and that of Saperton jointly, for many ſucceſſive generations.

William de Inſula, or de Liſle died 3 E. 2. ſeized of a moiety of the manor of Great Roſindon in right of Florentia his wife, and left William, his ſon and heir by his ſaid wife, twenty-eight years old, (*Eſch.*) who alſo died ſeized of the ſame moiety 19 E. 3. His ſon, Walter de Liſle, with Joan his wife, levied a fine of a moiety of the manor of Broad Riſington to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille; remainder to ſir Henry Hoeſe in taille, remainder to Elizabeth, the daughter of ſir Henry, 21 E. 3. and died 31 E. 3. as did Joan his widow, in the forty-ninth year of the ſame reign, ſeized of the ſame moiety in dower. William de Liſle, ſon of Walter, was ſeized thereof, with a moiety of the advowſon of the church, 51 E. 3. and dying 8 R. 2. was ſucceeded by John Liſle, eſq; his ſon and heir.

I now return to Henry Hoeſe, or de Huſſey, who had married Joan, one of the coheireſſes of Alard le Fleming, and in her right, was ſeized of a moiety of this manor 9 E. 1. He was ſeveral times ſummoned to parliament among the barons in the reigns of E. 1. and E. 2. and died ſeized of [a moiety of] the manor of Ruſyndon 6 E. 3. *Dugd.* Sir Henry Huſſey, his ſon and heir, levied a fine of a moiety of the manor and advowſon of Broad Riſington to the uſe of himſelf for life; the remainder to Henry his ſon, and to Elizabeth, the daughter of John de Bohun, in ſpecial taille; remainder to Richard, brother of Henry, in taille; remainder to Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry, in taille; remainder to John de Huntingfield, and his heirs, 21 E. 3. and died 7 R. 2. Anchoret, his widow, was ſeized of two acres of land in Riſington, and of a moiety of the manor of Saperton, in dower, at the time of her death, 13 R. 2.

The manor came afterwards to the Grevils. John Grevil died ſeized thereof 23 H. 6. and his ſon, John Grevil, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of it 14 H. 7. William lord Sandys and Margaret his wife were ſeized of the manor of Broad Riſington. He died 32 H. 8. and livery was granted the ſame year to Thomas lord Sandys, his ſon; upon whoſe death, William lord Sandys, ſon of Thomas, had livery of the manor granted to him 9 Eliz.

About this time the manor came to the Brays of Great Barrington. Edmund Bray, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and it continued in his family 'till it was purchaſed of Reginald-Morgan Bray, eſq; about the year 1734, by lord chancellor Talbot, for the uſe, and with part of the fortune, of Mary, daughter and heireſs of Adam de Cardonnel, eſq; now counteſs Talbot, who is the preſent lady of the manor. Her ladyſhip's paternal arms are, *Argent, two chevronels azure, between three trefoils vert.*

Lands in Broad Riſington belonged to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire; and ſir John Lovel and others were ſeized of one meſſuage, one plow-tillage, 3*s.* yearly rent, and half a yard-land in Riſington, in truſt for that abbey, 16 R. 2. Theſe lands, after the diſſolution of the abbey of Bruern, were granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton 1 Mariæ.

A tenement and lands in Great Riſington belonged to a houſe of the knights hoſpitallers of St. John at Jeruſalem in Burford, and were granted to Edmond Hermon 35 H. 8. The advowſon of the church belonged to the ſame knights, but was excepted in this grant to Edmond Hermon.

Richard Gilpyn and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Riſington Great 19 R. 2. Thomas de Lee and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Broad Riſington to the uſe of themſelves 20 R. 2. Lands in Broad Riſington belonged to ſir William Berkeley, upon whoſe attainder they were granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford 1 H. 7. and John Walters and Thomas Carpenter obtained another grant of them 1 Mariæ.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 250*l.* a year. Lady Talbot is patroneſs, and the reverend Richard Hayes, M.A. is the preſent incumbent.

Henry le Fleming levied a fine of the advowſon of Riſington to the uſe of Alice, widow of John le Fleming, 51 H. 3.

Four yard lands and a half belong to the glebe.

Knightly Chetwood, D.D. and dean of Glouceſter, who was preſented to this rectory in the year 1686, built the parſonage houſe for the benefit of his ſucceſſors; but it has been greatly improved by Mr. Upton and Mr. Hayes, the late and preſent incumbents.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, is large, and built in the form of a croſs, with a ſtrong low tower in the middle, in which are ſix bells, and a gallery at the weſt end. In three niches in the wall of the ſouth porch, are the figures of our Saviour on the croſs, and one of his diſciples on each ſide of him; and in the chancel is a place formerly uſed for auricular confeſſion.

Firſt

First fruits	£. 22	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	2	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Pentecoſt.	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Joan Bernard, (wife of John Bernard, gent. who was buried in the chancel 1621) gave 20*l.* the intereſt to be diſtributed to the poor. A perſon unknown gave 12*l.* to the ſame uſe. Lady Jane Bray, of Shilton in Berkſhire, gave 20*s.* a year to buy clothing for the poor. And the rev. Mr. Webb, rector of this church, in the year 1739, gave 50*l.* the intereſt of which to be expended in educating ſix poor children of this pariſh. There is a piece of ground ſubject to provide bell-ropes.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	138	2	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	30	1	4
Land-tax —— 1694, —	112	14	3
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	79	9	3

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 75 houſes, and about 277 inhabitants, whereof 36 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. In ten years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 74, burials 37, and the number of inhabitants is now about 252, which ſhews the place to be very healthy.

Riſington (Little,) *or* Riſington Baſſet.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Slaughter, four miles ſouth from Stow, ſix north-eaſtward from Northleach, and about twenty-five eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on the ſouth by Great Riſington, on the north by Wick Riſington, on the eaſt by Weſtcot, and on the weſt by Bourton on the Water.

The name has been already explained under the preceding pariſh; but the cognomen was given it from the family of the *Baſſets*, to whom the manor antiently belonged.

Moſt of the lands lie in a valley on the banks of the Windruſh, but the village itſelf is ſeated on a pleaſant ſlope, with a fine aſpect to the ſouth-weſt.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Laci holds Riſedune in Salemaneſ-
'berie hundred, and Hugh holds it of him.
'There are eight hides taxed. Aluuard, and
'Aſchill, and Aluuard, and Uluui, held it for four
'manors. In demean are ſeven plow-tillages, and
'four villeins, with two plow-tillages. There
'are twelve *ſervi*, and two *ancillæ*. There is a
'mill of 10*s.* It is worth and was worth 7*l.* and
'10*s.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Roger de Laci taking part with Robert Curthoiſe againſt king William the Second, his eſtates were ſeized by the latter, and given to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother, who leaving no ſurviving iſſue, they paſſed to Gilbert, ſon of his ſiſter Emme, who afterwards aſſumed the name of Lacy.

Soon after this time, Ralph Baſlet, chief juſticiar of England, purchaſed, among other large eſtates, the manor of Little Riſington, which he gave to Gilbert a younger ſon. Thomas Baſſet, ſon and heir of Gilbert, was juſtice itinerant for Glouceſterſhire, and married Alice, the daughter of — Dunſtanvil. Gilbert Baſſet, ſon and heir of Thomas, married Egeline, daughter of —— Courtney; and veſting the knights templers with lands in this pariſh, he died 7 Joh. leaving an only daughter and heireſs, married to Richard de Comvil.

Robert de Briwes, or Brus, was poſſeſſed of the manor 53 H. 3. and died ſeized of it 4 E. 1. Robert Burnel, biſhop of Bath and Wells, the next lord of this manor, purchaſed a charter of free warren 9 E. 1. and dying in the 21ſt year of that reign, was ſucceeded by Philip Burnel, his nephew and heir. The family of Burnel is deſcended from ſir Robert Burnel, who came into England with the Conqueror, and died in the laſt year of that reign. His heirs ſettled at Acton Burnel in Staffordſhire, where they had a caſtle, which was honoured by an aſſembly of parliament in the reign of Edward the Firſt; and the famous ſtatute of Acton Burnel, ſo often mentioned by our hiſtorians, was ſo called from being enacted at that place. The above mentioned Philip Burnel married Maud, the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and dying 22 E. 1. was ſucceeded by Edward his ſon and heir, who came of age 1 E. 2. and had then livery of his lands. He was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 5 E. 2. and died without iſſue in the 9th year of the ſame reign, ſeized of the manor of Little Riſyndon, which he held jointly with Alina, or Aliva, his wife, of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of Wallingford, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee. The manor then paid 10*l.* a year to the abbeſs and convent of Godſtow, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, which found that Maud, his ſiſter, the wife of John Lovell, was his heir; but the manor was aſſigned to Aliva, the widow of Edward lord Burnel, in dower.

John de Handelo married Maud, ſiſter and heir of Edward lord Burnel, and widow of John lord Lovell; and they joined in levying a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Nicholas their ſon, 17 E. 3. John de Handelo, after the deceaſe of his wife, held this eſtate by the courteſy of England 'till his death 20 E. 3. Nicholas de Handelo had livery of the manor on the death of his father, and aſſumed the name of Burnel from his mother. He was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 24 E. 3. and dying 6 R. 2. left ſir Hugh lord Burnel his ſon and heir, who married Joyce, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Botetourt. He was one of the lords that received the reſignation of the crown from king Richard the Second, and died 8 H. 5. ſeized of the manor of Riſindon Baſſet, and other great eſtates. Edward Burnel, only ſon of ſir Hugh, married Alice, daughter of the lord Strange, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving three daughters, coheireſſes to their grandfather; Joyce,

married to Thomas Erdington; Margery to Edmond Hungerford; and Catherine, afterwards married to sir John Ratcliffe.

The heirs male of Nicholas, son of Maud Burnel, by John de Handelo, being thus extinct, the manor reverted to the heir of Maud by her first husband, John lord Lovel, who was William lord Lovel, her great grandson. He died seized of this manor 33 H. 6. and was succeeded by John his son, who married Joan, sister of William viscount Beaumont, and died 4 E. 4. Francis lord Lovel, son of John, married Anne, daughter of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh. He was very much in favour with king Richard the Third, and equally hated by the people. Of him, and two others, Catesby, and Ratsby, the following distich was commonly repeated:

The *Cat*, the *Rat*, and *Lovel* the *Dog*,
Rule all England under the *Hog*.

It fared with him, as it has often done with favourites exercising undue influence over their sovereign, for he was attainted 1 H. 7. for divers misdemeanors, and fled out of the kingdom; but returning, was slain near Newark 3 H. 7. leaving no issue. His two sisters, Joan, married to sir Brian Stapleton, and Fridiswid, married to sir Edward Norris, could not inherit, on account of their brother's attainder, wherefore this manor came to the crown.

It was afterwards granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, by whose attainder it came again to the crown, and was granted to Paul Withepool and other citizens of London, as security for money borrowed, 36 H. 8. John Fettiplace, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchased by seven persons, who held it in common, and is now divided among several freeholders, and held of the honour of Ewe Elm in Oxfordshire.

There was a manor, or at least a reputed manor in this parish, which belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Godstow in Oxfordshire, and was granted, after the dissolution of religious foundations, to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain, 34 H. 8. The knights templers were seized of lands in this parish 2 E. 3. Certain lands in Little Risington belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and were granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton 1 Mar.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 145*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron, and the reverend John Dachair, D.D. is the present incumbent.

There was formerly a composition between the rector of this church and the abbey of Osney concerning tithes. An acre of furze, an acre of arable, and half an acre of pasture belong to the church-wardens.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a small aile on the north side, and a tower, with one bell.

First fruits	£.	10	10	7½	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	—	1	3	0¾	Pentecostals	0	0 8
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 93	16 0
	Poll-tax —	1694, —	22	15 0
	Land-tax —	1694, —	62	13 0
	The same, at 3*s.*	1770, —	48	16 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses, and about 170 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* The people are something increased since the above period, and are now about 176 in number.

RISINGTON (WICK)

Is a small parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, three miles south from Stow, six north-eastward from Northleach, and about twenty-five eastward from Gloucester.

It lies on the slope of an easy hill, which bounds a pleasant little valley to the southward of it. This part of the country being at a great distance from any coal mines, has induced several gentlemen to bore, and sink pits in their estates in search of that necessary fossil, and particularly the late Mr. Dickenson persevered for three years in experiments of that nature. The attempt was laudable, but the business terminated in disappointment to himself and the whole neighbourhood. This gentleman built a handsome house that gives dignity to the estate, and ornaments the village. It is called *Wick-Hill*, and stands at a small distance from the turnpike-road from Stow to Burford, commanding a most agreeable prospect of the valley, and particularly of the pleasant village of Bourton on the Water.

The soil of this parish is very fertile, and the lands pretty equally divided between arable and pasture, but the village seems to have nothing more to distinguish it, beside the particulars already mentioned.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following record was overlooked by sir Robert Atkyns:

'Rotbert de Olgi holds Risendvne in Salemanes-'berie hundred. There are ten hides taxed. 'Siuuard held four plow-tillages in demean, and 'twelve villeins, and two bordars, with five plow-'tillages. There are eight *servi*, and two mills 'of 20*s.* It was worth 10*l.* now 8*l.*' *D.B.* p. 76.

Robert de Briwes was seized of the manors of Little Risington and Risington Wyke 53 H. 3. and died 4 E. 1. at which time he was likewise seized of the church of Wike Risindon. The sheriff returned that the abbat of Evesham and William Lucy were lords of Wyke in Salmonesburye hundred 9 E. 1. Thomas Spencer and Walter de Burghton were seized of it, probably in trust,

truſt, 5 E. 3. for it was afterwards veſted in the Lucies, and ſir Thomas Luci died ſeized of Riſindon Wike 3 H. 5. as did William Luci, eſq; 6 E. 4.

The manor paſſed ſome time afterwards to the Stratfords. John Stratford died ſeized of Riſindon Wike 7 E. 6. and livery was granted the ſame year to Henry Stratford, his couſin and heir. George Stratford was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whoſe family it continued for more than a century afterwards; Mr. Coxe, by purchaſe after the death of Mr. Dickinſon, is the preſent lord of the manor, and proprietor of Wick-Hill.

John Rouſe and others were ſeized of lands in Wike Riſindon 49 E. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 150*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Woodroffe is the preſent incumbent.

Robert le Bruſe, or de Briwes, was ſeized of this church 4 E. 1. as was Edward Burnel 9 E. 2. at which time the inquiſition found that the advowſon was worth 202*s.* Sir Hugh Burnel was ſeized of the ſame advowſon 8 H. 5. and the biſhop of Bath and Wells, lord Hungerford, and Thomas duke of Norfolk have likewiſe preſented.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a tower at the weſt end, which was built by —— Wakefield, who lies buried in the chancel.

Firſtfruits	£.	16	2	6	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0	3	6
Tenths —		1	12	3	Pentecoſtals -		0	0	9½

Benefactions.

A meadow called Clerk's Mead, which lets for 5*l.* a year, is charged with the annual payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the clerk, and the remainder of the produce is given for the repair of the church, or for ſuch other purpoſes as the majority of the pariſh ſhall think proper. Richard Winchin has given 10*s.* a year to the poor, charged on an acre in Vitock's-Ham.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 68	8	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	16	14	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	52	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	40	16	3

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 26 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 13 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The people are now increaſed to 182.

ROCKHAMPTON

LIES in the vale, in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, about two miles north from Thornbury, five ſouth from Berkeley, and twenty-two ſouthward, inclining to the weſt, from the city of Glouceſter.

The ſoil is rich, and moſtly in paſturage, but the parts next the river Severn, which bounds the pariſh on the weſt, are ſubject to inundations, which ſometimes do conſiderable damage. A ſmall ſtream riſes here, and empties itſelf into the Severn, at Shepardine.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Oſbern Gifard holds Rochemtune, in Langeleie 'hundred, of the king. There are three hides 'taxed. Dunne held it in the time of king Ed-'ward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'ſix villeins, and ſeven bordars, with three plow-'tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and twenty acres 'of meadow, and a ſalt-pit at Wich [paying] 'four ſeams of ſalt, a wood one mile long, and 'half a mile broad. It is worth 6*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

The above Oſbern Gifard, or Giffard, was a noble Norman, who attended king William the Firſt in his invaſion of England, and for his ſervices, was rewarded with the manors of Rochemtune, Stoche, Brimesfelde, and Aldeberie, in this county.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield purchaſed a charter of free warren in the manors of Badgworth, Stonehouſe, Rockhampton, Stoke-Giffard, and Tetbury, in this county, as already related under Brimpſfield, 9 E. 1. and his claim to court leet and waifs in Rockhampton was allowed, in a *Quo warranto* brought againſt him in the 15th year of that reign. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John Giffard, the laſt of that name, (commonly called *John the Rich*) who taking part with the barons againſt the Spencers, his caſtle of Brimpsfield was demoliſhed, his lands ſeized, and he himſelf being made priſoner at the battle of Burroughbridge, was attainted and executed at Glouceſter as a traitor. The manor was thereupon granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, 17 E. 2. But after the depoſition and murder of king Edward the Second, this manor and Brimpsfield were granted to John Maltravers, for his ſervice in that bloody affair, and to him John de Callew, heir to the Giffards by a daughter, releaſed all his right. This manor was taken from John Maltravers, on account of his being convicted of divers miſdemeanors, and the inheritance of it was granted to Maurice, ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, 11 E. 3. but John Maltravers having found means to make his peace with the king, was reſtored to this eſtate, of which he died ſeized, together with the advowſon of the church, 38 E. 3.

The manor nevertheleſs reverted to the Berkeleys, in conſequence of the above grant to Maurice Berkeley, and continued in his family 'till ſir William Berkeley fled beyond ſea, after the battle of Boſworth-field, and was attainted 1 H. 7. for his attachment to king Richard the Third; whereupon the manors of Rockhampton and Sheppardine, with many others, were granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, and his heirs male, the ſame year.

But

But ſir William Berkeley being afterwards received into the king's favour, obtained a reverſionary grant of this, and many of his other eſtates, after the duke of Bedford's entail, 4 H. 7. and upon the death of that nobleman, without iſſue, 11 H. 7. came again into poſſeſſion of them, and died in the 16th year of the ſame reign. Richard Berkeley of Stoke-Giffard, ſon of ſir William, died ſeized of Rockhampton 5 H. 8. leaving John, his eldeſt ſon and heir, three years old, who likewiſe held this manor at the time of his death, in the 37th year of that reign. Richard Berkeley, ſon and heir of ſir John, had livery of the manors of Stoke-Giffard and Rockhampton 6 E. 6. and died 2 Jac. 1.

This manor came afterwards to the Willoughbies. Henry Willoughby had livery of it 4 Eliz. Edward Hill of Alveſton was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Pinfold and Mr. Hoſkyns are the preſent lords of the manor.

William Warine held lands in Rockhampton 38 E. 3. William Warren of St. Briavel's, a deſcendant from him, held lands in Rockhampton, of which he died ſeized 14 Eliz. and Warren Goughe, his grandſon, had livery thereof in the 21ſt year of the ſame reign, and together with Dorothy his wife, levied a fine of lands in Rockhampton and Shepardine, in Michaelmas term 12 C. 1.

William Goughe of Woollaſton died ſeized of lands in Rockhampton 5 E. 6. and was ſucceeded by his grandſon George Goughe, ſon of William, who was then ſixteen years old, and had livery of his lands 21 Eliz. as appears by the Ouſter le Mayne ſued out in that year. It may not be improper to take notice that the family name is *Goughe*, or *Gough*, not *Goffe*, as ſir Robert Atkyns has it, which is pronounced *Gove*, and ſignifies *a blackſmith* in the Britiſh language. A gentleman of this family being ſo unfortunate as to have his name written *Goffe*, agreeable to the Engliſh orthography, had a good eſtate given away from him, through the inadvertency of the writer.

John Wither was ſeized of lands in this pariſh, which he left to Margaret his daughter and heireſs, married to Thomas Seger, and died 36 Eliz. Two tenements in Rockhampton belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and were granted to Theophilus Adams and Robert Adams 25 Eliz.

HAMLETS. 1. *Rockhampton*, of which already.

2. *Newton.* Philip Jones died ſeized of two meſſuages, and divers lands in Newton in Rockington, *alias* Rockhampton, Mar. 23, 41 Eliz. and left John Jones, his ſon and heir, eighteen years old. *Eſch.*

3. *Shepardine*, lying three miles weſtward from the church, on the bank of the Severn, and conſiſting principally of marſh-land. Here was once a chapel, in which Thomas lord Berkeley founded a chantry 25 E. 3. It has long been converted to profane uſes, but ſtill retains the name of Shepardine chapel. And at this place there was formerly a paſſage over the Severn, but it is now wholly diſuſed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 100*l.* a year. Mr. Jenner is patron, and the reverend Henry Jenner, M.A. is the preſent incumbent.

Eighteen acres in ſeveral grounds, and eight acres and a half of meadow, belong to the glebe, as ſatisfaction for all tithes in the meadow. Seventy acres of land in the common field are tithe free.

The church, dedicated to St. Oſwald, is ſmall, and has a tower at the weſt end, in which are three bells.

Firſt fruits	£.	15	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	1	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7½
Procurations	0	6	8					

Benefactions.

Richard Berkeley, of Stoke-Giffard, 8 H. 7. gave a houſe and lands, worth 2*l.* a year, for repairing the church. Mabel Mallet gave 12*s.* a year to be diſtributed to the poor on the feaſt of the Nativity. And William Webb has given the intereſt of 5*l.* to the ſame uſe.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	119	19	4
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	14	5	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	112	9	8
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	83	12	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 26 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants in the pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* But it appears from the regiſter, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 48 baptiſms, and 29 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, there are entered 38 baptiſms, and 35 burials. The number of houſes is 22, of inhabitants about 122.

RODBOROUGH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, about three miles weſtward from Minchin-Hampton, one ſouthward from Stroud, and ten ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. The lands are pretty equally divided into paſture and arable, and a ſmall brook, riſing at Avening and Horſley, runs through it, and falls into the Froome at Dudbridge, a little below Stroud.

It ſtretches along the north and weſt ſides of a lofty hill, at the top of which the Coteſwold-country commences, whence the great road leads through Hampton, and ſo down this hill to both the paſſages over the Severn next below Glouceſter; on which account Hampton is ſometimes called

called *Hampton-Road*; and Rodborough, which was once a part of that pariſh, and is ſtill in ſome meaſure dependent on it, derives the former part of its name from the ſame *Road*, but the latter part was taken from the *Berg*, or *Camp*, by which the road is carried.

The beautiful villa or ſeat of ſir Oneſiphorus Paul, baronet, called *Hill-houſe*, erected a few years ago by his late father, is ſituated on an eminence in this pariſh, with a pleaſant proſpect of the river which runs from Nailſworth, of the village of Woodcheſter, and of the populous country towards Stroud and Painſwick. This gentleman's father, the late ſir Oneſiphorus Paul, was appointed high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, and knighted, in the year 1760, and on the 3d of September, 1762, was created a baronet of Great Britain.

Near the ſummit of Rodborough-hill, facing the weſt, ſtands the *Fort*, a pleaſure-houſe, built ſcarce twenty years ago, after the manner of a caſtle, by George Hawker, eſq; the preſent proprietor. From this place there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the river Severn, and part of the vale through which it paſſes. There is a large tract of rich country in the fore ground of the landſcape, interſperſed with good houſes, gardens, and highly cultivated plantations and incloſures; and theſe are improved with the beautiful colouring of clothes on the tenters, accompanied with a variety of other objects peculiar to a clothing country. Here the fancy glows, and agreeable ideas riſe of the benefits and extenſiveneſs of trade and manufactures, which flouriſh moſt in free countries; and of the affluence and riches which are at once incitements to, and the rewards of integrity and induſtry.

Mr. James Winchcombe, an eminent clothier, has built a good houſe at a place called *Bownham's*, ſituate on the brow of the hill northward, where he enjoys a fine healthy air, and a pleaſant proſpect of a well inhabited valley, extending ſeveral miles along the Stroud river from the Golden Valley in Chalford, and gradually opening as it approaches the vale below Stroud.

I have not heard of any very curious natural productions at preſent exiſting in this pariſh; but Richard Clutterbuck, born here in the year 1638, was a perſon of extraordinary endowments. Mr. Timothy Nourſe ſaw him in the year 1698, and relates the following particulars, which I have in his own hand writing. At three years old, this perſon enjoy'd only ſuch a portion of ſight as enabled him to diſcern a difference between white and black, and at twelve he was totally dark, and ſo continued to his death; notwithſtanding which he walked up and down all the uneven ground in the neighbourhood, (and no ground can be more uneven) without a guide. He could tell when an hour-glaſs was run out by his hearing, which was ſo acute as to diſcover the loweſt whiſper in an adjacent room. He was a curious mechanic, and made oatmeal-mills, and pepper-mills, and could make a wheel for a cloth-mill with great advantage. He took a watch in pieces and mended it, and made a handſome chain for his own watch. He made violins, baſs-viols, and citterns, and a ſet of virginals with double jacks, and other improvements which were of his own invention; and play'd on each of thoſe inſtruments. He taught muſic according to a ſcale of his own forming, and cut his notes upon pieces of wood. He ran a race of two hundred yards length, after being turned three times round, in many difficult circumſtances, and could not be deceived. Theſe are ſome of the particulars of this extraordinary man, whom Dr. Plott takes notice of amongſt his curioſities, in his Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire.

Sir Leonard Holiday, lord mayor of London in the year 1605, was a native of this place.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Rodborough is not to be found in *Domeſday*, but is included in the account of Hampton. It belonged antiently to a family who took their name from it, of whom Thomas de Rodburg was lord of the manor of Lye, as well as Rodborough, and high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 1 & 4 E. 3. William de Rodborough, ſon and heir of Thomas, ſucceeded him in his eſtates, and dying without iſſue 10 R. 2. Agnes his ſiſter, married to John Browning, meſne lord of Notgrove, was his heir, and had livery of them the ſame year. Richard Browning, ſon and heir of John and Agnes, dying alſo without iſſue 21 H. 4. the manor of Rodborough deſcended to Cicely his ſiſter, married to ſir Guy de Whitington of Pauntley, who died ſeized of the manors of Notgrove, Lye, and Rodborough, in right of his wife, 20 H. 6. Thomas Whitington, the fifth in lineal deſcent from ſir Guy, died ſeized of this manor 38 H. 8. leaving ſix daughters coheireſſes, whereby it paſſed out of the name of Whitington.

Philip Sheppard, of Hampton, eſq; ſon of Samuel Sheppard, died ſeized of it in the year 1713, and Edward Sheppard, of Hampton, eſq; a direct deſcendant from him, is the preſent lord of this manor. See his arms, &c. under Avening.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that Roger Gulden levied a fine of lands in Rodborough and Minchin Hampton to John de Pearle and others 14 R. 2. John Pentour and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Rodborough and Hampton to their own uſe 22 R. 2. John Frye, ſon and heir of John Frye, levied a fine in like manner of lands in Minchin Hampton and Rodborough to John Moody, eſq; 4 E. 4. and he alſo levied another fine of lands in Rodborough and Rookſmore to William Elland 7 H. 7. Lands in Rodborough belonged to the nunnery of Sion in Middleſex, and were granted to Andrew lord Windſor 34 H. 8. Thomas Rogers of Wotton-Baſſet was ſeized of lands in Rodborough by deſcent from his mother 15 Eliz. and he had a poſthumous ſon, Thomas.

There are places of the following names in this parish, beside those already mentioned, *viz. Dudbridge, Walbridge, Froomill, Spilman's-Court, Rookſmore,* and *Lightpill.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church lies in the deanery of Stonehouſe, and is a chapel of eaſe to Minchin Hampton, to which it is annexed. The rector of Hampton, by a decree in chancery in the reign of king James the Firſt, is obliged to provide a curate to officiate in this chapel.

Here is a lecture every Sunday morning, endowed with lands, which at preſent yield 56*l.* a year, and are ſpecified under the account of *Benefactions.* Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, has the appointment of the lecturer, who is generally one of the fellows of that college. Of late years, the rector of Hampton, by agreement, has provided a curate to ſerve the church, and preach the lecture.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It has an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a pinnacled tower at the weſt end. The pariſh acknowledges Hampton for the mother church, by the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year towards the repairs of it.

Pentecoſtals - - 6*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall is the following inſcription:

HERE BENEATH DOTH LYE INTERRED THE BODY OF MICHAEL STRINGER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH 1, 1603: AND ALSO THE BODY OF IOANE HIS WIFE, WHO DECEASED FEBRVARY 3, 1645.

HIC VNA VRNA DVOS HABET, VNA HABET OSSA DVORVM
VNA FIDES CHRISTI VITA DVOBVS ERAT.
ONE HEART WE HAD, ONE LIFE WE LED,
ONE DEATH WE BOTH DESIRED;
ONE GRAVE WE HAVE, OVR BODIES BED;
OVR SOVLS TO GOD RETIRED.
R. S.

At the eaſt end of the church is a monument for Doctor Stanfield, the greatly reſpected lecturer of this pariſh, and rector of Woodcheſter, who left behind him a great reputation, and whoſe memory is ſtill revered in theſe parts. Under his influence and direction, the clothiers of this pariſh and neighbouring bottoms, by their contributions in cloth and money, intirely clothed the regiment raiſed by ſir John Guiſe, at the revolution in 1688. On the monument is the following inſcription:

Hic ſubtus jacet
Jacobus Stanfield A. M. hujuſce Eccl^ae Prælector, Vicinæq; Woodcheſtriæ Paſtor fidelis, Theologus nulli Secundus, Catechiſtes ſui temporis facile Princeps, Et Genio et Literis Ornatiſſimus: Quilicet ad annum Ætatis nonageſimum pene pervixiſſet, Morte tamen nimis immatura præreptus, Utpote qui ſui Memoriam laboribus extendunt His nulla Mors non repentina. Obijt Dec. 25°.

Under this place lies James Stanfield A. M. A faithful Preacher of God's Word in this and the neighbouring Church of Woodcheſter. A Man of rare Wit and uncommon Learning. A profound Divine. An incomparable Catechiſt, & a moſt excellent Phyſician: Who, tho' he lived to a great Age, may very juſtly be ſaid to have died too ſoon; ſince his death muſt always be untimely whoſe pious Labours make his Life a Bleſſing and his Memory Great. Died Dec. 25, 1722.——No arms.

Near the above, on a ſeparate table,

The Reverend Mr. James Stanfield had Iſſue one Son and three Daughters. James his Son died at Borneo in the Eaſt Indies in his 3^d Voyage. Elizabeth his Daughter died October 29, 1724. Mary his daughter died Nov. 14, 1707. Anne his Daughter died Nov. 12, 1725. Theſe three laſt named lye buried near this Place.

On a ſmall, but neat marble monument in the chancel,

Beneath this Monument lie the Remains of Samuel Hawker, Eſquire, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, who died 15^th Sept^r. 1760, aged 67. Alſo of Mary his Wife, who died 14^th Jan^y 1738, aged 34. —— Arms, *Sable, a feſs Or between three hawks argent.*

On a neat monument againſt the ſouth wall,

This Monument is erected
in Memory of Thomas Baylis of Newmills
in the Pariſh of Stroud, Clothier,
who departed this Life the 31^ſt of March
1754, Aged 67.
Alſo of Jane his firſt Wife, Daughter of
Sidham (†) Pain of this Pariſh, who was buried
the 16^th of June 1721, Aged 38.
Alſo of Elizabeth his laſt Wife, Daughter
of Daniel Window of Brimſcombe Clothier,
who departed this Life the 30^th of Novem^r
1742, Aged 46.
And alſo of five of his Children who were
all interred in this Place.
Jehovah depauperat et ditat
deprimit etiam extollit.

(†) *Should be* Sidenham.

There are inſcriptions in the chancel for Mr. Daniel Chance, clothier, who died in 1715; and for his ſon, and many of his family; but no arms.

On a tomb in the church-yard, incloſed with paliſadoes,

Beneath are depoſited the remains of *Mary*, Relict of John Langley, of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, Gent. and Daughter of Thomas Roberts of this Pariſh Clothier. She departed this Life June the 3^d, 1755, in the 22^d Year of her Age.

Alſo of Rebecca, Wife of Bicknel Coney, of the City of London, Gent. and Daughter of Tho^s Roberts aforeſaid. She died Nov. 28, 1760, aged 29.

Here alſo are depoſited the Remains of Sarah Daughter of Thomas Roberts, who departed this Life Feb. the 21^ſt A.D. 1743, aged 15 Years.

In Memory of Thomas Roberts of this Pariſh Clothier, who departed this Life May the 2^d 1766 aged 68 Years.——Arms, *Baron and femme, 1. Ermine, on a pile gules a lion paſſant Or, 2. Argent, on a bend ſable three horſe-ſhoes Or.*

On another tomb,

To the Memory of Thomas Roberts, jun^r. who departed this Life the 22^d Day of Nov. 1766, aged 29 Years. A moſt dutiful Son and ſincere Friend; the Loſs of whom is regretted by all that knew him: But the greateſt Affliction to his diſconſolate Mother.

There are alſo inſcriptions on other tombs for Giles Pinfold, who died in 1681; for Joſeph his ſon, who died in 1686; for another Joſeph Pinfold, who died in 1756; and for John Pinfold, who died in 1765; with their arms, *A chevron between three doves.*

Benefactions.

William de Notelyn, and William de Rodborough, gave lands in Biſley called Boerats, Hanſteeds, and Florens, in the reign of king Richard the Second; Hugh de Notelyn of Rookſmore gave lands in King's Stanley in the year 1398; Edmund de Rodborough gave lands called Dunyards and Hanſteeds in the year 1432; and Margery Brimſcomb gave other lands in Biſley in the year 1436; all which were for the maintenance of divine ſervice in the chapel of Rodborough, and for repairing the ſaid chapel. And by a decree in chancery, 2 Jac. 1. certain lands called Dunyards, Hanſteeds, Amberley, and Biſham, and

and a wood called Rodborough-wood, lying and being in the pariſhes of Biſley, King's Stanley, Hampton, and Rodborough, were veſted in feoffees for the above purpoſes, 5*l.* a year for repairing the chapel, the remainder for a lecture every Sunday morning.

Thomas Halliday, clothier, gave 100*l.* for ever for teaching three poor boys to read and write, &c.

Nathaniel Cliſſold, merchant, gave 20*l.* Michael Halliday, clothier, 5*l.* Nathaniel Beard 10*l.* Henry King, clothier, 250*l.* Richard Cambridge, of London, merchant, 20*l.* all to the uſe of the poor; and Thomas Camm, merchant, gave 50*s.* a year, charged on Rigley-Stile ground, near Glouceſter, to be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.

Note, there is the tithing of Rodborough, in the pariſh of Minchin Hampton, to which the following benefactions properly belong, *viz.* Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge, Hamborough merchant, who died in 1697, gave 1000*l.* for educating poor boys of Woodcheſter and Rodborough, in reading, writing, and accounts; with which money Saintloe-farm, in the tithing of Rodborough, was purchaſed, and a free ſchool has been eſtabliſhed at Saintloe.

Mr. John Yeats, of Hampton, clothier, and Mr. Benjamin Cambridge, gave 100*l.* each, which ſums are laid out on lands in King's Stanley, for the uſe of the ſame ſchool. And Mr. Richard Cambridge of London, gave 100*l.* to the children of Saintloe ſchool, to be employ'd as his truſtees may think fit.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	99	9	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		58	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		172	8	2
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		89	15	6¼
For Rodborough tithing,		44	17	9

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were, according to him, 160 houſes, and about 750 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 26, burials 34. But the two laſt particulars are very injudiciouſly given, and differ widely from the average numbers of baptiſms and burials. In the year 1756, the burials were 27, and the whole number of ſouls 1481.

RODMARTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, ſomething more than five miles weſt from Cirenceſter, and above four miles eaſtward inclining to the north from Tetbury, fifteen miles ſouth from Glouceſter, and about eight north from Malmeſbury in Wiltſhire. It is ſituate in a fine, healthy, open country, on the north-weſt ſide of the Roman way leading from Cirenceſter to Bath, which ſeparates it from part of Wiltſhire.

The pariſh conſiſts moſtly of arable land, is totally without wood land, and ſeems almoſt peculiarly unfortunate in having no continual brook or ſtream of water running through it. It is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from its lying on the Roman way, and being on one ſide a boundary of the county; for *mer*, contracted from *merc*, ſignifies a boundary; ſo that *Rod-mar-ton*, (or *Red-mer-tone*, which is the antient manner of writing the name) ſignifies *a boundary town upon the road.*

It is a place of conſiderable antiquity, as appears by a teſſellated pavement diſcovered by ſome people at plow, in the year 1636; and Mr. Yate, who was a learned and judicious perſon, and at that time rector of the church, has entered it on record in the pariſh regiſter, from which the following paſſage is literally taken: *Hoc anno* [1636] *in agris in loco* Hocberry *vocato, dum ſulcos aratro ducunt, diſcooperta ſunt teſſellat. pavimenta, tegulæ quibus ferrei clavi infixi ſubrutæ, nummi quoque ænei Antonini et Valentiniani Imp. Incolæ mihi dixerunt, ſe æneos et argenteos nummos ſepius ibidem reperiſſe, neſcientes quid rei eſſent: A patribus autem audiviſſe,* Rodmarton *ab illo loco tranſlatam olim ubi nunc eſt poſitam eſſe. Aparet autem ſtationem aliquam* Romanorum *ibidem aliquando fuiſſe.* Which may be thus tranſlated: This year [1636] in a field called *Hocberry*, as the people were at plow, the plow-ſhare turning up ſome tiles, diſcovered a teſſellated pavement, and they found alſo ſome braſs coins of the emperors Antoninus and Valentinian. The inhabitants told me that they had oftentimes found braſs and ſilver coins, but did not know what they were, and that they had heard their anceſtors ſay, that Rodmarton was formerly removed from that place to where it now ſtands. However, it appears that there was once a Roman ſtation there.

It ſeems this pavement was covered with ſlates, and perhaps other rubbiſh, with a view to its preſervation; for ſince coverings of the ſame kind have been found upon ſeveral other teſſellated pavements, it ſeems not to be a matter of mere chance or accident, but a cautionary method taken by the Romans themſelves when they left this iſland, upon a proſpect of their return hither again.

About the year 366, the Picts and Scots had broke in upon the Roman territories, and committed innumerable outrages, inſomuch that Theodoſius was ſent over hither to prevent a general inſurrection and revolt, as it was feared that the Britons were not a little diſpoſed to join the enemy. And this place lying upon the Roman way, at a convenient diſtance from *Corinium*, now Cirenceſter, which was a place of ſtrength, and of great conſequence to the Romans, they placed a garriſon here, to give early notice of the approach of any formidable body of the enemy, and to curb the inſolence of ſuch ſmall parties of them as ſhould ſtraggle in their way. This is conſiſtent with their practice in other places of leſs note, where teſſellated pavements have been found,

found, and which are ſuppoſed to have belonged to the houſe of ſome principal officer of the garriſon.

The Roman generals, amongſt their other baggage, uſed to carry about with them a quantity of *lapilli*, or *teſſellæ*, made of bricks or tiles, not much bigger than dice, ſufficient to pave the place where they ſet the *Prætorium*, or general's tent, or at leaſt ſome part of it, which is particularly related of Julius Cæſar, by Suetonius, in his Life of that general. And we learn from Salmaſius, in his Commentary on Suetonius, and from Pliny, in his Natural Hiſtory, that ſuch of theſe as were made of ſmall ſquare marbles, of various natural colours, were called *Lithoſtrata*; but if of ſmall bricks, artificially tinged with colours, they were diſtinguiſhed by different names, as *Pavimenta Teſſellata*, or *Opus Muſivum*. But it is ſaid that they had all one common name, *Aſarota*, from their not being to be ſwept, but wiped with a ſponge.

What figures were repreſented on the pavement I have been ſpeaking of is uncertain, as it is intirely deſtroy'd, and the regiſter gives no further particulars.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday-book* are the following particulars:

'Hugo Maminot holds Redmertone in Langetrew hundred of Giſlebert biſhop of Liſieux, [in Normandy,] and he holds it of the king. There are two hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and one villein, and two bordars, and a prieſt, with one plow-tillage. There are two *ſervi*. It was worth 4 *l.* and is now worth 3 *l.* Leuuinus held it of king Edward.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

But in the ſame record it is written, 'Oſward holds of the king Redmertone in Langetreu hundred. There are three yard-lands taxed. He held the ſame in the reign of king Edward. There is one plow-tillage. It was worth 20 *ſol.* now 10 *ſol.*' *Ibid.* p. 79.

This Oſward was one of the king's thanes, whoſe eſtate was the ſmaller of the two at that time in Redmertone, but it is not poſſible to ſhew the deſcent of them diſtinctly from each other. All that can be done, is to ſet down the few records relating to this diviſion of the pariſh, in the order of time wherein they were made.

This manor was held of the honour of Glouceſter, by one knight's fee, 47 H. 3. The ſheriff returned that John Maltravers, the abbat of Kingſwood, John Bardone, Stephen de Chiltham, and Peter de la Mare were lords of the vill of Rodmerton 9 E. 1. Peter de Braoſe, or Breuſe, purchaſed a charter of free warren in Rodmerton 29 E. 1. and dying 5 E. 2. left Thomas, his ſon and heir, ten years old. Thomas de Berton died ſeized of Rodmerton 49 E. 3. as did John Langley, of Rodmerton and Torleton 10 H. 4. William Fitz-Warren was ſeized of the manor and advowſon of Rodmarton, and of lands in Torleton, and levied a fine of the ſame to ſir Ralph Boteler and John Edwards, and to the heirs of John, 19 H. 6.

Robert Cox was lord of this manor in the year 1608; ſir Walter Long was proprietor of it in the year 1710; but Charles Coxe, of Kemble in the county of Wilts, eſq; is the preſent lord of it. His arms are, *Sable, a chevron between three harts attires, each fixt to its proper ſcalp, argent.*

Lands in Rodmerton did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to John Pope, 37 H. 8.

HAMLETS. 1. *Culkerton.* There were three ſmall eſtates in this hamlet at the time of the general ſurvey. Of one it is ſaid, 'The ſame 'William [de Owe] holds Culcortorne, and Her-'bert holds it of him. Scireuold held it in the 'reign of king Edward. There are three yard-'lands and five acres. In demean is one plow-'tillage, and three *ſervi*. It is worth and was 'worth 35 *ſol.* Radulphus de Limeſi held this 'land; but it was never Aleſtan's.' *D. B.* p. 73.

The particulars of another are recorded as follow: 'The ſame Durand [de Glowec'] holds 'Culcortone, and Roger Ivri holds it of him. 'There are two hides, and two yard-lands and an 'half. Grim held it. There are two plow-tillages 'in demean, and ſix villeins, with three plow-'tillages. It is worth and was worth 4 *lib.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

The third eſtate is thus deſcribed: 'The ſame 'Roger [de Lueri] holds Culcortone. Aluric held 'it, and Anſchitil held it of him. There is one 'hide and a half. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and four *ſervi*. It was worth 20 *ſol.* 'but it is now worth 30 *ſol.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 75.

This manor belonged to the knights templers, who purchaſed a charter for court leet, waifs, and felons goods in the reign of king Henry the Third, and their claim to theſe privileges was allowed 15 E. 1. Culkerton was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon 28 E. 3 It afterwards came to the Monoxes. Richard Monox died ſeized thereof 5 Mariæ. His ſon Thomas Monox, had livery granted to him the ſame year. Sir William Webb was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Charles Coxe of Lypiat, was lord of it about 1710, and his grandſon, Charles Coxe, of Kemble, eſq; is the preſent proprietor.

Adam de Smethelie granted one meſſuage, and one yard-land in Culkerton, to the abbey of Kingſwood, 5 E. 2.

Milo, conſtable of Glouceſter, gave the tithes of Culkerton to the church of Lanthony, in the year 1137.

2. *Haſleden.* The greater part of this hamlet is in Rodmarton, the reſt in Cherington. It contains only one farm-houſe. Here are two large *tumuli*, or barrows, that have never, that I know of, been opened. In *Domeſday-book* it is thus recorded: 'The ſame Roger [de Lueri] holds 'Haſedene in Langetrewes hundred. There are 'three hides and three yard-lands taxed. Elnoc 'held

'held it in the reign of king Edward. There are 'four plow-tillages in demean, and ſeven half 'villeins, and one bordar, with three plow-tillages, 'and ſeventeen *ſervi*, and half a mill of 30*d.* and 'fifteen acres of meadow. One Roger held this 'manor of the biſhop of Baieux for 16*l.* After-'wards the biſhop gave it to the ſame Roger with 'the farm.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

Reginald de St. Waleric, whoſe family name was taken from the port of St. Valerick in Normandy, and whoſe anceſtors came over with the conqueror, was lord of Haſleden about the year 1140. Having been diſſeized of this manor for rebellion againſt king Stephen, he recovered it again, and built a monaſtery for Benedictine monks at this place; but the monks removed hence, for want of water, to Tetbury, where they were not likely to be much better ſupply'd. Thence afterwards they moved, for want of wood, to Kingſwood, where they continued 'till that abbey was diſſolved. The abbey of Kingſwood held Haſleden grange and Culkerton 12 H. 4.

The abbey barn at Haſleden is ſtill remaining, within the eaſt porch of which is this inſcription: ANNO DNI: M°CC°XC°: ÞЄNRICI: ABAtIS: XIX°: FUIt: ISttUM: CONStRUCt. *i.e.* This was built in the year of our Lord 1290, and in the 19th year of Henry the abbat.

The abbat of Kingſwood paid a yearly penſion of two pounds for lands at Culkerton and Haſeldene, to the prior of Lanthony, ſeveral receipts for which are mentioned in the prior's regiſters.

It is remarkable that the inhabitants of this hamlet have no ſeat-place in either of the churches of Rodmarton or Cherington, wherein it lies; but it is ſaid they have a ſeat at Kingſwood.

This large farm or grange is now the property of lord Ducie.

3. *Torleton.* Part of this hamlet lies in the pariſh of Cotes. At the time of the general ſurvey, this hamlet lay in the hundred of Cirenceſter. In *Domeſday-book* it is expreſſed after this manner: 'William de Ow holds one hide in 'Tornentone, in Cireceſtre hundred, and Herbert 'holds it of him. Leuric held it in the reign of 'king Edward, and he might go where he pleaſed. 'There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four 'ſervi. It was worth 40 *ſol.* It is worth 20 *ſol.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 73.

John Langley was ſeized of one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Torleton 18 E. 2. This is now a corps to a prebend of the church of Saliſbury. John Ebden, D.D. a prebendary in that church, was owner of this manor in the year 1608. John Coxe, eſq; is the preſent leſſee, and it has been in that name for many generations. Here is a chapel, but divine ſervice is diſcontinued.

Tithes in Torleton, with the chapel, lately belonging to the Benedictine nunnery at Rumſey in Hampſhire, founded by king Edgar in the year 907, were granted to Giles Pool 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouſe. It is a rectory worth 200*l.* a year. Samuel Lyſons, A.M. is the preſent patron and incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Oſney in Oxfordſhire. Mr. Yate, a rector of this pariſh, in the year 1641, recovered the tithes of Torleton, having proved it to have been a member of Rodmarton in the 14th year of king Edward the Third.

A yard-land in each field belongs to the glebe.

The church hath two ailes, and a ſpire in the middle. In the north aile were formerly the arms of the family of the Wyes, and the name of Allen in a window of the ſouth aile; whence it ſeems probable that ſome perſons of theſe families either built, or were large contributers towards the building of the reſpective ailes.

Firſt fruits	£.	18	1	3	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	6	1½	Pentecoſtals	0	0	10	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon a grey marble ſtone in the chancel, is the effigy of a man in braſs, in the antient dreſs of a lawyer, and this inſcription:

Hic jacet Johēs Edward q°ndam dns Manerij de Rodmarton & verus patronus ejuſdem. Famoſus Apprentici' in lege p'itus. qui obijt die Januarij. A° Dni M°CCCC. lxi. cui' aīe p'p'icietur de' amen.

On the ſame ſtone, engraved on braſs,

Hic jacet Stephanus Collier A.M. nuper hujus Eccleſiæ Rector. Obijt decimo die menſis Auguſti anno Domini 1722, annoque Ætatis ſuæ 79.

In the chancel,

Iob' Yate Lon. ex vico Baſinglane paræc. Aldermariæ, renat' 24 Julij 1594. Coll. Em. Cantab. olim ſoc. S. Th. B. inductus in hanc eccleſ. veſp'ijs Dominicæ in albis 1628, mortalitatem exuit . . . . . .

Nudus Iob rediens ut venerat, ecce, receſſit
Rodmerton quondam qui tibi paſtor erat.
Is, quia quæ ſolitus nequit ex ambone monere,
Clamat et e tumulo prædicat iſta ſuo.
Mors tua, mors Chriſti, fraus mundi, gloria cœli,
Et dolor inferni ſunt meditanda tibi.
Truſt not the world, remember death,
And often think of hell;
Think often on the great reward
For thoſe that do live well.
Repent, amend, then truſt in Chriſt,
Soe thou in peace ſhalt die,
And reſt in bliſs, and riſe with joy,
And reign eternally.

Note, this monument was put up many years before Mr. Yate's death, as I find by a memorandum which he made himſelf in the regiſter. i.e. Menſe Decembri hujus anni mortalitatis memor, ipſe mihi poſui tale monumentum in Cancello. He died Jan. 13, 1668.

Within the rails in the chancel, on a blue ſtone,

H. S. E.

Reverendus Vir Sawyerus Smith hujus Eccleſiæ Rector Obijt 17° Aprilis Anno ſalutis 1756 Ætatis ſuæ 39.

In the ſouth aile, againſt the wall, is a handſome marble monument, with this inſcription:

Near this place lie the Remains of the Reverend John Coxe M.A. Rector of North Cerney in this county, and of this pariſh. He was what his holy Profeſſion called upon him to perſwade others to be. The duties he conſtantly taught he as conſtantly tranſcribed into his own practice, and was therefore an eminent example of all thoſe virtues that ought to be endearing to mankind (which was the chief view) that he knew well pleaſing to his God. Reader, if thou canſt be prevailed upon to learn from him how to live, thou wilt ſecure to thyſelf the ineſtimable bleſſing of dying the death of the Righteous. He died on the 14th of February, in the year of our Lord 1730, and the 75th of his age.——Arms, at top, *Sable, a chevron between three bucks attires with the ſcalps argent.*

In the north aile are ſeveral flat ſtones over the family of the Coxes. On one of them,

Here lyeth the body of Mary the daughter of John Coxe, Gent. dec^d. and wife of George White, Gent. who departed this life the 12th Day of November, 1693.

Heavens grant it to the world no ill preſage,
Here lyes intomb'd the Phœnix of her age;
The beſt of wives, friends, neighbours, children, mothers:
That liv'd leſſe to her ſelfe then God and others.

Benefaction.

Henry Smith, of London, eſq; gave 5*l.* yearly, charged on Tolerſcomb-farm in Suſſex, for the benefit of the poor, and for apprenticing out the poor children of the hamlet of Culkerton.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 71	2	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	25	7	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	99	6	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	74	9	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when his account of this pariſh was publiſh'd, there were 37 houſes, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. But the following is a true ſtate of the regiſter. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were 38 baptiſms, and 31 burials. In a like ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769, both incluſive, the births were 100, and the burials 43. The exact number of houſes is 56, of inhabitants 241; ſo that upon an average of ten years, the proportion of annual burials to the number of ſurviving inhabitants, is nearly as 1 to 56; an inconteſtible proof of the healthy ſituation of this place, where the inhabitants are increaſing very faſt.

RUDFORD

IS a ſmall pariſh, lying one part in the hundred of Botloe, the other in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's Barton, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from Newent, nine north-eaſt from Mitchel Dean, and four north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

The pariſh is bounded on the north by the river Leden, and a ſmall brook which riſes at Tainton runs through it, in its courſe to that river. Rudford may be ſo called from the *Road at the Ford*, or from the *Redneſs of the ſoil there*; for *red* was called *Rud* by our Saxon anceſtors. But if neither of theſe conjectures ſhould be ſatisfactory to the reader, it does not occur to me upon what other occaſion the name was given it.

The ſoil is deep and good, but it is in a bad ſtate reſpecting cultivation. The greater part is paſture, with orcharding and arable. The manor and moſt of the lands are held by leaſe under the church of Glouceſter, whence it happens, that, except the manor houſe, there is ſcarcely a habitable dwelling in the village. I mean not to reflect on that reverend body, for it is in general the caſe with the eſtates held under all fluctuating proprietaries, whoſe intereſt in ſuch eſtates being only for a ſhort duration, they will not be at the expence of improvements from which they cannot expect to reap ſuitable advantages. This is an evil which can only be lamented, as perhaps it does not admit of a remedy.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Madoch holds Rudeford, in Botelau hundred, 'of the king. He held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are two hides. In demean are 'two plow-tillages, and three villeins, and four 'bordars, with three plow-tillages; and a mill 'paying as much corn [*annonam*] as can be earned 'by it. It is worth and was worth 40*s.*' *D. B.* p. 80.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat. Winebald de Balun, a great baron, with the conſent of Roger his ſon, gave the manor of Rudford to the ſame church, in the year 1126. The abbat of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manors of Rudford, Leden, and Mude Leden, and his right to free warren was allowed in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

The abbey continued poſſeſſed of the manor 'till the diſſolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. Mr. Edward Holder is the preſent leſſee of the manor under the dean and chapter. His arms are, *Sable, a chevron between three anchors argent.*

HAMLET. *High Leden* is a hamlet in this pariſh, and in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton. Richard de Wigmore gave his lands in Hyneledene, with the groves, paſtures, meadows, and all appurtenances, which had belonged to Jeoffry de le Dene, to the abbey of Glouceſter, in the year 1239. And king Edward the Third, by his charter, dated 23 Dec. in the 28th year of his reign, granted to the abbey of Glouceſter, free warren in all their demean lands in Hyneledene.

The tithes of High Leden were granted to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Foreſt deanery, worth 80*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons, and Mr. George Biſhop is the preſent incumbent.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Mary, with a tower at the weſt end.

Firſtfruits	£. 10 0 0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0 8 8
Tenths —	1 0 0	Pentecoſtals -	0 1 6

Rudford.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 35	2	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	3	8	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	36	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	27	0	0

High Leden.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 56	9	4
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	3	5	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	63	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	47	14	0

At

At the beginning of this century, there were 22 houſes in the pariſh, and about 106 inhabitants, of whom 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The people are now about the ſame number.

RUERDEAN

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in the Foreſt diviſion, two miles ſouth-weſtward from Mitchel Dean, five ſouthward from Roſs in Herefordſhire, and about fourteen weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Great and Little Dean, on the north by Herefordſhire, on the ſouth by the Foreſt, and on the weſt by the river Wye, which ſeparates it from Welch Bicknor, a detached pariſh in Monmouthſhire.

It is called *Ruerdean*, (ſuppoſed to be a corruption of *Riverdean*) becauſe it is ſituated upon the river Wye, and to diſtinguiſh it from the neighbouring places of Mitchel Dean and Little Dean. All theſe places abound with pit-coal and iron ore, of which more is delivered under the general account of the Foreſt.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book takes no notice of this manor, as diſtinct from the other Deans, whence I conclude that they became ſeparate manors ſince that record was compiled.

William de Alba Mara died ſeized of an eſtate called Ruerdean 40 H. 3. Thomas Deverty held the ſame, and St. Briavel's caſtle, 21 E. 1.

The ſheriff returned that Alexander de Byknore and William Hatheway were lords of the vill of Rewardyne 9 E. 1. Alexander de Byknore held one meſſuage in Ruerdean and Ludbrook, with the bailiwicks of Ruerdean and St. Briavel's caſtle in the foreſt of Dean, 34 E. 1.

A manor in Ruerdean belonged to the abbey of Flaxley, at the diſſolution, and was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 H. 8. It was ſoon after conveyed to the Baynhams. Thomas Baynham and Joſeph Baynham were lords of this manor in the year 1608, from whoſe family it paſſed to the Vaughans. John Vaughan, eſq; was lord of the manor about the beginning of this century, and the ſiſters and coheireſſes of Richard Clark, of the Hill, in Herefordſhire, eſq; are the preſent proprietors of the manor.

Hatheways was a diſtinct manor, antiently, and for many generations, enjoyed by a conſiderable family of the ſame name. Thus the ſheriff returned that William Hatheway was lord of Rewardyne, as before recited, 9 E. 1. The eſcheator's inquiſition found that William Hatheway died 10 E. 2. ſeized of ſeveral lands and tenements in Ruardyne, which he held of Alexander de Bykenore, paying 4*s.* 9*d.* yearly, and left William Hatheway his ſon and heir. Thomas Hatheway died ſeized thereof 5 R. 2. and William Walleyn was ſeized of a tenement called Hatheways, 11 E. 4. This eſtate came afterwards to the Baynhams, and the diſtinction of the manors was by that means loſt by unity of poſſeſſion.

Walter de Clare was ſeized of one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Ruerdean, 18 E. 2. Alexander Carent was ſeized of a mill, and of a yearly rent in Ruerdean, 50 E. 3. and John Carent, his ſon, was ſeized of the ſame mill, and of a yearly rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* in Ruerdean 6 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Roſs, worth 15*l.* a year, to which the vicar of Walford in Herefordſhire preſents. Mr. Jones is curate. The ſmall tithes belong to the miniſter, and the great tithes to the præcentor of Hereford.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, is large, and has a handſome ſpire at the weſt end.

Proc. & Syn. £.0 2 0 Pentecoſt. £.0 1 4

Benefactions.

Nine parcels of land, worth about 6*l.* a year, are given to the uſe of the poor, and for the repair of the church.

Mr. Greenway has given 60*l.* the intereſt of which to be expended in educating poor children.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	126	16 0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	38	17 0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	142	15 0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	104	5 0

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houſes in the pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, 12 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 13. The preſent number of inhabitants is about 758.

SAINTBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, about two miles weſtward from Campden, five ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and about twenty-ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The preſent manner of writing the name is a deviation from the antient and true orthography, and proceeded originally from want of knowing the true ſignification of it. In *Domeſday* it is written *Suineberie*, (*i. e. Suine's*, or *Swain's Camp*,) and it was ſo called from the *Berg*, or *Camp*, not far above the church, where the intrenchments are ſtill viſible, which the inhabitants call *Caſtle-Bank*.

This camp, which has ſo fixed its name on the pariſh, ſeems to have been dependent on another very large one, higher up on the top of the hill, incloſing near ſixty acres of ground, raiſed probably by the ſame people, and ſtill remaining pretty perfect; but the latter lies in the adjoining pariſh

pariſh of Willerſey. *Suine*, or *Swain*, to whom theſe intrenchments are attributed, was undoubtedly one of thoſe Daniſh locuſts who for many years carried deſolation wherever they went, and raiſed moſt exorbitant contributions all over England, and occaſioned that grievous tax called Dane Geld, which was at length ſtatedly levied on the people, and continued for ſeveral ages before the nation could get rid of it.

The village of Saintbury is ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the great hill country, facing the vale of Eveſham, with a ſteep aſcent from the houſes to the church. It conſiſts of a few farm houſes and cottages, but affords nothing worth the traveller's attention.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Haſcoit Muſard holds Suineberie in Witelai 'hundred of the king. Chenuicelle held it. There 'are ten hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, 'and eighteen villeins, and three bordars, with 'nine plow-tillages, and ten among the *ſervi* and 'ancillæ, and a mill of 6*d*. It was worth 12*l*. 'now 10*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

Of the above Haſcoit Muſard, many particulars are ſet down under Miſerden. Richard Muſard was ſon and heir of Haſcoit, and Haſcoit the ſecond, was ſon and heir of Richard, and held fifteen knights fees 12 H. 2. He died 33 H. 2. and was ſucceeded by Ralph his ſon and heir, who had livery of this manor 2 R. 1. and paid 100*l*. for his relief. He married Iſabel, the widow of John de Nevill, without the king's licence, and paid 100 marks for his tranſgreſſion. He was a baron, and built the caſtle of Miſerden, and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire from the 17 Joh. to 9 H. 3. and died in the 14th year of the laſt mentioned reign.

Walter de Abbytot was ſeized of this manor 1 Joh. but it is probable that it was only in truſt, for the manor continued in the Muſards for ſeveral generations after.

Robert Muſard, ſon of Ralph, entered upon his lands without ſueing forth livery, wherefore his caſtle of Miſerden, and all his eſtates, were ſeized into the king's hands, but were ſhortly after reſtored upon compoſition. He died without iſſue 24 H. 3. leaving Ralph Muſard, his brother and heir, a minor, whoſe wardſhip was granted by the crown to Jeffery Deſpencer, in conſideration of 500 marks. Ralph had livery of his lands 31 H. 3. and died in the 49th year of that reign, leaving Ralph his ſon and heir, who died ſeized of this manor and of Muſarden 1 E. 1. John Muſard, the next poſſeſſor, died 17 E. 1. Maſculine Muſard became ſeized of this manor 28 E. 1. and in the 31ſt year of that reign granted it to the abbey of Eveſham; but he continued in poſſeſſion 2 E. 2.

It appears by the records, that this eſtate was afterwards in lay hands, but they could only be tenants, or truſtees for the abbey. Thus we find that Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and others, were ſeized of Seinbury in truſt, 24 E. 3. and John Rouſe, and others, held the ſame 49 E. 3.

The abbey of Eveſham was ſeized of the manor of Seinſbury, and of the impropriation of the church, in the reign of king Richard the Second, and continued in poſſeſſion 'till the general diſſolution of religious houſes.

The manor, and two mills, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to Richard Bartlet 35 H. 8. whoſe ſon, Richard Bartlet, had livery 20 Eliz. He married Alice, daughter of —— Ruding of Worceſterſhire, and left Henry, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who married the daughter of —— Dutton, of Dutton in Cheſhire, but died without iſſue. Sir Thomas Bartlet, brother of Henry, had livery of this manor 25 Eliz. He married Mary, daughter of ſir John Dauntiſer, and was ſucceeded by John Bartlet, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Kelway of Dorſetſhire.

From the Bartlets the manor paſſed to the Brawnes. Sir Hugh Brawne was lord of it in the year 1608, and the three coheireſſes of the family of Brawne were proprietors of it at the beginning of this century. Hugh Brawne, eſq; was lord of this manor at the time of his death, in the year 1726. It has ſince been purchaſed by Mr. Joſeph Roberts, who is the preſent proprietor.

An eſtate in this pariſh, ſometimes alſo called a manor, conſiſting of lands and tithes, belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8. Other tithes in Saintbury, *alias* Senebrig, belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 170*l*. a year. The rev. Mr. Hudſon Boyce, the preſent rector, has two turns in the preſentation, and the lord of the manor has the third.

The manor having belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, the demeans thereof are free from tithes.

A piece of ground is aſſigned to the miniſter, in ſatisfaction for incloſures.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a chapel on the north, and a ſteeple on the ſouth ſide, in which are ſix bells.

Firſt fruits	£.	19	9	2	Synodals	£. 0	1 0
Tenths	—	1	18	11¼	Pentecoſt.	0	0 6
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon a blue ſtone in the chancel, is a painting of a venerable divine, in his gown, which was formerly taken out of the parſonage houſe, and placed there. Under the picture is this inſcription:

Wilulimus Warburton Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalavreus Teneris Unguiculis Scholaris Collegij Etonenſis ivxta Windeſoram, Inde Cooptatvs In Albvm Sociorum Collegij Regalis Cantabrigiæ.
Expedita fuit iſta Delineatio Anno Xni MDCXLIIII
Annoque Ætatis LXIX.

——He was preſented to this rectory in 1617, and was buried Nov. 8, 1649. Arms, *Azure, a chevron argent between three choughs proper.*

On

On a braſs plate, in the north chapel,

Sub terra gravi tumulatur Alicia Bartlett
Cum Chriſto exultet Spiritus in requie.

Here under foote lyethe compaſte w^th colde claye
The Corps of Alice Bartlett faſte cloſyd yn a Cheſte
For her Soule to God devo^utly lette us praye
In heavē thorwe Chriſte it maye have Ioyefull reſte.
Obijt XXVII° die Aprilis A° dni M. CCCCCLXXIIII°.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel,

Here lyeth the body of Dame Theodoſia Biſhop Daughter of Sir Richard Brawne of Alſcoat in the County of Gloceſter Knight and Wife of Sir William Biſhope of Bridgtown in the County of Warwick Knight, who Departed this life December 16th 88. Theodoſia

viz.

The Gift of GOD.

The LORD Gave and the LORD hath taken away. *Iob.* 1, 21.

Here lyeth the Body of Hugh Brawne Eſq; Lord of this Manor who Departed this life Auguſt 31st 1726 Aged 72.———Arms, *Three bars, in the dexter canton a wolf's head erazed*, for Brawne.

To the Memory of the Reverend M^r. Iohn Brawne, who ſucceeded his Father in this Rectory of Saintbury in the year of our Lord 1680. He lived and left a rare Example of Piety towards God, of Paſtoral Care towards his Pariſh, and of Benevolence towards all mankind. He died Sept^r. 21st 1736, in the 81st Year of his Age.———Arms, Brawne as before.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Brawne Daughter of William Byrd of Eveſham in the County of Worceſter, Gentleman, and Wife of John Brawne Rector of Saintbury, who Departed this life October the 6, 1680.———Arms, 1. Brawne. 2. *On a chevron ingrailed between three lions rampant as many fleurs de lis*, for Byrd.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Brawne Daughter of S^r. Richard Biſhope of Bridgtown in the County of Warwick Knight, and Wife of John Brawne Rector of this place, who Departed this life January the 9th 1705 Aged 74.

Here Lyeth the Body of Elizabeth the wife of John Brawne Rector of Saintbury who Departed this life March the 21st Anno 1720.———Arms, 1. Brawne. 2. *A chevron ingrailed between three lions rampant.*

Here Lyeth the Body of Suſannah Mariet, Daughter of Thomas Mariet Eſq^r; and Lucy-Ann his Wife, who departed this life December the 8th Ann. Dom. 1720.———Arms, *Barry of ſix, Or and ſable*, for Marriot of Preſton.

Benefactions.

A tenement and ſeven ridges of land are aſſigned to the pariſh clerk, who pays 4*s.* 6*d.* a year out of them for the repair of the church. Mr. Veal's land is charged with 2*s.* a year to the ſame uſe. Lady Theodoſia Biſhop charged her eſtate here with the payment of 5*l.* a year to the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	146	2	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	21	4	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	114	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	86	3	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 54 houſes, and about 240 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of houſes is 31, and the people are decreaſed to 135.

****

Salperton, *or* Cold Salperton,

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Bradley, twelve miles north from Cirenceſter, ſix ſouth-weſtward from Winchcombe, four north-weſtward from Northleach, and ſixteen eaſtward from Gloucester.

It lies very high and bleak on the Coteſwold, for which reaſon it obtained the addition of *Cold.* Notwithſtanding this expoſed ſituation, agriculture is carried on with a ſpirit and ſucceſs that do honour to the occupiers, and ſhame the indolence of many of the vale country farmers, who, with every advantage of a richer ſoil, and milder air, trudge on in the old beaten track of their anceſtors, almoſt without an attempt at improvement. It is diſguſting to ſee ſome of the beſt land in the county lie in a miſerable, unimproved ſtate, while the Coteſwold-hills, naturally bleak and barren, have, within a few years paſt, been rendered fruitful by judicious management, and the occupiers are become a thriving and opulent people.

The downs and common fields in this pariſh have been lately incloſed, greatly to the intereſt of the landholder, and no leſs to the advantage of the labouring people, becauſe thoſe lands, now chiefly converted to tillage, afford more conſtant and abundant employment for the labouring poor than in their former condition.

A ſmall ſtream riſes here, and runs down to Sherborne, in its courſe to the Windruſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Hugo Laſne holds Salpretune, in Bradelege 'hundred. There are ten hides taxed. Uuluuard 'held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'ten villeins, and a prieſt, with ſeven plow-tillages, 'and eleven among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and five 'acres of meadow. It was worth 9*l.* now 7*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

Among the particulars of the eſtates of the church of Worceſter, it is ſaid, 'Of the land 'belonging to this manor [Clive] Ralph holds four 'hides in Sapletone of the church.' *Ibid.* p. 70.

The knights templers were ſeized of the manor, and had a grant of court leet, waifs, and felons goods from king Henry the Third, which they pleaded in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and thoſe privileges were then allowed. The ſame knights continued ſeized of the manor 2 E. 3. when it was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon.

The manor was afterwards granted to the Benedictine nunnery of Stodely in Oxfordſhire, founded by Bernard de St. Waleric in the reign of king Henry the Second, and valued, at the diſſolution, at 102*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* After the diſſolution, the manor was granted to Wincheſter college, to which it ſtill belongs. Thomas Browne, eſq; is the preſent leſſee of the manor, and proprietor of all the freehold lands in the pariſh. He has a very good ſtone-built houſe near the church, where he reſides.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Stow, worth 8*l.* a year from the impropriator. Mr. Browne is patron and impropriator, and Mr. Lawrence is the preſent incumbent. The living has been twice augmented with the queen's bounty.

Robert de Chandos, who came in with the Conqueror, gave the advowſon of the church of Salperton to the monks of Lyra in Normandy. The impropriation was afterwards appropriated to the uſe of the nunnery of Stodely; and upon the diſſolution of that houſe, it was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. The fee of the impropriation was veſted in Mr. Bee, about the beginning of this century, and was ſold, by him, to Mr. Coſley of Briſtol; of whom it was purchaſed by the earl of Weſtmoreland, and ſold to Thomas Browne, eſq; the preſent proprietor, who pays 4*s.* a year out of it to the crown.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to All Saints, and has a handſome new built tower at the weſt end.

Proc. & Syn. £. 0 4 4 Pentecoſt. £. 0 0 7

Benefaction.

Mr. Aylworth left 800*l.* to purchaſe land for the augmentation of four poor livings, *viz.* Charlton Abbats, Cold Salperton, Sevenhampton, and Compton Abdale.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	23	9	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —		4	2	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —		20	9	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		14	13	9¾

About ſeventy years ago, when ſir Robert Atkyns collected the materials for his Hiſtory, there were in this pariſh 15 houſes, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly birth 2, burials 1. But ſince that period, the condition of this country has been greatly altered. The downs and commons, which were eaſily managed by two or three ſhepherds and herdſmen, have been incloſed, and converted to tillage; and new cottages have been erected, ſo that the preſent number of houſes is 23, of inhabitants 155.

SANDHURST, *or* SANTHURST.

THIS pariſh lies in the Vale, in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton, thirteen miles eaſt from Newent, ſeven ſouth from Tewkeſbury, and three north from Glouceſter. It is bounded on the north by Norton, on the eaſt by Twigworth, on the ſouth by Longford, and on the weſt by the river Severn.

The ſoil is ſandy next the river, and being anciently overgrown with wood, gave occaſion to the name of the pariſh, which is ſuppoſed to be compounded of *Sand*, and of the Saxon word ȝeȝȝc, *a wood*. The reſt of the pariſh is much inclined to clay, and conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſturage, with about a hundred acres of arable in common field.

Walſworth is a very handſome ſeat in this pariſh, belonging to Samuel Hayward, eſq; who has a good eſtate here, and in ſeveral other parts of the county. The houſe is new, with proper offices, and the gardens are well laid out, and very pleaſant. He has favoured the public with an elegant engraving of it, to decorate this work.

Not far from this houſe, there is a ſpring of medicinal or purging water, like the Cheltenham ſpaw, but it is ſometimes dry in the ſummer. And there is alſo a ſalt-ſpring, upon the diſcovery of which, about twenty years ſince, a pit was opened to a conſiderable depth, with an intention of erecting a ſalt-work; but not proving ſo ſtrong as was expected, that project was then dropt, and the mouth of the pit ſtopt up with bricks to prevent accidents.

Part of Wainlode's-hill lies in Sandhurſt, the reſt in Norton. It does not riſe to any great height, but ſtretching along the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Severn, affords an extenſive proſpect over that part of the vale country, which lies flat and low, and therefore, in wet ſeaſons, is ſubject to inundations from the river.

Two brooks, which riſe at Shurdington and Witcombe, after uniting their ſtreams, fall into the Severn near Ablode's Court. The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Tewkeſbury, and ſo to Worceſter, paſſes through the pariſh.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Edmar, a thane, held three manors in Dudeſtan 'hundred, Herſefel, Athelai, and Sanher. That 'ſame man could give or ſell his land to whom 'he pleaſed. This eſtate claimed to be taxed but 'for two hides [*pro* ii *hidis ſe defendebat*]. In demean are eight plow-tillages, and four villeins, 'and four bordars, and thirty *ſervi*, with five 'plow-tillages. There is meadow ſufficient for 'the plowed land.'

'Earl Herald took away theſe five eſtates '[Herſefel, Athelai, Sanher, Herſecome, and 'Broſtrop] after the death of king Edward, and 'Robert de Lurei put them to farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, belonged to the family of de Willington, from whom the manor houſe obtained the name of Willington-Court. Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablode Court in this pariſh to the abbey of Glouceſter 12 H. 1. The ſheriff returned that John de Willington and the abbat of St. Peter at Glouceſter were lords of Sandhurſt 9 E. 1. John de Willington had a charter of free warren in Sandhurſt 4 E. 2. and died ſeized of this manor, and thoſe of Ablington in Bibury, Poulton in Awre, Frampton Cotterel, and Yate, 12 E. 3. Sir Ralph de Willington, ſon of John, held the ſame manors, and Weſtonbirt, at the time of his death 22 E. 3. whereupon livery was granted the following year to Henry his ſon, who was living 26 E. 3. John de Willington, ſon of Henry, was ſeized of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Frampton Cotterel, Sandhurſt, and Moreſlade, adjoining to Sandhurſt,

WALLSWORTH-HALL.

T. Bonner delin. et Sculpr. 1772.

To Samuel Hayward Esq.r of WALLSWORTH *HALL, in the County of Gloucester.*

This Plate is Inscribed by his most obliged humble Servant

S. Rudder.

2 R. 2. and his ſon, Ralph de Willington, was lord of the ſame manors, and of Culverden in this pariſh, at the time of his death 6 R. 2. Joan his wife ſurvived him, and was endowed with the third part of the manor of Sandhurſt. She was afterwards married to Thomas Weſt, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeized of her third part, and of tenements in Moreſlade, 6 H. 4. Ralph, ſon and heir of Ralph and Joan de Willington, died 19 R. 2. poſſeſſed of the other two thirds of the manor, and was ſucceeded by his brother John de Willington, who died without iſſue 20 R. 2. ſeized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, Sandhurſt, and Culverden and Moreſlade in Sandhurſt, all in the county of Glouceſter, which thereupon came to Joan, his ſiſter and heireſs, who was married to John Wrath. John Wrath, ſon of John, and of Joan de Willington, died without iſſue 13 H. 4. and ſir John Wadham was ſeized of this manor the ſame year; but he could be only in truſt, for the laſt mentioned John Wrath left his two ſiſters coheireſſes to his great eſtate; Elizabeth, married to ſir William Poulton, and Iſabel, the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the ſixth part of this and other manors, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to Iſabel the widow of William Beaumont. They dying without iſſue, Iſabel became poſſeſſed of the whole family eſtate, which after the death of her ſon John Beaumont, without iſſue, deſcended to Iſabel her daughter, who died unmarried 2 H. 6. ſeized of the manors of Ablington, Poulton, Yate, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurſt, all which were the patrimony of her anceſtors the Willingtons.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, kinſman and next heir to Iſabel, ſucceeded her, and dying 29 H. 6. this manor deſcended to his ſon, ſir William Beaumont, (in ſome records ſtiled William Beaumont, eſq;) who died in the thirty ſecond year of the ſame reign. Philip Beaumont, brother and heir of William, died 13 E. 4. ſeized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurſt, of all which Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, levied ſeveral fines 16, 18, & 20 H. 7. to Richard biſhop of Durham, and other biſhops and great perſons, (among whom was Giles lord d'Aubeny) probably for the uſe of the king.

This and the before recited manors were granted to Giles lord d'Aubeny, who died ſeized of them 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to his ſon Henry lord d'Aubeny the ſame year. They afterwards reverted to the crown, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, upon whoſe attainder they came again to the crown. James Baſſet obtained a grant of the manors of Yate, Ablington, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurſt, 4 Mariæ, and the grant was confirmed to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

The manor of Sandhurſt came afterwards to the Winſton's. Philip Winſton, of Willington Court, died in the year 1672, and lies buried in the church. John Viney, eſq; was lord of the manor of Sandhurſt-Willington at the beginning of this century, and John Viney, eſq; a deſcendant of the above John, is the preſent proprietor.

Ablode's Court, written *Abbelode* in the time of king Edward the Firſt, is another reputed manor, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the pariſh, and was ſo called, becauſe it belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and lies at the place where a brook empties itſelf into the Severn; for to ſuch a confluence the name of *Lade*, or *Lode*, was frequently given by our Saxon anceſtors.

King Henry the Firſt granted lands in Ablode, and the grove of Barton, called Paygrove, to the abbey of Glouceſter, in exchange for the place where the tower of the cathedral now ſtands, which was then an orchard belonging to the monks. The ſame king, in the 9th year of his reign, further granted to the abbey ſix ridges of land behind Ablode's Court. Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife gave ſix other ridges of land behind Ablode's Court to the ſame abbey 12 H. 1.

The ſheriff returned, that the abbat of St. Peter of Glouceſter was lord of a moiety of Sandhurſt 9 E. 1. and it is probable that the abbat's part was what is now called Ablode. The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Abbelode 17 E. 3. and had three carucates of land there, worth 14*s.* each; rents of aſſize worth two marks; profits of the ſtock 10*s.* compoſition for work and taxes 6*s.* total 4*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* and the ſame houſe had free warren in all their demean lands there 28 E. 3.

The manor continued in the abbey 'till the general diſſolution, after which it was granted, together with half a wood called Woolridge in Ablode, to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter 33 H. 8.

By an ordinance of parliament, Apr. 3, 1648, the ſeite or farm of the manor of Ablode, which belonged to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, and the yearly rent thereof, being 22*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* was ſettled upon the mayor and burgeſſes of that city, for the ſupport of preaching miniſters. But after the Reſtoration of king Charles the Second, this ordinance was annulled, and the dean and chapter were reinſtated in the manor of Ablode, which is now in leaſe from them to George-Auguſtus Selwyn, eſq; whoſe arms are given under Matſon.

Bruerne, is another antient manor in this pariſh, ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from the French word *Bruyer*, a *heath*, which might have been perfectly deſcriptive of its condition at the time the name was given it. A fair for cattle was formerly held here.

'Ældred archbiſhop [of York] claims Brewere, 'one member of this manor [Bertune]. There 'are three yard-lands, and three men. Milo 'Criſpin holds it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 67.

'Milo Criſpin holds three yard-lands in Bruurne 'in Dudeſtan hundred. Wigot held them. There 'is one plow-tillage in demean, and ſeven bordars, 'with two plow-tillages, and half a fiſhery. It 'was worth 40*s*. now 30*s*.' *Ib*. p. 78.

In the extracts out of the pipe rolls in the exchequer, formerly ſent to the ſheriffs of the city of Glouceſter for levying certain ſums, it is ſaid, *De Almerico de Parco de firma duarum virgatum terræ in Brawer* 12 *den*. This Almeric of the Park was lord of the manor of Brawer in the reign of king Henry the Third. John le Boteler was ſeized of the manor of Bruarne, and of the Barton near Glouceſter 15 E. 1. at which time his right to ſeveral privileges in this manor was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto*. John le Boteler of Lanſart held the ſame 2 E. 3. Beatrix le Boteler was ſeized of Bruarne, which ſhe held of the manor of Berton 33 E. 3. John Boteler of the Park held the manors of the Park in Haresfield, Morecot in Minſterworth, Bruarne, and Kingſholme, 36 E. 3. Elianor le Boteler held Bruerne and Kingſholme 46 E. 3. John Kenn died ſeized of the manors of Hardwick, la Bruerne in Sandhurſt, the Park in Haresfield, and Morecot in Minſterworth 6 H. 4. The late Thomas Vernon, eſq; died about the year 1775, poſſeſſed of this eſtate, by purchaſe from the deſcendants of the late general Carpenter.

Culverden, is another antient manor in this pariſh, the lordſhip of which is very extenſive. It has already been ſhewn, in the deſcent of the manor of Sandhurſt, that Culverden was part of the poſſeſſions of the antient family of de Willington, and it ſeems very probable that it paſſed through the ſame hands with Sandhurſt, down to the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

Chriſtopher Throckmorton died ſeized of Culverden 5 H. 8. and William his ſon had livery thereof, and of twenty meſſuages in Sandhurſt, the ſame year. Livery of the manor of Culverden was granted to Thomas Throckmorton 9 Eliz.

It came afterwards to the family of Bell, and was purchaſed, after the death of Mr. William Bell of Glouceſter, by Samuel Hayward, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor, who has built a handſome ſeat at Wallſworth, as mentioned in the introductory part of this account. His arms are, *Argent, on a bend ſable, between two roſes gules, a roſe between as many fleurs de lis Or; on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant of the fourth.*

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that Robert le Savage held lands in Sandhurſt 44 H. 3. Adam de Ardeen was ſeized of lands in Sandhurſt and Culverden 56 H. 3. Robert de Aſton held lands in Sandhurſt 23 E. 3. of which John de Aſton, his ſon, died ſeized 7 R. 2. John Gaby, *alias* Withely, was poſſeſſed of one meſſuage, forty-two acres of arable, and ſix acres of meadow in Sandhurſt, 15 R. 2. Edward Brug held lands in Sandhurſt 16 H. 4. and Edward Brug, eſq; died ſeized of lands and tenements in the ſame place 15 H. 6. Two yard-lands in Sandhurſt belonged to the Auguſtin nunnery of St. Mary and St. Margaret at Dartford in Kent, which was founded by king Edward the Third, in the year 1373, and valued, at the diſſolution, at 400*l*. 8*s*. a year. Theſe lands were granted to Thomas Babington 36 H. 8. at which time they were in the poſſeſſion of Richard Amenell. Other lands in Sandhurſt, then in the tenure of Richard Gibbs, were granted to William Wit and William Bryton 2 Mariæ. Richard Wight died ſeized of ſix acres of meadow in Sandhurſt 44 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 63*l*. a year, including 30*l*. a year given by Mr. Giles Coxe, for a lecture ſermon every Sunday morning. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron and impropriator.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Santhurſt belonged to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 H. 8. and valued, in a ſurvey taken about that time, at 10*l*. 19*s*. *Willis*.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and conſiſts of the nave and chancel, with a low tower, in which are ſix bells, at the weſt end. The pews are in the old taſte, but in exceeding good preſervation. The church is fitted up with three handſome galleries, and the chancel has lately been repaired and ornamented at a very conſiderable expence, by the munificence of Samuel Hayward, and Thomas Vernon, eſq^rs.

Synodals 2*s*. Pentecoſtals 7*d*.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat marble ſtone in the chancel,

Philippus Winſton de Willington's Court, Gen. obijt 14° Augu. Anno Salutis 1672, Ætatis 70.

If of afflictions patience is the Crown,
And to endure is to excell:
There's few deſerve a conqueror's renown
More than th' entomb'd within this cell.
If charity is preacht y^e^ goſpel Sum,
And to be Chriſtian is to love:
Scarce any ere the name did more become
Then the bleſt ſoul hence fled above.

Arms, *Sable, a lion rampant argent, holding in the dexter paw a roſe of the ſecond.*

Next the above,

Here lyeth y^e^ Body of Gyles Winſton, Gent. who departed this Life the 6th Day of September A° D^ni^ 1662, aged 85 Yeares.

On the next ſtone,

Here lyeth the body of y^e^ faithfull and paynfull preacher of y^e^ goſpell Gerard Prior, who in his life time dis / re } couered y^e^ Concealed uicarage of Sandhurſt, built y^e^ houſe, procured y^e^ lecture, & after 53 years labor in y^e^ Miniſtery put of y^s^ tabernacle and was buryed Auguſt 25^th^ in the year of { his { age 76. / incumbency in y^s^ place 32 / our Lord 1654.

Againſt

Againſt the ſouth wall,

This is to preſerve the Memory of Ioane the wife of Iohn Gyſe of this Pariſh Eſq; who departed this life the 20th day of April 1680, and out of her piety and love to this pariſh, gave 10 pounds per annum to a miniſter that ſhould be reſident here, to continue for 60 years after her death.———Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Gyſe. 2. *Argent, a cluſter of grapes gules*, ſuppoſed for Viney.

On a flat ſtone,

Here lyeth the Body of William Bell of y^s^ Pariſh Gent. who departed y^s^ Life the 3^d^ of May, 1653, Aged 65 years.

Here lyeth alſoe the Body of William Bell, ſonne of the above named William Bell, who departed y^s^ Life the 29th of Iuly 1669, Aged 29 Years,

Here lyeth alſoe the Body of William Bell, ſonne of y^e^ laſt named W^m^ Bell, who departed this Life the 27 day of Septemb. An^o^ D^ni^ 1706, Aged 45 Years.

Poſthumus Bell, Gent. ob. xx^o^ Die Aug^ti^ An^o^ Dni 1730, Ætat. ſuæ 60.

Eliza^s^ Bell Vidua & Relict. Willi Bell, Gen. ob. 8^o^ Die Novembris An^o^ Dni 1727, An^o^ Ætat. Suæ 86, & Viduitatis Suæ 58^o^.

Benefactions.

Giles Cox, of Ablode's Court, gent. in the year 1626, by his will, gave 30*l. per ann.* for a lecture ſermon in this church. He likewiſe gave a portion of rent iſſuing out of an eſtate in Upton St. Leonard's, (being originally the ſum of 5*l.*) to be divided among the poor labourers of this pariſh that receive no alms.

William Hayward, of Willington's Court, gent. built a gallery in the church; and in the year 1646, gave 5*l.* towards building the vicarage houſe; the *Book of Martyrs*, in two volumes; and a large ſilver bowl for the communion ſervice. He likewiſe ſubjected his eſtate to a rent charge of 3*l.* a year to find bread and wine for a monthly ſacrament for ever.

Thomas Church, gent. gave a houſe in Glouceſter, of the yearly rent of 2*l.* 10*s.* which is to be received by the churchwardens and overſeers, and by them to be diſtributed (after deducting 2*s.* 6*d.* for chief rent and their trouble) to twenty-four poor perſons of this pariſh not receiving alms.

Richard Cox, gent. and —— —— gave ſix acres of land in the pariſhes of Norton and Down Hatherley, and one acre in this pariſh, for the repair of the church houſe; or if that ſhould not want repairing, then for ſome other charitable uſe.

Mr. Shewell gave the intereſt of 40*l.* to buy coal for the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	208	5	4
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	19	15	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	251	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	188	8	0

In the year 1562, there were 42 houſholders in the whole pariſh; about the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 60 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. The people are now reduced to about 260 ſouls.

SAPERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, five miles diſtant north-eaſtward from Minchin-Hampton, five weſt from Cirenceſter, and fourteen ſouth-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The little river Froome runs by, and ſeparates Biſley from Saperton, and gives name to Frampton, a hamlet in this pariſh, ſtretching along the ſide of that river.

This village enjoys a healthy air, but it has long ſince been deprived of its greateſt ornament, the large and handſome manor houſe, which ſtood near the church, and was formerly the reſidence of the Atkyns family.

In the month of February, 1759, there was a large quantity of Roman coins found near a place called Lark's Buſh, in the hamlet of Frampton, by a waggon caſually paſſing over and breaking the urns that contained them. They had ſuffered by ruſt as little as could be expected from lying ſo long under ground, for they are ſuppoſed to have been placed there by the Romans. They were ſoon diſperſed into many hands, but no perſon, I believe, collected a more compleat ſeries of them than Mr. James Dallaway, who has favoured me with the following particulars.

Silver Coins.

Severus Emp^r^.
- SEVERVS PIVS AVG.
- *Reverſe.* A prieſt going to offer at a low altar.
- *Legend.* VOTA SVSCEPTA XX. Vows made for the emperor's ſafety.

Julia, wife to *Severus*.
- IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.
- *Reverſe.* MAT. AVGG. M. SEN. M. PATR. [*Mater Auguſtorum, mater ſenatus, mater patriæ.*]

Albinus, commander in Britain under *Severus*.
- D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBINVS.
- *Reverſe.* Minerva with her helmet, ſpear, ſhield, and olive branch.
- *Legend.* MINER. PACIFIC.

Caracalla Emp.
- ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM.
- *Reverſe.* P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P.

Plautilla, wife to *Caracalla*.
- PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE.
- *Reverſe.* Two perſons joining hands.
- *Legend.* CONCORDIAE AETERNAE.

Geta Cæſar.
- SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT.
- *Reverſe.* The figure of Security reſting on one hand, a mound, or ball, in the other.
- *Legend.* SECVRITAS IMPERII.

Julia Mæſa.
- IVLIA MAESA AVG.
- *Reverſe.* PVDICITIA.

Julia Sæmias, mother of *Heliogabalus.*
- IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG.
- *Reverſe.* VENVS CAELESTIS.

Heliogabalus Emperor.
- IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS AVG.
- *Reverſe.* Mars bearing a trophy on his ſhoulder, and a ſpear in his hand.
- *Legend.* MARS VICTOR.

Julia Aquilia, wife to *Heliogabalus.*
- IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVGVSTA.
- *Reverſe.* A man and woman joining hands.
- *Legend.* CONCORDIA.

Julia Mamæa, mother of *Alexander Sev.*
- IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.
- *Reverſe.* Juno with her peacock.
- *Legend.* IVNO CONSERVATRIX.

Alexander Severus Emp^r^.
- IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG.
- *Reverſe.* Mars.
- *Legend.* P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.

Orbiana, wife of *Alexander.*
- SALL. BARBIA ORBIANA AVG.
- *Reverſe.* CONCORDIA AVGG.

Maximinus Emperor.
- MAXIMINVS PIVS. AVG. GERM.
- *Reverſe.* Peace with her olive branch.
- *Legend.* PAX AVGVSTI.

Gordian Emp^r^.
- IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.
- *Reverſe.* Jupiter with his thunderbolts.
- *Legend.* IOVI CONSERVATORI.

Philippus Emp.
- IMP. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES.
- *Reverſe.* A perſon on horſeback.
- *Legend.* ADVENTVS AVGG.

Otacilla, wife of *Philippus*.	OTACILLA SEVERA AVG. / *Reverſe.* CONCORDIA AVGG.
Philippus the Son.	M. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES. / *Reverſe.* PRINCIPI IVVEN.
Decius Empr.	IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIUS AVG. / *Reverſe.* Two female figures repreſenting the countries of the two Pannonias. / *Legend.* PANNONIAE.
Etruſcilla, wife of *Decius*.	HER. ETRVSCILLA AVG. / *Reverſe.* Fruitfulneſs with a cornucopia, and a child by her ſide. / *Legend.* FECVNDITAS AVG.
Gallus Empr.	IMP. CAE. C. VIB. TREB. GALLVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* Liberty with her cap. / *Legend.* LIBERTAS AVGG.
Voluſian, ſon of *Gallus*.	IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. / *Reverſe.* CONCORDIA AVGG.
Valerian Empr.	IMP. VALERIANVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* Hope with a flower in her right hand. / *Legend.* SPES PVBLICA.
Mariniana, wife of *Valerian*.	DIVAE MARINIANAE. / *Reverſe.* CONSECRATIO.
Gallienus Emp.	GALLIENVS P. F. AVG. / *Reverſe.* Two captives bound at the foot of a trophy. / *Legend.* GERMANICVS MAXIMVS.
Salonina, wife of *Gallienus*.	SALONINA AVG. / *Reverſe.* VENVS FELIX.
Valerianus, ſon to *Gallienus*.	VALERIANVS CAES. / *Reverſe.* An infant riding on a goat. / *Legend.* IOVI CRESCENTI.
—— A conſecration piece.	DIVO VALERIANO CAES. In Speed, p. 245. / *Reverſe.* CONSECRATIO.
Valerianus, brother to *Gallienus*.	VALERIANVS P. F. AVG. / *Reverſe.* Vulcan and his temple. / *Legend.* DEO VOLCANO.

Braſs Coins.

Mariniana, wife of *Valerian*.	. . . . . MARINIANAE. / *Reverſe.* CONSECRATIO.
Gallienus Emp.	IMP. GALLIENVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* A griffin. / *Legend.* APOLLINI CONSERV.
Salonina, wife of *Gallienus*.	SALONINA AVG. / *Reverſe.* VENVS VICT.
Valerian Empr.	IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS P. F. AVG. / *Reverſe.* Apollo with the tripod and olive branch. / *Legend.* APOLLINI CONSERV.
Poſtumus Emp. a tyrant in Gaul.	IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. / *Reverſe.* A galley. / *Legend.* LAETITIA.
Poſtumus the Son.	IMP. POSTVMVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* CONCORDIA EQVITVM.
Victorinus Emp. a tyrant in Gaul.	IMP. C. PI. VICTORINVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* Juſtice with her ballance. / *Legend.* AEQVITAS.
Victorinus the Son.	. . . . . VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. / *Reverſe.* The ſun. / *Legend.* INVICTVS.
Tetricus Emp. a tyrant in Gaul.	IMP. C. PES. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. / *Reverſe.* FIDES MILITVM.
Tetricus the Son.	C. PIV. TETRICVS CAES. / *Reverſe.* PIETAS AVG.
Marius Emp. a tyrant in Gaul.	IMP. C. M. MARIVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* VICTORIA AVG.
Claudius Empr.	IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* Lætitia, or Joy, with a cornucopia and garland. / *Legend.* LAETITIA AVG.
Quintillus Emp.	IMP. C. M. AVR. CL. QVINTILLVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* VIRTVS AVG.
Aurelian Empr.	IMP. AVRELIANVS AVG. / *Reverſe.* Peace with her ſymbols. / *Legend.* PAX AVGVSTI.

Not far diſtant from the place where the above coins were depoſited, are the remains of a camp, where it is ſuppoſed thoſe ſoldiers were poſted to whom the money belonged. When this treaſure was hid is uncertain, but ſome probable conjectures may be formed of the occaſion of it.

It was a prudential maxim with the Romans to conceal their money before they were drawn out to battle, or went on diſtant expeditions, leſt any part ſhould fall into the hands of the enemy; and becauſe the ſoldiery had relaxed in this neceſſary precaution, it is related by Sparcian, that Peſcennius Niger publiſhed an edict, commanding them to carry no gold nor ſilver coin with them at any ſuch time. This money, therefore, muſt have been concealed immediately before ſome engagement or expedition, from which the owners never returned; or elſe, perhaps, was hid at the time of the final departure of the Romans out of Britain, which happened in the year 476, when, by their troubles at home, they were unable to return any more.

Upon a high ſpot of ground, a little ſouth-eaſtward of the camp, ſtood an antient beacon, wherefore the field is called the *Beacon-field*, and the turnpike-road from Cirenceſter to Minchin Hampton and Stroud leads through it, cloſe by the beacon-hill.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Under the title *Terra Roberti de Todeni* it is recorded after this manner:

'Robert de Todeni holds Sapeltorne and Frantone, in Biſelege hundred. There are five hides in each. Ulf held them. There are ſeven plow-tillages in demean, and ſeventeen villeins, and nine bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There are thirteen *ſervi*, and two mills of 6*s.* and a wood half a mile long, and two furlongs broad. Theſe two manors together were worth 14*l.* in the time of king Edward, and are now worth 16*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

The above Ulf might poſſibly be the fourth ſon of king Harold, who had a ſon of the name of Ulf, or Wolfe, according to Speed. In ſir Robert Atkyns's quotation from *Domeſday*, it is ſaid, *He was third Son of King Harold, and therefore in the Reign of King William the Conqueror, he was deprived of theſe manors, and confined, &c.* But the record ſays no ſuch thing, and the whole paſſage printed in Italics was injudiciouſly inſerted by the compiler of the *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloceſterſhire*.

Robert de Todeni gave a plow-tillage in Saperton to the priory which he had founded at Belvoir in Lincolnſhire, to pray for the ſoul of Adela his wife. He died ſeized of Great Riſindon, Horedon, Saperton, and Frampton, in Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1088, and the manors of Saperton and Frampton deſcended from him to the ſeveral proprietors, as it is related of Great Riſington, down to the time of king Richard the Second, when one moiety thereof was veſted in William de Liſle, who died 8 R. 2. and Anchoret, widow of Henry Huſſey, the elder, was endowed with the other moiety of Saperton, and died in the 13th year of the ſame reign.

Sir William Nottingham purchaſed both the moieties, and died without iſſue, ſeized of the intire manor, 2 R. 3. leaving it to Elizabeth his wife, for her life, the reverſion in truſtees.

Richard

Richard Poole, of Cotes, ſon of John Poole, of the antient family of that name in Cheſhire, married Elizabeth, the widow of ſir William Nottingham, and purchaſed the inheritance of the manor from the truſtees, 7 H. 7. and was high ſheriff of the county in the 13th year of the ſame reign. Sir Leonard Poole, ſon of Richard, ſucceeded to this manor, and marrying Katherine, daughter of ſir Giles Brydges, died 30 H. 8. Sir Giles Poole, ſon of ſir Leonard, married Elizabeth, one of the ſix daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Whitington of Pauntly. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1565, and died in 1588. Sir Henry Poole ſucceeded his father ſir Giles in this manor, and was eminent for his great houſekeeping and hoſpitality. He married Anne, daughter of ſir William Wroughton, and having ſerved the office of high ſheriff 31 Eliz. died in 1616, and lies buried under a noble monument in Saperton church. Sir Henry Poole, ſon of ſir Henry, was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 8 C. 1. and married Beatrix, daughter of Grey lord Chandos. He was ſequeſtered for his attachment to the royal cauſe in the great civil war, and paid 1494*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* compoſition for his eſtates. Sir William Poole, ſon of the laſt ſir Henry, married Marial, daughter of lord Tracy, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir Henry Poole, who was the laſt male heir of his family, and ſold the manor of Saperton, in the year 1660, to

Sir Robert Atkyns,[a] knight of the Bath, and chief baron of the court of exchequer, who died in the year 1709, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Robert Atkyns. He died in 1711, and the manor of Saperton paſſed out of his family, by purchaſe, to Allen firſt earl of Bathurſt, whoſe ſon, Henry earl of Bathurſt, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, is the preſent lord of this manor. His lordſhip's pedigree and arms are given under *Cirenceſter*.

Saperton was held of Cicely dutcheſs of York, mother to king Edward the Fourth, as of the manor of Biſley.

HAMLETS. 1. *Frampton*, which lies weſtward from the church, and belonging antiently to the Manſels, was called *Frampton Manſel*, to diſtinguiſh it from two other pariſhes of the name of *Frampton*, in this county. Henry earl of Bathurſt is lord of the manor.

2. *Hayly* is another ſmall hamlet in this pariſh, lying a mile ſouth-weſtward from the church. It is a manor within a manor, and belongs to Charles Coxe, of Kemble, in the county of Wilts, eſq; whoſe arms are given under *Rodmarton*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, improved of late to about 200*l.* a year, by incloſing the pariſh, and allotting lands to the rectory in lieu of tithes. The earl of Bathurſt is patron, and James Benſon, LL.D. and chancellor of this dioceſe, is the incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Kenelm, and built in the form of a croſs, with a ſmall ſpire in the middle.

The parſonage houſe was built by Mr. Davis, a rector of this church, about ſeventy years ago; but it has been ſince repaired, and greatly improved, by the honourable and reverend Allen Bathurſt, the late incumbent, who died Aug. 21, 1768, and lies buried in the chancel.

Firſt fruits	£.	17	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	14	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1	3
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a noble monument in the north croſs aile, for ſir Henry Poole and his lady, who are repreſented kneeling, with books before them, and richly habited in the dreſs of their time. A marble table bears this inſcription:

Here Reſteth the Bodies of Sir Henry Poole Knight & of Anne his Wife, Daughter to Sir William Wroughton of Broadehintō in The Cōty of Wilts Knight By Whome hee had Iſſu 3 Sonns & 4 Daughters, That is to ſay, Deuereux, Gyles, & Henry, Elinor Francis Dorothey & Anne, Elinor married Sir Richard Fettiplace of Bezelſleigh in the County of Barck[r] Knight Francis

[a] The family of Atkyns formerly reſided in Monmouthſhire. Thomas Atkyns lived in the reign of king Edward the Third, and dying in London, was buried in the church of St. Peter Cheap, in the year 1401, 2 H. 4. Richard Atkyns, ſon of Thomas, followed the profeſſion of the law, in Monmouthſhire, and Thomas Atkyns, his ſon, was of the ſame profeſſion. Richard Atkyns, ſon of Thomas, died 11 H. 7. and Thomas Atkyns, his ſon, died 4 H. 8. He was ſucceeded by David Atkyns, who married Alice, daughter of and was an eminent merchant in Chepſtow, from whence he moved to Tuffley, near Glouceſter, and died in the year 1552. Thomas Atkyns, ſon of David, married Margaret, daughter of John Cook of London, and was judge of the Sheriff's court there. He argued the firſt caſe in *Plowden's Commentaries*, and dying before his father, in the year 1551, was buried in Aldermanbury church, in London.

Richard Atkyns, ſon of Thomas, was under age at his father's death, and was granted in ward to Thomas Wendy, eſq; phyſician to king Edward the Sixth. He was found by inquiſition to be ſeized of the manors of Tuffley, Hempſted, Morecot in Minſterworth, and Brickhampton in Churchdown, held of the king in *capite*; and of lands in Sodbury, Beteſley, and Tudenham, all in the county of Glouceſter. He married Elianor, daughter of Thomas Marſhe, of Wareſley in Huntingdonſhire, eſq; and was one of the judges of Wales, and one of the council of the Marches there, and dying in the year 1610, was buried at Hempſted, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory. Sir Edward Atkyns, third ſon of Richard, (whoſe elder brothers and their iſſue have ſince been extinct) married Urſula, daughter of ſir Thomas Dacres, of Cheſhunt in Hertfordſhire, and died one of the barons of the court of exchequer, at the age of 82 years. When king James the Second removed ſome of the judges for denying his diſpencing power, he replaced them with others of more pliant tempers, of whom this ſir Edward was one. Sir Robert Atkyns, ſon of ſir Edward, was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the Second, and was chief baron of the court of exchequer. He purchaſed the manor of Saperton of ſir Henry Pool, in the year 1660. He married, firſt, Mary, daughter of ſir George Clerk, of Watford in Northamptonſhire; ſecondly, Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Dacres, ſon of ſir Thomas, and dying in 1709, aged 88, was ſucceeded by his ſon, ſir Robert Atkyns. Sir Robert, the ſon, married Loviſe, daughter of ſir George Carteret, of Hawnes in Bedfordſhire, and was the author of that well known book, the *Ancient and Preſent State of Glouceſterſhire*, printed in the year 1712, but he did not live to ſee it publiſhed, for he died in 1711.

It is remarkable that there has been always one of this name and family preſiding in ſome of the courts of judicature in this kingdom above three hundred years. *Atkyns.*

Married

Married Sir Neuell Poole of Oakſey in the County of Wilts Knight, Dorothey Married Sir Iohn Sauedg of Elmley in the County of Worceſter Knight, & Ann Married Sir Theobald Gorges of Aſhley in the County of Wilts Knight. Theiſe Both loued & liued Together Many Yeeres Much Giueuen to Hoſpitallity, He Was Alwayes Faithfull to his Prince, & louinge to his Cuntry, True to His Frinde, & Bountifull to his Seruants, Being 75 yeeres of age, Deceſſed ANNO Dōni 1616.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis Or, a lion rampant argent*, for Poole. 2d & 3d, *Argent, a chevron ſable between three flags heads caboſhed gules.* On the femme ſide, *Quarterly*, 1ſt & 4th, *Argent, a chevron gules between three boars heads ſable.* 2d & 3d, *Argent, three chevronels azure; in chief a creſcent gules.*

In the ſouth aile is a very handſome freeſtone monument for ſir Robert Atkyns, with his effigy in white marble, in a recumbent poſture, leaning on his left elbow. Behind him, on a marble table, is this inſcription:

In memory of S^{r}. ROBERT ATKYNS of Pinbury Park in Gloceſter Shire Knight, Son of S^{r}. ROBERT ATKYNS, one of y^{e} Iuſtices of y^{e} Court of Common Pleas in y^{e} Reign of K. C. II. afterwards Lord Chief Baron of y^{e} Exchequer and Speaker of y^{e} houſe of Lords and Grand Son to S^{r}. EDWARD ATKYNS who was one of y^{e} Barons of y^{e} ſaid Court.

While He lived He was beloved and honoured, and when He died y^{e} loſs of him was lamented by all who knew his private and his publick Vertues.

He was always Loyal to his Prince, Loving to his Wife, Faithful to his Friends, Charitable to y^{e} Poor, Kind & Courteous to his Neighbours, Iuſt to All, Sober and Serious in his Converſation, and a Peace-Maker to his utmoſt Power.

His obligeing Vertues endear'd him to his Country, who choſe him for their Repreſentative in Parliament as often as He would accept of their Choice. He lived with great indifference for life, and without y^{e} fear of Death: and dyed of a Dyſentery at his Houſe at Weſtminſter, on y^{e} XXIX day of November, in y^{e} year of our Lord MDCCXI, and of his Age LXV. He left behind him LOVISE Lady ATKYNS, Daughter of S^{r}. GEORGE CARTERET of Hawns in Bedford-Shire, his moſt dear and ſorrowful Widow, who erected this monument to his memory, though He left behind him one more durable, The Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſter-Shire.

This Lady who was altogether worthy of ſo Good and Great a Man, Was Her-Self Interred in the ſame Vault with him. She died the 2^{d} of Dec. 1716, Aged 63.

Arms, at top, *Per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a croſs cotized with demy fleurs de lis between four mullets ſable, pierced of the field*, for Atkyns. 2. *Gules, four fuſils in feſs Or*, for Carteret.

Under a niche in the eaſt wall of the north aile, is the effigy in freeſtone of a man in armour, girt with a ſword, and over him are the arms of Poole. There is no inſcription, except the date, 1574.

Benefactions.

Leonard Poole, eſq; gave the church-houſe, two acres of arable in each field, and one beaſt paſture, for the uſe of the church. Nathaniel Butler, who was preſented to this rectory in the year 1603, gave 10*s.* a year, of which 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſermon on the 5th of November, the remainder for the poor. By a decree in chancery, an eſtate worth 23*l.* a year has been purchaſed with money left by lord chief baron Atkyns, and lady Atkyns; 5*l.* of which is allotted for a charity ſchool, the remainder to be given in bread to the poor.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	65	12	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	15	4	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	43	6	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	33	0	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houſes in the pariſh, and about 320 inhabitants, of whom 12 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* The people are ſince decreaſed to about 300.

S A U L

IS a very ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Whitſton, about four miles ſouth-eaſtward from Newnham, ſix northward from Durſley, and nine ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on the eaſt by the Froome, which ſeparates it from Moreton Valence and Whitminſter; on the weſt by Frethorn; on the north by the great river Severn, and on the ſouth by the pariſh of Eaſtington.

A conſiderable proportion of the pariſh is arable, the reſt is rich paſturage and meadow ground.

The air is rendered impure and unwholeſome by the copious vapours and exhalations riſing from the Severn, and from the low lands that are conſtantly drowned by floods and ſpring tides, which particularly affect Saul, Moreton, and Frethorn. Yet here I was told, that this village was perfectly healthy, tho' it appeared to be far otherwiſe, from the pallid countenances of thoſe I converſed with, who allowed, however, that the two other above-mentioned neighbouring villages were greatly afflicted with agues and aſthmatic diſorders. On the contrary, the good people of Moreton aſſured me, that they were themſelves free from thoſe diſorders, but that Saul and Frethorn were very ſubject to them. Thus wiſely has providence reconciled mankind to their various ſituations, which Mr. Pope has elegantly expreſſed in the following lines:

Aſk where's the North? at York 'tis on the Tweed:
In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there
At Greenland, Zembla, and the Lord knows where.
No Creature owns it in the firſt Degree,
But thinks his Neighbour further gone than he.

Ethic Epiſt. B. 2.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The ſheriff returned, that the abbat of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, and Galfrid de Frethorne, were lords of the vill of Salley, in the hundred of Wyſton, 9 E. 1. Galfrid de Fretherne died 14 E. 2. at which time he was ſeized in fee of one meſſuage and one plow-tillage in Fretherne. *Eſch.*

The manor came afterwards to the Staffords of Thornbury, and continued for many generations in that family. Sir Hugh Stafford was ſeized of the manor of Salle 1 H. 6. It came afterwards to the Lloyds of Wheatenhurſt. George Lloyd, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Richard-Owen Cambridge is the preſent proprietor.

Lands and tithes in Saul, which belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter, to which the vicar of Standiſh preſents. Mr. Davis is the preſent incumbent. The curate has ſmall tithes, and ſome glebe, worth about 7*l.* a year. The living has been augmented with

with the queen's bounty, and by a benefaction from Mr. Hodges, with which money an eſtate has been purchaſed at King's Stanley, worth 30*l.* a year.

The tithes of Saul belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. The impropriation, worth 60*l.* a year, is in leaſe to Mr. King.

The church is a ſmall building, with a low embattled tower at the weſt end, in which is one bell. It is dedicated to St. James, on whoſe feaſt day an annual fair was formerly held here.

There is a memorial on a tomb in the churchyard, for Thomas Swanley, who died in 1653, and for others of that family. The arms on the tomb are, *A feſs undy between three unicorns heads erazed.*

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 34 19 6

At the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houſes in the pariſh, and about 130 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders. There are now 29 families, and 151 inhabitants.

SEISINCOT

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the upper diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles northward from Stow, ſix ſouthward from Campden, and about twenty-ſeven north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The name of this place was antiently written *Chieſnecote*, and *Cheſnecote*; and ſince *Cheſne*, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, ſignifies *an Oak*, and *Coed* is Britiſh for a *Wood*, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the name ſignifies the *Oak Wood*, and expreſſes the antient ſtate of the place; yet there is nothing in the preſent condition of it to confirm this etymology.

The pariſh was totally depopulated in the great civil war, and is intirely deſtitute of antiquities and curioſities. The village conſiſts at preſent of ſix or ſeven houſes, which ſir William Juxton built for the uſe of the farmers, when he was lord of the manor.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This pariſh was divided into ſeveral manors at the time of the general ſurvey; one of them lay in the old hundred of Celfledetorne, the others in Witelai, but both thoſe hundreds are now comprized in that of Kiftſgate.

'Durand of Glowec' holds Chieſnecote in Celfledetorne hundred, and Walter holds it of him. There are two hides and a half. Leuuin and Leuui held it for two manors. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four bordars. It was worth 40*s.* and is now worth 60*s.*' *D. B.* p. 76.

'Walter the Deacon holds Chefnecote in Witelai hundred of the king. There are four hides and a half. Goduin held it, and could go where he 'pleaſed, [*i.e.* was perfectly a free man.] There 'are two plow-tillages in demean, and eight 'villeins, with ſix plow-tillages, and ten *ſervi*. 'It is worth and was worth 3*l.*' *Ibid.* p. 77.

'Urſo de Abetot of Wireceſtre holds one hide 'in Cheiſnecote, in Witelai hundred. Eluuin 'held it for a manor, and paid tax. There is one 'plow-tillage in demean, and four *ſervi*. It was 'worth 40*s.* now 10*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 78.

'Haſcoit Muſard holds one hide in Cheiſnecote 'in Witelai hundred, and pays tax. Uluuin held 'it for a manor. There is one plow-tillage, and 'one bordar. It is worth and was worth 10*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 78.

'Hunfridus de Medehalle holds one hide in 'Cheiſnecot, in Witelai hundred. Aluui held it 'for a manor, and paid tax. In demean were two 'plow-tillages, and ſix *ſervi*, and one bordar, and 'it was worth 50*s.* but it is now worth only 12*d.* 'on account of the meadows.' *Ibid.* p. 79.

Urſo de Abetot, hereditary ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, left Emeline, an only daughter and heireſs, who was married to Walter de Beauchamp, whereby this manor came to the Beauchamps, and continued in that family for many generations. William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſon of William de Beauchamp, and of Iſabel, the ſiſter and heireſs of William Manduit de Hanſlape, earl of Warwick, died 52 H. 3. ſeized of the hamlet of Cheiſnecot. William de Beauchamp, ſon of the laſt William, died 26 E. 1. and Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his ſon and heir, had livery the ſame year, and died 9 E. 2. leaving Thomas, his infant ſon, only two years old. He died 43 E. 3. and was ſucceeded by Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his ſurviving ſon and heir, who died ſeized of Seiſincote 2 H. 4. whereupon the manor deſcended to his ſon Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and lord Bergavenny, who died 17 H. 6.

The manor of Seiſincot was ſoon afterwards veſted in the Grevils. Sir John Grevil died ſeized of it, and of the hundred of Kiftſgate, 20 E. 4. Ludowick Grevil was lord of the manor, and reſided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The memory of this man ſeems to be preſerved only to be execrated for his rapacious avarice, and inhuman barbarity. He invited to his houſe one Web, who had been his ſervant, but was now grown rich, and there treacherouſly cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated in bed, by two domeſticks, and afterwards, by means of a forged will, got poſſeſſion of the whole eſtate of his murdered gueſt. But one of the aſſaſſins, afterwards in liquor, dropping ſome hints that he could hang his maſter, ſo alarmed Grevil, that he procured the other to diſpatch him alſo. Divine providence, however, would not permit theſe complicated acts of wickedneſs to remain long unpuniſhed. Grevil was arraigned and executed for his crimes, who ſtood mute to preſerve his eſtates in the family; but his family never flouriſhed afterwards, and ſoon

fell to decay; as if heaven would ſhew that the horrible crimes of murder and forgery draw after them a curſe on poſterity for ſeveral generations.

Sir Edward Grevil was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Sir William Juxton, nephew of Dr. William Juxton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Charles the Second, and ſold it to lord Guilford. The earl of Guilford is the preſent lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good eſtate in the pariſh.

A conſiderable eſtate here belonged to a family of the ſame name with the pariſh, for Thomas Cheſnecot died ſeized of one meſſuage, and two plow-tillages in Cheſnecot 33 E. 1. Alice his widow was married to Henry de Duffeld, and they joined in a fine, acknowledging the eſtate to be the right of Maud, daughter and heireſs of Thomas de Seiſincote. She was afterwards married to Peter de Wallingford.

John de Minera, and Alice his wife, granted lands in Cheſneton to William Camera, and Alice his wife, 20 H. 3. Nicholas de Sherborne was ſeized of one plow-tillage in Seiſincote 15 E. 1.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow, and in the gift of the earl of Guilford, who pays about 8*l.* a year to the incumbent, and lets his eſtates tithe free. The living was augmented by lot in the year 1737. The pariſh was depopulated, and the church demoliſhed, during the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt.

The glebe lands and tithes belonged antiently to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to Anthony Stringer, and John Williams, 34 H. 8. Other tithes in Seiſincot belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	12	9½	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		0	19	3½	Pentecoſt.	0	0	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	99	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		6	16	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		99	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		74	14	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his account of this pariſh, there were 7 houſes, and about 30 inhabitants, whereof 2 were freeholders. There are now 6 farm houſes only, with 43 inhabitants.

****

SEVENHAMPTON.

THIS large pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, in a lofty part of the Coteſwold country, about five miles eaſtward from Cheltenham, four ſouth from Winchcombe, and thirteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village, like moſt others on the Coteſwolds, is ſeated in a bottom, ſheltered by bold riſing grounds, and the lands are principally in tillage. The river Coln riſes in two heads, here and at Whittington, and after paſſing by, and giving name to ſeveral villages, as Coln Dennis, Coln Rogers, Coln Aldwins, falls into the Thames below Fairford.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The *Domeſday* account of this pariſh is given under Preſbury, on which it was once dependent, and was therefore ſometimes called *Preſbury on the Hill.*

The manor of Sevenhantone belonged to the biſhop of Hereford at the time of the general ſurvey, and Peter biſhop of that ſee had free warren in Preſbury and Sevenhampton 25 H. 3. and obtained a confirmation of that privilege 14 R. 2. In a taxation of the temporalties of the ſee of Hereford, in a MS. in the Cottonian Library, *Tiberius*, C. x. F. 76. is the following entry. *Item apud Pulcomb & Sevenhampton, de reditu 7l. 5s. 1d.ob. & 3 caruc. terre & valet caruc. 20s. Et unum molendinum aquaticum, quod valet 1 marc. et de placitis & perquiſitis 20s.*

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, that Elizabeth Courtney, counteſs of Devonſhire, died 11 H. 8. ſeized of this manor, which thereupon deſcended to Elizabeth, her grandaughter and heir, married to ſir Arthur Plantagenet, who had livery granted them the ſame year. But that ſeems moſt likely to be the manor of Brockhampton in this pariſh, or perhaps ſome lands only, and not the manor, for the latter continued in the biſhoprick of Hereford 'till long afterwards, as appears by a grant of ſeveral particulars made to Scory biſhop of that ſee, by queen Elizabeth, March 23, 1562, in the fourth year of her reign, in conſideration of ſeveral manors therein mentioned, of which Sevenhampton was one.

Lands in Sevenhampton, which formerly belonged to the biſhoprick of Hereford, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz. Mr. Robert Lawrence died ſeized of the manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton in the year 1700. Mr. Anthony Lawrence was proprietor of the manor of Sevenhampton when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory. It belonged afterwards to Walter Lawrence, eſq; and is now veſted in Mr. Walter Lawrence, who has a good eſtate in the pariſh, and reſides there. His arms are, *Argent, a croſs raguly gules.*

HAMLET. Brockhampton is a conſiderable hamlet in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the antient family of de Croupes. Edward Croupes, ſon of Richard de Croupes, died ſeized of the manors of Upper Dowdeſwell, Whittington, and Brockhampton, 35 E. 3. The manor was afterwards veſted in the Lawrences, of whom it was purchaſed by ſir William Dodwell, whoſe only daughter and heir, Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, of Sandiwell in this county, eſq; is the preſent lady of the manor.

Puckham

Puckham is the name of a place in this pariſh, antiently written *Pulcumb*, which belonged to the biſhop of Hereford. Puckham-farm is now the property of Mr. Reddall.

The prior of Lanthony had free warren in this pariſh 21 E. 1.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Winchcombe. The incumbent receives 10*l.* a year out of the impropriation, which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and is now veſted in Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Hinckſman, who pay a ſmall quit-rent for it to the biſhop of Hereford. The living was augmented with Mr. Aylworth's benefaction, and by the queen's bounty, about the year 1733. There is no houſe for the curate.

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower in the middle. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was built by John Camber, for whom there was the following inſcription upon a ſtone in the wall of the chancel,

Hic iacet Iohēs Camber, qui obiit xxvi Feb. 1448.

Procurations £.0 6 8 Pentecoſtals £.0 0 6½
Synodals — 0 2 0

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel, engraved on braſs,

THE SACRED REMAINS OF
ROBERT LAWRENCE GENT.
Aged LXXII.
(Late)
Lord of the Manour of Sevenhampton
and Brockhampton
Repoſited here
June 19th
M. DCC.
His life on Earth was pious, prudent, juſt,
His Soul with God: his Body's here in Truſt.

Arms, at top, *Argent, a croſs raguly gules.* Motto. LOYAL AU MORT.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel,

Subtus dormit quod extingui potuit Gulielmi Candelarij de Senhampton, pie demortui xxvi Ianuarij, Anno MDCLI, Ætat. LVII

M. S.

Lumine mors corpus ſpoliauit, terra recondit
Splendet adhuc nomen, mens pia ſplendet: Idem
Luxerit hoc olim corpus, lumenq; Videbit
Non obcæcandum lumine [Chriſte] tuo.

Elianor Gulielmi uxor, labore indefeſſa, Senio autem laſſa, placide in deo obdorīuit xx Iunij Anno MDCLII Ætat. LXXII.

Repetunt primordia mentes.

Within the communion rails, is the following inſcription on a table of wood, in gold letters:

HEIC ALTUM DORMIT INTER AGNATOS CINERES ANNA PERDICIA, STIRPE ANTIQUA ET MEMORANDA, VXOR IOANNIS AVRIGARIJ DE CHARELTONIA EX ABBATE GEN. SVPRA MOREM FIDA PRVDENS PIA.

DEMORTVA FEBR. XXI ANNO { S. MDCLII / ÆTAT. LVI.

M. S.

Quæ fuit æternâ in terris digniſſima famâ
Terra [qua potuit parte iacere] iacet:
Mens cælo demiſſa, ſolo detenta caducas
Ruperat exuvias, læta reditq; domum.
Abijt non obiit.

Arms, at top, *Checky argent and ſable, over all on a bend gules, three eſcallops Or*, for Partridge.

On a flat blue ſtone, under the communion table,

In Memory of Iohn Carter Eſq^r of Charlton Abbots, who died the 17th of December, 1722.

Alſo here lieth Alice the wife of Iohn Carter Eſq^r of Charlton Abbots, and daughter of David Williams, Gent. of Cornden, who departed this Life the 20th of October, Anno Dom. 1726, in the 22^d Year of her Age.——Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, two lions rampant combatant Or*, for Carter. 2. *A chevron between three fighting cocks, in chief three javelins erect.*

On a marble monument againſt the wall of the north croſs aile,

Here Lyeth the Body
of S^r WILLIAM DODWELL K^t.
(Son to PAUL DODWELL of *Sevenhampton*
In the County of *Glouceſter* Eſq^r
By Dame ELIZABETH only Daughter to
WILLIAM ROGERS Eſq^r
and Relict of S^r WALTER RALEGH K^t. both
of *Sandiwell* in this County)
He married to his firſt Wife
ANNE eldeſt Daughter to S^r JOHN LETHIEULIER
of *Lewiſham* in the County of Kent K^t.
and Relict of JOHN DELEAU of *Waldon* in
the County of *Surrey* Eſq^r
by whom he had no Iſſue.
To his ſecond Wife he Married MARY, Daughter
to FRANCIS FULLER Gent.
and Relict of THOMAS MILLER Eſq^r
by whom he left one only Daughter.
Dame ANNE firſt Wife died A° 1719
and lies Buried at *Croydon* in *Surry*.
Dame MARY ſecond Wife, died A°. 1724.
S^r WILLIAM DODWELL died 1727.

Under the table are three coats, palewiſe, in one ſcutcheon. 1. *Argent, a chevron gules between three paroquets heads proper.* 2. *Vert, a feſs between three roſes argent*, for Dodwell. 3. *Gules, three bars argent, a canton of the ſecond.*

Againſt the north wall of the church,

Near this place lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Longford, who departed this Life March y^e 9th 1770 Aged 76 Years.
Memento Mori.

He gave in his life time Twenty Shillings per Ann. for ever to the poor of this pariſh in bread, five of which Quarterly, to be given out of the ground called or known by Dunnywell.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 75	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	18	13	6
Land-tax —— 1694, —	70	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	48	15	3¾

At the beginning of this century, there were 47 houſes in the pariſh, and about 180 inhabitants, of whom 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* There are now 63 families, and about 288 inhabitants.

SHENINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of the hundred of Tewkeſbury, about five miles weſtward from Banbury in Oxfordſhire, ſix eaſtward from Shipſton upon Stour in Warwickſhire, and about thirty-nine north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The ſouth and eaſt ſides of this pariſh are bounded by Oxfordſhire, and the north and weſt by Warwickſhire; being intirely disjoined, and many miles diſtant from the county to which it belongs.

Part of Edgehill lies in this pariſh, and is rendered famous by the engagement fought on the 23d of October, 1642, between the forces of king Charles the Firſt and his parliament. Mr. Jago wrote a poem in blank verſe, intituled *Edgehill*, which was publiſhed about the year 1764.

It

It is both deſcriptive and hiſtorical, comprehending the villas and towns which lie round about the hill he profeſſes to celebrate.

From the top of Shunlow-hill in this pariſh, there is a very pleaſant and extenſive proſpect into the counties of Oxford, Warwick, Glouceſter, Northampton, Bucks, Worceſter, Salop, and Stafford.

Two ſmall ſtreams run from hence, and fall, at laſt, one into the Severn, the other into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book, under the title *Terra Regis*, recounts the particulars of the extenſive manor and lordſhip of Tewkeſbury, and ſays,

'Ten hides in Senendone belong to the ſame 'manor [Teodecheſberie]. There are four plow-'tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars, 'and five radcheniſters, with eight plow-tillages. 'There are twelve *ſervi*, and a mill of 3*s*. This 'eſtate is taxed for ſeven hides. In the time of 'king Edward it was worth 20*l*. now 8*l*. It is 'in the king's hands, and Robert de Olgi farms it.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 68.

The records relating to this pariſh, which was divided into two manors, are very confuſed and deficient, therefore as it would be difficult, if not impoſſible, to apply them with preciſion, they are ſet down in order of time.

The manor of Sheningdon was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 47 H. 3. John de Suor held this manor, with free warren, 15 E. 1. and John le More was ſeized of a manor in this pariſh, with free warren, the ſame year.

The family of the Peches held Shenington for ſeveral generations. John Peche died ſeized thereof 47 E. 3. and left two daughters his coheireſſes; Joan dying without iſſue, Margaret, the ſurviving daughter, married to ſir John Montfort, of Coleſhill in Warwickſhire, became ſole heir. Catherine the widow of ſir John Peche, William Montford [probably ſir John Montfort] of Coleſhull, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Shenington to the uſe of Catherine for life, the remainder to William and Margaret in taille, 12 H. 4.

John Saliſbury was ſeized of Shenington 11 R. 2. Joan the widow of —— Ruſtin of Norfolk, was ſeized of the manor of Shenington 7 H. 5.

Gerald earl of Kildare, and Elizabeth his wife, had a grant of the manor of Shenington, and of the advowſon, to them and their heirs males, 18 H. 7. which was confirmed 2 H. 8. Henry Fitz-Gerald, ſon of Gerald, granted the manor to his brother ſir Thomas Gerald, who died ſeized thereof 23 H. 8. and livery was granted to James Fitz-Gerald, ſon of ſir Thomas, 24 H. 8.

The manor of Shenington, and the advowſon of the rectory, were granted to John Coke, and John Baſſet, 4 E. 6. and it is recited in the grant, that the manor was lately John Fitz-Gerald's.

John Wigate, upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor of Shenington granted to him 20 Eliz.

Richard Pigot died ſeized of the manor 12 Eliz. and Robert Pigot, ſon and heir of Richard, dying unmarried, it came to Agnes, his ſiſter and heireſs.

Mr. Richard Gooding was lord of one manor in the pariſh at the beginning of this century, and it now belongs to Mr. Sheldon. Oriel college, Oxford, has another manor.

Henry le Fend and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Shenindon to William Giffard, archbiſhop of York, 7 E. 1. By another fine levied 20 E. 1. a third part of lands in Shenendon is acknowledged to be the right of Henry le Fend and of Iſabel his wife. John de Shokereſwell and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Shokereſwell and Shenendon, to John de Doweneved, 27 E. 1. John le Strange, of Knokyn, held one meſſuage, three yard-lands, and five acres of meadow in this pariſh 3 E. 2. John le Strange, of Walton, and Mabel his wife, levied a fine of lands in Shenington to Roger le Strange, and others, to the uſe of Philip le Strange, 15 E. 2. Henry Vyell and Alice his wife levied a fine of a rent in Shenington, to the uſe of Joan Scovile for life, the remainder to Henry Vyell and Alice, 3 H. 4. James Veel and Joan his wife levied a fine of a moiety of the manor of Shennington to ſir Reginald Bray, and others, 17 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 160*l*. a year, of which the earl of Litchfield is patron.

The advowſon of the rectory belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and was granted by the crown to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley 36 H. 8. and was afterwards veſted in Mr. Sheldon.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells.

Firſt fruits	£.	15	3	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	10	4	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	67	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		33	2	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		82	1	0
The ſame, at 3*s*. 1770, —		61	10	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houſes in the pariſh, and about 280 inhabitants, 24 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 8. *Atkyns*. There are now about 300 inhabitants.

SHERBOURN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant eaſt from Northleach, five weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-three eaſt from Glouceſter.

It

The village is ſituated on a brook, or *Bourn*, which riſes at Farmington, and being augmented in its courſe by ſome fine, clear ſprings, at the top of this pariſh, empties itſelf, a little below, into the Winruſh, near Barrington. It was undoubtedly this *Bourn* that gave name to the place, which was called *Sherbourn*, not becauſe it lies *on the border of the Shire*, as ſome have imagined, (for that is not the fact) but from the clearneſs of the water, for the Saxon word Scinebunn, in old writings, is tranſlated by *Fons Clarus*. Shakeſpeare, Milton, and other good writers, uſed the word *Sheer*, for *pure*, *clear*, *neat*, *unmixed*; and tho' it is now grown almoſt obſolete, yet we ſtill apply it to *wit*, in the like ſenſe or ſignification.

There is an eaſy deſcent on each ſide to this little river, and the ſlopes are covered with a beautiful verdure. Not two hundred yards diſtant, on the ſouth ſide, ſtands *Sherbourn-Houſe*, the ſeat of James Dutton, eſq; where the antient family of that name has reſided upwards of two hundred years. It conſiſts of two quadrangles. That on the eaſt, where the offices are, is the moſt antient building, ſuppoſed to have been one of the ſeats formerly belonging to the abbats of Winchcombe, who held the manor of Sherbourn 'till the diſſolution. The weſt quadrangle conſiſts of the principal apartments, and the grand entrance into the court, or area, is by a large gateway. The ſouth ſide, and part of the eaſt ſide of this ſquare, were built by Inigo Jones, but the reſt is about the age, and very much in the ſtile, of the public ſchools at Oxford.

Over the gateway, on the weſt ſide, are the Duttons arms, in freeſtone, with quarterings of the arms of other antient families, which by marriage they have a right to uſe.

There are two parks belonging to this ſeat, one adjoining to the houſe, the other lies at a little diſtance from it, with a beautiful lodge-houſe, and a paddock-courſe near it.

Of this ſeat, ſir Robert Atkyns has given a plate in his *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloceſterſhire*, but it is not a true repreſentation. One ſide of the weſt quadrangle does not appear in the engraving, tho' the houſe was exactly as it now ſtands, when that book was publiſhed. And beſides, the palliſadoes, gardens, and other decorations in the plate, are all imaginary, and never had exiſtence.

This ſeat will very ſhortly undergo conſiderable alterations. The late Mr. Dutton new built the coach-houſes and ſtables, which form a noble ſquare, but he was prevented by death from doing any thing further. The preſent proprietor has obliged the editor and the public with a beautiful plate of this ſeat, as it will appear when the deſign is compleated.

James Bradley, D.D. and Regius Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, who died in the year 1762, was a native of Sherbourn, but was buried at Minchin Hampton, in this county, where is an inſcription to his memory, on a braſs plate fixt to a tomb in the church-yard.

There is nothing further remarkable in this place, only it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that a bill is now depending in parliament for incloſing the common fields here, which, properly executed, will greatly improve and beautify the country.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe 'holds Scireburne in Salemones hundred. There 'are thirty hides, of which ten are free, as be-'longing to the court. There are five plow-'tillages in demean, and forty villeins, and ſeven 'bordars, with twenty-two plow-tillages. There 'are twelve *ſervi*, and four mills of 40*s*. and 'thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 20*l*. in 'the time of king Edward, and is now worth 14*l*.' *Domeſday*, p. 71.

This manor was diſcharged from the hundred court 8 H. 3.

The abbey of Winchcombe purchaſed a charter of free warren in Shirburn 35 H. 3. and aſſigned the manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy, 12 E. 2. Yet the firſt-mentioned abbey retained an eſtate here, for Richard Buſhel was ſeized of one meſſuage, two tofts, and of paſture for eight cows, in Winchcombe and Shirbourn, in truſt for the abbey, 18 R. 2.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor, and the rectory and advowſon of Sherbourn, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Alleyn, who joins with Ethelreda his wife, and levies a fine of them to Thomas Dutton,[b] eſq; 6 E. 6. whoſe deſcendants have enjoy'd them ever ſince.

A mea-

[b] This family is of great antiquity. It appears by the antient roll of the barons of Halton in Cheſhire, that at the time of the conqueſt, Hugh Lupus, earl of Cheſter, brought with him out of Normandy one Nigell, a nobleman, and his five brothers, viz. Hudard, Edard, Wolmere, Horſwyne, and Wolfaith. And the ſame Nigell gave to Hudard, or Odard, the townſhip of Great Aſton, and a moiety of Weſton, in Cheſhire, *pro uno feodo militis*. This Odard was ſeated at a place called Duntune, in the ſame county, which was given him by Hugh Lupus, from whence his deſcendants took the ſurname of De Duntune, or Dutton, as appears by ſeveral deeds of great antiquity among the evidences of the Dutton family; and Hudard's ſword has paſſed over from heir to heir, as an *heir-loom*, and is ſtill very carefully preſerved.

Hugh, ſon of Odard, had thoſe lands, which he held, as it were *in capite*, of the earl of Cheſter, confirmed to him by Randle the Second, earl of Cheſter, about the latter end of the reign of Henry the Firſt.

Hugh de Dutton, ſon of Hugh, had thoſe lands which his father held of the baron of Halton confirmed to him by William ſon of Nigell, conſtable of Cheſter, and by William ſon of William, when they viſited Hugh de Dutton the elder, on his death-bed at Kekwick, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Firſt: and thereupon Hugh de Dutton, the father, gave to William the elder, his coat of mail, and his charging-horſe; and Hugh, the ſon, gave to William the younger, a palfry and ſparrow-hawk. This Hugh had iſſue Hugh, eldeſt ſon; Adam de Dutton, from whom the Warburtons are deſcended, who took their name from Warburton in Cheſhire, the place of their reſidence in the reign of Edward the Second; Geffrey de Dutton, another ſon, anceſtor of the Chedhills of Chedhill, and Aſhleys of Aſhley, who aſſumed thoſe names from the places of their reſidence, according to the cuſtom of antient times.

Hugh de Dutton, the third of that name, and great grandſon of Odard, married —— daughter of Hamon Maſſy, of Dunham Maſſy, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and had iſſue

A meadow in Sherbourn belonged to the priory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Burford, (which priory was valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*) and was granted to Edmund Herman 35 H. 8.

Of

Hugh Dutton, who married Muriel, daughter of Thomas le Diſpencer, by whom he had Hugh, who died without iſſue, Thomas, John, and Adam; and a daughter Alice, married to William Boydell, of Dodleſton. Randle, ſurnamed Blundevill, the ſixth earl of Cheſter from Hugh Lupus, had been ſucceſsful in many conflicts againſt Llhewellin prince of North Wales, but was at laſt ſurprized, and forced, for his preſent ſecurity, to take refuge in the caſtle of Rothlent in Flintſhire, to which the Welch laid ſiege. In this diſtreſs, Randle diſpatched a meſſenger to his conſtable, Roger de Lacy, ſurnamed Hell, for his fierce ſpirit, to come to his relief with what forces he could collect. The news of the earl's diſtreſs reached Cheſter on Midſummer-day, which being the time of the principal fair, Roger de Lacy collected a rude multitude out of the city of Cheſter, compoſed of coblers, players, fidlers, and debauched perſons of both ſexes, and marched with them to the earl's relief. The Welch ſuppoſing a great army to be coming, raiſed their ſiege, and fled precipitately to their own country. In commemoration of this ſignal piece of ſervice, the earl granted to Roger de Lacy authority over all the ſhoemakers, fidlers, &c. within the county, and the city of Cheſter. Some time afterwards, John, conſtable of Cheſter, ſon of Roger de Lacy, who had reſcued the earl, reſerving to himſelf and his heirs authority over the ſhoemakers, granted the patronage of the reſt to his ſteward, Hugh de Dutton, of Dutton, and his heirs, (not Ralph de Dutton, as ſir Robert Atkyns has it) as will more clearly appear by the grant, which follows:

Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Iohannes Conſtabularius Ceſtriæ dedi & conceſſi, & hac preſenti charta mea confirmavi Hugoni de Dutton, & heredibus ſuis, Magiſtratum omnium Leccatorum & Meretricum totius Ceſterſhiriæ, ſicut liberius illum Magiſtratum teneo de Comite; ſalvo jure meo mihi & heredibus meis. Hiis teſtibus, Hugone de Boidele, Alano fratre ejus, Petro de Goenet, Liulfo de Twamlow, Adam de Dutton, Gilberto de Aſton, Radulfo de Kingſley, Hamone de Bordington, Alano de Waleie, Alano de Mulinton, Willielmo filio Ricardi, Martino Angevin, Willielmo de Sævill, Galfrido & Roberto filiis meis, Blethero, Herdberd de Waleton, Galfrido de Dutton.

This grant was made about the end of the reign of king John, from which time this family have exerciſed their juriſdiction with many ludicrous ceremonies; for on every Midſummer-day the heir of Dutton, or his ſteward, rides through the city of Cheſter, attended by all the fidlers in the county in proceſſion, playing on their ſeveral muſical inſtruments, to St. John's church; and after divine ſervice, the cavalcade proceeds to the court houſe, where laws and ordinances are made for their better government; and here all the fidlers take out licences, none being permitted to follow their profeſſion in that county without them.

A writ of *Quo warranto* was brought againſt Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, eſq; 14 H. 7. to ſhew cauſe why he claimed that all the minſtrels of Cheſhire, and the city of Cheſter, ſhould meet before him at Cheſter, on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt yearly, and give unto him *Quatuor Lagenas Vini et unam Lanceam, i. e.* four flaggons, or bottles, of wine, and one lance; and that every minſtrel ſhould pay unto him, at the ſaid feaſt, four-pence half-penny. And why he claimed from every whore in Cheſhire and the city of Cheſter, *Officium ſuum exercente, i. e.* following her profeſſion, four-pence yearly, to be paid at the feaſt aforeſaid, &c. Whereunto the ſaid Lawrence Dutton pleaded preſcription.—And here it muſt be obſerved, that in the ſtatutes for puniſhing rogues and vagabonds, 39 Eliz. *cap.* 4. and 1 Jac. 1. *cap.* 25. the licenced fidlers of Cheſhire are excepted; and care is taken, by an eſpecial proviſo, that no clauſe in thoſe acts ſhall prejudice the right of John Dutton, of Dutton, eſq; which he or his anceſtors have lawfully enjoyed in the county and city of Cheſter.

Sir Thomas Dutton, ſecond ſon of Hugh and Muriel, married Philippa, daughter and heir of Vivian de Sandon, or Standon, by whom he had Hugh, Thomas, and Robert; and two daughters, Margaret, married to William Venables, ſon and heir of Roger Venables of Kinderton, in the year 1253; and Katherine, married to John, ſon of Vrian de Sancto Petro. Sir Thomas was ſheriff of Cheſhire 1268, and died in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Firſt.

Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, knight, ſon and heir of ſir Thomas, married Joan, daughter of ſir Vrian de Sancto Petro, *vulgo* Sampier, and by her had iſſue Hugh, William, and Robert; and a daughter Margaret. Sir Hugh, the father, died in the year 1294, and was ſucceeded by

Sir Hugh Dutton, his ſon and heir, born at Dutton, Dec. 8, 1276, 5 E. 1. He married Joan, daughter of ſir Robert Holland, of Holland in Lancaſhire, by whom he had Thomas, William, Geffery, and Robert; and died in the year 1327, 1 E. 3.

Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, knight, ſon and heir of ſir Hugh, was fifteen years old on Whit-ſunday, 1329. He purchaſed thoſe lands in Dutton which had belonged to Halton fee; and likewiſe thoſe lands in the ſame place which formerly belonged to Boydell of Dodleſton, and ſo became poſſeſſed of the whole townſhip of Dutton. He was made ſeneſchal, governor, and receiver of the caſtle and honour of Halton in Cheſhire, by William Clinton, earl of Huntingdon; and of his lands and manors in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, all which the earl farmed to him for 440 marks yearly, by his deed, dated at Maxſtock, 19 E. 3. He was ſheriff of Cheſhire 30 & 33 E. 3. and married to his firſt wife, Ellen, eldeſt daughter and one of the coheirs of ſir Peter Thornton, of Thornton, by whom he had ſir Peter, who died without iſſue 35 E. 3. Thomas; Lawrence, his ſucceſſor, who likewiſe died without iſſue; Edmund, the continuer of the family; Henry; and William. His ſecond wife was Philippa, widow of ſir Peter Thornton, but not the mother of his firſt wife. Sir Thomas died in the year 1381, 4 R. 2. aged 66.

Edmund Dutton, fourth ſon of ſir Thomas, married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Minſhull, of Church Minſhull, and by her had iſſue ſir Peter, who was heir to his uncle ſir Lawrence, and continued the elder branch of the family ſeated at Dutton; Hugh, ſecond ſon, from whom the Duttons of Sherbourn are deſcended; Lawrence, and Thomas; and two daughters, Agnes, married to William Leyceſter, of Nether Tabley; and another daughter, Ellen.

Hugh Dutton, ſecond ſon of Edmund, married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Ralph Vernon of Hatton, by whom he had four ſons, John, Lawrence, Randle, and Hugh; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Richard Manley of Manley.

John Dutton of Hatton, eldeſt ſon of Hugh, was mayor of Cheſter 30 H. 6. and married Margaret, daughter to William Atherton, of Atherton in Lancaſhire, by whom he had iſſue, Peter, Richard, and Geffrey; and two daughters, Cicely, and Ellen.

Peter Dutton of Hatton, ſon and heir of John, in the year 1464, married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and one of the coheirs of Robert Groſvenor of Holme, by whom he had Peter, eldeſt ſon, who married Elenor, daughter of Robert Fouliſhurſt, of Crew in Cheſhire, (and whoſe ſon, ſir Piers Dutton, became heir to the lands of Dutton, on the death of Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, eſq; without lawful iſſue, in the year 1526,) and Ralph Richard, and Randle.

Richard Dutton, third ſon of Peter Dutton of Hatton, the elder, married Mary, daughter of ——— Mainwaring of Croxton, by whom he was father of

Ralph Dutton, who had two ſons, William, his heir, and Richard, who ſettled at Cloughton in Pickering in Yorkſhire, and was anceſtor of the Duttons of Cloughton.

William Dutton of Cheſter, eldeſt ſon and heir of Ralph, married Agnes, daughter of John Conway of Flintſhire, and had iſſue

Thomas Dutton, who purchaſed the manor of Sherbourn of ſir Chriſtopher Alleyn, 6 E. 6. He married three wives; by the firſt, Mary, daughter of Robert Taylour, of Glouceſterſhire, he had one daughter Anne, married to John Warneford, of Glouceſterſhire: By his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of Stephen Kyrton, alderman of London, and relict of ſir Thomas Wyther, knight, he had iſſue William, his heir, Thomas, and Elenor. Thomas Dutton, of Sherbourn, died in the year 1581, aged 74, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

William Dutton, of Sherbourn, eſq; who had livery of the manor and advowſon of Sherbourn the ſame year his father died. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1590, and 1601, and having married Anne, daughter of ſir Ambroſe Nicholas, knight, lord mayor of London, deceaſed in the year 1618, leaving iſſue by his lady three ſons, John, Ralph, and Giles.

John Dutton, of Sherbourn, eldeſt ſon of William, married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Henry Baintun, of Brumham in Wiltſhire, by whom he had one ſon, over whoſe education he appointed Oliver Cromwell to be guardian, and the protector nominated a tutor to diſcharge his important truſt; but the ſon died young. He had alſo three daughters, two of whom ſurvived him, *viz.* Elizabeth, married to George Colt, eſq; and Lucy, married to Thomas Pope earl of Down. To his ſecond wife, he married Anne, fourth daughter of John King, biſhop of London, who out-lived him, and was afterwards wedded to ſir Richard How. John Dutton died Jan. 14, 1656, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried at Sherbourn.

Sir Ralph Dutton, knight, died before his elder brother John. He was gentleman of the privy chamber in extraordinary to king Charles the Firſt, and high ſheriff of this county in 1630. His eſtate, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, was ſequeſtered in the great rebellion, and he was forced to fly beyond ſeas, but being driven back by contrary winds, in his paſſage from Leith to France, he was caſt on Burnt Iſland, and there died in 1646. He married Mary, daughter of ſir William Duncombe, of London, by whom he had iſſue William, and Ralph.

William

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, as it is ſaid in biſhop Benſon's viſitation book, but in the deanery of Fairford, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, and is worth about 40*l.* a year. James Dutton, eſq; is patron, and Mr. Twining is the preſent incumbent.

The vicarages of Sherbourn and Winruſh were conſolidated into one preſentment in the year 1776, and a bill is now depending in parliament, whereby the lands belonging to the vicarage of Sherbourn are to be given up, and others of equal value to be allotted to the glebe at Winruſh in lieu of them. The vicarage houſe at the former pariſh is to be taken down, and another built for the incumbent at the latter, and the lands laid contigious to it. The buſineſs was not compleated when this account was printed, but will be further advanced before that of Winruſh goes to the preſs, where a more perfect account may be expected.

The church is newly built, at the ſole expence of the late James-Lenox Dutton, eſq; and conſiſts of the nave only, with a portico on the north ſide, ſupported by two freeſtone pillars, of the Doric order, and has a handſome ſpire at the weſt end.

First fruits	£.	14	6	4½	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	10	8	Pentecoſt.	0	1	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall of the church, is this inſcription in capital letters:

In the vault vnder this monvment lies ye body of Thomas Dvtton Eſqr. who died in ye yeare of our lord 1581.

And the body of William Dutton his ſonne who died in the yeare 1618.

And Anne his wife the davghtr of Sir Thomas Nicholas of London.

And the body of Thomas Dvtton the ſonne of William Dvtton who died in the year 1610.

Within the communion rails are two noble marble monuments. That on the left hand is the more antient. In a niche, between two Corinthian pillars ſupporting a pediament, is the figure, in white marble, of John Dutton, eſq; ſtanding erect, and covered with a winding ſheet, the folds of which are very gracefully diſpoſed, and the whole figure exceedingly well executed. On a table at his feet, it is thus engraven in capital letters:

IOHN DVTTON
Of Sherborne in Glovſeſter Shiere Eſq; Son of William Dutton & Anne ye Davghter of Ambroſe Nicholas of London, Kt;
A Perſon of a ſharp Vnderſtanding & cleer Ivdgment every Way capable of thoſe eminent Services for his Covntry which he Vnderwent as Knight of ye Shiere in ſeveral Parliaments and as depvty Lieftenant
One who was Maſter of a large Fortvne and Owner of a Mind Æqvall to it.
Noted for his great Hoſpitality farr and neer;
and his charitable Relief of ye Poor.
Which makes his Memory honovred by ye beſt,
and his Loſs lamented by ye laſt.
He deceaſed in the Year of his Age 63 & of ye Lord 1656.
IAN. 14.

On a ſmall table, on the dexter ſide of the figure, it is written,

His firſt wife was
Elizabeth Daughter of Sr Henry Bainton
of Brumham in Wiltſhire
by whom he had 1 ſon who dyed young
and three Daughters
whereof two only ſuruiued
Elizabeth married to George Colt eſq;
& Lucy married to Thomas Pope Earle
of Downe. She deceaſed in ye 42 Yeare
of her Age Ao Dni 1648 apr. 28.

And over this inſcription, in a ſcutcheon, *Sable, a bend lozengy gules.*

On the ſiniſter ſide of the figure is this inſcription:

ANN
His ſecond Wife Fourth Daughter
of Iohn King Biſhop of London
Deſcended from the Antient
Saxon Kings
of Deuonſhiere
was married 8 yeares
unto whoſe care the erecting
of this Monument was by
will entruſted.

And over the table, in a lozenge, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Sable, a lion rampant between three croſſes croſslets Or.* 2d *and* 3d, *Gules, within a bordure ingrailed Or, three lioncels paſſant in pale argent.*

Over the figure above the niche, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent*; 2d *and* 3d, *Gules, a fret Or*, for Dutton: But the colours are not expreſt in either coat.

The other is a very large monument of white marble, repreſenting ſir John Dutton in the

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William Dutton, ſon of ſir Ralph, ſucceeded his uncle John Dutton in the manor of Sherbourn, and other great eſtates. He married Mary, daughter of lord Scudamore, and widow of Thomas Ruſſel, of Worceſterſhire, eſq; and having ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1667, died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, ſon of ſir Ralph, who married Griſle, daughter of ſir Edward Pool, of Kemble in Wiltſhire, by whom he had an only daughter, who died without iſſue. By his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Barwick, he had iſſue two ſons, John and Ralph, and many daughters. He ſerved in ſeveral parliaments as knight of the ſhire, and was lord of the manor of Sherbourn at the beginning of the preſent century.

Sir John Dutton, baronet, ſon of ſir Ralph by his ſecond wife, married firſt, Mary, only child of ſir Ruſhout Cullen, of Upton in Warwickſhire, baronet, by whom he had no iſſue; ſecondly, Mary, daughter of Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford, eſq; and by her had an only daughter, who died an infant. Sir John himſelf deceaſing without iſſue, in the year 1742-3, bequeathed his eſtates to

James-Lenox Naper, eſq; of the kingdom of Ireland, his ſiſter's ſon, who aſſumed the name and arms of Dutton. He married two wives; by the firſt he had one ſon John, who died unmarried before his father. By his ſecond wife, Jane, daughter of Edmund Bond, of Newland, in this county, eſq; he left iſſue three ſons, James, William, and Ralph; and four daughters, Anne, married to Samuel Blackwell, of Williamſtrip, in this county, eſq; Mary, married to Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq; Frances, married to Charles Lambart, of Beaupark in the kingdom of Ireland, eſq; and Jane, married to Thomas-William Coke, of Longford in Derbyſhire, and Holkham in Norfolk, eſq; one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Norfolk. James-Lenox Dutton died in the year 1776, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

James Dutton, eſq; who married Elizabeth, the youngeſt ſiſter of the before-mentioned Thomas-William Coke. He is the twenty-third in lineal deſcent from Hudard, or Odard, the Norman, who came into England with king William the Firſt, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Sherbourn, where he reſides. His arms are, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent*; 2d *and* 3d, *Gules, a fret Or.*

N. B. This is extracted from the elaborate and well authenticated pedigree of Dutton of Dutton, compiled about the year 1669, from original records and other evidences, by ſir Peter Leyceſter, bart. of Nether Tabley in Cheſhire, and continued down to the end of the year 1694, by George Ven, vicar of Sherbourn. All ſince that time falls within the reach of memory.

Roman

Roman dreſs, ſtanding on a pedeſtal, and leaning his right arm on an urn. Upon the pedeſtal it is thus written:

Sir JOHN DUTTON *Baronet*, [BARWICK,
Son of Sir RALPH DUTTON, by MARY the Daughter of JOHN
Doctor of Phyſic, departed this Life February the firſt 1743,
in the ſixty firſt Year of his Age.
He was twice Married
Firſt, to MARY only Child of Sir RUSHOUT CULLEN of UPTON
in WARWICKSHIRE *Baronet.* by Her having no Iſſue
His ſecond Wife was MARY, Daughter of FRANCIS KECK
of Great TEW, in the County of OXFORD *Eſquire*,
By whom He had One Daughter, who died an Infant.
He repreſented this County in Parliament
With great Integrity,
Was an excellent Juſtice of Peace,
Hoſpitable, Affable, and benevolent.

On the upper part of the monument are two ſcutcheons, repreſenting the two marriages. The firſt is *Baron and femme*, 1. Dutton as before. 2. *Or, an eagle diſplay'd ſable*, for Cullen. —The ſecond ſcutcheon bears, 1. Dutton, impaling, 2. *Sable, a bend ermine cotized with ſemi fleurs de lis*, for Keck.

Benefaction.

A ground called Cruckmore, worth 40*s.* a year, is given towards the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter. *Atkyns.* Alexander Ready permitted the iſſues and profits of this ground to be applied to the uſe of a ſchool, ſo long as there was a maſter; but I don't find that it was a permanent eſtabliſhment.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	198	18	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		56	1	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -		106	13	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		83	5	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houſes, and about 300 inhabitants in the pariſh, 5 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of houſes is nearly the ſame, but the people are increaſed to about 360.

SHIPTON MOIGN *and* DOVEL

IS a pleaſant, healthy village, in the hundred of Longtree, three miles ſouth from Tetbury, three north-weſtward from Malmeſbury in Wiltſhire, and about twenty-one ſouthward from Glouceſter.

The pariſh is bounded on the eaſt by Wiltſhire, and a ſmall ſtream, which riſes at Weſtonbirt, runs through it, and falls into the Avon at Malmeſbury.

Shipton, antiently written *Sciptune*, is of doubtful original. Sir Robert Atkyns conjectured that *it was ſo called from the ſheep kept here.* But *Scip* may be the name of the proprietor whoſe town it was. *Moign* and *Dovel* are additional names, of later date, taken from the families of *Le Moygn*, and *De Dowe*, who were owners of the reſpective manors ſo called, and were given to diſtinguiſh them from two other places of the name of *Shipton*, in this county.

The village is ornamented with two gentlemen's ſeats, of which one belongs to the reverend Mr. Nowel, who, in right of his wife, is lord of the manor. It is of freeſtone, built about half a century ago, with baluſtrades over the Attic ſtory, and the family arms of Hodges in a large ſhield (*Azure, a feſs between three creſcents argent*) are placed in the centre of the principal front, facing the north.

The other is the antient ſeat of the Eſtcourts. It is a large old houſe, with a great gate-way in front, and has a venerable and reſpectable appearance. This is at preſent the ſeat and reſidence of Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; who is preparing to build a new houſe on his eſtate at Long Newton, near Tetbury.

This pariſh is diſtinguiſhed for having been the birth-place of John Oldham, an ingenious perſon of the laſt age, who was the author of a well known, and much admired book of poems, and died in the prime of life, in the year 1683, aged 30.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Domeſday-book takes notice of three manors in this pariſh, but the accounts of the two moſt conſiderable were overlooked by ſir Robert Atkyns. They are ſet down under the title *Terra Mathiu de Moretanie*, and are thus deſcribed in the record:

'Maci de Mauritania holds Scipetone in 'Langetrewes hundred, of the king. Strang, the 'Dane, held it. There are ten hides taxed. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins, 'and two bordars, with four plow-tillages. There 'are four *ſervi*, and a mill of 10*s.* and paſture 'worth 2*s.* It was worth 15*l.* now 8*l.*'

'The ſame Maci holds Scipetone in Lange-'trewes hundred, and Rumbald holds it of him. 'There are ten hides taxed. John held it in the 'time of king Edward. In demean are three 'plow-tillages, and four villeins, and eight bor-'dars, with four plow-tillages. There are four '*ſervi*, and a mill of 12*s.* and paſture worth 2*s.* 'It was worth 15*l.* now 8*l.*'

'The ſame Maci holds one hide there, and 'Rumbald holds it of him. Aluuin held it, and 'could go where he pleaſed, and Rainbert Flan-'drenſis likewiſe enjoyed it. There is one plow-'tillage in demean, and one villein, and one bor-'dar, with half a plow-tillage. It was worth '20 *ſol.* now 14 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 79.

There was another manor, thus deſcribed in the antient ſurvey:

'The ſame William [de Ow] holds Sciptone in 'Langetreu hundred, in the ſame manner as 'Ralph de Limeſi held it. Wlui held it in the 'time of king Edward. There are two hides. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and two bor-'dars, and eight *ſervi*. It is worth and was worth '40 *ſol.* Wluui could go where he pleaſed. Hugh 'holds it of William.' *Ibid.* p. 73.

William le Moygne was ſeized of a manor in this pariſh 5 H. 3. which he held of the crown by the ſervice of keeping the king's larder; and he pur-

purchaſed a charter of free warren in all his lands in Glouceſterſhire in the 37th year of the ſame reign. Walter de Stukeley, ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in obedience to the king's writ, returned into the exchequer the names of all the vills in the county, with their reſpective proprietors; and in his liſt it is ſaid, that Johanna le Moyn, Margaret Gifford, William Skay, and William de Dowe, were lords of the vill of Shipton Moynt, in Langtree hundred 9 E. 1. This return ſeems to have been preparitory to the writs of *Quo warranto* that were brought againſt almoſt every conſiderable landholder in the kingdom, by king Edward the Firſt, in the fifteenth year of his reign, in order to oblige them to ſhew by what title they held their eſtates, or enjoyed certain privileges therein. However neceſſary ſuch a method of preceeding might have been in certain caſes, it was made uſe of by that king, who was chief lord of many manors, and other eſtates, as an expedient to fill his own coffers, by extorting exorbitant fines from the ſubject for freſh grants, where the title-deeds and evidences reſpecting eſtates were loſt or deſtroyed, as was frequently the caſe, during the civil commotions that diſtracted the kingdom in his father's reign. And as the fines for renewal were arbitrary, and generally exceſſive, this meaſure was regarded by the ſubject in a light little better than confiſcation by lawleſs violence.

A writ of *Quo warranto* was brought againſt William le Moygne, ſon of William, to oblige him to ſhew by what right he enjoyed divers privileges in Schipton, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. and he died ſeized thereof in the 23d year of the ſame reign. Henry le Moygne, ſon of the laſt William, was ſeized of the manor and advowſon of Shiptone Moygne 1 E. 2. and dying 8 E. 2. the eſcheator's inquiſition found that John le Moygne was his ſon and heir; but Joan, the widow of Henry, was endowed with the manor; upon whoſe death, 14 E. 3. livery was granted to Robert le Moygne, ſon of Henry, the ſame year. Sir Henry Moigne, ſon of Robert, ſucceeded his father, and died ſeized of Shipton Moigne and Hullecot [Hull-court] 49 E. 3. Sir John Moigne, ſon and heir of ſir Henry, died ſeized of the manor of Shipton Moign, and left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heireſs, who carried this eſtate by her marriage with William de Stourton, into that name and family. Upon occaſion of this alliance, the Stourtons took for their creſt, *A demy monk, with a penitential whip in his hand*, alluding to the name of *Moign*, which ſignifies a *monk*.

William de Stourton, deſcended from an antient family reſiding at Stourton in Wiltſhire, was ſeized of Shipton 21 R. 2. in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ſir John Moigne, and died 1 H. 5. John de Stourton, ſon of William, was under age at his father's death, and had not livery of this manor until 9 H. 5. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 18 H. 6. and having been created a baron in the 28th year of that reign, died ſeized of Shipton Moign, Hull-court, and Hamvelle, *alias* Vetham, or Veelham near Berkeley, and was ſucceeded by William lord Stourton, who had livery of this manor the ſame year. He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir John Chidiock, and died 17 E. 4. likewiſe ſeized of Shipton, and of Veelham near Berkeley. John lord Stourton, ſon and heir of William, had livery of the manor upon the deceaſe of his father, and dying 2 R. 3. William lord Stourton, his ſon, had livery the ſame year, and having married the ſiſter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, died 14 H. 8. William lord Stourton ſucceeded his father, but dying ſoon after, Edward lord Stourton, his brother, had livery 16 H. 8. and died ſeized of Shipton Moign in the 27th year of the ſame reign. William lord Stourton, ſon of Edward, had livery of this manor 33 H. 8. and dying 2 E. 6. left Charles lord Stourton, his ſon, who was hanged at Saliſbury for murder, 3 Mariæ.

The manor came very ſoon after to the family of Hodges, or as they are ſometimes called Hedges. John Hodges, or Hedges, eſq; upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor of Shipton Moyne 20 Eliz. and died ſeized of Shipton Moyne and Shipton Dovell, and of the advowſon of the church, in the 40th year of the ſame reign. He was likewiſe ſeized of the neighbouring manor of Eſton Grey, in Wiltſhire, and of the advowſon of that church, at the ſame time. The eſcheator's inquiſition found that Shipton Moyne and Shipton Dovell, and the advowſon of the church, were held of the queen in *capite*, by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and were worth 21 *l.* 2 *s.* 0 *d. ob.* clear of all repriſes. Thomas Hodges, ſon and heir of John, was twenty-one years old and upwards at the taking of the inquiſition, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1622. Another Thomas Hodges, eſq; was lord of the manor, and died in the year 1696. He married Edith, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Eſtcourt, of this pariſh, eſq; who ſurviving him, died in the year 1717. Thomas Hodges, eſq; ſon of the laſt-mentioned Thomas and Edith his wife, dying under age, in the year 1708, this manor and eſtate came to his younger brother, Eſtcourt Hodges, eſq. The reverend Walter Hodges was lord of this manor, and the laſt male heir of his family. He was provoſt of Oriel college, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of that univerſity, and died in the year 1757, aged 62. The reverend Mr. Nowel, in right of his wife, one of the coheireſſes of the Hodges family, is the preſent lord of the manor, and reſides here.

There is another very conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, belonging to the antient family of the Eſtcourts, who have reſided in this place upwards of 300 years, and ſeem to have taken their name from a manor they enjoyed here, called *Le Eſtcourt*, becauſe it lay eaſtward of the before-mentioned manor.

John Eſtcourt died ſeized of a manor in Shipton Moigne 14 E. 4. And it appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, taken 42 Eliz. that Thomas Eſtcourt, of Shipton Moigne, eſq; died Oct. 25, 41 Eliz. ſeized of a manor, and lands in Shipton Moigne called Le Eſtcourt, worth 8 *l. per ann.* which he held of Thomas Hedges, gent. as of his manor of Shipton Moigne. And of another manor and lands in Shipton Moigne, worth together 40 *s.* which he held of the queen in common ſoccage, as of her manor of Eaſt Greenwich in Kent; and of the manor of Wynſton, in the county of Glouceſter, worth 5 *l.* which he held of Anthony Hungerford, as of his manor of Wynſton. And that in the 39th year of the ſame reign he had enfeoffed Ralph Sheldon, and others, with his manor or farm and lands at Combſend; and with lands in Old Sadbury, Little Sadbury, Dodington, Tormarton, and Yate, in this county, in truſt, by way of jointure for Mary, daughter of William Savage, and wife of Thomas Eſtcourt, his ſon and heir apparent. Thomas Eſtcourt, the father, died ſeized alſo of other very conſiderable eſtates in Long Newton, Weſtport, Malmeſbury, Burton Hill, Sherſton, Sherſton Magna, Pynckeney, Willeſley, Chippenham, Rowden, Waddeſwycke, Box, and Haſelbery, all in the county of Wilts, and left Thomas his ſon thirty years old at the time of his death. Walter Eſtcourt, eſq; ſon of Thomas, died in the year 1726, and left this manor and eſtate to Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; upon whoſe death, in 1746, the manor came to Edmond Eſtcourt, eſq; his only brother and heir. He married Anna-Maria, third daughter and coheireſs of Charles Yate, late of Colthrope in this county, by whom he had one daughter, Anna-Maria, who was married to the late Thomas Earl, of Malmeſbury, eſq; deceaſed; but he bequeathed the bulk of his ample fortune to Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; ſon of Matthew Eſtcourt, of Cam in this county, who is the preſent lord of this manor, and proprietor of many great eſtates in this pariſh and elſewhere. His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief indented gules three eſtoiles Or.*

Jeffry Pulham granted two yard-lands in this place to the abbey of Cirenceſter, 32 E. 1. Lands in Shipton Moign, belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to John Dudley and John Aſcough 17 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth 160 *l.* a year. Mrs. Nowel is patroneſs, and Mr. Huntely is the preſent incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, conſiſts of the nave and two ailes, with a tower, in which are five bells.

Firſt fruits	£.	18	1	9	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	16	2	Pentecoſtals	0	0	5
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north aile, on a marble table, is this inſcription:

S. Æ. M.

THOMÆ HODGES, Armigeri, hujus Manerij Domini, Viri genuinâ Probitate, Prudentis, & ad ſtabilitæ Religionis Anglicanæ normam Pii, Eccleſiaſticorum munerum (quorum unum hæc Eccleſiâ) Patronus fuit digniſſimus, utpote qui neminem unquam ſimoniace promoverit. Maritus amantiſſimus, indulgens Pater, fidelis Amicus, Vicinus hoſpitalis, liberalis egentibus, nemini injurioſus, oblatâ facultate omnibus beneficus, et omnibus (nec immerito) dilectus. Ex Uxore, quæ illi fuit unica, ſuſcepit tres filios atque unam filiam (ELIZABETHam) quos omnes in vivis reliquit, extra filium primogenitum (eodem quo Pater prænomine) in cunabulis morte præreptum.

Nec non

S. M. et V.

Ejus Conjugis EDITHæ HODGES, THOMÆ ESTCOURT de hâc Paræchiâ Armigeri Filiæ natu minimæ, Uxoris, Matris, Vicinæ, optimæ, Matronæ Virtute ſingulari. Pietate eximiâ, aliiſq; præclaris, quæ liberaliter educatam exornant fœminam, tum animi tum corporis dotibus, haud vulgariter inſignis: Viro fuit

ſuperſtes, ſed conjugii ſecundi neſcia.

Et etiam

P. M. S.

Eorum Filii præter unum natu maximi, THOMÆ HODGES, Armigeri; cujus vita, ſi computes annos, brevis, ſi ad bonum ingenium et probos mores reſpicias, longa fuit (eheu fuit) Indole adeo miti, adeo ſuavi, adeo placida, ut illorum quibuſcum verſatus eſt, nemini non charus vixerit, obierit

nemini non deſideratus.

Locum hunc circiter mortales Exuviæ conquieſcunt,

e quibus (non e vita) deceſſere,

Ille arthriticâ Paſſione Aprilis 14 } A.D. { 1696 } Ætatis { 37
Hic Phthiſi Julii 16 { 1708 { 20
Illa ſenili Atrophiâ Martis 18 { 1716-7 { 70.

ESTCOURT HODGES, Armiger, etq; Heres, cum pro Pietate in Parentes, et Charitate in Fratrem, tum honoris ergo

M. H. P.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a feſs between three creſcents argent*, for Hodges. 2. *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, Eſtcourt, 2d *and* 3d, *Sable, a feſs between three falcons heads erazed Or.*

Within the communion rails, on a plain table of white marble,

Near this Place are interr'd the Remains
Of Will: Hodges, M.A. Rector of this Pariſh. [Eſq;
Of Bridget his Wife, Daughter of John Palmer, in y^e^ C. of Worc.
And of Anne Hodges their Daughter.
The Praiſes of their late Spiritual Guide
Are deeply engraven in the Hearts
Of his ſurviving Pariſhioners:
To whom he ſhew'd the Way to that happy State
Which He Himſelf is now gone before them to Enjoy.
All who knew or heard Him
Want no Enumeration of His Virtues:
But the impartial Acknowledgment of the Public
Expreſs'd in the Printed N. Papers upon his Deceaſe,
May, in Juſtice to his Memory, without Offence,
Be tranſmitted down
For the Information of Poſterity
In the Pariſh of Shipton Moyne,
Of which he was Rector upwards of 40 Years:
He was an able Divine, a faithful reſident Paſtor,
And a true Engliſhman.
The Reader's Imagination will ſupply
The Omiſſion of more Particulars,
When He knows
That He was Chaplain to, & highly Eſteemed by
S^r^ William Trumbull,
One of the Principal Secretaries of State.

William, Bridget, Anne } Died { April the 29th 1740, October the 20th 1733, April the 4th 1733 } Aged { 74, 65, 28 } Years.

H. M.
M. F. P.

Without the church, on the ſouth ſide, there is a marble monument, conſiſting of a baſe and pyramid, incloſed with iron paliſadoes; and on one ſide of the baſe is the following inſcription:

Underneath

Underneath are interr'd the mortal Remains of
The Rev^d WALTER HODGES D.D.
and ELIZABETH his Wife:
SHE was the Daughter of the Rev^d Rob^t RATCLIFF
B.D. Rector of Stone Houſe near Glouceſter,
HE the laſt Male Heir of the Family of HODGES
Lords of the Manor of Shipton Moyne and Dovel.
He preſided as Provoſt of Oriel College in
Oxford from the Year 1728 to 1757, and had the
Honour for three Years of being appointed
Vice Chancellour of that Univerſity:
His Learning and Zeal in the Proſecution
of Scripture Knowledge appear in the
Books he hath written.
She died October 19^th 1754 Aged 48
He died Jan^y 14^th 1757 Aged 62.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Hodges. 2. *A bend engrailed.*

In a chancel, at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile, is a ſuperb marble monument, which bears this inſcripton:

Sacred to the never fading Memories
of
WALTER and THOMAS ESTCOURT Eſquires
The former deſcended from an honourable and antient Family
Seated here for ſome Ages paſt;
Bequeathed his Eſtate to the latter,
That the Fame ſo long conſerved of his Anceſtors,
Might again revive and flouriſh,
Through the participation of his diſtinguiſhed Merit.
An Intention ſo great, ſo glorious, in the bountiful Teſtator
was moſt happily accompliſhed
in
THOMAS ESTCOURT.
He was a Man Language wants Strength to paint.
Worthy of better Times, a kind of Prodigy in theſe.
Steady from Conviction of Mind,
To the true and unalterable Intereſts of his Country,
With a Zeal uninſtigated by Profit; [Welfare,
He conſidered private Happineſs as dependant on the publick
to which
His Thoughts, his Words, his Actions
were devoted.
In the wide Sphere of his Extenſive Fortune,
Juſt, Generous, and Beneficent;
As Reaſon, Piety and Prudence demanded,
Tenants, Neighbours, Strangers,
Felt it;
And from an unſought, but not neglected Gratitude,
For he took pleaſure in ſeeing others pleaſed,
He was univerſally
Eſteemed, Reſpected, and Beloved.
In the more reſtrained Circle of Family Endearments,
Gentle, kind, and good;
Servants, Relations, Friends,
Received daily Inſtances of that Benignity of Soul
No Words can expreſs.
Through all the Offices of Life,
A Clear Head, an open Heart,
Were always conſpicuous
In whatever he ſaid or did;
Until from this World, where Virtues are often miſunderſtood,
And can be only Applauded, [are known,
He was called to that where Even the moſt ſecret Acts of Goodneſs
And by the Author of all Goodneſs
Fully rewarded.

WALTER ESTCOURT Eſq; Died October 23, 1726 Aged 82.	THOMAS ESTCOURT Eſq; Died October 6, 1746 Aged 49.

On this monument are the arms of Eſtcourt, as before.

In the ſame chancel there is a very ſtately tomb, without any inſcription, ſaid to be intended for Judge Eſtcourt and his lady, who are repreſented lying along in full proportion, with hands lifted up in the poſture of prayer. Round the tomb are ſeven ſons, and one daughter, kneeling; all in the dreſs of the age of queen Elizabeth. Over the figures is a large canopy, ſupported by three handſome pillars on each ſide; and in front are two ſcutcheons, one of which bears the arms of Eſtcourt; the other, *Quarterly*, 1ſt & 4th, Eſtcourt; 2d & 3d, *Sable, a feſs between three falcons heads erazed Or.* And at the top of the canopy, *Baron and femme*, 1. The two laſt-mentioned coats quarterly, impaling, *A feſs ingrailed between three mules, or horſes, paſſant.*

On a tomb in the church-yard,

Hic obdormit Domino placide ANNA OLDHAM, Virgo, Uxor, Mater maxime Pia, Quæ obiit A. D. 1699, Junii 21° Anno Ætat. 66.

Necnon Johannes Oldham V. D. M. Ejus Maritus, et Pater illius Johannis Oldham, Poetæ Celeberrimi, Nulli Pietate Secundus. Qui obiit A. Dom. 1716, Decemb. 5° Anno Ætatis 87.

There is alſo a latin inſcription for Thomas Oldham, phyſician and ſurgeon, who died in 1688; and many others, of the ſame name and family, lie buried in the church-yard.

Benefactions.

Mr. Stourton, formerly lord of this manor, gave the church houſe for the repair of the church, but ſubject to a reſerved rent of 4*d.* a year to the lord of the manor. Two ſhillings a year are paid out of Great Mead for the ſame uſe. Five pounds a year are left for five ſermons.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	147	12	8
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	32	6	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	5	9	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	97	12	6¾

About the year 1710, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 60 houſes, and about 250 inhabitants in the pariſh, 6 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. The preſent number of ſouls is about 234.

SHIPTON OLIFFE

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Bradley, five miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, ſix north-weſtward from Northleach, and fourteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It lies on the Coteſwold hills, and has nothing curious of any ſort to diſtinguiſh it. The etymology of *Shipton* is uncertain; but *Oliffe*, or *Olive*, is an addition taken from a family of that name, who were owners of the manor, and reſided in the pariſh for ſeveral generations.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor belonged to the archbiſhop of York, at the time of the general ſurvey, wherein it is thus recorded, under the title *Terra Thome Archiepi, viz.*

'Gundulf held, and [ſtill] holds, Scipetune, in 'Wacreſcumbe hundred, [as] one manor of one 'hide, and pays tax. There is one plow-tillage 'in demean, and it is worth 8 *ſol.* He holds it 'of archbiſhop Thomas.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 69.

This manor is not always diſtinguiſhed in the records from the neighbouring pariſh of Shipton Solers, which neceſſarily occaſions confuſion.

John de Turbervil died ſeized of this manor 17 Joh. In the ſheriff's return of all the vills in this

this county, 9 E. 1. there is mention of one Shipton only, in the hundred of Bradley.

It came afterwards to the Olliffs, who continued in poſſeſſion 'till the end of the ſeventeenth century, when Ralph Olliff, gent. ſold it to William Peachy, eſq; whoſe two daughters, Margaret Peachy, and Suſanna Peachy, are the preſent ladies of the manor.

Lands in Shipton belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and were granted to Cicely Pickerel 17 Eliz.

HAMLET. *Hampen* is a hamlet in this pariſh, in which there were two eſtates mentioned in *Domeſday*. 'Pin held one manor, of one hide, 'in Hagepine, in Wacreſcumbe hundred, and it 'paid tax. Anſger holds it of archbiſhop Thomas, 'and has one plow-tillage in demean. It was 'worth 20*s*. and is now worth 10*s*.' p. 70.

'William the ſon of Baderon holds Hagenepene 'in Wacreſcumbe hundred, and Goisfrid holds it 'of him. Eduui held it, and there were five 'hides. There are two plow-tillages in demean, 'and ſix villeins, with three plow-tillages, and 'there are four *ſervi*. This land pays tax. It 'was worth 100*s*. now only 60*s*.' p. 74.

Theſe eſtates were afterwards diſtinguiſhed by Upper and Lower Hampen. King Henry the Third granted court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Shipton, (by which I underſtand Hampen in Shipton) to the knights templers, whoſe right to thoſe privileges was allowed in the proceedings on a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. They were ſeized of Shipton near Withington (*i. e.* Hampen in Shipton) 2 E. 3. and the manor was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3. The order of knights templers was ſuppreſſed in England, and their eſtates given to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem; and at the general diſſolution of the knights hoſpitallers, this eſtate was granted to Edward Fiennes, lord Clinton and Say, and to Robert Tyrwit, 35 H. 8.

But there was another eſtate at Hampen, dignified with the title of a manor, held of the archbiſhop of York, by Thomas Lane, who died ſeized of the ſame 37 H. 8. and left Thomas his ſon eighteen years old. Hampen was afterwards the property of Lionel Rich, of Upper Dowdeſwell, eſq; out of whoſe family it paſſed lately, by purchaſe, to Mr. Van Notten, of London.

William Docket, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Over Hampen, and Nether Hampen, to Edward Tame, 19 H. 7. Lands in Hannypen belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and were granted to William Sharington 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, according to the biſhop's viſitation book; but was formerly accounted to lie in that of Winchcombe. It is worth 85*l.* a year. The ladies of the manor are patrons, and Mr. Chapone is the preſent incumbent.

Tithes in Shipton Oliffe, formerly belonging to Glouceſter abbey, were granted to ſir Edward Warner 4 Eliz. and are now the property of Thomas Browne, eſq.

The church is ſmall, with a croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low ſpire at the weſt end.

There are memorials in the chancel, for Gyles Olliff, gent. who died in 1699, aged 72; Ralph Olliff, gent. who died in 1702, aged 39; Gyles and Robert Olliff, ſons of Ralph Olliff, gent. who died in 1696 and 1697 reſpectively; and for ſeveral other perſons of that family, whoſe inſcriptions are now obliterated.

Firſt fruits	£. 9	0	0	Synodals £.	0 2 0
Tenths —	0 18	0		Pentecoſt.	0 0 5½
Procurations	0 6	8			

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 69	7	2
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	13	15	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	57	18	4
The ſame, at 3*s*.	1770, —	46	10	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of houſes is 29, of inhabitants about 130.

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SHIPTON SOLERS

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Bradley, about five miles eaſtward from Cheltenham, ſix weſtward from Northleach, and fourteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſevered in the middle, by the intervention of Shipton Oliffe, and the lands of both pariſhes are very much intermixed. The turnpike-road from Glouceſter, to Oxford and London, leads through the pariſh, where there is a good inn, called *Frogmill*, on the eaſt bank of the river Coln, which ſeparates it from Withington.

Solers is the name of an antient family of eminence, who owned the manor, and had other conſiderable property in Glouceſterſhire, about the time of king Edward the Second.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There were ſeveral eſtates in Shipton, at the time of the general ſurvey.

'William Leuric holds three hides, leſs one 'yard-land, in Scipetune in Wacreſcumbe hun-'dred, and pays tax. Goisfrid holds them of him. 'Oſgot held them. There is one plow-tillage in 'demean, and a prieſt, and one villein, and four '*ſervi*, without any plow-tillage. It was worth '40*s*. now 20*s*.' *Domeſday*, p. 74.

'Durand of Glowec' holds Sciptune in Wacreſ-'cumbe hundred, and Radulf holds it of him. 'Eduui held it. There are three hides and a half 'taxed.

'taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'three villeins, with two plow-tillages, and four '*ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was worth '4*l.* now 40*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 77.

'Hugh Laſne holds Sciptune in Wacreſcumbe 'hundred. There are five hides taxed. Uuluard 'held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'four villeins, and one bordar, with two plow-'tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and a mill of 10*s.* 'It was worth 4*l.* now 3*l.*' *Ibid.* p. 78.

'Ansfrid de Cormelies holds three yard-lands in 'Sciptune, in Wacreſcumbe hundred. Bil held them 'for a manor, and paid tax. There is one plow-'tillage in demean. It is worth and was worth '10*s.* This Bil could go where he pleaſed. *Ib.* p. 78.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, Walter de Lacy 'gave 'ſixteen manors in Gloſterſhire to Ansfrid de 'Cormeiles, who had married his niece. This 'Shipton was one of thoſe manors, of which Ans-'frid de Cormeile was ſeized at the time of the 'general ſurvey, by virtue of the gift from Walter 'de Lacy.' But ſir Robert was not aware that his aſſertion is a flat contradiction to the authority of *Domeſday*, where, under the title *Terra Ansfridi de Cormeliis*, it is ſaid, *Theſe lands* [*i.e.* Pantelie, Chilecot, Chitiford, and Hege,] *and Wineſtan, and Tanteſborne, above-written, Ansfrid received of Walter de Laci, when he married his niece. But he holds the other eſtates of the king*; among which Shipton was one.

Richard de Cormeile was ſon and heir of Anſfrid, and dying 23 H. 2. his wife, Beatrix, ſurviving him, enjoyed this manor in dower; but after her death, it deſcended to Walter de Cormeile, ſon of Richard, who left three daughters coheireſſes. Margaret, the eldeſt daughter, was married to Hugh Poher, and died 20 H. 3. leaving iſſue two daughters coheireſſes, the elder married to Robert Archer, and the younger wedded to Simon Solers, who held this manor in right of his wife, and from him it obtained the name of Shipton Solers.

Thomas Solers was ſon and heir of Simon, and John Solers, ſon of Thomas, died ſeized of Shipton 4 E. 2. from which time I find no mention of this family at Shipton.

John Tyrrel held the manor of Shipton Solers 34 E. 3. which paſſed afterwards into the family of the Twiniho's, who were proprietors of this manor for ſeveral generations. Edward Twiniho, the laſt heir male, died 22 H. 8. and left two daughters coheireſſes, who had livery of it the ſame year. Anne, the elder daughter, was married to Henry Heydon; and Catherine, the younger, wedded to John Daunſey.

This manor was aſſigned to the Heydons. Edward Heydon, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608; and the heireſs of that family carried it by her marriage to William Peachy, eſq; who was owner of it when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, whoſe ſon, William Peachy, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, but reſides at Petworth in Eſſex. His arms are, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent, within a bordure ingrailed azure.* 2d *and* 3d, *Azure, a bordure ingrailed argent.*

A meſſuage in this pariſh, which belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, was granted by the crown to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 H. 8.

What ſir Robert Atkyns ſays of the knights templers being ſeized of Shipton, ſhould not, as I apprehend, be applied to this manor; but to Hampen in Shipton Oliffe, where they had an eſtate, which was granted away by the crown, at the general ſuppreſſion of knights hoſpitallers, as mentioned in the proper place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 65*l.* a year, of which Mr. Peachy is patron, and Mr. Chapone is the preſent incumbent.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

A portion of tithes in Shipton Solers, which belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to the biſhoprick 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church is ſmall, with a low turret at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	3	4	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	14	4	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7½
Procurations								

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	69	7	2
	Poll-tax —	1694,	—	13	15	0
	Land-tax —	1694,	—	57	8	4
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	46	10	6

There were 20 houſes, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The number of ſouls is now exactly 113.

SHURDINGTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, about five miles ſouthward from Cheltenham, ſix northward from Painſwick, and about ſix eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is pleaſantly ſituated under the weſt ſide of that ridge of hills which ſeparates the Vale from the hill country, and ſhelters it from thoſe chilling eaſterly winds that generally prevail in the ſpring. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Severn at Sandhurſt.

There is a large *tumulus*, or barrow, in this pariſh, which was opened by ſome workmen, not many years ago, to dig for ſtone, and having ſunk to the depth of about ſixteen feet, they diſcovered a ſtone ſepulchre, ſeven feet long, and four broad, and in it a perfect ſkeleton. The bones were freſh and firm, and the teeth white as ivory. Over the head hung a helmet, which was ſo intirely corroded by ruſt, that it fell to pieces on

the ſlighteſt touch. I am informed that there was nothing beſide the helmet, with the remains of the corps in the tomb, that could lead to any diſcovery, except ſome characters, which thoſe who ſaw them read for *One thouſand*; as if deſigned to point out the year when the corps was interred, anſwering to the 21ſt year of the reign of king Ethelred, commonly called the *Unready*. This was probably the corps of ſome great man, ſlain in the war between our own countrymen and the piratical Danes, who in the nineteenth year of that king's reign, ſailed up the mouth of the Severn, and made inroads up the country, perhaps to theſe parts.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It was found by inquiſition, taken 8 E. 2. that the manor of Scherneton, with view of frank pledge, was held of Gilbert de Clare, the laſt earl of Glouceſter and Hertford of that name, at the time of his death. Peter de la Mere held this manor, with free warren, 12 E. 2. and John Maltravers was ſeized thereof the ſame year. John Maltravers, the elder, died ſeized of this manor 31 E. 3. whereupon ſir John Maltravers, his ſon, had livery the ſame year, and died 38 E. 3. Agnes, the widow of John Maltravers, died ſeized of the third part of this manor, which ſhe held in dower, 49 E. 3. John lord Maltravers, ſon of the laſt John, died 5 R. 2. and Henry Maltravers, his only ſon, deceaſing without iſſue, the manors of Shurdington, King's Stanley, Woodcheſter, and Stonehouſe, came to Elianor, ſiſter and heireſs of Henry Maltravers, who being married to John Arundel, ſometimes called John Fitz-Alan, ſecond ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, carried thoſe manors into that name and family. Eleanor Maltravers, after the death of John Arundel, was married to Reginald lord Cobham, who was ſeized of Shurdington, in her right, 4 H. 4. and ſhe continued to hold the manor 'till her death, 6 H. 4.

John Fitz-Alan, ſon of John, and grandſon of John Fitz-Alan and Elianor, the heireſs of the Maltravers's, became earl of Arundel, by the death of Thomas earl of Arundel without male iſſue. He was ſlain near Beauvois in France, and by an inquiſition taken 13 H. 6. was found to have died ſeized of the manors of Shurdington, Stonehouſe, Stoke Archer, King's Stanley, and Woodcheſter, in Glouceſterſhire, beſide great eſtates in other counties. Humphry earl of Arundel, ſon and heir of John, was ſix years old at his father's death, and dying ſoon afterwards, William earl of Arundel, his uncle, was next heir, and had livery of this manor 18 H. 6. But Elianor, the widow of John earl of Arundel, held the manor in dower. She was afterwards married to ſir Richard Poinings, and ſir Walter Hungerford, ſucceſſively, and died 33 H. 6. The before-mentioned William earl of Arundel married Joan, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury; and dying 3 H. 7. was ſucceeded by his ſon, Thomas earl of Arundel, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Widevile, earl of Rivers, and died ſeized of the manors of Shurdington, Archerds, King's Stanley, Stonehouſe, and Woodcheſter, 16 H. 8. William earl of Arundel, ſon of Thomas, had livery of theſe manors the ſame year, and having married Anne, ſiſter to Henry earl of Northumberland, died ſeized of all the above-mentioned manors, 35 H. 8.

The archbiſhop of York was ſeized of the manor of Shurdington 14 E. 3. and it ſeems that the great perſons before-mentioned held it of the archbiſhops; for in the grant of the manor to ſir Thomas Chamberlayne, 6 E. 6. it is mentioned to have belonged to the archbiſhop of York.

Edmond Chamberlayne, of Maugerſbury, eſq; great grandſon of ſir Thomas, was lord of it about the year 1691, and dying in 1755, was ſucceeded by his only ſon Edmond, upon whoſe death, in the year 1774, the manor deſcended to the reverend John Chamberlayne, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who is the preſent lord of the manor. His pedigree and arms are given under Maugerſbury, in the pariſh of Stow.

Henry de Pet held one plow-tillage in Great Shurdington, of John Giffard of Brimpsfield, and was ſeized of it 1 E. 3.

HAMLET. *Uphatherly* has been conſidered by ſome as a diſtinct pariſh, but it is now eſteemed a hamlet in Shurdington. It has its own conſtable, and overſeer of the poor. John de Chanſy held the hamlet of Atherley, of the honour of Wallingford, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, 6 E. 2. and held a court, the perquiſites of which were valued at 12*d*. *Eſch.* Robert Preſbury was ſeized of lands in Uphatherly 18 E. 2. John Moor, the younger, levied a fine of lands in Uphatherly, to the uſe of Thomas Lane, 15 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, within the deanery of Winchcombe, and is annexed to Badgworth. Jeſus college, Oxford, and Chriſt college, Cambridge, have the impropriation.

The tithes of Shurdington belonged antiently to the Benedictine nunnery of Uſke, in Monmouthſhire, and were granted, together with the chapel of Uphatherly and South Hatherly, to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, 37 H. 8.

Tithes in Shurdington and Uphatherly, lately belonging to the nunnery of Uſke, were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

The chapel is dedicated to St. Paul, and has a handſome ſteeple at the weſt end, and an aile on the north ſide, called Hatherly aile, which is kept in repair by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Uphatherly.

Benefactions.

Nicholas Blount gave 40*s*. a year for ſix ſermons. William Mills, yeoman, gave 5*s*. a year to the poor, charged on lands in Little Shurdington.

Shur-

Shurdington, with Uphatherly.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	68	10	8
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		4	15	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		86	16	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		66	6	0

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 15 houſes in the pariſh, and about 70 inhabitants, 6 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. The people are now exactly 80 in number.

SIDDINGTON St. MARY

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, one mile ſouth from Cirenceſter, ſix north-weſtward from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and eighteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It is bounded by Cirenceſter on the north and weſt, by Lower Siddington and South Cerney on the eaſt, and by part of Wiltſhire on the ſouth.

The greater part of the pariſh is in tillage, the reſt is good meadow and paſture ground.

The antient and ſignificant name is *Sudintone*, or *Suditone*, that is, the *South-town*, in reſpect of Cirenceſter; but it is moſt uſually called *Upper Siddington*. Both the Siddingtons formerly made but one vill, tho' the manors were held independently of each other, and often by different owners; for which reaſon the ſheriff, in his return of all the vills of this county, 9 E. 1. mentions one Siddington only, under which both manors were included, for he ſays, *Sodington, et ſunt Dni eiuſd. vill. Hugo de Spencer, et Johannes de Langley, et Gualter de Langley*; that is, Sodington, and Hugh de Spencer, and John de Langley, and Walter de Langley are lords of the ſame vill.

Doctor George Bull, was rector of this place, and afterwards biſhop of St. David's. He told Doctor Parſons, chancellor of this dioceſe, a remarkable anecdote of the longevity of his pariſhioners here, ten of whom he had buried, whoſe ages together made about a thouſand years, and two of them were one hundred and twenty-three years old each.

Cotemporary with doctor Bull, was one John Roberts, *alias* Hayward, who lived here upon a little eſtate of his own, which is ſtill the property of a deſcendant from him, of the ſame name, now a merchant in London. That man was of a religious turn, and ſeems to have been the chief in theſe parts, of the people called Quakers. In the reign of king Charles the Second, when perſecution for religion ran high, he drank a potion of that bitter cup, as appears by the memoirs of his life, written by his ſon, and publiſhed in 1725. Biſhop Nicholſon, however, before whom he was many times cited, is repreſented in that narrative to have been a perſon of greater moderation than moſt of his brethren, and was far from being diſpleaſed with the moral principles, plain dealing, and ſenſible anſwers of that man, tho' he could not conſiſtently approve ſome of his religious notions.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The ſame Humphry [the chamberlain] holds 'two hides in Sudintone, in Cireceſtre hundred, 'and Anſchitil holds them of him. Aluuard held 'them for a manor. There is one plow-tillage 'in demean, and two bordars, with half a plow-'tillage, and a mill of 5*s.* [rent]. It is worth and 'was worth 40*s.* He that held it could go where 'he pleaſed.' *Domeſday*, p. 79.

'The ſame William [the ſon of Baderon] holds 'one hide in Suditone in Cireceſtre hundred. 'Oſuuid held it in the time of king Edward, and 'could go where he pleaſed. There is one plow-'tillage in demean, and four *ſervi*. It is worth 'and was worth 24*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 73:

The ſheriff returned that Hugh de Spencer was lord of this manor 9 E. 1. as already obſerved, and it is very probable that his family continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the latter part of the next reign, for the manor of Over Soddington was granted to Edmond earl of Kent, 1 E. 3. ſubject to a reſerved rent of 23*l.* and it is recited in the grant to have lately belonged to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger. Edmond earl of Kent being attainted of treaſon, and executed at Wincheſter by the villainous contrivance of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in the year 1330, this manor, together with great part of that nobleman's eſtate, was granted to Jeffery Mortimer, third ſon of the earl of March, 4 E. 3. who enjoyed his ill-got poſſeſſions but for a few months, when Roger Mortimer being himſelf attainted, and executed at a place called the Elms, about a mile from London, the ſentence of Edmond earl of Kent was reverſed, his widow admitted to the enjoyment of her jointure, and his ſon, John earl of Kent, was reſtored in blood, and became poſſeſſed of this manor, of which he died ſeized 26 E. 3. without iſſue; and Elizabeth his widow held it in dower, and died 12 H. 4.

Sir Edward le Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurſt, were ſeized of the manor of Soddington, 49 E. 3. probably in truſt for the widow of John earl of Kent.

Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, deſcended from the heireſs of the earls of Kent, died ſeized of this manor without iſſue, 3 H. 6. and Joan his ſiſter, then the widow of ſir John Grey, had livery thereof 4 H. 6.

The manor came ſoon afterwards to Walter Langley, lord of Lower Siddington, whoſe widow, Iſabel, died ſeized of both thoſe manors 14 E. 4.

Henry Kettleby was ſeized of Over Soddington, and Nether Soddington, in right of Iſabel his wife, (perhaps the heireſs of the Langleys) who died 31 H. 8. and John Kettleby, their ſon, had livery granted to him 32 H. 8. Andrew Kettleby died

died 1 Jac. without iſſue, ſeized of the manors of Over Suddington, and Nether Suddington, then worth 19*l.* 10*s.* a year clear, which he held of the king *in capite*, and by will gave all his lands in Glouceſterſhire, and Wiltſhire, to his wife Jane, and her heirs. *Eſch.*

From the heir of Kettleby, the above-mentioned manors paſſed, by purchaſe, to the Danvers family, 5 Jac. Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, was lord of both manors in the year 1608, and ſold them to ſir Henry Poole, in the 13th year of the ſame reign. Sir William Poole ſettled the manor and hundred of Cirenceſter, and the manors of Upper and Lower Siddington, on Anne his daughter, who was married to James earl of Newburgh. Charles earl of Newburgh, their ſon and heir, left the above manors to Frances his widow, in fee; and ſhe ſold them, about the year 1695, to ſir Benjamin Bathurſt. Allen, firſt earl of Bathurſt, ſon and heir of ſir Benjamin, dying in the year 1775, theſe manors deſcended to his ſon, Henry earl of Bathurſt, the preſent proprietor. For his lordſhip's pedigree and arms, ſee *Cirenceſter*.

John de Langley, at the time of his death, 18 E. 2. was ſeized of one meſſuage, one plow-tillage, and fourteen acres and a half of meadow in Over Soddington, in truſt for a chantry in the church of Lower Soddington. Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Siddington Over, to John Young and William Lypiat, 18 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter. This and the vicarage of Siddington St. Peter, are worth together 210*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron of both livings, and John Waſhbourne, M. A. is the preſent incumbent.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Mary, and has a ſmall chapel on the north ſide, which was likewiſe dedicated to the ſame ſaint, as may be gathered from two verſes againſt the ſouth wall, which were legible a few years ago, but now obliterated, *viz.*

Cælos aſſumpt. cū nato virgo Maria
Crimina tu cuncta dilue virgo pia.

At the eaſt end is a niche, where the ſtatue of the ſaint ſtood; and the whole chapel was ornamented with a profuſion of painting, carving, and ſhort ſentences and verſes, which are decay'd, except the following lines in old characters, painted on the inſide of the door, which are very legible:

Annā ſolet dici tres concipiſſe Marias
Quas genuere viri Ioachim Cleophas Salomeq;
Has duxere viri Ioſeph Alpheus Zebedeus
Prima parit Chriſtum Iacobum ſecunda ſecundum
Et Ioſeph iuſtum peperit cum Symone Iudam
Tertia maiorem Iacobum volucremq; Iohannem.

First fruits	£. 8	11	$0\frac{3}{4}$	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	0	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Pentecoſtals	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a marble table, againſt the north wall of the chancel, is this memorial:

Hic juxta repoſitum Iacet quod mortale erat
Richardi Bridges Generoſi,
Iuvenis ingenio formāq; præcellentis
Qui ante quadriennium in Matrimonio exactum,
Amiſſa incomparabili Coniuge,
Filiâ unica Geo. Hanger de Driffeild, Arm.
(Qua mortua vix ipſi vita fuit mortalis)
Dein poſt menſes aliquot variolarum morbo correptus
(Amicis et quotquot ipſum norunt mœrentibus)
Hac vita ceſſit V Kal. Feb. MDCLXXVI.
Heu ſpes mundi fallaces.
Tu ſuperne quærito.

Within the communion rails, on a marble table againſt the wall,

I. S.
GULIELMUS DAY,
Iſtius Eccleſiæ Rector,
Vir
In omni Laudis Genere
Pleriſque Par.
Secundam Expectans
SALVATORIS EPIPHANIAM
In Primæ Feſto
Denatus eſt
A. D. 1743
A. N. 47.

On another table, within the ſame rails,

JOSEPHUS STEPHENS A. M. Archidiaconus & Prebendarius de Brecon, Cathedralis Eccleſiæ Menevenſis Canonicus reſidentiarius, hujus Eccleſiæ Rector; Mortem obijt quinto Die Nov^ris Anno { Domini 1735^to / Ætatis 80^mo } Sub Spe Immortalitatis SS^to Dei Evangelio revelatæ——Cujus Pars terreſtris Terræ hic commiſſa eſt, Cum Anna Conjuge priore chariſſima. Spiritus ad Deum rediit, & ad Sanctorum Spiritus Fide ac Penitentia Conſummatorum, de Quo non pauca dici amplius oporteret, Diligentiam ejus in exequendis Muneris Sui Sacris propria Perſonâ, Mentis Tranquilitatem in adverſis, non obſtante Melancholia quadam Naturali indies Invaleſcente, Mores integros, Ingenium mitiſſimum Spectantia. Sed Manum de Tabulâ! Ne Laudes attribuantur poſt Mortem quas Ipſe vivens noluit audire, Hominum ab omni Oſtentatione alieniſſimus.

Hoc unicum illius Memoriæ tradi ſufficiat, quod doctiſſimo Præſuli GEO: BULLO, & Patrono ejus munificentiſſimo charus fuit, Negotiiſq; maximi Momenti conjunctiſſimus.——Arms, *Party per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons diſplay'd Or*, for Stephens.

Near the above,

M. S.

Annæ Chariſſimæ Uxoris Ioſephi Stephens A. M. Hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris Filiæ Georgij Bulli S. T. P. Celeberrimi Natu Maximæ. Mulieris Patre ſuo dignæ, utpote eximia Pietate, gratiiſq; omnibus quæ ſexum ornant ornatiſſimæ, Quæ ad ſanctorum Cœtum tranſlata eſt Martii 3^tio A. D. 1703, Ætat. 41.

Amantiſſimo Conjugi, Cognatis, Amicis, Viciniſq; omnibus preſertim pauperioribus, quibus et Alimoniam et Medicinam liberaliter miniſtravit deſideratiſſima.——-Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Stephens, as before. 2. *Or, three bulls heads cabaſhed ſable, langued gules*, for Bull.

The pariſhes of Siddington St. Mary and Siddinton St. Peter are rated jointly to public taxes, except that they maintain their poor independently of each other.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 69	7	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	13	15	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	57	8	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	46	10	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houſes, and about 60 inhabitants; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of houſholders is 17, of inhabitants exactly 74.

SID-

SIDDINGTON St. PETER

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, one mile ſouth from Cirenceſter, ſix north-weſtward from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and eighteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſeated on a flat, on the banks of the Churn, which runs through the pariſh; and it is commonly called *Lower Siddington*, in contradiſtinction to the adjoining village of *Upper Siddington*, which lies on a pleaſant elevation at the diſtance of about half a mile. The pariſh has likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed by the addition of *Langley*, which it received from the family of that name, who were lords of the manor for many generations, and had a large manſion houſe near the church; but it has been long ſince razed to the ground, and nothing remains to ſhow where it ſtood, but part of the moat with which it was ſurrounded.

During the winter, and the former part of the ſpring, the farmers here lead the water over the meadows, (which they call drowning) by means of ſluices from the river Churn, after the example of their neighbours at Driffield, under which pariſh I have given the method of doing it, with a view to promote the public good.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The ſame Haſcoit [Muſard] holds Sudintone, 'in Cireceſtre hundred. There are ten hides 'taxed beſides the demean. Erneſi held it. In 'demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, 'and ten bordars, with a prieſt, having five 'plow-tillages and a half. There are ſeven *ſervi*, 'and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 10*l.* 'now 8*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

From the above Haſcoit Muſard, who accompanied king William the Firſt in his invaſion of England, this manor deſcended, like Miſerden, down to 1 E. 1. when Ralph Muſard died ſeized of it. Jeffry de Langeley held Southington and Weſton the following year, and Walter de Langley, ſon of Jeffry, was lord of the manor of Sodington 8 & 9 E. 1.

It was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 15 E. 1. againſt whom a writ of *Quo warranto* was then brought, to ſet forth his right to the privilege of a court leet in Siddington; and he pleaded a grant to his anceſtor Richard de Clare, 47 H. 3. and his claim was allowed.

John de Langley, ſon of Walter, was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 1 E. 2. and died ſeized of this manor in the 18th year of the ſame reign. William de Caroſwell, and Mary his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Nether Sodington to the uſe of themſelves for their lives, the remainder to Jeffry Langley, ſon of Jeffry, in taille, 4 E. 3. Joan, the widow of John Trillow, died ſeized of Nether Sodington 49 E. 3. It muſt be ſuppoſed that ſhe had been the wife of Jeffry Langley, and held the manor in dower. John Langley, grandſon of John, was ſeized of Soddington Langley, *alias* Nether Soddington, Rodmarton, and Torleton, 10 H. 4. Jeffry Langley held Sodington of Edmond earl of March, 3 H. 6. and John Langley, eſq; died ſeized of it, and of a manor in Turk Dean, in the 39th year of that reign. The manors of Upper and Nether Sodington, and Turk Dean, came next to Walter Langley, whoſe widow, Iſabel, died ſeized of them 14 E. 4. and from that time both the Siddingtons have been enjoy'd by the ſame proprietors. The earl of Bathurſt is the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 30*l.* a year, and has the ſame patron and incumbent as Siddington St. Mary, under which pariſh the outgoings are ſet down; except that the vicarage pays 7*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the crown, for tithes and glebe in Cheſterton.

Jordan de Clinton gave the manor of Sodington, conſiſting of lands and tithes, with their appurtenances, to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem. The impropriation was veſted in Mr. Coxwell of Turk Dean, at the beginning of this century, and paſſed afterwards to ſir John Nelthorp, of whom it was purchaſed, in the year 1776, together with the impropriation of Cheſterton, in Cirenceſter, by the earl of Bathurſt, the preſent proprietor.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a handſome chapel on the north ſide, and an unfiniſhed tower, with three bells, at the weſt end of the chapel.

The chapel was built by Edmund Langley, in honour of the ſalutation of the virgin Mary. It is a handſomer ſtructure than the church, from which it is ſeparated by pillars. There is a cut through the ſtone-work that divides the chancel from the body of the church, that the people in the chapel might ſee the elevation of the hoſt.

In the upper part of the eaſt window of the chapel, there are three large figures painted in the glaſs, of which only that of the virgin mother remains intire; and under their feet it is thus written: Orate: p: aiabs: edmūdi: lāgley.—et: iohē: et elizabeth: ux: ei': qui:—hāc: capellā: ī honor: ſalutacionis: bē. marie: fecit:

Beneath are ſeveral of the Langleys, kneeling, with books before them, and the family arms on their ſurcoats, *viz. Gules, a ſaltire Or.* Their reſpective names are written over their heads, *viz. Benet Langley armig. Richard, William, William, William, Waltr, Edmude.* There are ſeveral ſcutcheons of arms cut in ſtone, and fixed in the walls, and over the pillars; but they are filled up with white-waſh, ſo that only the two following can now be diſtinguiſhed; 1. *(Argent) a feſs, in chief three pellets.* 2. *Quarterly, per feſs indented (Or and ſable.)* both which coats have likewiſe been born by perſons of the name of Langley.

The eaſt window of the chancel is likewiſe ornamented with paintings, repreſenting ſeveral of the ſame family, and others, in compleat chain armour, kneeling, and the following names inſcribed on the glaſs, *viz. Galfrus langel', Iohes, Galfrus, Iohanna, Iohes fil' Iohis fili Iohis langel'. Iohes Worth, miles*, and his arms, *A feſs, in chief three pellets.*

There is a ſcutcheon in the ſouth window of the chancel, bearing *Argent, two chevronels gules, in chief a label of five points azure*, with the name, *Nichole de Semour* . . . . .

In the north window is this coat, *Paly of ſix, Or and azure*, with the name, *Thom. Gurney* . . . .

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a large grey marble ſtone in the chancel, which had once the effigy of a man in armour upon it, ſaid to have been intended for one of the Langleys, but the braſs is now torn off.

Upon a white marble in the chancel, is this inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body
of THOMAS DEACON, Eſq^r.
late of ELMSTREE
in the Pariſh of TETBURY
and County of GLOUCESTER
who Departed this life
the 24^th Day of April
in the Year of our LORD
MDCCXXXVI
and in the 46^th Year of his Age.

Arms, at top, [*Argent*] *a croſs between four lions rampant* [*ſable*], *on a chief* [*azure*] *three roſes proper.*

A neat table of white marble, againſt the ſouth wall, bears this inſcription:

Here lye the Remains
of
The Hon^ble BENJAMIN BATHURST,
Eldeſt Son of
ALLEN LORD BATHURST.
He was born the 12^th: of Auguſt 1711,
And died the 23^d: of January 1767.
He married ELIZABETH BRUCE,
Second Daughter of
CHARLES EARL of *Aileſbury*,
on the 14^th of December 1732.
He was a true Friend to the Poor.
This Monument is erected
by his affectionate Widow.

Arms, at bottom, *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three croſſes paty Or*, for Bathurſt. On a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Or, a ſaltire and chief gules, in a canton argent a lion rampant azure*, for Bruce earl of Aileſbury. 2d *and* 3d,

Sir Robert Atkyns has not given the ſtate of population as it ſtood at the beginning of the preſent century; but there are now 35 houſholders, and 153 inhabitants.

SIDE.

THIS ſmall pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, about ſeven miles diſtant north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, four northward from Biſley, and ten ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It was called *Side*, from its lying on the *ſides* and ſlopes of hills; for the country hereabout is remarkably uneven and turgid, as at Edgworth and Miſerden. The lands are chiefly arable, with ſome paſture ground, and woodlands, in which the herb Valerian is found in great plenty.

It is ſeparated from Brimpsfield by a ſmall rivulet, which is one of the heads of the river Froome, that runs to Stroud, and gives name to ſeveral places lying in its courſe towards the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The manor is thus deſcribed in the antient ſurvey:

'Ansfrid de Cormeile holds Side, in Reſpigete 'hundred, and Turſtin holds it of him. Leuuin 'held it of king Edward. There are three hides 'which pay tax. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and one villein, with a prieſt, and three bordars, 'with one plow-tillage, and ſix *ſervi*, and four 'acres of meadow. It was worth 4*l.* now 40*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

This manor came to the Giffards of Brimpsfield, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, and continued in that family 'till the reign of king Edward the Second, when John Giffard of Brimpsfield was ſeized of the manor of Side and Walliſwood, and of the advowſon of the church; but joining with the earl of Lancaſter, and other barons, in endeavouring to expel the Spencers, he was taken priſoner at the battle of Burroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, attainted, and executed at Glouceſter as a traitor.

Upon Giffard's attainder, the manor was granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the elder, with remainder to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, 15 E. 2. The Spencers, however, enjoyed it but for a ſhort time, and then fell a ſacrifice to the fury of an injured people, the father being executed at Briſtol, and the ſon at Hereford, in the year 1326, 20 E. 2.

The manor of Side was ſoon after granted to John Maltravers the younger, as a reward for murdering king Edward the Second, and he procured a fine of it from John de Callew, who was heir to the Giffards by a daughter, 4 E. 3. But Maltravers did not long enjoy the reward of his villainy, for he was ſoon convicted of high miſdemeanors, and obliged to fly into Germany, where he lurked for many years; 'till having found means to perform ſome ſignal ſervice for king Edward the Third, he threw himſelf at his feet, and obtained a pardon for the murder of the late king, and was reſtored to ſome of his eſtates. But this manor had been before granted to the Berkeleys, and Thomas lord Berkeley, the third of that name, was ſeized of it, and founded a chantry in his manor of Side, in the reign of king Edward the Third.

Sir John Berkeley was ſeized of Side, and of the advowſon of the church, held of the manor of Brimpsfield, 6 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton was poſſeſſed of the manor in the 38th & 39th years of the ſame reign, and died ſeized of it 14 E. 4. as did ſir William Berkeley 5 E. 6. and John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, had livery of it the following year.

Robert

Robert Partridge died ſeized of the manor of Side, *alias dict. Side et Leckehampton*, 42 Eliz. *Eſch.* John Partridge, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608, and conveyed it to ſir William Sandys, in truſt. Mr. Nathaniel Ridler, of Edgworth, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. It paſſed afterwards to Nigel Kingſcot, of Kingſcot, eſq; whoſe nephew, —— Kingſcot, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of it.

Of the Church, &c.

This is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 40*l.* a year, of which the lord of the manor is patron.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Mary, with a low tower at the weſt end. There was formerly a chantry in this church, which was founded by William de Side, who took his name from the pariſh.

Firſt fruits	£. 3	18 3	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	0	7 10	Pentecoſt.	0	0 8
Procurations					

Benefaction.

Mr. Thomas Muggleton, who died in the year 1659, gave a portion of rent, about 15*s.* a year, iſſuing out of Bullbank-leaze, in Duntiſbourn Abbats, to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.		
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	2	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	17	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	14	6	10½

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 17 houſes, and about 70 inhabitants in the pariſh, 3 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. The preſent number of houſes is only 11, and the people are decreaſed to 47.

SISTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Pucklechurch, ſeven miles diſtant north-eaſtward from Briſtol, eight northward from Bath, and about thirty-ſix ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituate in the Vale, and conſiſts principally of rich paſture ground. A rivulet riſes here, and runs to Bitton, the next pariſh, where it falls into the Avon.

Siſton Houſe is the ſeat of Trotman, eſq. It conſiſts of an extenſive front, and two large wings, and is ornamented with a great number of arms of families which the Dennys's have a right to quarter with their own; for the houſe was built by one of that family, about the time of king Charles the Firſt, as appears by the ſtyle of the architecture, and has undergone no alterations. It is not ſeen at any great diſtance, tho' ſeated upon a little eminence, as it is approached to from the ſouth and weſt; but the beſt front faces eaſtward.

Moon's Court, or *Mound's Court*, was an antient ſeat belonging to the Stranges, who reſided there for ſeveral hundred years; and tho' now a farm houſe, it is rendered famous by queen Catherine Par keeping her court there, ſeven or eight weeks, after viſiting Bath and Briſtol.

This pariſh conſtitutes part of the foreſt of Kingſwood, where coal is found in the greateſt plenty; and I have it on the authority of Dr. Parſons's Manuſcript *Collections*, which he finiſhed about the end of the laſt century, that at a place called Berry, in this pariſh, there was then lately diſcovered a vein of tin-ore, intermixed with grains of ſilver. I made ſome enquiry concerning this matter, without being able to get any further information from the preſent inhabitants, who know nothing of it; and therefore I conclude, that the vein was very inconſiderable, and either exhauſted in working, or would not bear the expence of it, and ſo became neglected and forgotten.

There is a large work, in the hamlet of Warmly, for converting copper into braſs. They fetch the *Lapis Calaminaris* uſed in that proceſs from Mendip-hill, in Somerſetſhire. There are alſo five or ſix furnaces for making of Speltre. This work now belongs to a company in Briſtol; but it was carried on, 'till lately, in a more extenſive manner, by gentlemen, who, about the year 1770, ſold it to the preſent proprietors. Under the firſt maſters, the machinery was put in motion by water, and there was a fire engine to return into the pond that water which had paſſed thro' the works. But the engine is now taken down, and part of the manufacture carried on at the adjacent works in the pariſh of Bitton.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The ſame Roger [de Berchelai] holds Siſtone, 'in Pulcrecerce hundred. Anne held it. There 'are five hides taxed. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and eight villeins, and ten bordars, 'with four plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, 'and eight acres of meadow. It is and was 'worth 100 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 75.

—— Serlo died ſeized of this manor, and left his two ſiſters coheireſſes, Agatha, the wife of Henry ——, and Juliana, the wife of William de Stratton; but Anne, the widow of Serlo, had the manors of Siſton, Campden, and Whittington aſſigned to her in dower, 4 H. 3. at which time ſhe was the wife of Hugh de Stratton.

Siſton came ſoon after to the Walerans. Robert Waleran married Maud, the daughter of Ralph Ruſſel, of Durham in this county, and purchaſed a charter of free warren in Siſton 31 H. 3. He was governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, warden of the foreſt of Dean, and four times ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in that reign, and died without iſſue 1 E. 1. Robert Waleraund, uncle of John Waleraund, died ſeized of the manor of Siſton 2 E. 2. which he held only for the life of his ſiſter Cecilia. And the eſcheator's inquiſition found that the manor

manor was holden of the heir of William de Berkeley, by the ſervice of one knight's fee; and that it ought to devolve to Alan Plokenet, ſon of Alan Plokenet, ſon of Alice, daughter of Iſabel, daughter of Thomas de Rochesford and Agatha his wife, who was the daughter of Roger de Berkeley, and had Siſton given to her in free marriage by her father. Alan Plokenet, whom ſir Robert Atkyns, by miſtake, calls Alan Blakeman, held Siſton 19 E. 2.

Sir Peter Corbet died ſeized of this manor 36 E. 3. He had married the daughter of Walter of Glouceſter, and with her had the manors of Alveſton and Urcot, which paſt, by the marriage of Margaret his daughter and coheireſſes, to ſir Gilbert Dennis, who was ſeized of the manors of Siſton, Alveſton, and Erdecot, 44 E. 3.

Richard Dennis levied a fine of the manor to ſir Maurice Dennis, 7 E. 6. Sir William Dennis was ſon of ſir Maurice; and Maurice Dennis, ſon of ſir William, died ſeized of the manor 5 Eliz. and left Walter Dennis his brother and heir, who was then ſixty years old, and had livery of this eſtate the ſame year.

Henry Billingſley, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It was veſted in Samuel Trotman, eſq; at the beginning of this century, and deſcended to Thomas Trotman, whoſe ſon, Trotman, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, and reſides here. His arms are, *Argent, a croſs between four roſes gules.*

Henry Gildeney, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Siſton, to Henry Harſhfield, clerk, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 7 H. 5. John Kemys died ſeized of lands here, 16 E. 4. and Roger Kemys, his ſon and heir, was found to be a lunatick, 21 E. 4. Sir John Bar was ſeized of an eſtate in Siſton 22 E. 4.

HAMLETS. 1. *Warmly.* 2. *Breach Yate*, which lies one part in Abſton and Wick, the other in this pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 130*l.* a year. Mr. Trotman is patron, and Chriſtopher Haynes, M. A. is the preſent incumbent.

The preſent church is ſmall, and dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the virgin Mary. There were formerly two others in the pariſh; one dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was the mother church, the other to St. Cuthbert, biſhop of Lindisfern, now called Holy Iſland, on the coaſt of Northumberland, to whom many miracles were attributed in the dark ages of ignorance and popiſh ſuperſtition. The wakes, or feaſt days, of all three churches are obſerved by the inhabitants to this day.

First fruits	£.	5	14	4½	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	11	5¼	Pentecoſt.	0	0	5
Procurations								

Benefaction.

Dr. Harmer, of Marſhfield, in the year 1690, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* a year for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	104	16	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	40	12	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	115	6	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	82	18	11¼

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory, there were 98 houſes in the pariſh, and about 450 inhabitants, 12 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. I have not been able to obtain any ſatisfactory information concerning the preſent ſtate of population.

SLAUGHTER (LOWER)

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of its own name, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Stow, ſix northward from Northleach, and twenty-three north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The name was antiently written *Scloſtre*, that is, *Sclo's Place*, for I have ſhewn, in ſeveral inſtances, that *tre*, ſignifies a *Place*.

George Whitmore, eſq; has a ſeat here, with handſome coach-houſes, and ſtables, newly built. The houſe is ſituated in the midſt of the village, which conſiſts of one ſtreet, with a pretty trout river running through the middle of it; and a pin lying on the gravelly bed of the river, may be ſeen through the tranſparent ſtream, which makes it very pleaſant in the ſummer. This ſtream falls into the Winruſh, near Bourton on the Water, and is one of the heads of that river.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the antient ſurvey, are the following particulars:

'Roger de Laci and his mother hold Scloſtre, 'in Saleſmaneſberie hundred. There are three 'hides. Offa and Leuuin held it for two manors, 'and might go where they would. There are 'four plow-tillages in demean, and four bordars, 'and eight *ſervi*, and a mill of 12*s.* [rent]. It 'is worth and was worth 6*l.* One of theſe three 'hides paid 10*s.* tax every year for the king's uſe.' *Domeſday*, p. 75.

This manor, ſoon after the conqueſt, belonged to the alien priory of Mountberg in Normandy, the poſſeſſions of which houſe being taken away by act of parliament, 2 H. 5. this eſtate, together with the manor of Cheltenham, and the hundreds of Salemaneſberie and Cheltenham, paſſed to the nuns of Syon in Middleſex. Maud, abbeſs of Syon, levied a fine of this manor, and of the hundred of Salemaneſberie, to the biſhop of Exeter, to the uſe of the nunnery of Syon, 22 H. 6. and that houſe had a confirmation of the above particulars 1 E. 4.

Upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor came to the crown, in which it continued,

tinued, 'till it was granted in fee, together with the hundred of Slaughter, to George Whitmore, eſq; by king James the Firſt, in the 8th year of his reign.

Richard Whitmore, ſon of George, married Katherine, daughter of John George, of Baunton, eſq; and dying in the year 1667, being then high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Richard Whitmore, eſq; to whom the manor of Lower Slaughter belonged at the beginning of this century. The late lieutenant general William Whitmore, (next brother to ſir Thomas Whitmore, knight of the Bath) died in the year 1771, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, George Whitmore, eſq; the preſent lord of the hundred and manor of Slaughter, and proprietor of many good eſtates in the county. His arms are, *Vert, fretty Or.*

Thomas Everdon, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Lower Slaughter and Upper Slaughter, to William Wiggeſton, and others, 19 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, but annexed to Bourton on the Water. The patronage is veſted in All Souls college, Oxford, and Mr. Vernon is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the chapel of Lower Slaughter was granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, 21 Eliz. and paſſed, like Bourton on the Water, to the preſent patrons.

The church is ſmall, but neat, having been lately freſh pewed, and otherwiſe repaired. The inhabitants buried at Bourton on the Water 'till within theſe ſeven or eight years, but they have ſince obtained right of ſepulture, and now bury here.

Monument and Inſcription.

A flat ſtone in the north aile bears the following inaccurate inſcription:

Here lyeth Interred the Body of Richard Whitmore Eſq^r who Departed this Life the 20^th Day of Auguſt Anna Dom. 1667 being then High Sherriff of the County of Glouceſter, who left behinde him Katherine his Wife And four Children Elizabeth Richard Katherine and George.

Near this Place alſo Lyeth Interred the Body of the ſaid Katherine the Wife who Departed this Life the laſt Day of November Anna Dom. 1673.

Here alſo Lye Interred the Remains of Lieutenant General William Whitmore Eſq^r. who Dyed 22^d July 1771 Aged 57 Years.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 64	10	8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	24	13	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	38	10	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770, —	30	12	9

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, when ſir Robert Atkyns drew up his account of his pariſh, there were 32 houſes, and about 150 inhabitants, 11 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. There are now 39 families in the pariſh, and the people are increaſed to 194, by actual numeration.

Slaughter (Upper) and Eyford.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of its own name, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stow, ſeven miles north from Northleach, and twenty-three north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Several large ſprings riſe in the upper part of it, and run through the village to Lower Slaughter, and at length empty themſelves into the Winruſh.

The pariſh is divided into farms, and has no gentleman's ſeat within it; for Eyford, which has ſometimes, tho' improperly, been conſidered as a hamlet belonging to it, is extraparochial; yet I ſhall ſo far follow the example of other topographers, as to place the account of it after this pariſh.

There are no antiquities here, but nature has diſplay'd herſelf in a moſt extraordinary manner, in the growth and ſize of a child, the ſon of Mr. John Collet, a gentleman farmer of this village. He was not eight years old in February, 1777, when this account was taken; but meaſured over the breaſt, fifty-two inches round, and round the thigh twenty-eight inches. His height I cannot exactly aſcertain, but when I ſaw him, it appeared to be about four feet nine or ten inches. He has a jolly, manly countenance, and florid complexion; is healthy, active, ſprightly, and ſenſible, and is much diſpleaſed with the curioſity of ſtrangers coming to ſee him.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was part of the antient demeans of the crown, as appears by the following tranſlation from *Domeſday*:

'King Edward held Scloſtre in Salemaneſberie 'hundred. There were ſeven hides, and three 'plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and 'eleven bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There 'are ſeven *ſervi*, and two mills of the rent of one 'mark of ſilver; and meadow of [the rent of] 10s. 'and 10s. [rent iſſuing] out of one of theſe hides, 'and 5s. for the dogs. The ſheriff paid what 'he would for this manor, in the time of king 'Edward, ſo that they [the inquiſition] know 'not how to value it. Now the ſheriff hath added 'one plow-tillage there, and five bordars, with 'one plow-tillage; and he now pays for the 'manor itſelf, and for the hundred, 27*l.* by tale.' *Domeſday*, p. 67.

Edward de Bona Vera held Sclaughtre with its appurtenances 5 Joh. Thomas Baſſet held twenty librats of land in Sloutres, Wales, and Cotes, which were in the poſſeſſion of Edward de Bona Vera, 4 H. 3.

But it was afterwards veſted in the crown, for king Henry the Third, in the 36th year of his reign, granted the manors of Cheltham and Sclaugtre, and the hundreds of Cheltham and Salemaneſberie, with free warren, to the abbey of Fiſchamp in Normandy, in exchange for lands in

Winchelſea and Rye in Suſſex. Their claim to free warren and other great privileges in Cheltenham and Slouſter was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and they purchaſed a licence from the crown, in the 18th year of the ſame reign, to ſell the above-mentioned manors and hundreds. The abbey, however, did not part with this manor, but continued poſſeſſed of it 5 E. 2. and it appears by the records that it was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3.

Upon the diſſolution of alien priories, this eſtate was diſpoſed of to ſeveral religious houſes. A meſſuage in Slaughter belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and was granted to Edward Powel 36 H. 8. A meadow, called the Hay-meadow, which belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, was granted to ſir Philip Hobby 37 H. 8. Lands in Slaughter, called No Man's Lands, belonged to the biſhop of Hereford, and were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 16 Eliz.

The antient family of the Slaughters were lords of the manor for many generations, and took their name from the pariſh, in which they reſided upwards of three hundred years.

John Slaughter, eſq; of Over Slaughter, died in the year 1583, and Paris Slaughter, his ſon and heir, died in the year 1597. Chambers Slaughter, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, Another Chambers Slaughter died in the year 1718, and William Slaughter, eſq; ſon of a third Chambers Slaughter, was lord of this manor, and died in the year 1740. From this family the manor and advowſon paſſed, by purchaſe, to Mary, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir William Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, knight, afterwards married to the late Thomas Tracy, of Sandiwell in this county, eſq; deceaſed, and ſhe is the preſent lady of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 120*l.* a year. Mrs. Tracy is patroneſs, and the reverend Mr. Ferdinando-Tracy Travel is the preſent incumbent. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Eveſham.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, conſiſts of two ailes, and has a handſome tower at the weſt end.

Firſtfruits £.	14	14	1½	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	5	4
Tenths —	1	9	5	Pentecoſtals -	0	0	4½

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The chancel being repaired about the year 1775, three antient braſs plates, with inſcriptions, were taken down from the wall, which I copied exactly thus:

Here lyeth bvryed the Body of Iohn Slavghter of Over Slavghter in the Covntye of Glovc. Eſqvire who departed this Lyfe in the yeare of ovr Lord God one thowſand fyve Hundred fovrſcoore and three Memento Mori.

Here lyeth bvried the Body of Elianor Slavghter the Wife of Iohn Slavghter aforeſaid and the eldeſt Davghter vnto William Baghott of Preſbvry in the Covnty of Glovc. Eſqvire which fayde Elianor departed this Lyfe the ninth of Ianvarie in the yeare of ovr Lord God one Thowſand five hvndred fovrſcore and ſeaventene Hodye mihi: Cras tibi.

Here lyeth bvried the body of Paris Slavghter ſonne and heire vnto Iohn Slavghter Eſqvire who died the XVIII^th^ of Febrvary in the yeare of ovr Lord 1597 and in the 55 yeare of his age.

Upon a ſtone in the chancel is this memorial:

Edmond Slaughter of Upper Slaughter Gen^t^ y^e^ 5 ſon of Chambers Slaughter Eſq; deſired to bee buried Vnder this Stone, july the 29 day, aged 71 Years. Anno Dom. 1698.

Upon a table of white marble,

In Memoriam Viri optimi Plurimiſq; Nominibus Deſideratiſſimi CHAMBERS SLAUGHTER de Braceleigh in Agro Vigornienſi Armigeri, Obijt Ian: 13° An° Ætatis ſuæ 66^to^ Dom^i^ 1718. Hoc Monumentum SUSANNA filia RICH^di^ HILL De Backcombe in Agro Hereford: Armigeri, & Relicta ejuſdem CHAMBERS SLAUGHTER amoris Ergo P.

A plain white marble in the chancel bears this inſcription:

Sacred to the Memories of SARAH, Daughter of OBEDIAH SEDGWICK, Merchant, and Wife to CHAMBERS SLAUGHTER, Eſq; She was born Octo. 29, 1675, died Sept. 16, 1736.

Endow'd with all the virtues Mortals know
The knowledge of them, and the practice too;
Propitious Heaven indulged her Life to ſee
Generall eſteem attend her piety.
Then grown too perfect for this low abode,
Death gave the ſtroke, and wing'd her to her God.

And

of WILLIAM SLAUGHTER Eſq^r^ her only Son. He was born March 20, 1710, died March 23, 1740.

If Fame in what ſhe ſays ſincere can be,
(When in the ſame her hundred tongues agree)
More fond, more dutifull, or more ſincere
No Friend, no Son, no Brother will appear:
In Manners ſkill'd, in Books well read, of truth
A Lover, ſtrict in Morals, tho' a Youth.
Adieu, dear Friend, and ſacred be the ſtone
Which ſpeaks the truths can be deny'd by none.

Arms, at the top of the monument, *Baron and femme*, 1. Quarterly 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent, a ſaltire azure*, for Slaughter. 2d and 3d; *Ermine, on a feſs ſable a caſtle of three towers argent.* On the femme ſide, *Argent, on a croſs azure five bells of the field.*

On a tomb, under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, it is thus written:

THIS no Monument of Greif, but the Happy & Bleſſed Memoriall of A Vertuous Woman, who hauing liu'd in A very Eminent manner, Religious towards God: The Comfort of her Parents: The Delight of her Friends: & The greateſt Bleſſing to her Huſband, By A peacefull death ſhee ended her Peacefull and Pious life, & was tranſlated to Glory.

Her name FRANCES eldeſt Daughter to Iohn Hutton of Marſke in y^e^ County of York Eſq: Wife to Andrew Wanley of Eyford in this County & neighbourhood Gent: ſhee left only one ſonn named William, & dyed in y^e^ 29 yeare of her Age March 8^th^ Anno Dom. 1682.

HERE alſo in this deſired Place of Reſt doth lye interr'd the Body of ANDREW WANLEY of Eyford Gent. who dyed in the 46: yeare of his age Auguſt 3^d^ Anno Dom. 1688.

For wee knew that our Redemer liueth, & though wormes deſtroy theiſe Bodyes, yet in our Fleſh ſhall wee ſee GOD.

There are the arms of Wanley impaling thoſe of Hutton in a ſcutcheon over the monument, *viz.* 1. *Argent, a croſs paty fitchy inverted, and on the point a creſcent gules*, for Wanley. 2. *On a feſs between three cuſhions placed lozengewiſe and taſſelled at the corners, as many fleurs de lis*, for Hutton.

Near this monument, on three flat ſtones, it is thus written:

F. W. 1682. Alſo under this Stone lyeth the Body of M^rs^ ANN Wanley the Wife of M^r^. William Wanley, the Son of M^r^ Andrew Wanley Aged 53 Years Died April the 26^th^ 1744.

In Memory of WILLIAM WANLEY Eſq; of Eyford who dy'd JULY the 22^d^ 1747 in the 66^th^ year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of WILLIAM WANLEY Eſq; of Eyford the Son of WILLIAM WANLEY Eſq^r^ of Eyford who Died May the 4^th^ 1762, Aged 56 Years.

Benefactions.

Benefactions.

Mr. Charles Baghot, of Staple's Inn, London, 33 Eliz. gave a yard-land, containing 55 acres, now let at 30*l.* 10*s.* a year, for the repair of the church; but if that ſhould not want repairing, then for the uſe of the poor.

The intereſt of two ſums of 10*l.* each is given for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 65	12	8
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	21	10	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	32	10	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	26	12	3

About ſeventy years ago, when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 70 houſes, and about 150 inhabitants, of whom 12 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. The preſent number of families is 84, and the people having been numbered, are found to be increaſed to 178.

EYFORD.

THIS little place lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Stow, twelve north-weſtward from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-two north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It adjoins to the pariſh of Upper Slaughter, within which ſir Robert Atkyns underſtood it to be a hamlet; but he was miſtaken in that particular. The antient grants and evidences ſtile it the pariſh of Eyford, and declare it to be *Parochia de ſe*, and the conſtant uſage ſupports its claim to independency. It is extraparochial, having no church, and maintains its own poor.

Eye, ſays the above-mentioned learned hiſtorian, ſignifies *water*, and *Eyford* is the ſame with *Waterford*. The turnpike-road from Stow to Glouceſter leads through it, and the place unqueſtionably took its name from the road croſſing the rivulet, formed by the union of ſeveral fine ſprings of water, which riſe here, and run purling down to Slaughter.

On the weſt ſide of this ſtream, in a little ſequeſtered valley, ſtands a pleaſant villa, with large gardens, canals, and beautiful plantations and pleaſure-grounds, now the ſeat, and ſometimes the reſidence of John Dolphin, eſq; but formerly the retreat of the duke of Shrewſbury; where, in a ſummer-houſe, built over a caſcade, long ſince fallen into ruins, the inimitable Milton wrote part of his *Paradiſe Loſt*. The duke ſometimes retired hither, being delighted with the ſolitarineſs of the place, and the pleaſantneſs of the neighbouring country for recreations. King William the Third made the duke a viſit, and was wonderfully taken with his ſolitude and privacy, ſo different from a royal court, that he thought himſelf out of the world.

Before the Norman conqueſt, this place was a diſtinct manor, which is next to be conſidered.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Eyford eſtate conſiſts of one thouſand two hundred and fifty acres of land, of which *Domeſday* gives the following particulars:

'Haſcoit Muſard holds Aiforde in Salemaneſ-'berie hundred. There are five hides, which pay 'tax. Erneſi held it. There are two plow-'tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, and one 'bordar, with five plow-tillages; and there are 'eight among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. It is worth 4*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, held Heyford 47 H. 3. The ſheriff returned to the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer that Roger de la Mare was lord of Hayford, in the hundred of Salmoneſberie, 9 E. 1.

John le Rous, and others, held this manor, and the advowſon of the church, 49 E. 3. in which year John le Rous of Raggeleye, William Gille, clerk, William Alewy, chaplain, and Richard Patty, chaplain, obtained a licence of the king to grant to the abbat and convent of Eveſham, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the manor of Eyford, with the appurtenances, and the advowſon of the church of the ſame manor, and one meſſuage, three yard-lands and a half, and nine acres of land, and ſix acres of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Stow St. Edward's, Malgareſbury, Burghton, and Wykeryſyndon, worth together twelve marks and nine ſhillings *per annum*, as it was found to be by the eſcheator's inquiſition; and the abbat and convent had a licence at the ſame time to empower them to take this eſtate.

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Eveſham, Eyford, called the pariſh of Eyford, part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey, was granted by the crown to ſir Philip Hobby, knight, 11th May, 37 H. 8. Sir Thomas Hobby, knight, brother to ſir Philip Hobby, died ſeized of Eyford 9 Eliz. His widow was married to lord Ruſſel, whom ſhe ſurvived, and after his death ſhe demiſed Eyford to the earl of Huntingdon, and the lord treaſurer Burleigh, 18th Jan. 34 Eliz. all which particulars appear by authentic evidences in the poſſeſſion of the preſent owner.

The earl of Worceſter was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Andrew Wanley, and deſcended from him through ſeveral generations, 'till it came to the late William Wanley, eſq; who died ſeized of Eyford in the year 1762. After his death, it paſſed, by purchaſe, to John Dolphin, eſq; of Shenſtone in the county of Stafford, who has made a large addition to, and greatly improved the houſe, and frequently reſides here. He married Margaretta Eeles, daughter of Iſaac Eeles, of Amerſham in the county of Bucks, eſq; by whom he hath iſſue two ſons, and two daughters. His arms are, *Azure, three dolphins nayant Or.*

Taxes.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	52	18	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		2	12	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		42	0	0
The ſame, at 3 s. 1770, —		31	18	3

There were, moſt probably, about thirty inhabitants in this place at the time of the general ſurvey, in the Conqueror's reign, for the villeins and bordars were thirteen, who had five plow-tillages; and there were eight other plow-tillages, which the *ſervi* and *ancillæ* had between them, ſo that they may be eſtimated at fifteen or ſixteen more. But ſir Robert Atkyns ſays, 'this place 'was appropriated to the abbey of Eveſham, for 'a ſtipend to teach youth, in the year 1472, at 'which time it had no inhabitants.' So deſtructive had the civil wars between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians been to this country, as to depopulate whole villages. Eyford now conſiſts of two houſes, two families, and twenty-five ſouls.

SLIMBRIDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, ſix miles diſtant north from the town of that name, four north-weſt from Durſley, and eleven ſouth from Glouceſter.

The name is written *Hiſlinbruge* in *Domeſday*, the ſignification of which I don't underſtand.

It is bounded on the north-weſt and north-eaſt by the rivers Severn and Cam, and conſiſts chiefly of rich paſture and meadow land, with ſome arable, and produces good cheeſe and cyder.

Here is a large tract of land called the *Dumballs*, but more commonly the *New Grounds*, conſiſting of above a thouſand acres, which have been gained from the Severn many ages ago, and belong to the earl of Berkeley, becauſe his manors extend to the middle of that river. King Charles the Firſt, by his attorney general, commenced a ſuit in the exchequer againſt lord Berkeley, for thoſe lands; but after the jury was impannelled, and evidence begun, the attorney general dropt the ſuit.

I could never learn when this acquiſition was firſt made from the river, and perhaps it is not any where recorded. The like has happened at Lidney, on the other ſide, but lower down the river. And the ſame has been in much greater degree in other countries. One Hubert Thomas, who was ſecretary to the elector palatine of the Rhine, in his deſcription of the country of Liege, affirms, that the ſea once came up to the walls of Tongres, now ſaid to be about fourſcore miles diſtant from it; which he proves (among other reaſons) by the great iron rings then to be ſeen there, to which the ſhips were uſed to be faſtened. So Michael Hoſpitalis, giving an account of the preſent ſtate of a place, antiently the *Forum Julij*, on the coaſt of Narbonne in France,

Apparet moles antiqui diruta portûs
Atqui ubi portus erat, ſiccum nunc littus & horti.
The ruins of an antient port are ſeen,
And lands and garden grounds where ſhips have been.

Theſe great changes were moſt likely occaſioned by earthquakes or volcanos, which have happened in diſtant parts of the globe, and of which it is impoſſible for us to eſtimate the effects, or to aſcertain how far their influence extends.

But to return to Slimbridge. Againſt one ſide of the New Grounds, next the river, the earl of Berkeley (I believe the grandfather of the preſent earl) built a vaſt wall of large ſtones, firmly cramped together, to break the violence of the waves, and to preſerve the land from being waſhed away by floods and high tides. This work is called the Hock Crib.

Great numbers of cattle are depaſtured upon theſe grounds; and it is thought that the herbage has ſtronger nutritive powers, and makes cattle fat ſooner, than the graſs of common meadows. Here grows the true Samphire in great plenty, which is much eſteemed in pickling, and ſometimes uſed in medicine.

There is another very large piece of rich ground in this pariſh, called the *Wharfe*, or *Warthe*. It is in common all the year, and, as well as the Dumballs, ſubject to floods and ſpring-tides. If it could be incloſed, it would be worth 1500*l.* a year.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This was a member of the manor of Berkeley, at the time of the general ſurvey, as it is expreſſly mentioned in *Domeſday*, where it is ſaid, that 'Roger [de Berkeley] holds two hides in Hiſlin-'bruge, belonging to the manor of Berkeley.'

Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeized of Slimbrugge in the year 1281, 9 E. 1. and his grandſon, Thomas lord Berkeley, held it 17 E. 3. and died ſeized of it in the 35th year of the ſame reign. Maurice lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, died ſeized of Slimbruge 42 E. 3. of the wounds he had received ten years before at the battle of Poictiers.

Ralph Walers was ſeized of this manor 49 E. 3.

Thomas lord Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, held the manor 6 R. 2. and Nicholas Barſtable was ſeized of Slimburg 13 H. 4. but it ſeems to have been only in truſt for Thomas lord Berkeley, who did not die 'till July 13, 1416, at which time he was poſſeſſed of the manor, and of a tenement called Sage's Place, in Slimbridge.

Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, married Elizabeth, the only child of Thomas lord Berkeley, and by that means became poſſeſſed of this manor, and many others in Glouceſterſhire, notwithſtanding a ſpecial entail and fine in favour of James lord Berkeley. He had iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, three daughters, Margaret, married to John Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury; Elianor, married to Edmund duke of Somerſet; and Elizabeth, married to George Nevil, lord Latimer; and died poſſeſſed of this manor 17 H. 6.

Sir Edward Ingoldſthorp was ſeized of Slimbridge 35 H. 6. probably in truſt, for

Margaret

Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury, eldeſt daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and Elizabeth his wife, died ſeized of Slimbridge, Goſſington, Hurſt, Cambridge, Arlingham, &c. 7 E. 4.

William lord Berkeley, created earl of Nottingham, and earl marſhal, levied a fine of this manor, and of the manor and caſtle of Berkeley, and other great eſtates, to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh, and his heirs males; by virtue of which fine they came to the crown, and continued in it 'till the death of Edward the Sixth, when they reverted to Henry lord Berkeley, the fifth in lineal deſcent from Maurice, brother of William lord Berkeley, who had livery granted to him 1 Mariæ; and from him the manor of Slimbridge deſcended to Frederick-Auguſtus, earl of Berkeley, the preſent lord of the manor.

HAMLETS, and places of diſtinct names.

1. *Hurſt.* Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeized of the manor of Hurſt 9 E. 1. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Thomas lord Berkeley, who was ſeized of it in the 17th, and died in the 35th year of the reign of king Edward the Third. Maurice lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, died ſeized of it 42 E. 3. It paſſed afterwards to the crown by fine, as already related under Slimbridge, Berkeley, &c.

2. *Sages*, probably ſo called from a family of the name of Sage, one of whom gave lands in Brickhampton in Churchdown, to the abbey of Hayles, 6 E. 2. This manor likewiſe belonged to the Berkeleys, but was not conveyed to king Henry the Seventh. Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeized of it 24 H. 8. and Thomas lord Berkeley, his ſon, had livery of it the ſame year.

3. *Church-end.*

4. *Moor-end.*

5. *Goſſington.* Lands in this place belonged to the abbey of Kingſwood, and were granted to ſir Baptiſt Hickes, 7 Jac.

6. *Kingſton.*

7. *Slimbridge Street.* Slimbridge Wharfe was given, by one of the Berkeley family, to the abbey of St. Auguſtin in Briſtol; and after the diſſolution of that houſe, it was granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 H. 8. A tenement in Slimbridge belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, and was granted to ſir Baptiſt Hickes, 7 Jac. Nicholas Hawling was ſeized of lands in Slimbridge 36 E. 3.

8. *Cambridge*, lies on the little river Cam, from which it takes its name. Huntingdon, Hoveden, and Florence of Worceſter, make mention of a great victory obtained here by king Edward the Elder over the plundering Danes, whom he attacked as they returned from an excurſion, loaded with booty, and killed many thouſands of them on the ſpot, together with Healfden, Cinvil, and Inguer, three of their princes. Here was formerly a chapel, in which Thomas lord Berkeley founded a chantry 17 E. 3. Lands in this place, which belonged to the chantry in the chapel of Cambridge, were granted to ſir Oliver Cromwell, 5 Jac.

William lord Berkeley, by the name of earl marſhal, and earl of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge, to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg, 3 H. 7. in order to convey them to the king. Thomas Baker levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge to John Eſterfield, John Walſh, John Heming, Richard Bolton, and Thomas Broom, 9 H. 7. Thomas Laney and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge and Goſſington to Edmund Tame 16 H. 7. John Woodard levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge to John Bower; and William Bridgman and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge and Goſſington, to Francis Cotherington, 3 E. 6. John Pleydell levied a fine of ſeven meſſuages in Slimbridge, Ham, Hinton, and Berkeley, to his ſon, in fee taille, 31 Eliz. *Eſch.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 300*l.* a year. The patronage is veſted in Magdalen college, Oxford, and the reverend Mr. John Stone is the preſent incumbent.

The patronage of the church was antiently in the Berkeley family, and was granted to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's, by Roger de Berkeley. But Thomas de Bredon, abbat of Glouceſter, afterwards releaſed the advowſon of Slimbridge to Thomas lord Berkeley, in conſideration of lands near Cam, called Lorlynge, or Lorrenge, as the reader may ſee more at large under Stanley St. Leonard's.

The rector pays 10*l.* a year to Magdalen college, for choir-muſic on the top of the college tower on May-day.

Twelve acres of arable land, and about thirteen acres of ſmall incloſures, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt. It is a very neat one, newly pewed, and conſiſts of the nave, and two ſide ailes, with a gallery, and a handſome lofty ſpire at the weſt end.

The Berkeley arms are painted in the windows of the chancel and ſouth aile. And in the ſouth window of the chancel, *Quarterly, Per pale and per feſs indented, ermine and gules.*

There were two chantries in the pariſh, dedicated to St. Catherine, and St. John Baptiſt. One of them was founded by Thomas lord Berkeley, in the chapel of Cambridge, in this pariſh, 17 E. 3. The laſt incumbents were John Browne, who had a penſion of 4*l.* and William Willington, who received a penſion of 5*l.* in the year 1553. *Willis.* Lands belonging to one of theſe chantries, were granted to Ralph Sherman, by king E. 6.

James Berkeley, third ſon of Thomas lord Berkeley, was rector of Slimbridge, and afterwards conſecrated biſhop of Exeter, in the year 1326. Henry Stokeſley, preſented to this rectory in 1509, and conſecrated biſhop of London in 1536, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a violent perſecuter of the

proteſtants, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Owen Oglethorpe, likewiſe rector of this church, was advanced to the biſhoprick of Carliſle in 1556, by queen Mary. He crowned queen Elizabeth Jan. 15, 1559, being the only biſhop that could be prevailed on to aſſiſt at the ceremony; but he was deprived the ſame year, with thirteen other popiſh biſhops, for refuſing to comply with the laws enacted in favour of the reformation.

First fruits	£.	28	2	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	16	3½	Pentecoſt.	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a ſmall monument, againſt the wall of the chancel,

Hic Iacet Gulielmus Cradock, S.T.P. Nec non hujus Eccleſiæ Rector. Cætera quis Neſcit?

Obijt 26th Martij Anno Salutis 1727 Anno Ætat. 68.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, three boars heads ſable*, for Cradock. 2. *Gules, a feſs between two chevronels argent*, for Nourſe.

On a marble table in the church,

Near this place lieth the Body of William Davies of Moor-end in this Pariſh, Gent. who departed this Life the 17th of July in the Year of our Lord 1742, aged 68.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Robert Davies of this Pariſh Gent. Ob. April 27th 1749 Æt. 37.

Alſo near this Place lyeth the Body of Grace the Wife of William Davies of Roll's Court in this P. Gent. Ob. 25th Maij 1750, Æt. 41.

Deborah Davies, Relict of William Davies of Moor-end Gent. died Janr. 14th 1759, Aged 86.

William Davies of Roll's Court Gent. died Aug. 1, 1762, aged 56.

Arms, at top, *Gules, a chevron between three mullets Or, pierced of the field.*

A ſtone table, over one of the pillars of the church, bears this inſcription:

In Memory of Robert Awood, Practitioner of Phyſick, of Frampton upon Severn, and Elizabeth his Daughter. She died Jan. 21, Æt. 7. He Jan. 27, Æt. 58, A. D. 1734.

Here lies a Father with his Offspring dear,
Joy of his Heart, and Solace of his Care;
She freſh in Years, & tender in her Frame,
Wither'd and fell by Febris' waſtful Flame.
The Parent anxious to allay the Fire,
Unguarded, ſtricken, did near her expire.
Oh gloomy State of Man! when void of Fence
Not Virtue ſtands, nor yet can Innocence!
But ſure the Good awaits a better Lot;
A Child of God's can never be forgot.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	185	16	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	44	1	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	215	8	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	161	17	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes in the pariſh, and about 560 inhabitants, 40 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 15. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of ſouls is eſtimated at about 800.

SNOWSHILL.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, ſeven miles north-eaſt from Winchcombe, five ſouth-weſt from Campden, and twenty-three north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

A fine ſpring riſes in the village, and being joined with others a little below, they form a ſmall brook, which falls into the Avon near Eveſham.

The pariſh is ſituated on the high part of the Coteſwold country, and conſiſts chiefly of arable land; but the village and church ſtand in a little bottom, and are not to be ſeen, except from the brow of thoſe high lands which encompaſs them.

Near the north-eaſt border of it, in the fineſt open hunting country imaginable, the honourable John-Coventry Bulkeley has built an elegant houſe, called *Spring Hill*, ſtanding upon an eminence, with a large piece of paſture ground ſloping from the front, which he has improved to a good verdure, and adorned the face of this naked country with fine plantations of beech and fir, that before produced nothing but furze. Part of this gentleman's eſtate lying in Snowſhill, gave me an opportunity of taking notice of his ſeat, which, however, ſtands juſt without the boundaries of the county, in the pariſh of Broadway, in Worceſterſhire.

Snowſhill was incloſed by parliamentary authority, about the year 1761. Were the manor houſe in a better ſituation, it would be called handſome. It is occupied by the principal farmer; but not many years ago, it was the reſidence of a family of the name of Sambach, who have now left the county.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor is ſaid to have been given to the abbey of Winchcombe, by Kenulph, or Kenwolf, the thirteenth king of Mercia, who died in the year 819, and was buried in that monaſtery, of which he was the founder. And it was part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey at the time of the antient ſurvey, as appears by the following extract from *Domeſday*:

'The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe holds 'Snaweſille, in Holefordes hundred. There are 'ſeven hides taxed. In demean are three plow-'tillages, and twelve villeins, and two bordars, 'with ſix plow-tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*. It 'is worth and was worth 100 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 71.

The abbey was ſeized of this manor 35 H. 3. and the ſame year purchaſed a charter of free warren, which privilege was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. The abbat and convent of Winchcombe aſſigned the manor to the monaſtery of St. Ebrulf, at Utica in Normandy, 12 E. 2. but it returned to them again, moſt probably by another grant, at the time when alien monaſteries were diveſted of their lands in England, 2 H. 5. and it continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Winchcombe, 'till that houſe was diſſolved.

King Henry the Eighth aſſigned the manor of Snowſhill to queen Catherine, in part of her dower. After her death it was granted, by king Edward the Sixth, to John earl of Warwick, afterwards created duke of Northumberland, and executed

executed for treaſon in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary. Henry Willoughby had livery of the manor granted to him 4 Eliz. And John Warren died ſeized of it 19 C. 1. William Sambach, eſq; was lord of the manor of Snowſhill when ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his Hiſtory; and from him it deſcended to his ſon, William Sambach, eſq; who died without iſſue, in the year 1743.

This manor and eſtate was purchaſed in 1759, by Samuel Blackwell, eſq; who ſold it, ſoon afterwards, to John Small, of Clapham in Surrey, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor, whoſe family arms are emblazoned p. 471.

William Fravileſworth held lands in Snowſhill 33 E. 3. as did John Daſton 6 E. 4.

Brockhampton is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh, conſiſting of two farms.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is annexed to Stanton. It is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 85*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Reginald Wynniat is patron, incumbent, and impropriator.

The impropriation belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe; and a portion of tithes, lately belonging to that houſe, was granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

The manor of Stanton, and the free chapel of Snowſhill, were granted by the crown, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. to John Elliot, who obtained a licence to alienate them to Thomas Doleman the ſame year; and John Doleman, ſon of Thomas, had livery of the advowſon of this church 15 Eliz.

Two hundred and two acres of land were allotted to the rector, at the incloſing of the downs and common fields, in lieu of all tithes in Snowſhill, except of the two farms in Brockhampton; and thoſe lands are now let at 85*l.* a year.

The church is ſmall, and has a tower at the weſt end, ornamented with pinnacles and battlements.

Pentecoſtals - - - - $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Monument and Inſcription.

A ſmall marble monument in the church, bears this inſcription:

In the Chancell of this Church near the Communion Table is depoſited the Body of William Sambach, Eſq^r. (ſon of William Sambach, Eſq; who alſo is interred in the Chancell of this Church) He was a zealous Friend to the Church of England, and the true Intereſt of his Country. He married Ann third daughter of William Batſon, Eſq^r. of Bourton on the Hill in this County, and died the twenty ninth Day of July, 1743, aged 40, without Iſſue.

This Monument was erected to his Memory by his equally loving and beloved Widow Ann Sambach.

At top are theſe arms; *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a feſs between three garbs Or*, for Sambach. 2. *Argent, three bats wings ſable, on a chief gules a lion paſſant of the firſt*, for Bateſon.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 74	1	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	13	14	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	70	2	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	49	6	6

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 38 houſes, and about 192 inhabitants, of whom 9 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of families is 48, and the people, by a late ſurvey, were found to be exactly 236.

SODBURY (CHIPPING.)

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Grumbald's-aſh, twelve miles diſtant north-eaſtward from Briſtol, ſeven north-weſtward from Marſhfield, thirteen north from Bath, and thirty ſouth from Glouceſter.

It lies in the Vale, about a mile weſtward of the great Howby hill, (which is part of that chain that ſtretches lengthways through the county) and is watered by a little brook which runs from hence into the Froome, and ſo to Briſtol.

There are three places, all lying together, of the name of Sodbury, which they take from the camp on Little Sodbury hill; and in general, the termination *bury*, in the names of places, is taken from the Saxon beorg, a *camp*, or *fortification*, as I have frequently obſerved in the courſe of this work. If *Sopeberie*, as I find it in *Domeſday*, were the true reading, it would lead me to conjecture, that *Sope* was the name of ſome conſiderable perſon in theſe parts, to whom the manor belonged; and this opinion is in ſome meaſure ſtrengthened by the name of another place, a few miles diſtant, being *Sopworth*; which, in all likelihood, belonged to the ſame perſon. But if it ſhould be alledged, that the name is ill written in the antient record, and that *Sodbury* is the true orthography, then it may ſignify the *South Camp*, for *Sod* is often put for *South*. And in that caſe, I ſhould ſuppoſe it to have been ſo called on account of its ſituation from the *Caſtles*, another camp, lying about a mile northward, upon the edge of Horton-hill. The prenomen, *Chipping*, has been already explained under Campden, and it remains only to obſerve, that it was firſt added to the name of this place, after the market was eſtabliſhed here, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and ſerved to diſtinguiſh it from the other Sodburies.

This is a ſmall market town, conſiſting of two ſtreets, lying ſomething in the form of the letter L, upon the turnpike-road from Briſtol, through Oxford, or Abingdon, to London; and is lately much improved in its buildings. The market, which is held on Thurſday, is very little frequented, being nothing more than a few neighbouring people aſſembled in the public houſes. The town lies in a great dairy country, and formerly the market is ſaid to have been very conſiderable for cheeſe; but things are diverged from their proper point, and markets in general are reduced to almoſt nothing, owing to factors, jobbers, and foreſtallers buying up the great neceſſaries of life at the farm and dairy houſes. It is a pernicious, if not an illegal practice, fraught with

with many evils, and particularly injurious to market towns, which are taxed higher than villages, and made ſubject to many charges unknown to the latter; but are thus more and more deprived of the means of bearing them. Here are two fairs in the year, held on Holy Thurſday, and on the 24th of June, for cattle and pedlery.

There is a great deal of travelling through the town to Briſtol, and waggons are continually paſſing through it to the coal pits, which lie two or three miles further weſtward, whence many parts in Glouceſterſhire, Wiltſhire, and even ſome places in Berkſhire, are ſupply'd with coal. And the whole tract of country from Sodbury and Lanſdown hills weſtward, as far as the city of Briſtol, ſeems to be full of that neceſſary foſſil.

Here, alſo, is an excellent ſort of lime ſtone, called the White-lays, of a blue caſt, very compact and ponderous, and burns into a ſtrong lime, as white as ſnow. Conſiderable quantities of this lime are ſent into various parts of the country, not only on account of its goodneſs, but it is rendered cheap, alſo, from the low price of coal.

Here is no prevailing manufacture at preſent. One maſter clothier employs a few hands, but the women and children have ſufficient ſpinning-work brought them from other parts.

This town was made a corporation by charter, in the year 1681, whereby the government of it was veſted in a mayor, ſix aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes, with a high ſteward, recorder, and town-clerk; and a court of record was erected for trying all manner of perſonal ſuits, actions of debt, &c. ariſing within the borough, and not exceeding the value of five pounds. But this weight of honour was too great to be ſuſtained by ſo weak and feeble a body, and ſo the charter was annulled by proclamation, at the requeſt of the inhabitants themſelves, as I am informed, in the year 1688; and from that time the town recurred to its antient government by a bailiff, who is annually choſen by the lord of the manor, or his ſteward, out of three perſons returned to him by the jury at the leet.

By very antient grants from two perſons, who were lords of the manor in the reigns of king Henry the Second and king John, (as will be more particularly ſhewn under the account of the manor) the bailiff, and bailiff burgeſſes, (who are ſuch as have been bailiffs) have the diſpoſal of two eſtates, of which one is called the Stub Riding, conſiſting of about one hundred acres. And annually on the 14th of May, they grant the ſummer paſture of it, under ſuch regulations as they think proper, for ſixty-eight cow-beaſts, to perſons who have inhabited the town fourteen years; one paſture to each.

The other eſtate, called the Meadow Riding, is divided into eighty-one lots, or portions, beſides two others, called the Bailiff's Piece, and the Hayward's Piece. Each of thoſe eighty-one lots, being more than a ſtatute acre, they leaſe out to certain perſons for the lives of the leſſees, and for the lives of their widows.

The lord of the manor receives five pounds yearly out of the Ridings, and the vicar of Old Sodbury 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in lieu of tithes. The bailiff, beſides his allotment, receives 50 *s.* and the cuſtom is, for him to provide an ox, and two barrels of ale, at an annual feaſt on St. Stephen's day, to entertain the inhabitants.

The moſt memorable tranſactions at this place have been of the melancholy kind. Here one John Piggot was burnt at the ſtake, to ſatisfy the ſanguinary ſpirit of the popiſh religion, in the ſecond year of the reign of queen Mary; and two other perſons, John Barnard, and John Walſh, were ordered to be apprehended and proſecuted, becauſe they often came to the town, and ſhowed Piggot's bones, with a deſign of animating the people to a perſeverance in the reformed religion. It is alſo related in *Fox's book of Martyrs*, that doctor Whittington, who was vicar-general for ſome part of this dioceſe, having condemned a woman to death for hereſy, about the ſame time, and attending himſelf at the execution, a bull that had broke out of the town, ran furiouſly to the place, and without doing the leaſt injury to any other perſon, killed the doctor on the ſpot, and carried his entrails away upon his horns.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This belonged to the antient demeans of the crown, and was part of the manor of Old Sodbury at the time of the general ſurvey, wherefore there is no diſtinct account of it in *Domeſday*, which was finiſhed in the fourteenth year of the Conqueror's reign. Sometime afterwards, king William gave this manor to Odo earl of Champagne, his near kinſman, who attended him in the invaſion of England, and for his good ſervice was rewarded with the earldom of Holderneſs in Yorkſhire, and with that of Albermarle in Normandy.

Stephen, ſon of Odo, ſucceeded his father in theſe earldoms, and marrying Hawiſe, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer, died ſeized of this manor. William was ſon and heir of Stephen, and was ſurnamed Le Groſs from his great corpulency. He had made a vow to go a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, but growing very fat, obtained a diſpenſation from the pope to releaſe him from the performance of it. He was a great benefactor to this place, and granted to the burghers of Sodbury the like liberties which the burghers of Briſtol enjoyed, with licence for every burgher to have common for one heifer in the place now called the Ridings, which they ſtill enjoy; and dying 25 H. 2. left Hawiſe his only daughter and heireſs. She carried her great poſſeſſions by marriage, firſt, to William de Mandeville, earl of Eſſex, who dying without iſſue, ſhe was married, ſecondly, to William de Fortibus, an admiral, and very gallant officer, by whom ſhe had a ſon, called alſo William de For-

tibus. She was married, a third time, to Baldwin de Betune, earl of the iſle of Wight, whom ſhe ſurvived, and died 16 Joh. She was ſucceeded by her ſon William de Fortibus, whoſe original confirmation of the aforeſaid privileges to the burgeſſes of Sodbury the editor has ſeen, and it is now in the poſſeſſion of the bailiff of the town; but time has impaired the parchment itſelf, ſo that the writing is deſtroyed in ſome parts. By that confirmation it appears that he aſſumed the name of *Craſſus*. It runs thus, ... *Will. Craſſus primogenitus filius Willi Craſſi junioris ſalutem. Noveras nos conceſſiſſe & hac preſenti carta n'ra confirmaſſe burgenſibus noſtris de Sobbur' et heredibus ſuis totum quod Willus Craſſus primogenitus avunculus noſter eiſdem fecit & per cartam ſuam confirmavit, videlicet, Quod habeant et teneant omnes libertates que ſpectant et pertinent ad leges de Britoill, &c. &c. &c.*

About this time, William Green of Sodbury, by his deed without date, gave Gaunt's fields to the burgeſſes of Sodbury. And at the ſame time Jurdan Biſhop, who was lord of Little Sodbury, granted them common of paſture for cattle in Dymerſhed and [c]Norwood. Theſe grants are ſuppoſed to have been made in the reign of king Henry

[c] The original grant runs thus:

CEST endenture teſmoyne lacord entre Jurdan Biſſop de un p't et Thomas atte Hulla Johan Whitchened Thomas atte Mulle William Watersſhip & touz les aultres Borgeys de la Vylla de Chepyngſobb'i de aultre p't ceſt a ſavoyr q' le avauntdyt Jurdan ad graunte pur luy & pur ces heyres & pur ces aſſygnes a les avauntdyt Thomas Joh'n Thomas Willyam & a touz les aultres bergeys de la Vylla de Chepyngſobb'i q'ils ayount & tynent commune de paſture cheſkune de eaux ou un Vaſch a commuher mon boys de Dewermeſſyde et Forchwode en petite Sobb'i com eauz & les tres tenaunz ount ew & uſa la dyte commune a lour Franctenements en la Vylle avauntdyt de temps dount memorye ne con're A avoyr & tener a les avauntdyt Thomas John Thomas & Willyam & a touz les aultres bergeys de la Vylla de Chepyngſobb'i la commune de paſture en mes boys avauntdyt a ceux & lour heyres & a lour aſſygnes ſans chalenge ou deſtourbaunce de moy auauntdyt Jurdan ou de mes heyres ou de mes aſſygnes. Et jeo le avauntdyt Jurdan & mes heyres & mes aſſygnes la auauntdyt commune de paſture en les boys avauntdyt a les avauntdyt Thomas John Thomas & Willyam & touz les aultres Bergeys de la Vylle de Chepyngſobb'i en countre touz gents garrauntera aquytera & defendera. En teſmonyaunce de ceſtes les p'tyes contrechaunchablement ount mys lour ſeals.

The townſmen's privileges were diſputed by the lord of the manor of Little Sodbury, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, and both parties appealing to the council of the Marches, the following order was made to ſettle the right, *viz.*

Apud Chipping Sodbury decimo die Septembris anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti, ſexto.

WHEREAS great controverſie and debate before this time hath riſen and been depending between John Wirrett the younger, bailiff of Chipping Sodbury, Richard Norris, and Thomas Smith, and all other the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the town of Chipping Sodbury, within the ſaid county of Glouceſter, complainants, and Maurice Welch of Little Sodbury within the county of Glouceſter aforeſaid Eſq; and other his tenants and inhabitants of Old Sodbury, within the ſaid county of Glouceſter, of, for, and concerning certain common which the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid pretend and claim to have in certain parcels of ground now incloſed, called the Nokes and Hangers, and in a certain paſture called the Leyes, and in another parcel of ground called the Kinley, and of and in certain parcels of ground called the Meadows and Marſhes, which ſaid parcels of ground be the inheritance of the ſaid Maurice Welſh, and be parcels of the manor of Old Sodbury aforeſaid. Whereupon the ſaid bailiff and burgeſſes before this time have made their complaint to the lord reſident and others the king's majeſty's council in the marches of Wales: Whereupon the ſaid Maurice Welſh and other defendants made their anſwers, and ſo the ſaid parties deſcended to an iſſue concerning the premiſſes. By their books of record remaining before the ſaid council, it doth appear, for the trial whereof divers witneſſes have been produced by the ſaid parties before the ſaid council and there examined, whoſe ſayings and depoſitions in that behalf do likewiſe remain before the ſaid council of record; which matter being well weighed and conſidered by the ſame council, the ſaid lord preſident and council, by the mutual aſſent of the ſaid parties, directed the king's majeſties letters hereunto annexed, dated the 10th day of July, in the ſixth year of our ſovereign lord's reign king Edward the ſixth, to ſir Walter Dennis, knight, David Brook, the king's ſerjeant at law, ſending them the ſaid books, together with the ſaid letters, giving them authority by the ſame letters to call the ſaid parties before them, and thereupon to conſider the whole matter with the circumſtances thereof, and to make ſome final end between the ſaid parties concerning the premiſſes: By virtue whereof, we the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, calling before the ſaid parties, have, by good advice, peruſed the contents of the ſaid books, and deliberately heard the allegations of the ſaid parties, and thereupon conſidered the ſame, earneſtly travailing therein, Have and do, by their mutual aſſent, conſent and agreement of the ſaid Maurice Welſh, and the ſame bailiff and burgeſſes, and by virtue of the ſaid letters to us directed, and for the avoiding of further ſuit and trouble that otherwiſe might enſue, grow and ariſe between the ſaid parties concerning the ſaid premiſſes, do make this our preſent order, final and determinate end, in manner and form following, that is to ſay: We order and decree by the authority aforeſaid, and by the aſſent and full agreement of the ſaid Maurice Welſh, that the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, of the town of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth have, uſe and enjoy common for their cattle in the ſaid waſte ground called Horwood, in all places of the ſame waſte, ſit, lying and being without the hedge of the ground called Little Sodbury Park, and lately diſparked, and in the way or lane leading unto the Yate that divideth and incloſeth the ſaid waſte ground from the common meadow of Old Sodbury aforeſaid, in like manner and form as they have had and uſed the ſame in times paſt, and ſhall likewiſe uſe, and enjoy, have common for their cattle in the ſaid ground called Kinggroves wood, and likewiſe upon the conſideration hereafter expreſſed, it is further ordered by the aſſents aforeſaid, that the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants which now be, or hereafter ſhall be, of the town of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, ſhall have their common in one parcel of ground called the Gaunt's field, in Old Sodbury aforeſaid, as they have at this preſent time, or have uſed or had moſt uſually within the ſpace of xxth years next before the date hereof: Further it is ordered and decreed by the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, Eſq; that the ſaid burgeſſes that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, in the ſaid town of Chipping Sodbury, ſhall not at any time hereafter claim, have, or uſe any common for their beaſts or cattle in any lands ſeveral or waſte ground, commonly called the Hangers, the Nokes, the Kinly, the Leys, the Marſhes, the Meadows, or elſewhere, ſet, lying and being in the eaſt part or eaſtward from the ſaid waſte ground called Horwood, and from the eaſt part and eaſtward from the ſaid ground called Kinggrove wood, nor eaſtward from the Yate before reherſed. And foraſmuch as on the examination of the matter concerning the premiſſes, it appeared to us the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis and David Brook, that before this time there were certain grounds incloſed in the Meadows and Marſhes aforeſaid, by the aſſents of the copyholders aforeſaid, which ſeverally and particularly were limitted and appointed to the copyholders hereafter mentioned, which grounds do at this preſent remain ſtill incloſed, and are occupied in ſeveral by the ſame copyholders, whereof there was very little in quantity appointed and limitted to any cottager, cottageholder, or half yard-land within Old Sodbury aforeſaid, by reaſon whereof the ſame cottages were impaired by loſs of ſuch common as they pretended to have in the meadows and marſhes aforeſaid, and the ſaid copyholders thereby much bettered and amended; it is therefore ordered by the authority aforeſaid, and by the aſſent of the ſaid Maurice Welſh, and alſo his aſſent for his tenants as much as in him lieth, or may do, that the copyholders of the ſaid manor of Old Sodbury hereafter named, and all ſuch as hereafter ſhall have and hold ſuch copyhold lands as they now have, ſhall not at any time after the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, which ſhall be in the year of our lord God MDLiij uſe, have, or enjoy any common for any manner of cattle in the ſaid waſte ground called Horwood, and that the cottagers of the manor of Old Sodbury which now be, or hereafter ſhall be, dwelling in the cottages or half yard-lands where they now dwell, ſhall have reaſonable common after the rate of their cottages or half yard-land in the waſte ground called Horwood, any thing before expreſſed to the contrary notwithſtanding. And furthermore, for a furthur quietneſs to be had between the ſaid parties, it is ordered by their aſſents, and the aſſent of the aforeſaid Maurice Welſh, that the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall yearly chuſe a Hayward from time to

Henry the Third, becauſe John Biſhop, who was grandſon to Jurdan Biſhop, was ſeized of Little Sodbury as early as 9 E. 1.

The earl of Albemarle was ſeized of Sodbury, with fairs and markets, 10 H. 3.

William de Weyland was afterwards ſeized of this manor, with which Marcella, his wife, was endowed. She ſurviving him, was married to John de Bradeſton; and Thomas de Weyland, ſon of William, acknowledged their right by a fine levied 4 E. 1. But Thomas de Weyland had been poſſeſſed of this eſtate before that time, which he held jointly with Margery his wife, and had markets and fairs, court leet and gallows granted to him 55 H. 3. and was ſeized thereof 8 E. 1. and pleading his right in a writ of *Quo warranto*, his claim was allowed in the fifteenth year of the laſt-mentioned reign.

Sir Edward Burnell died ſeized of this manor, and Elianor his widow was endowed with it, and with the borough, of which ſhe died ſeized 37 E. 3. Edward Burnell, ſon and heir of ſir Edward, had livery of the town, and of two fairs, the ſame year.

Hugh le Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Sodbury, to the uſe of themſelves in fee, 38 E. 3. and Edward lord Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurſt, held it, and died ſeized thereof, and of the borough of Chipping Sodbury, 49 E. 3.

It paſſed ſoon afterwards into the family of the Stanſhaws. Elizabeth Stanſhaw was ſeized of the manor of Chipping Sodbury 13 H. 4. as was John Stanſhaw, at the time of his death, 37 H. 6. He was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon, Robert Stanſhaw, who died ſeized of it 12 E. 4.

The manor paſſed to the Walſhes in the time of king Henry the Seventh, and was ſold out of that family, in the reign of king James the Firſt, to Thomas Stephens, eſq; attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles. Winchcombe. Henry Hartley, eſq; one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Berks, is the preſent lord of the manor, of whoſe family and arms, ſome account may be ſeen under Little Sodbury.

John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Humphry, John, and Thomas, their ſons, ſucceſſively, in taille; the remainder to Margaret Baſiles, late wife of ſir Peter Baſiles, in taille; the remainder to the king, 49 H. 6. which was the year when that king, for a ſhort time, recovered the crown. Richard Forſter, and John Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to the uſe of John Walſh, 1 & 6 H. 7. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to William Fream, and others, 12 H. 7.

A gild was founded in this borough, and dedicated to St. Mary, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, of which John Glover was the laſt incumbent, and received a penſion of 4*l.* a year, in 1553. The lands belonging to this gild were granted to Miles Patrick 2 E. 6. who granted them, the ſame year, to Richard Pate, who alſo granted them, 5 Mar. to the burghers of Sodbury, part for a town-hall, and part for an almſhouſe. An information was brought in the court of exchequer 14 Eliz. for lands in Sodbury, called Town-lands, formerly belonging to the diſſolved gild, which information was diſmiſſed upon a full

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time, which ſhall have full power and authority to take and impound all ſuch cattle which ſhall be taken in or upon Horwood and King grove aforeſaid, of all ſuch perſons which have not common there, and the ſame to impound in the lord's pound at Old Sodbury appointed for the ſame, and to have yearly half the profits of the pound to be taken for the ſame for his labour and travel in that behalf: And for a final concluſion and peace to be had and concluded concerning the premiſſes, at the requeſt and deſire of the ſaid parties, the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, the king's ſerjeant at law, humbly deſireth this honourable council, that they will by their honourable order, affirme and confirme all theſe former orders contained herein, that to the intent that the ſame may remain of record, and alſo the ſame and every part thereof wherein they ſhall diſlike to add, diminiſh, or more plainly declare according to the true meaning of the ſaid parties before rehearſed, adding thereto if it may ſtand their pleaſures that if any ambiguities, doubt, or doubts ſhall happen hereafter to ariſe in any order or branch concerning the premiſſes, or any part thereof, that then the ſame ambiguities, doubt, or queſtions ſhall by a commandment out of this honourable court be expounded, judged, and ordered by the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis and David Brook; and on lack thereof, the parties to be called into this honourable court, to abide ſuch further order therein as to juſtice ſhall appertain, and as to them ſhall ſeem good in that behalf. In witneſs whereof to this our preſent order filed unto this book, and ſent unto this honourable council, we the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, the king's ſerjeant at law, have ſeverally put to our ſeals, and ſubſcribed our names to this our order, made the xth day of September, in the ſaid ſixth year of the reign of our ſaid ſovereign lord Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, of England France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, and in earth of this church of England, and alſo of Ireland the ſupream head.

The Names of the Copyholders of the Manor of Old Sodbury, for Term of their Lives, who have their Common in Horwood within the County of Glouceſter.

John Woodward holdeth a meſſuage, with a yard land, with his appurtenances.

John Saunders holdeth a meſſuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

John Alridge holdeth a meſſuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

Maurice Alridge holdeth a meſſuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

Thomas Hopkins holdeth a meſſuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

Richard Francombe holdeth a meſſuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

John Coxe holdeth a meſſuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

The Names of the Cottagers of the Manor of Old Sodbury, which are appointed to have Common upon King Grove and Horwood, according to the Rate of their Cottages.

John Biſhop holdeth two cottages.
Thomas Tilly one cottage.
Will^m. Dark one cottage.
John Martin one cottage.
W^m. Francombe one cottage.
Henry Saunders one cottage.
John Jervice one cottage.
Will^m. Balle one cottage.
Will^m. Colls one cottage.
John Hill one cottage.
Thomas Anſtee one cottage.
John Adams one cottage.
Francis Codrington one cottage.
Will: Whiting one cottage.
Robert Barrow one cottage.
John Yeoman one cottage.
Nicholas Wickſon one cottage.
Rob^t. Hopkins one cottage.
John Adams one cottage.

Walter Dennis.
Per me David Brook.
hearing

hearing. The lands belonging to this gild were again granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram, 5 Jac. and another information was brought in the exchequer 32 C. 2. ſuppoſing them to have belonged to the monaſtery of Bradenſtoke, but that was likewiſe diſmiſſed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a chapel of eaſe to Old Sodbury.

The church conſiſts of the nave and two ailes, of the ſame length with the body, and a large gallery. It is handſome, but not uniformly pewed. The tower, which ſtands at the weſt end, is ornamented with pinnacles and battlements, and has in it a clock and chimes, and ſix muſical bells. There was a chantry in this church, called Borler's chantry, of which William Williams was the laſt incumbent, and received a penſion of 6*l.* in the year 1553. *Willis.*

In a window in the north aile, is the figure of St. George vanquiſhing the dragon.

First fruits	£.	14	5	10	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	8	7	Pentecoſt.	0	1	0
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is an antient tomb, without inſcription, at the end of the north aile. It belongs to the Walſhes, as appears by their arms thereon, *viz. Azure, five mullets in ſaltire Or.*

In the ſame part of the church, are ſeveral memorials on braſs plates, for the family of the Burcombes, of which the following is the moſt obſervable:

Here lyeth the Body of ANNE the Wife of SAMUEL BURCOMBE, who departed this life the 27th of Auguſt 1703 Aged 64 Years.

Farewell, vain World, What Good in thee is found,
Where Sickneſs, Sorrow, Sinne and Shame abound?
Where tedious Paines, and anxious Troubles dwell,
And Cares and Fears perplex: Vain World farewell.

Upon the table of a white marble monument, fixed to a pillar in the chancel, is this inſcription:

Juxta hoc Marmor Sepultum eſt
Quicquid Mori potuit
Petri Hardwicke M. D.
Oxonienſis;
Qui in Civitate Briſtolienſi, et Vicinia,
Felici Medendi Uſu inclaruit:
Quem Eruditio conſummata, Ingenijq; Acumen,
Inter Vicinos abunde diſtinxere:
Pietas autem, Morum Comitas,
Vitæq; Integritas,
Iiſdem reddidere chariſſimum.
Quum aliorum Saluti non datum ſit
Amplius invigilare;
Fractum Laboribus indefeſſis,
Nerviſq; Paralyſi ſolutis;
Spei Æternitatis in Chriſto plenum
Mors ad eam Evocavit,
Iᵐᵒ die Sept. Anno Dom. MDCCXLVII.
Ætat. ſuæ LXIV.
Juxta etiam depoſitæ ſunt Exuviæ
Mariæ Uxoris dilectiſſimæ,
Henrici Smith in Agro Derbienſi, Armigeri,
Filiæ natu minoris:
Quæ Febre Puerperali confecta
Ineluctabili fato ſuccubuit,
4to die Martij MDCCXV
Ætat. ſuæ XXII.
Defuncti Executorum impenſis Monumentum hoc fuit erectum.

At the top of the monument are theſe arms: *Argent, a ſaltire ingrailed azure. On a chief of the ſecond three roſes of the firſt,* for Hardwicke. On a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Per chevron azure and Or, three eſcallops counterchanged,* for Smith.

On a well executed monument in the chancel, it is thus inſcribed:

Sacred to the Memory of GEORGE HARDWICKE Son of GEORGE and ANN HARDWICKE of this Borough, A Youth of the gentleſt Manners and moſt untainted Morals. He died juſtly lamented by all who knew him, on March the 3d 1770, in the 19th Year of his Age, and is interr'd in a Vault near this Marble. His Life a Source of Happineſs to his Parents, his Death, they truſt, the Commencement of his own.

GEORGE, WILLIAM and ELIZABETH, who died Infants, Children of the above GEORGE and ANN HARDWICKE, are buried in this chancel.

Alſo GEORGE and AGNES HARDWICKE, formerly of this Borough, Grandfather and Grandmother to the above Children.

The ſcutcheon upon this monument is, *parted per pale, baron and femme,* 1. Hardwicke as before. 2. *Ermine, a bend gules.*

On a flat ſtone,

In Memory of Joſeph Hardwicke, Eſq; late of Tytherington in this County, who died the 12 day of Octr 1771 Aged 78 Years. And likewiſe of Sarah his Wife, aged 50 Years.

The following is written on a large marble table fixed to the north wall:

In Memory
of JAMES BUSH late of the City of BRISTOL, Apothecary,
ELIZABETH his Wife,
and four of their Children
ANNE, WILLIAM, ANNE, and ELIANOR.
Alſo
of GEORGE BUSH, late of the ſaid City, Apothecary;
the laſt ſurviving iſſue of the above named IAMES and ELIZABETH:
Who, formed by the dictates of a religious Education,
to the conſtant exerciſe of Piety and Virtue;
ſupported the frequent attacks of an oppreſſive Diſorder,
with entire acquieſcence in the ſupreme will;
and firm aſſurance of a better ſucceſſion.
At length exempted from ſufferings,
He arrived at the period of his labors,
on the 30th day of July
in the year of our Lord 1760:
And the fiftieth of his Age.

On a braſs plate in the ſouth aile:

To the Memory of Elizabeth, late Wife of George Oldfield, Gent. and Daughter of Robert Haviland of the Citie of Briſtol Merchᵗ. who departed the 4th of Oct. Ano Domi. 1642, being aged 26.

Here is the wardrobe of my duſty clothes,
Which hands divine ſhall bruſh, & make ſoe gay,
That my immortal ſoule ſhall put them on,
And weare the ſame vpon my weddinge day,
In which attire my Lord ſhall me convoy,
Then to the lodginge of eternal joy.

Benefactions.

There are certain lands lying in the pariſhes of Chipping Sodbury, Old Sodbury, and Wickwar, the rents of which amount, at preſent, to above 100*l. per ann.* which are ſettled by a decree in chancery 30 Car. 2. to the following uſes; *viz.* 20*l.* yearly to be paid to the maſter of the free ſchool; 20*l.* yearly to apprentice out poor children with 4*l.* each. 4*l.* yearly to be laid out on the roads of the pariſh; and 20*l.* to be given annually to ſuch perſons of this pariſh, of good name, as do not receive alms; and, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, 10*l.* to the repair of the church.

Beſide the above proviſion for the maintenance of the free gramar ſchool, Mr. Robert Davis of Little Sodbury, who died May 16, 1680, added 10*l.* yearly to the ſchool-maſter's ſalary, and there have lately been ſome donations from doctor Hardwicke,

wicke, and Mr. Samuel Hardwicke, late of the city of Briſtol, but natives of this place, towards providing a houſe for the maſter.

Mr. Oldfield of Briſtol gave 20*l.* to the uſe of the poor.

Mrs. Martha White, by her deed, dated July 19, 1731, gave 200*l.* for the uſe of the poor of Chipping Sodbury and Yate, to be applied diſcretionally by her truſtees.

Mr. Daniel Woodward of London, who was a native of this place, by his will, dated Mar. 30, 1771, gave 50*l.* to the uſe of the workhouſe. And lately, Mr. Richard Blake of Briſtol, but originally of this place, gave 50*l.* the intereſt of which to be diſtributed annually in bread to the poor.

Taxes.		£.		
	The Royal Aid in 1692,	62	8	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	59	6	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	130	6	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	62	15	10½

At the beginning of this century, there were 140 houſes, and about 650 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 800.

SODBURY (LITTLE)

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, one mile diſtant eaſtward from Chipping Sodbury, ſix north-weſtward from Marſhfield, and about twenty-nine ſouth from Glouceſter.

A ſmall part of the pariſh lies in the hill country, on the borders of which, on the brow of the hill, is a very ſtrong camp, of an oblong form, ſtill remaining as perfect as when originally made. It has a double *agger*, thrown up very high, except on the weſt ſide, where it overlooks the vale, and there it is ſingle, becauſe the hill is ſo ſteep, that the camp was thought inacceſſible from that quarter. It is about three hundred and twenty yards long, as I found by pacing it, and two hundred broad. The interval, or ditch, between the *aggera*, is twenty-two yards wide, and the way into it is towards the eaſt. Some think it a Daniſh camp, others will have it to be Roman, forming their opinions merely from the conſtruction of it, as it is no where taken notice of in hiſtory, and no coins, or other things, have been found in or near it, to determine the point: But this we know, from Leland, that king Edward the Fourth's army occupied it a little before the battle of Tewkeſbury.

Juſt below this camp, on the ſide of the hill fronting weſtward, ſtands the manor houſe, an antient building, formerly the ſeat of the Stephens's, a very reſpectable family, that has been long reſident in this county. It is now the property of Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, eſq; who is deſcended, on his mother's ſide, from that family. From this houſe, there is an extenſive proſpect over the vale, as far as the Briſtol channel; and four clumps of large trees, growing above it, are objects particularly obſervable, and taken notice of, through a large extent of country on that ſide the hills.

A dreadful thunder ſtorm fell on this ſeat in the year 1556, when Maurice Walſh, eſq; was lord of the manor. The lightning entered at the parlour door, and forced its way out at the window on the oppoſite ſide of the room, when Mr. Walſh and his family were at dinner. One of the children was killed on the ſpot, and ſix others, with the unfortunate father, were ſo much hurt, that they all died of the ſhock in leſs than two months afterwards.

The learned William Tyndale lived in this houſe with ſir John Walſh, as tutor to his children, about the time of king Henry the Eighth, where he tranſlated the New Teſtament into the Engliſh language, and wrote ſeveral books to promote the reformation, which drew a ſtorm upon his head, not leſs dreadful than that before-mentioned, tho' of a different nature. He fled from his perſecutors into the low Countries, but was purſued by the intemperate zeal which diſtinguiſhed thoſe times, and impriſoned in Filford caſtle in Flanders, under whoſe walls he was burnt for hereſy, in the year 1556.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The particulars of this manor, taken from the antient ſurvey, are miſplaced by ſir Robert Atkyns to the pariſh of Old Sodbury. The following is a literal tranſlation from the original language of the record, with which the reader may compare it, as it ſtands in the 73d page of this book:

'Hugo Maminot holds Sopeberie in Grimbolde-'ſtou hundred, of the ſame biſhop [of Liſiaux 'in Normandy]. Aluuard held it in the time of 'king Edward. There are five hides taxed, and 'two plow-tillages in demean, and four villeins, 'and two bordars, with two plow-tillages. There 'are four *ſervi*, and twenty acres of meadow, and 'a little wood. It was worth 8*l.* and is now 'worth 4*l.*'

Jurdan Biſhop held the manor of Little Sodbury in the reign of king Henry the Third, and granted common of paſture to the burghers of Chipping Sodbury, as particularly mentioned in the account of that place. He was cotemporary with William Craſſus, and was a witneſs to his confirmation of privileges to the town of Chipping Sodbury. The ſheriff returned, that John Byſhoppe was lord of Sudbury 9 E. 1. and he continued poſſeſſed of it in the 15th year of the ſame reign, when he defended the privileges of his manor, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto.*

This manor paſſed afterwards to the Diſpencers, who held it in the reigns of king Edward the Second and king Edward the Third.

Richard de Alerdine, and Edith his wife, levied a fine of it 11 R. 2. After whom it came to the Stanſhaws,

Stanſhaws, who continued poſſeſſed of it down to the reign of king Edward the Fourth.

Richard Forſter was ſeized of this manor in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and joined with Thomas Moor and his wife in levying a fine of the manor of Little Sodbury, and of the advowſon of the church of St. Adeline there, to John Walſh of Olveſton, who had married Elizabeth his daughter and heir; by virtue of which fine this manor paſſed into the family of the Walſhes, 1 H. 7.

Sir John Walſh, ſon and heir of John Walſh, married Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Pointz, and having ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 18 & 27 H. 8. died ſeized of Little Sodbury in the 38th year of the ſame reign, leaving Maurice his ſon thirty years old, who had livery of the manor the ſame year, and married Bridget, daughter of —— Vauſe. Nicholas Walſh, was ſon of Maurice, and ſucceeded him in the manor of Little Sodbury. He was high ſheriff of this county 4 Eliz. and having married Mary, daughter of ſir John Berkeley, died in the 20th year of that reign. Henry Walſh, ſon and heir of Nicholas, had livery of the manor of Little Sodbury on the death of his father, and was killed by Edward Winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Walter Walſh, couſin of Henry Walſh, and ſon of another Henry, who was a younger brother of Nicholas before-mentioned, was lord of the manors of Little Sodbury and Old Sodbury, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and continued poſſeſſed of them in the year 1608.

The manors of Little Sodbury and Old Sodbury paſſed by purchaſe, from the heir of the Walſhes, to Thomas Stephens, eſq; third ſon of Edward Stephens of Eaſtington, in the reign of king James the Firſt. This Thomas Stephens was eminent in the profeſſion of the law, being attorney general to the princes Henry and Charles. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of John Stone of London, he had three ſons, Edward, the eldeſt, who ſucceeded him in the manors of Sodbury; John, the ſecond, anceſtor of the Stephens's of Lypiat; and Nathaniel. Thomas Stephens died in the year 1613, and was ſucceeded in the manors of Sodbury by his eldeſt ſon Edward, who married Anne, the daughter of —— Crew, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county 10 C. 1. Sir Thomas Stephens, ſon and heir of Edward, married Katherine, the daughter of —— Combs, and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the years 1644 & 1671. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas Stephens, eſq; who married Anne, the daughter of —— Neale.

From him the manor and eſtate deſcended to Edward Stephens, after whoſe death, in the year 1728, they came to Robert Packer, eſq; as heir at law, whoſe mother was a daughter of Richard Stephens of Eaſtington.

Robert Packer married Mary, one of the daughters and at length ſole heireſs of ſir Henry Winchcombe, of Bucklebury in the county of Berks, baronet, ſon of ſir Henry Winchcombe, baronet, by Frances, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas earl of Berkſhire, and had iſſue four ſons, Winchcombe-Howard, John, Robert, and Henry, who all died without iſſue; and one daughter, Elizabeth, ſecond wife to David Hartley, M.D. a perſon of great abilities, extenſive learning, and diſtinguiſhed eminence in his profeſſion. He was ſon of the reverend John Hartley, and was lord of this manor in right of his ſaid wife Elizabeth, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, Winchcombe-Henry, and one daughter, Mary.

His ſon, Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor, and one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Berks, where he has ſeveral eſtates, particularly Donnington and Bucklebury, at the latter of which he reſides. His arms are, *Argent, on a croſs azure, voided in the center, four cinquefoils Or, and in the firſt and fourth quarters a martlet ſable.* CREST, *A martlet ſable holding in its mouth a croſs croſlet fitchy of the third.*

The records ſhew, that John Smith held lands in Little Sodbury. John Smith was his ſon and heir, and dying ſeized of them 9 C. 1. left John his ſon nine years old.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 100 *l.* a year. Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, eſq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Coats is the preſent incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Adeline. It is a low building, with an aile on the north-eaſt, belonging to the lord of the manor. There is no chancel, and the inhabitants bury at Old Sodbury, for which 10*s. per ann.* is paid to the miniſter.

First fruits	£.7	0 0	Synodals	£.0	2 0
Tenths —	0	13 1	Pentecoſtals	0	0 5
Procurations	0	0 0			

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 60	16	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	23	0	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	75	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	55	17	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 24 houſes, and about 90 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of ſouls is 115.

SODBURY (OLD)

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, about one mile diſtant north-eaſt from Chipping Sodbury, ſix north-weſt from Marſhfield, and twenty-nine ſouth from Glouceſter.

One part of it ſtretches over that ridge or chain of hills that divides the Coteſwold country from the vale, and the other lies in the vale. It affords nothing obſervable in natural hiſtory or antiquities, except part of the camp deſcribed

under Little Sodbury, which lies within its boundaries. The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Bath runs through the pariſh, and a ſmall brook from hence empties itſelf into the Froom.

The etymology of the name is given under Chipping Sodbury, which was originally a part of this pariſh, and is now intirely encompaſſed by it; wherefore this was called Old Sodbury, with reſpect to the former.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The particulars which *Domeſday* gives of this manor, are totally omitted in ſir Robert Atkyns's Hiſtory, and part of thoſe belonging to Little Sodbury are placed, by miſtake, in their room. The following is a tranſlation of the record:

'Brictric the ſon of Algar held Sopeberie in 'Edereſtan hundred. In the time of king Edward 'there were ten hides, and four plow-tillages in 'demean, and twelve villeins, with five plow-'tillages; and four bordars, and eighteen *ſervi*, 'and one park, and a mill of 5*s*. [rent]. The 'ſteward hath lately added one mill of 40 *den*. 'There is a wood one mile long, and one broad. 'Hunfrid pays for this manor 16*l*. 10*s*. One 'yard-land in Wiche belongs to it, which paid 'twenty-five ſextaries of ſalt. Urſus the ſheriff 'has ſo oppreſſed the men, that now they cannot 'pay the ſalt.' *Domeſday*, p. 68.

This manor antiently belonged to the earls of Glouceſter and Hertford, and continued by deſcent in that family, 'till the reign of king Henry the Seventh. During this long ſucceſſion, it paſſed by female heirs into the great families of Diſpencer and Beauchamp, and at laſt ended in Anne, the great heireſs and ſiſter of Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick. She was married to Richard Nevil, generally called the Stout earl of Warwick, who being ſlain in Barnet field, fighting for the houſe of Lancaſter, this Anne, his widow, became obnoxious to the ſucceeding reigns: But upon the turn of affairs, by the ſucceſs of king Henry the Seventh, that ſubtle prince prevailed on her to ſettle the greateſt part of her vaſt inheritance on him and his heirs, and accordingly ſhe levied a fine to that purpoſe 3 H. 7.

King Henry the Eighth gave the manor of Old Sodbury to ſir John Walſh, who had been his champion, and it continued in the family of the Walſhes 'till it was purchaſed, in the reign of king James the Firſt, by Thomas Stephens, attorney general to prince Henry. From him it deſcended, like Little Sodbury, down to Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor.

Several other perſons were ſeized of lands in this pariſh, as appears by records of the following dates. John de la Wild held lands in Sodbury 10 E. 3. Elizabeth Stanſhaw died ſeized of lands in Old Sodbury 13 H. 4. John Stanſhaw held lands in Old Sodbury 37 H. 6. which were held by Robert Stanſhaw, together with an eſtate called Kengrove, 12 E. 4. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Old Sodbury to William Freem 12 H. 7.

The capital meſſuage of Old Sodbury belonged to the college of Weſtbury, and was granted to ſir Ralph Sadleyr 35 H. 8.

Hamſteed, an eſtate in this pariſh, formerly belonged to the monaſtery of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire. It was granted, by the name of the manor, grange, or farm of Hampſteed, to Anne, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, for her life, and after to her ſon, John Forteſcue, in fee, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. It was ſold by that family to Edward Stephens, eſq; 9 C. 1. Sir Thomas Stephens ſold it to William Clutterbuck, in 1675; after which it was purchaſed by —— Okey, from whoſe family it paſſed, by purchaſe, to the truſtees of Henry Woolnough, eſq; and it is now the property of John-Hugh Smyth, of Long Aſton in the county of Somerſet, eſq; in right of Elizabeth his wife, ſole daughter and heireſs of the ſaid Henry Woolnough. His arms are, *Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, as many leopards faces ſable.*

Lygrove is a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, where was a good houſe, now in decay, and a park. John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Lygrove, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Humphry, John, and Thomas, ſucceſſively in taille, the remainder to Margaret Baſile, late wife of ſir Peter Baſile, in taille, 49 H. 6. Lygrove eſtate is now the property of Mr. Hartley.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 300*l*. a year. The dean and chapter of Worceſter are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Duvall is the preſent incumbent. The chapel of Chipping Sodbury is annexed to it.

In the year 1218, the biſhop of Worceſter gave the rectory of Old Sodbury to the monaſtery of Benedictine monks at Worceſter, founded originally by king Ethelred, for ſecular canons; but Oſwald placed the Benedictines in it in the year 991. The advowſon, which had belonged to the ſame monaſtery, was granted to the chapter of Worceſter 33 H. 8. confirmed 6 Jac. and ſtill continues in the ſame.

The church has two croſs ailes, and a low tower at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. It is the mother church to Chipping Sodbury, but yields the ſuperiority in ſize, beauty, and convenience to her rival daughter.

Firſt fruits	£.	14	5	10	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths	—	1	8	7	Pentecoſtals		0 1 0
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north aile, which is the burying place of the Stephens's, under two niches, lie the effigies in ſtone of two perſons, with their legs acroſs, after the manner of the knights templers, and ſcutcheons on their arms, but the bearings are not

not diſtinguiſhable, and there is no tradition concerning them.

Againſt the north wall of the ſame aile, upon the table of a marble monument, it is thus written:

Here lyeth the Remains of
EDWARD STEPHENS of Little SODBURY, Eſq^r.
Who had all the Vertues that adorn
A Gentleman, a Magiſtrate and a Chriſtian;
In his Sincere Piety to GOD,
In his impartial Juſtice and Benevolence to Mankind,
In his Fidelity and Zeal for his Friend,
In an Inſtructive Converſation,
And a particular Happineſs of Addreſs,
Which never failed to gain him the Good will
Of all that approached him;
IN SHORT,
In every Religious, in every ſocial Virtue,
He was a Pattern equalled by few, Excelled by none.
He dyed the 6^th Day of April, MDCCXXVIII,
In humble Hope of a Glorious Reſurrection,
Through HIM who is the Reſurrection,
And the Life.

Upon this monument are the following arms, *Baron and femme*. On the baron ſide, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons with wings elevated Or*, for Stephens; 2d, *Azure, a chevron argent between three lions paſſant Or*; 3d, obliterated. On the femme ſide, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent, four bars azure, on a chief ſable a lion paſſant Or*, for Burthogg; 2d *and* 3d, *Argent, a croſs ingrailed gules*, for Trevill.

Upon a flat ſtone is this memorial:

Here are depoſited the Remains of Sarah Stephens, Widow of Edward Stephens, late of Little Sodbury, Eſq; One of the Daughters & Coheireſſes of Richard Burthogge of Totnes in y^e County of Devon Eſq^r & Grandaughter and Sole Heireſs of Andrew Trevill of Ethe in y^e County of Cornwall Eſq^r. For her religious Regard of her Duty toward God and Man, her Charity to y^e Poor, her friendly Correſpondence with her Neighbours, her exact Order and Oeconomy in her way of life, She was Eminent. She Died y^e 19^th Day of February 1737 Aged above 70 Years, Full of good Works, the Remembrance whereof will remaine a more laſting Monument of her Virtues.

N. B. There are the ſame arms on Mrs. Stephens's ſtone, as upon her huſband's monument; and in this, the 3d quarter on the baron ſide is, *three greyhounds courant in pale*, but the colours are not expreſſed in the ſculpture.

Under the eaſt window, in the chancel:

The body of Edward Potter, Vicar, Aged 77 years, here interred the 10^th day of Avgvſt Anno Dom. 1676.
Peccata deplorans, miſericordiam implorans, morior.
In terris Peregrinvs Eram, dum Corpore Vixi
Nunc Patriam viſo, terra aliena Vale.
Hæ ante obitvm ſvvm Per Seipſum Compoſitæ.

On a tablet againſt the eaſt wall:

The Body of William Sheen Bachelour of Arts and Miniſter of y^e Goſpell at Old Sodbury in the County of Glouceſter 17 years & at Kingſwood in the County of Wilts 14 years, here interred y^e 27^th of November Anno Dom. 1676 Ætatis ſuæ 59.
In Obitum repentinum eius.
Ducit ad æternam te mors brevis, ut via, vitam,
Ut mors interitus non ſit, at introitus.
Sed luctantem animam Clotho imperioſa Coegit
Ad Cœlum, invitos traxit in aſtra pedes.

In the ſouth aile is the following:

In Memory of HENRY BEDFORD, A.M.
Rector of LITTLE SODBURY,
who died July 10, 1717, Æt: 49;
And of ELIZABETH his Wife,
who died Sept^r 8^th 1701 Æt: 26:
Likewiſe of EDWARD their Son,
who died Octo^r 25^th 1732, Æt. 32;
And alſo of SAMUEL COLBORNE
of STROUD WATER, Gent.
who died Feb^y 11^th 1767, Æt: 69.

Upon the above monument are theſe arms, *viz. Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Gules, a chevron between three quatrefoils Or*; 2d, *Argent, a bear ſeiant ſable, muzzled, collar'd, and chain'd Or*; 3d, *Argent, on a chevron between three hunting horns ſtringed ſable, as many mullets Or.*

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	182	0	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	25	3	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	192	12	6
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	145	14	7½

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 48 houſes in this pariſh, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. And there are now about the ſame number of ſouls.

SOUTH HAMLETS.

THESE hamlets lie in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, on the ſouth ſide of the city of Glouceſter; and being either extraparochial, or within ſome of the city pariſhes, are therefore jointly called the South Hamlets.

1. *Lanthony*, the ſcite of an antient priory of that name. The reader will ſee a large account of this hamlet placed among the pariſhes in alphabetical order, under the proper title of *Lanthony*.

2. *Sudmead*, ſo called from its lying ſouth from Glouceſter. It is extraparochial, and formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and after the diſſolution of that houſe, was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 H. 8. but it belongs at preſent to ſeveral proprietors.

Lanthony and Sudmead.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	63	9	4
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	4	16	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	121	12	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	91	4	0

3. *Tuffley*. This place lies in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load, in the city of Glouceſter, but in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton. It is a place of conſiderable extent, about two miles ſouth-eaſt from the city, conſiſting of rich meadow and paſture, and very good arable land. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, Tuffelege was held by the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter, as a member of the great manor of Bertune, of which the particulars from *Domeſday* are ſet down p. 206. It had been alienated from the church of Glouceſter, but was again recovered to them by Oſborn biſhop of Exeter, when Serlo was abbat, and king Henry the Second confirmed it to them by his charter. It continued in the abbey of Glouceſter 'till that houſe was diſſolved, and was then granted to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, 33 H. 8. But the tithes of Tuffley, and a paſture called Sudgrove, late belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8.

The Atkyns's were antiently tenants of the manor, and of a large eſtate in this place, where they had a good houſe and park, which they held for ſeveral generations, by leaſe under the dean and chapter. Colonel Richard Atkyns, the laſt of that name who was poſſeſſed of this eſtate, ſuffered much for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt. He raiſed a troop of horſe at his own charge, and was afterwards ſequeſtered, and paid 140*l.* compoſition. He was ſon of Richard Atkyns, of Tuffley,

Tuffley, eſq; who married Mary, the daughter of ſir Edwin Sandys, and not the daughter of lord Sandys of the Vine, as ſir Robert Atkyns repreſents it, for ſhe was ſiſter to colonel Henry Sandys, the father of that lord Sandys, as appears by a well authenticated pedigree of the Sandys family, communicated to me by William Bayntun, of Gray's Inn, eſq; who married Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Windſor Sandys, lord of the manors of Miſerden and Winſton in this county.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	48	6	8
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	8	14	8
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	88	8	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	38	14	0

There are about 140 inhabitants in this hamlet.

4. *Wolſtrop*, antiently written *Wolricheſthorp* and *Wolverſtrop*. This place is extraparochial, and lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton, about two miles from Glouceſter, adjoining to the pariſh of Quedgley, and is bounded on the north-weſt by the river Severn. Robert de Pont de Larch held Wolricheſthorp 30 H. 3. and granted the ſame, with Lanwarrine, to William de Valencia, earl of Pembroke; and king Henry confirmed the grant in the 36th year of his reign. William le Walſh died ſeized of Wolverſtrop 3 E. 3. which was held by Giles Walſh, of Richard lord Talbot and Anchoret his wife, by the eighth part of a knight's fee 20 R. 2. and it was held of Gilbert Talbot 7 H. 6. Here Thomas Hayward, eſq; has a pleaſant ſeat, and a large eſtate in this and other places. His arms are, *Argent, on a bend ſable, three fleurs de lis Or, on a chief of the ſecond a lion paſſant of the third.*

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	18	0	0
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	8	5	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	32	8	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770,	—	24	6	0

5. *Littleworth*, or *Lower South-gate-ſtreet*, ſo called becauſe it joins to the ſouth gate at Glouceſter. It is extraparochial, and lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-barton. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

The land-tax at 3s. 1770, £. 6 4 6

SOUTHROP.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, eight miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Northleach, five ſouth from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-ſix eaſt from Glouceſter. It conſiſts chiefly of arable land, and the river Lech runs through it to Leachlade, where it empties itſelf into the Thames.

There are four manors deſcribed in *Domeſday* by the name of Lecce, all lying on the river of the ſame name. Three of them are now called Northleach, Eaſtleach-Martin, and Eaſtleach-Turville; and this is the fourth, which, for diſtinction, obtained the name of *Southrop*, from its being ſituated more *ſouthward* than the others; for *Southrop* ſignifies the *South Village*.

The air of this village is wholeſome, and the ſoil, tho' light, produces good corn.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following are the particulars of this manor from the antient ſurvey:

'Walter the ſon of Ponz holds Lece in Bric-'ſtuoldes hundred of the king. There are ten 'hides taxed. Earl Tofti held it. There are 'four plow-tillages in demean, and ſixteen villeins, 'and ſix bordars, and a prieſt, with eight plow-'tillages. There are twelve *ſervi*, and a mill of '10s. [rent] and twenty acres of meadow. It 'was worth 12*l.* and is now worth 15*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 77.

Robert Creping and Nicholaa his wife held the manor and advowſon 31 H. 3. and Benedict Blakenham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of the manor to the uſe of themſelves 1 E. 1. which ſaid Benedict obtained a licence to alienate two plow-tillages in Southrop to Henry de St. Philebert 26 E. 1.

John de St. Philebert, ſon of Henry, was ſeized of Southrop, with free warren, 10 E. 2. and died 7 E. 3.

Henry de Grey died ſeized of a manor in Southorpe 8 E. 2. which he had of John the kinſman and heir of Robert de Grey, and held it by the ſervice of one fourth part of a knight's fee; and ſir Ralph Grey, ſon of Henry, levied a fine of thoſe lands 22 E. 3.

John de St. Philebert, ſon of John, levied a fine of Southrop to the king 27 & 31 E. 3. and the king granted the ſame (lately belonging to John de St. Philebert, as the grant expreſſly mentions) to William Herney and Mary his wife, and to the heirs males of their bodies, 50 E. 3. The ſame year, alſo, the king granted one plow-tillage in Southrop, held by John Short for life, to William Herney and Mary his wife, and to their heirs males. Mary the wife of William Herney ſurvived him, and died ſeized of Philebert's Court, and Grey's Court, in Southrop, 7 H. 4.

Robert Leverſedge died ſeized of this manor 4 E. 4. and it was granted by the king to Robert Horſely, for life, in the twelfth year of the ſame reign. The crown granted it, as part of the dutchy of Lancaſter, to Peter Bradſhaw, 3 Jac. and it was again granted to Robert earl of Saliſbury 5 Jac. Sir Thomas Row was lord of this manor in the year 1608, which paſſed ſoon afterwards to Wadham college, in Oxford, to which it now belongs.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, worth 100*l.* a year. It is in the preſentation of Wadham college, and Mr. Baldwin is the preſent incumbent.

Alice

Alice de Clermont gave the church of Southrop to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, in Clerkenwell, London, which grant was confirmed by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford.

The church is ſmall, without any thing to diſtinguiſh it, except a monument in the ſouth aile for ſir Thomas Conway and his lady, with his arms, *viz. Sable, on a bend cotized argent, a roſe proper between two annulets*; but there is no inſcription. Sir Thomas had been lord of this manor.

Firſt fruits	£. 4	4	0	Synodals £. 0	2	0
Tenths —	0 11	0		Pentecoſt. 0	0	10
Procurations	0	6	8			

Benefaction.

Mr. Thomas Buſh, late butler of Chriſt-church college, Oxford, gave 100*l.* to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 65	12	2
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	24	9	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	58	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	43	16	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 38 houſes, and about 170 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* There are now, by an exact ſurvey, 47 families, and 216 ſouls.

STANDISH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, four miles diſtant north-weſtward from Stroud, eight north from Durſley, and ſeven ſouth from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts of rich paſture ground, with ſome arable and woodlands, and produces excellent cheeſe and good cyder.

Here was antiently a pretty large houſe, with ſeveral offices, belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter. It was called the Almery of Standiſh. Part of it ſtill remains, and particularly the arches of the gateway. An old building, which belonged to that houſe, ſtands intire on one ſide of the church-yard, ſtrongly ſecured by buttreſſes; and the farm houſe, cloſe by the church, ſeems to be a part of the old Almery, of which the reader, turning to p. 141 of this book, may ſee many particulars.

There is a ſpring in Standiſh park, called the Red Well, which moſt probably runs thro' a bed of iron ore, as it tinges the ſtones with a red ochry colour; and it incruſts ſticks, and other ſubſtances lying in the courſe of its waters, with a ſtony ſubſtance. Theſe waters may be beneficial in diſorders for which preparations of iron are preſcribed.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Beornulph king of Mercia, in the year 821, gave fifteen hides in Standiſh under Ezinbury to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter, which was then occupied by ſecular canons. Eldred archbiſhop of York afterwards became poſſeſſed of the manors of Stanedis, Otintune, and Lece, (now called Northleach,) as a ſecurity for the money he had expended in the repair of the monaſtery of Glouceſter, a little before the Norman invaſion; and Thomas archbiſhop of York held Stanedis at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears from a paſſage in *Domeſday*, of which the following is a literal tranſlation:

'Archbiſhop Eldred held Stanedis, in Witeſtan 'hundred. It was [part] of the demean of St. 'Peter of Glouueceſtre. There were fifteen hides 'in the time of king Edward. There are three 'plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and 'fourteen bordars, with ſixteen plow-tillages; 'and ſeven radecheniſters, having ſeventeen plow-'tillages. There are eight *ſervi*, and half a fiſhery; 'a wood half a mile long, and one furlong broad.

'In the time of king Edward the whole manor 'was worth 16*l.* now [only] 12*l.* Archbiſhop 'Thomas holds it, and it pays tax in the ſame 'manner.

'The abbat of Glouuec' holds two hides of the 'land of this manor, and he ought of right to 'hold them.

'Earl Hugh holds one hide unjuſtly. Durand 'the ſheriff holds three hides which earl William 'gave to Roger his brother. Archbiſhop Thomas 'claims them.' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

The before-mentioned Thomas archbiſhop of York reſtored this manor to the abbey of Glouceſter, about the year 1094-5, and that houſe continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution of the monaſtery. But it had been held by meſne lords, as in the 7th of H. 8. when John Huntley was tenant under the abbey.

Edward duke of Somerſet had a grant of the manor 1 E. 6. and after his attainder, it was granted to ſir Anthony Cook, in the 6th year of the ſame reign.

Sir Henry Winſtone was lord of it in 1608. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, was ſeized of it at the beginning of this century; and from him it deſcended to his great grandſon, James Dutton, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor. His pedigree and arms are given under Sherbourn, the place of his reſidence.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Colthrop*, or *Coldrup*, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the pariſh by the intervention of part of Haresfield. Thomas Crook held Coldthrop 10 E. 3. Charles Yate, eſq; was proprietor of it, and had a good ſeat here, about the beginning of this century. He was the youngeſt ſon of William Yate, eſq; and married, to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Richard Yate of Arlingham, and dying in the year 1721, left iſſue, by his ſaid wife, ſix daughters coheireſſes. Elizabeth, the eldeſt, and Sophia, the fourth daughter,

died unmarried:—Dorothy, the ſecond, was married to Powell Snell, of Guiting Grange in this county, eſq; by whom ſhe had three ſons, Powell, John, and Charles; and one daughter, Dorothy:—Anna-Maria, the third daughter, was married to Edmund Eſtcourt, of Shipton Moign, eſq; whoſe only child, Anna-Maria, was wedded to William Earle, late of Malmeſbury in the county of Wilts, whom ſhe ſurvived, and died in the year 1775:—Caroline, the fifth daughter, was married, firſt to Jacob Elton, ſon of ſir Abraham Elton, baronet; and ſecondly, to John Aſpinel, eſq; ſergeant at law, but died without iſſue by either:—Henrietta, the youngeſt, was the wife of Mr. Richard Warren, of Briſtol, by whom ſhe had one daughter. Charles Snell, third ſon of Powell Snell, eſq; and Dorothy his wife, ſold this eſtate to Mr. Samuel Niblet, of the city of Glouceſter, who is the preſent proprietor of it. Colthrop, and part of Hardwick make one tithing.

Livery of a cloſe in Coldrup was granted to John Bound 4 Eliz.

2. *Putloe.* Livery of this manor was granted to ſir John Lutterel 1 Eliz. It is now the property of James Dutton, eſq.

3. *Standiſh Morton.* 4. *Little Haresfield.* 5. *Oxlinch*; all which belong to Mr. Dutton. Lands in Nether Oxlinch belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 E. 6.

6. Part of *Pitchcombe*, which is intirely ſeparated from the main body of the pariſh, by the interpoſition of Randwick. This eſtate belonged to John Bridgman, of Prinknaſh, at the beginning of the preſent century, and is now veſted, by purchaſe, in Mr. Page, of Painſwick in this county.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 230*l.* a year, and in the patronage of the biſhop of Glouceſter.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is ſmall, but neatly pewed with Dutch oak, and has a handſome ſpire at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	44	2	8½	Synodals £.
Tenths	—	4	8	3¼	Pentecoſt.
Procurations					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is an old monument for ſir Henry Winſtone, but the inſcription and arms are covered with white waſh.

Upon a flat ſtone, within the rails incloſing the communion table, is this inſcription, exactly taken.

Robertus Frampton
Epiſcopus Glouceſtrienſis,
(Cætera quis neſcit?)
Ob. 8 Calend: Junij,
Ætatis ſuæ 86
Anno Conſecrationis 28
Æræ Chriſtianæ 1708.

On the upper part of the ſtone are the arms of his dioceſe, impaling *Gules, three bars argent, in chief three creſcents Or*, for Frampton.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, there is a marble monument, with this inſcription:

Near this place lies interred the Body of Charles Yate, late of Colthrope in this County, Eſq. He was the youngeſt Son of William Yate, Eſq; & died the Day of May, 1721, Aged 79 Years.

He married two Wives, y^e^ firſt was Elizabeth, the only Daughter of Iohn Scote, Doctor in Divinity, by whom he had one Daughter Mary. And his ſecond was Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of Richard Yate, late of Arlingham in this County, Eſq; his now Widow & Relict, by whom he left ſix Daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Dorothy, Anna-Maria, Sophia, Carolina, & Henrietta.

Elizabeth Yate, Relict of the above Charles Yate, died July 17^th^ 1759, Aged 76. Elizabeth their eldeſt Daughter died June 7^th^ 1756, Aged 49.

Arms at top, *Baron and femme*, Yate impaling Yate.

Putloe.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 41 0 6

Oxlinch.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 142 1 4½

About the beginning of the preſent century, there were 123 houſes in the pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, of whom 14 were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 15. *Atkyns.* Here the ſmall farms have been joined together, and the cottages ſuffered to fall down, which has obliged the poorer ſort of people to remove to other places, and reduced the number of inhabitants to about 400.

STANLEY, *or* KING's STANLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Stroud, ſeven north-eaſtward from Durſley, and ten ſouth from Glouceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion, that *Stanley* is derived from the Saxon Stan, *a ſtone*, and leaz, *a paſture ground*, as though it were a ſtony ſoil; but the pariſh in general conſiſts of ſtrong, deep land, not at all conſiſtent with that explanation. It is probable, that in the time of the Saxons, the capital manſion-houſe being of ſtone, (a thing not then very common in the vale country) gave name to the pariſh; for Leaz ſignifies *a place*, and Stanleaz, the *Stone-place*, i.e. *the houſe*; as we ſometimes ſay the manor place for the manor houſe. And I am the rather of this opinion, ſince other villages and towns derive their names from the ſame thing. Thus Stanley, and Stonehouſe, the name of an adjoining village, tho' different in ſound, have a like ſignification; and both are ſimilar to *Bodmin*, Britiſh, the name of a town in Cornwall.

This is ſuppoſed to have been the reſidence of one of the Mercian kings, wherefore it was called *King's Stanley*, to diſtinguiſh it from the pariſh of Leonard Stanley, next adjoining.

Part of the village is called the *Borough*, for which two bailiffs are annually choſen, who execute the office of conſtable within its precincts. In it, ſtands a building which the inhabitants ſay was once a jail, and a piece of ground, now belonging

longing to the rectory, is called *Hanging Close*, where it is ſaid criminals were formerly executed. Theſe are as ſo many ſhadows of particular privileges, which I ſuppoſe the place antiently enjoy'd when it was a borough, and of greater conſequence than at preſent, for ſo it appears to have been by the names of Pig-ſtreet, High-ſtreet, &c. mentioned in old writings.

The poor people are chiefly employ'd in the clothing buſineſs, which is the general manufacture of this part of the county.

Here are two meadows, called Selſley-meadow, and Stanley-meadow, each containing about fifty acres, which after the hay is taken off, are common to all the inhabitants.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The manor was given to Walter Deſpencer by king Henry the Second, to whom he was [d]uſher of the chamber. This Walter was [d]eldeſt ſon of Thurſtan le Deſpencer, the ſon of William le Deſpencer, who were both of them [d]ſtewards to king Henry the Firſt; and Robert Deſpencer, father of William, bore the ſame office under king William the Conqueror, with whom he came into England, and received the name of [e]Deſpencer, *i.e.* ſteward, from his employment. Walter died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond brother, Almerick le Deſpencer,[f] who was ſheriff of Rutlandſhire 34 H. 2. & 1 R. 1. and being ſteward to the latter, enjoyed, of his gift, the manor of King's Stanley. And in the 5th year of the reign of king John, he had a confirmation in fee of the lordſhips of Wurdie and Stanley in the vale of Glouceſter; which lordſhip of Wurdie king Henry the Second had formerly given to Walter, brother of Almerick, for his homage and ſervice, paying for the ſame a pair of gilt ſpurs, or 12*d.* yearly into the exchequer, on the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, and to be held by the ſervice of half a knight's fee. He married Amabel, daughter of Walter de Cheſnei, or Chenei, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Thurſtan, Almerick, and Philip.

Almerick le Deſpencer, the ſecond ſon, enjoyed the manor of Stanley, but joining with his brother Thurſtan, and other barons, in taking up arms againſt king John, his lands were ſeized, and granted by that king to Oſbert Giffard, his own natural ſon[g].

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays that this Almerick le Deſpencer was ſeized of King's Stanley, and had a grant of free warren, fairs, and markets 53 H. 3. which he pleaded in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. and died in the 34th year of the ſame reign; and that Almeric, ſon of the laſt Almerick, was ſeized of two yard-lands, and of eight acres in this place 4 E. 2. But it appears by a liſt of all the vills in the county, and their reſpective lords, which was returned into the exchequer by Walter de Stukely the ſheriff 9 E. 1. that John Gifford was then ſeized of the vill of Stanſley Regis, in the hundred of Wyſton. He married Maud, the widow of William Longeſpee, and died 27 E. 1.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield, ſon of John and Maud his wife, was ſeized of the manor of King's Stanley, of the advowſon of the church, and of Walliſwood 6 E. 2.

Stephen Mareſchall held the manor, and one meſſuage, and one yard-land therein, 7 E. 2.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield laſt mentioned, continued ſeized of King's Stanley 16 E. 2. but being taken in open rebellion againſt that king, at the battle of Burroughbridge in Yorkſhire, he was executed at Glouceſter as a traitor, and his lands confiſcated. John lord Maltravers obtained a grant of this manor, and procured a fine of it to be levied by John Calew, heir to John Giffard by a female. He was ſoon after convicted of ſundry miſdemeanors, whereupon his eſtates were ſeized, and this manor, with ſeveral others, was granted to Maurice, ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, 11 E. 3. but Maltravers being again received into the king's favour, recovered this manor in the 27th, and died ſeized of it in the 31ſt year of the ſame reign. John lord Maltravers, ſon of John, ſucceeded his father, and died 38 E. 3. but Agnes, the widow of John lord Maltravers the elder, was endowed with this manor, and died 49 E. 3.

A third John lord Maltravers, ſon of the laſt John, died ſeized of the manor of King's Stanley 5 R. 2. and his ſon Henry deceaſing without iſſue, the manor came to Elianor, ſiſter of Henry, who by her marriage with John Fitz-Alan, or Arundel, ſecond ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, carried it into that name and family.

John Arundel, ſon of John and Elianor, had likewiſe a ſon John, who became earl of Arundel, on the deceaſe of Thomas earl of Arundel without iſſue male. He was ſlain near Beauvois in France, and by an inquiſition taken 13 H. 6. was found to have been ſeized of King Stanley, Stonehouſe, Shurdington, Archers [Stoke Archer,] and Woodcheſter in Glouceſterſhire, beſides great eſtates in other counties.

Elianor the widow of ſir Walter Hungerford, late wife of ſir Richard Poinings, and formerly the wife of ſir John Arundel, and mother of John earl of Arundel, held this manor in dower 'till her death 33 H. 6.

Humphry earl of Arundel was ſon and heir of John, but dying under age, the honour and manor of King Stanley came to his uncle, William earl of Arundel. He married Joan, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, and dying 3 H. 7. was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas earl of Arundel, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Widvile earl of Rivers, and died ſeized of King Stanley 16 H. 8.

William earl of Arundel, ſon of Thomas, had livery of the manors of King's Stanley, Stoke Archer, Shurdington, and Woodcheſter upon the deceaſe of his father; and having married Anne, ſiſter

[d] Collins's Peerage, v. 1. p. 348. [e] Ibid. pp. 346, 347. [f] Ibid. p. 349. [g] Collins from Clauſ. 18 Joh. m. 7.

ſiſter to Henry earl of Northumberland, died 35 H. 8. Henry earl of Arundel, ſon of William, had livery of King's Stanley the following year, and died 22 Eliz. He was a zealous friend to queen Mary, and greatly inſtrumental in her advancement to the throne; an action laudable perhaps in the intention, but direful in its conſequences, and productive of thoſe ſhocking barbarities which marked the ſhort but tragical reign of that female zealot; when fire and faggot were thought the fitteſt inſtruments to promote that religion whoſe diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks are patience, meekneſs, and univerſal philanthropy; when the biſhops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt at the ſtake; men that for learning, piety, and exemplary manners, were the moſt illuſtrious of their age, an honour to the nation wherein they lived, and whoſe names will be remembered with veneration by lateſt poſterity. But to return:

The manor was in the crown 6 Jac. and was granted the next year to George Walter, and John Williams, in truſt for William Garraway, and others. It came ſoon afterwards to the Ducie family, and lord Ducie is the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that John de Clavile died ſeized of half a yard-land in King's Stanley 4 E. 2. and his ſon John de Clavile was likewiſe ſeized of the ſame lands 11 E. 3.

John Notelin was ſeized of lands in King's Stanley; and Joan, his widow, was endowed with them, and died 14 E. 3. John Notelin, ſon of John, died ſeized of the ſame lands 36 E. 3. and John Notelin, his ſon, likewiſe died ſeized of them 1 R. 2. Another John Notelin, a deſcendant from the laſt-mentioned John, died ſeized of an eſtate in King's Stanley 29 H. 6.

Hugh Twiſel held one meſſuage, twenty-four acres of arable, and two acres of meadow in King's Stanley 7 R. 2. John Twiſel died ſeized of lands here 32 H. 6. and John Twiſel, ſon of John, died poſſeſſed of the ſame lands 11 E. 4. John Barton, and Richard Ruſſel and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in King's Stanley to William Cale 1 E. 6. Thomas Rogers of Wotton Baſſet, ſon and heir of Agnes, died ſeized of lands in this pariſh 15 Eliz. leaving Thomas, a poſthumous ſon, his heir. Lands in King's Stanley, which belonged to Henry earl of Arundel, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. The *Borough* is a diſtinct tithing, of which Nathaniel Peach, eſq; is the preſent lord.

2. *Dudbridge*, where Mr. Richard Hawker has a very handſome new-built houſe.

3. *Stanley's End.* Thomas Pettat, eſq; has a good houſe and eſtate here, which belonged to John Jefferis, eſq; at the beginning of the preſent century.

4. The *Leighs.*

5. *Pig Street*, where Mr. Richard Clutterbuck has a good houſe and eſtate.

6. *High Street.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth 160*l.* a year. The patronage is in Jeſus college, Cambridge, and the reverend Kinard Baghott is the preſent incumbent. The church is dedicated to St George.

Firſt fruits	£.	18	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	17	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Pentecoſt.		0	0	7
Procurations		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall is this inſcription:

Near this Place lieth the body of Richard Clutterbuck of this Pariſh, Gent. who died y^e^ 10^th^ of Auguſt 1714 in the 64^th^ Year of his Age.

Alſo near this Place lieth the Body of Richard the Son of the ſaid Richard Clutterbuck of this Pariſh Gent. who died the 5^th^ of Ianuary 1718 in the 42d year of his age.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three eſcallops of the ſecond*, for Clutterbuck. 2. *Azure, on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, as many mullets pierced ſable.*

At the eaſt end of the church, on the table of a handſome monument,

Ad Sacros cineres et piam Memoriam Guliel. Clutterbuck Gen. Dorcas Clutterbuck Relicta ſua (filia Joſephi Baynetham de Weſtbury in agr. Gloceſtrien: Ar.) pii & coniugalis amoris Sui monumentum affert.

Obiit An° Dom 1655
ætat. ſuæ 74.

In terris hoſpes qui Chriſto vixit eodem
In cœlis fruitur ciuis eoq; ſatur.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Clutterbuck as before. 2. *Gules, a chevron between three bulls heads caboſhed argent*, for Baynham.

On another handſome monument,

Near this Place are interred the bodies of Jaſper Clutterbuck of this Pariſh Gent. who died the 18^th^ Feb. 1752, in the 62^d^ year of his Age. Elizabeth his firſt wife died 11^th^ Aug^st^. 1723, in the 25^th^ year of her Age. Anne his ſecond Wife who died 9^th^ Nov^r^. 1745, in the 60^th^ Year of her Age. Jaſper his Grandſon who died 23^d^ March 1771 in the 22^d^ year of his Age.

Arms, Clutterbuck, as before.

Next to the above,

Near this Place lieth the Body of Anne y^e^ Wife of Nathaniel Paul of this Pariſh who died the 29th of Octob. 1723 Alſo four Children, Holmun, Mary, Oneſiphorus, and Obadiah.

Alſo near this Place lieth y^e^ Body of y^e^ above mentioned Nathaniel Paul, who died the 19th of June 1737, in the 65^th^ year of his Age. Alſo Anne his Daughter died Jan^y^ y^e^ 29^th^ 1739 aged 38 y^rs^. Sarah Elliott Daughter of Nathaniel and Anne Paul died Feb^y^. 22, 1740, aged 35.

Arms, *On a feſs three croſſes croſlets*; no colours.

Within the communion rails, there is a handſome marble monument, conſiſting of a vaſe and pyramid. Over the vaſe are two *genii* ſupporting a ſkeleton, repreſenting mortality; and on the vaſe it is thus written:

This Monument is erected to the Memory of OBADIAH PAUL of this Pariſh Gentleman, who died the 9th of *September* 1724, aged 46 years.

SUSANNAH PAUL his Widow who died the 29^th^ of *May* 1737 aged 56 years.

JOHN PAUL, Son of the ſaid OBADIAH and SUSANNAH, who died the 13^th^ of *July* 1752 aged 39 years.

SAMUEL PAUL of *Rodborough Eſq*; Son of OBADIAH and SUSANNAH PAUL died the 5th of *May* 1768, aged 59.

The arms are placed on the pyramid, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a feſs azure three croſſes croſlets Or*, for Paul. 2. *Argent, a battle-ax gules between three roundlets ſable.*

Againſt the north wall, there is another handſome pyramidal marble monument, with two weeping

weeping *genii*, one holding an inverted torch, the other an olive branch, both ſitting on a vaſe. Beneath, on a table, it is thus written:

To the Memory of NATHANIEL PAUL Son of *Nathaniel* and *Anne Paul* of this Pariſh, who died April 6th 1742 aged 40 years.

ELIZABETH WATHEN Siſter of the ſaid *Nathaniel Paul* died March 14th 1749 aged 43 years.

ONESIPHORUS PAUL Brother of *Nathaniel Paul* died March 19th 1770 aged 57 years.

Benefactions.

Lady Hungerford, who was born in this pariſh, gave two ſilver bowls, and two ſilver patens, for the communion ſervice. Thirty ſhillings a year are given to teach poor children to read; and the income of an eſtate which lets for about 7*l.* a year is left one half for the ſame purpoſe, the remainder for clothing widows and old people.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 108	16	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	31	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	155	1	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	118	3	1½

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns's account, there were 250 houſes in the pariſh, and about 1100 inhabitants, of whom 60 were freeholders; yearly births 22, burials 19. The average of annual burials is now 32, and there are at preſent 1257 inhabitants; ſo that about one in 42 dies annually.

STANLEY St. LEONARD's.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stroud, ſix north-eaſt from Durſley, and eleven ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is bounded by King's Stanley on the eaſt, Eaſington on the weſt, Stonehouſe to the north, and Woodcheſter on the ſouth; and is ſituated on the north ſide of a lofty wood, called *Bucholt*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies the *Beech-wood*, and without doubt did antiently, as it does at preſent, conſiſt chiefly of the beech tree. The greater part of the pariſh is rich paſturage and orcharding, and produces good cheeſe, and ſtout cyder.

The etymology of *Stanley* is given in the preceding pariſh. This was called *Leonard Stanley*, (from a priory here, dedicated to St. Leonard) to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining pariſh of King's Stanley.

King Edward the Second granted a charter of a weekly market, to be held on Saturday, at Stanley St. Leonard's; and of two annual fairs, one on the 6th day of November, which is St. Leonard's day; the other on the Saturday after the 15th of July, which is St. Swithin's day; theſe being the ſaints to whom the priory and the pariſh church were reſpectively dedicated; and that charter was renewed in the year 1620.

This was the only market-town in the hundred, and was formerly more populous than at preſent, having been much reduced by a dreadful fire, which happened in May, 1686, and almoſt conſumed it. There was a brief, ſoon after, for the benefit of the poor ſufferers; but the national revolution taking place about that time, and men's minds being employ'd on greater concerns, the cataſtrophe was too much neglected, and not one ſixth part of the money collected was remitted to the pariſh, nor was the remainder ever accounted for by the farmers and officers of briefs at that time. It continues, however, to rank as a market town in our books and maps, and has a right to hold markets and fairs, but wants intereſt and conveniencies to bring people together. In ſhort, the market has been long ſince diſuſed, and is totally loſt. The houſes ſtand in a diſcontinued, ſtragling form, and the only appearance of its having been a market town, is a little ſhed, which was the market houſe, ſtill remaining about the middle of the place.

There was a ſmall monaſtery founded here, dedicated to St. Leonard, of a prior and canons, as they are expreſſly called, in archbiſhop Theobald's confirmation of ſeveral gifts to them, a tranſlation of which I have inſerted in the Appendix, N°. 24. And here it is proper to obſerve, that only the former part of that confirmation, as far as the word *appurtenances*, (which ſtands in the twelfth line, as I have printed it) is given in ſir Robert Atkyns's Hiſtory; and that what follows in that book, is the latter part of king Henry the Second's charter to the priory of Newent, which, by ſome unaccountable miſtake, was joined to it, and makes an incongruous medley of two diſtinct writings.

It is not abſolutely certain who was the founder of this priory, but it has been commonly attributed to Roger de Berkeley, who gave it the advowſons of the ſeveral churches of Ozleworth, Cowley, Erlingham, Uley, and Slimbridge; and in the year 1146, gave the patronage of the priory, with all its rights, to the abbey of Glouceſter, with the conſent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, the prior of the monaſtery, and the reſt of the monks, and with the approbation of Simon, biſhop of Worceſter, whereby it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey. And in the year 1156, the ſame Roger de Berkeley gave the church of Cam, with the appurtenances, to this priory, and a grove called Fyſacre; which were afterwards confirmed by king Henry the Third, and by John, biſhop of Worceſter. But this Roger de Berkeley could not be that Roger who came in with the Conqueror, to whom ſir Robert Atkyns (p. 25.) has attributed ſeveral of theſe donations. Robert de Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, gave alſo to this priory, a mill in Cowley[h], and a meſſuage with lands, belonging to the ſame mill, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

There was afterwards a law-ſuit commenced concerning the church of Slimbridge, between Thomas lord Berkeley, and Thomas de Bredon,

[h] Dugdale's *Monaſticon*, Vol. 1. p. 119.

abbat of Glouceſter, which was adjuſted by compoſition. Maurice lord Berkeley, grandſon of Harding, had founded an hoſpital at Lorwing, or Lorling, by the name of the *Maſter and brethren of Lorwing*, and endowed it with lands there; which hoſpital, lands and appurtenances, Thomas lord Berkeley gave to the priory of Stanley, in conſideration whereof the church of Slimbridge was releaſed to him 8 H. 3. And thus it happened, that Lorenge-farm became appurtenant to this pariſh, tho' ſeven or eight miles diſtant from the body of it; and the occupiers of the farm have paid the parochial taxes, and ſerved the offices to this pariſh time immemorially; but the land-tax goes in aid of the pariſh of Cam, to which Lorenge is contiguous.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, and Mr. Stevens, in his *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, were both miſtaken, in repreſenting Geoffry Mandevil, earl of Eſſex, as a great benefactor to this priory; in which they have confounded it with that of Stonely in Huntingdonſhire, of the order of St. Auguſtin, founded by William Mandeville, earl of Eſſex, who lived in the year 1180; whereas this priory of Stanley St. Leonard's was of the Benedictine order.

I have no where found a catalogue of the priors, nor can I make out a liſt of them from the papers which have fallen into my hands. Doctor John Croſſe was prior here in 1189, and not in 1449, as ſir Robert Atkyns has it. He lies interred in the ſouth aile of the church, with an old monkiſh inſcription on the ſtone, (as I have it in ſome manuſcript papers concerning the priory) and tho' the date has been effaced for above a century paſt, yet it appears, from the moſt probable accounts of him, that he died in 1199. The inſcription was as follows:

Qui jacet hoc tumulo Doctor John Croſſe nominatur
Ille Prior Stanly Sancti fuerat Leonardi
Hunc ſancto rotulo ſcribat Deus et tueatur.

This priory was diſſolved with the abbey of Glouceſter; but before that event took place, there being only two monks in the priory, king Henry the Eighth, by a letter, dated June 11, in the 30th year of his reign, deſired that thoſe monks might be recalled to the abbey, and that the abbat and convent would grant a leaſe of this cell, for ninety-nine years, to ſir William Kingſton, knight; which was done accordingly, July 18, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with ſome few reſervations, as appears by abbat Malvern's manuſcript. The annual revenues of the priory, at the diſſolution, amounted to 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* according to Speed's account; and the clear value was 106*l.* 17*s.* according to a table of valuations in *Stevens's Supplement*.

The ſcite of the cell of Stanley, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, and all the lands in England belonging to that cell, were granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, reſerving a rent of 40*s.* *per ann.* 36 H. 8. Sir Anthony conveyed them, by licence of alienation, to Anthony Bourchier, eſq; 2 E. 6. Mr. Bourchier conveyed them to John Sandford, on the 2d of Feb. 3 E. 6. and they were then properly enrolled in chancery, as appears by evidences and writings in the poſſeſſion of Robert Sandford, eſq; the preſent owner of the ſcite of the priory. He is deſcended from an antient family in Shropſhire, who ſprung from the ſame ſtock with the Sandfords in Weſtmoreland, mentioned by Leland, among the familes of note there in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, one of whoſe deſcendants, Thomas Sandford, eſq; of Hougil-caſtle in that county, was created a baronet 17 C. 1. Anſelm Sandford was ſon of the above-mentioned John Sandford, and upon his father's death, had livery of the priory of Stanley, and of the manor of Stonehouſe, in this county, 13 Eliz. Robert Sandford, gent. was a direct deſcendant from Anſelm. He died in the old priory of Stanley, which was the ſeat of his family, in 1719; and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Robert Sandford, eſq; who reſided at Stratton, and was an acting magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Glouceſter, which office he diſcharged with judgment and integrity upwards of forty years; and dying in 1769, he was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert Sandford, eſq; the preſent proprietor of the priory, and lord of the manor of Stanley. His arms are, *Per chevron, ſable and ermine, in chief two boars heads couped Or.*

The old priory houſe was taken down about thirty years ago, and the outward walls of a good houſe were built on the very ſpot of ground whereon it ſtood; but the inſide is not yet finiſhed.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The earlieſt account of this manor is thus recorded in the antient ſurvey:

'Radulf de Berchelai holds Stanlege in Blacelew 'hundred. There are four hides and a half. 'Godric and Wiſnod held it for two manors. 'There are two plow-tillages in demean, and ſix 'villeins, and fourteen bordars, with twelve plow-'tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and ten acres of 'meadow. It was worth and is worth 100*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 75.

Henry de Berkeley was ſeized of the manor of Stanley St. Leonard's, and of the advowſon of the church; and his right to certain privileges formerly granted to him, was allowed in the proceedings on a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John Berkeley of Durſley, and Hawiſe his wife, levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 5 E. 3. and were ſeized of it 19 & 22 E. 3. Sir Nicholas Berkeley held lands in Stanley St. Leonard's 2 & 6 R. 2.

Maud de Cantelupe, deſcended from the Berkeleys, died ſeized of this manor 4 H. 4. Richard Cheddre married a daughter of Robert de Cantelupe by Maud his wife, and by her had a daughter and

and heireſs, married to Thomas Wekys, who, in right of his wife, died ſeized of this manor 13 E. 4. Nicholas Wekys died alſo ſeized of it 5 Mar. and livery was granted to Robert Wekys, his grandſon and heir, the ſame year.

The manor paſſed afterwards to the Whitmores, a Staffordſhire family, who enjoyed it for a conſiderable time, 'till it was purchaſed not long ago of the late William Whitmore, of Slaughter in this county, by Robert Sandford, the father of Robert Sandford, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor, of whoſe family and arms, I have given a ſhort account under that of the priory.

Roger Barber was ſeized of four meſſuages, and three ſhops, in Glouceſter and Stanley St. Leonard's, for the uſe of the abbey of Glouceſter, 16 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouſe. It is a donative, and was for many years an impropriation, ſubject only to the annual payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the curate. There uſed to be a leaſe granted by the impropriator, of moſt of the tithes, except of the priory lands, to the curate; which ſeldom amounted to more than 36*l.* a year; but the church has received a double augmentation from queen Anne's bounty, with ſome further additions from the impropriator and others, about forty years ago; ſo that by the purchaſe of an eſtate, and the ſettlement of the greater part of the tithes of the pariſh, except of the priory lands, the benefice is now worth 60*l.* a year neat, and is ſubject to epiſcopal juriſdiction. Robert Sandford, eſq; is patron, and his brother, the reverend John Sandford, D.D. is the preſent incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. It is built in the form of a croſs, and the tower, which is very large, ſtands in the middle of it, containing four great bells, and a clock. There are private receſſes between the outer and inner walls of the tower, the uſe of which is not certainly known; and there was formerly a high ſpire on the top of it.

Procurations	£. 0 6 8	Pentecoſtals	£. 0 0 7
Synodals	— 0 2 0		

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon flat ſtones in the chancel, are the four following memorials:

Here lyeth the Body of Ralph Sandford B. A.
of Trinity College in Oxford,
Third Son of Robert Sandford, Eſq;
of Stratton in this County.
A Youth of amiable Diſpoſitions
And of an Exemplary Conduct.
Earneſtly deſirous of Knowledge,
He purſued his Studies with a laudable Induſtry,
yet confined not his Search to Knowledge alone,
But joined with his Improvements in uſeful Learning
The more valuable Attainments of Piety & Virtue.
As he lived under the habitual Influence of Religion
So was he ſupported by it in Death:
He met the Approaches of it with Peace & Compoſure,
Declaring his Confidence in the Merits of Xſt's Blood,
And his intire Reſignation to the Will of God.
Reader, imitate thou the Example of his Life
That thy laſt End may be like his.
He died June 10th, 1749, Aged 23.

M. S.
ROBERTI SANDFORD de Stratton in Com. Gloceſtr. Armigeri
Manerii Hujuſce Domini
Vir fuit certe Graviſſimus
Humanioribus Literis excultus
Et Chriſtianæ Pietatis Exemplar.
Genus antiquum iis Virtutibus illuſtravit
Quæ virum Probum decent et Sanctum. [indefeſſus,
Irenarchæ munus L per annos prope ſuſtinuit alacer promptus ac
Iuris Municipalis peritus idem ac incorruptus Adminiſtrator.
Ad Lites vicinorum pacifice dirimendas egregiè compoſitus;
Virtutis quippe veræ cuſtos, ſibi ſemper conſtans
alios non Vi et Imperiis
Sed Benevolentiâ et Exemplo Rexit.
Honeſto Ruris Receſſu Deliteſſere
Maluit quam rebus verſari Publicis
Viciniæ, amicorum et Familiæ ſuæ commodis invigilare.
Maritus, Parens, Paterfamilias, Amicus, Patronus optimus!
Caſtiſſimam morum ſeveritatem grata commendavit alloquii Comitate.
Officia Sacra tam publicè quam Privatim conſtanter obiit
Deo tamen inſervire tum maxime ſibi videbatur cum Hominibus Prodeſſet.
Annorum et Famæ Satur,
Ex hâc vita Deceſſit
Futuræ per Chriſtum tribuenda, Præmia votis Præſumens
Novbris 14, A. Ætatis 81, Dom. 1769.

Juxta Robertum
Janæ Willett Uxoris ſuæ Johannæ Sororis
Deponuntur Reliquiæ.
Fœmina Quidem vixit Innupta
Sed in Moribus Caſta,
Et in Officiis Pietatis ac Prudentiæ Peragendis
Nunquam non Laudabilitèr Conſtans.
Senio tandem confecta
Obt Decris 16° A. D. 1771. Æt. 77°.
Adveniet Dies
Cum Tuba Canet ac Mortui Reſurgent.
1. *Cor. c. xv. v.* 52.

H. S. E.
Juxta Matrem
SARÆ SANDFORD Generoſæ
Quod fuit mortale.
Cœlebs Exemplo comprobavit
Quantum ad religionis Cultum valet
Mens ingenua, Caſta, Pia, ac Benefica.
Semper hujuſce Loci pauperibus benignè fuit Liberalis.
At Quinquaginta Gloceſtrenſi Noſocomio Libras
Perpetuum Miſeris Solamen
Legavit Moriens.
Cœlo diù Matura
Caducam æternæ Vitam
Feliciter Per Chriſtum tandem Permutavit
Julii 25° A. Æt. 81° Dom. 1771.

On a ſmall monument at the eaſt end of the church, is this inſcription:

HOC PAVLVLVM POSVIT
IOHES CLIFFORD GEN. AD MEMORIAM
FÆLICEM MARIÆ FILIÆ MAXIMÆ NATV
WILLI SHEPPARD ARMIG. UXORIS DICTI
IOHIS CVI QVATVOR PEPERIT FILIAS
MARIAM ANNAM ROSAMVNDAM ET ELIZABETHAM
QVARVM VNA (VIZT) ANNA GLORIÆ CORONAM
ÆTERNÆ ANTE MATREM ACCEPIT TRES AVTEM
CÆTERÆ PATRI MOESTO VT AMORIS SVI PIGNORA
VIVENTIA SUPERSVNT. OBIIT XII° DIE FEBR. AN° { DOMINI MDCLI / ÆTATIS XXXI° / CONIVGII XII°

The arms upon the monument are, *Baron and femme,* 1. *Checky Or and azure, on a bend argent three lions of the firſt,* for Clifford. 2. Sheppard, as at Hampton.

There is an elegant latin inſcription for Henry Riſhton, A.M. who died in the year 1741, and for his wife Elianor, who were both buried here, and who gave 200*l.* for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh for ever, which has been laid out in the purchaſe of land here, and the profits of it are applied to that uſe by the patron and incumbent, who are perpetual truſtees.

There

There is alſo a monument in the church for Mr. Nathaniel Badger, clothier of this pariſh, who dying in 1707, ſettled 40*s.* a year for ever, to be paid out of lands in Slimbridge, for the eſtabliſhment of a charity ſchool in this pariſh, to teach children to read, &c. which, with ſome additions by ſubſcription, is at preſent kept up by the miniſter, who is truſtee for this purpoſe.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	80	2	8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —		22	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —		96	6	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		77	15	6

There were, about ſeventy years ago, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, 90 houſes, and about 400 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 17 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. The number of ſouls at preſent is about 512.

STANTON, *or* STAUNTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, ſeven miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Campden, ſeven north from Winchcombe, and twenty-two north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

One part of it lies in the Vale, the other on the ridge of hills that divides the vale from the Coteſwolds. Here are no curious natural productions, nor any antiquities, except a large camp on Shunborow-hill, fortified with double intrenchments, and overlooking the vale, but to what age or people it owes its exiſtence, is utterly unknown.

This place was probably called *Stanton* from the *ſtone-quarry* on the ſide of the hill.

The parſonage houſe is a very good one. It was built by the reverend Mr. Henry Izod, as appears by his arms on the chimney-piece in the hall.

A ſmall brook runs from hence into the river Iſbourn, which empties itſelf into the Avon below Eveſham.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor is ſuppoſed to have been given to the abbey of Winchcombe, by its founder, Kenulph king of Mercia, who died in the year 819; and it continued in the poſſeſſion of that houſe at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by a paſſage from *Domeſday*, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe 'holds Stantone in Greteſtanes hundred. There 'are three hides. In demean are two plow-'tillages, and fourteen villeins, with ſeven plow-'tillages. There are three borders, and ſix *ſervi*, 'and ſix acres of meadow. A wood one mile 'long, and half a mile broad. It is worth and 'was worth 3*l.*' p. 71.

The abbey of Winchcombe purchaſed a charter of free warren in Stanton and Snowſhill 35 H. 3. and their right to that privilege was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Peter de Stanton was tenant of the manor 16 E. 1. The abbey of Winchcombe aſſigned the manors of Stanton and Snowſhill to the abbey of St. Ebrulph at Utica in Normandy, 12 E. 2.

Upon the general diſſolution of abbies, this manor came to the crown, and was aſſigned as part of the jointure of queen Katherine, and holden, together with the advowſon of the church, as of her manor of Eaſt Greenwich.

The king and queen granted their houſe in Stanton, and the manor, with its rights and members, to John Elliot, to hold by the fourth part of a knight's fee, 4 & 5 Ph. & M. and Elliot, abtaining a licence of alienation, conveyed them to Thomas Doleman the ſame year. John Doleman, ſon of Thomas, had livery of the manor, and of the advowſon of the church of Snowſhill, 15 Eliz. Matthew Doleman, of London, haberdaſher, was ſeized of the manor, and of lands here, which he ſold to William Jackſon, *alias* Boothe, Thomas Warne, Nicholas Kirkham, Humphry Wrighte, Nicholas Izode, and others.

William Jackſon died in the year 1602, ſeized of part of the demean lands of the manor, of common of paſture in Dukemead and Berry Wormington, of the Sheephouſe, and of the tithes of Sheephay; which particulars, except the tithes, were part of the late manor of Stawnton; and William Jackſon, ſon and heir of the ſaid William, was upwards of forty years old at his father's death, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition 2 Jac.

Mr. Izod had a good eſtate here, which he gave by will to Reginald Wynniat, eſq; from whom it deſcended to his ſon, the reverend Reginald Wynniat, M.A. who has lately purchaſed ſeveral others in the ſame place, ſo that he is now poſſeſſed of the greater part of the pariſh; but all courts and royalties have been long ſince neglected. For his arms ſee Dimmock.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 180*l.* a year. The rev^d. Mr. Reginald Wynniat, M.A. is patron, incumbent, and impropriator.

The chapel of Snowſhill is annexed to this church, and the advowſon of them was lately given in exchange, by the reverend Lionel Kirkham, B.D. with the preſent patron, for the rectory of Salford in Oxfordſhire.

The rector has one fourth of the great tithes, and the impropriator has the other three parts. The demean lands are free from tithes.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and built in the form of a croſs, with a ſteeple at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	17	11	4	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —		1	15	1½	Pentecoſt.	0	0 9½
Procurations		0	2	0			

Monu-

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Maurice Tewkeſbury is ſuppoſed to have built the ſouth aile, from his name [Mauricivs tvexbury] appearing in carved letters round the figure of a dove in the roof.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel is this inſcription:

H. S. E.
Reverend^{s} Vir Henricus Izod, Art. M^{r}.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Rector quam per Annos 27
Mirâ Pietate et Candore exornavit.
Non minus Exemplo quam Doctrina diu illuſtris
Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, licet oppreſſæ,
Non Deſertor ſed acerrimus Vindex.
Ideoq; REGI ſuo etiam exulanti
perquam fidelis,
Amor et Deliciæ Vicinorum occubuit
Multo magis Parochianorum Deſiderium
Novem: 9: Anno { Ætatis 52 / Domini 1650.
ALICIA uxor, Filia Rich. Vernon Rectoris
de Hanbury, Com. Wigorn. Præivit Junij 8, 1642.
Maria Parſons Filia natu minima
Obſequij ergo Poſuit 1675.

Arms, at top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, ſix leopards heads vert*, 3, 2, 1, for Izod. 2. *Or, upon a feſs azure three garbs of the field*, for Vernon. At bottom, 1. *Gules, a leopard's head caboſhed between three croſſes paty fitchy argent*, for Parſons, impaling, 2. Izod as before.

On another monument in the chancel,

Subtus jacet vir venerabilis Henricus Kirkham, hujus Eccleſiæ Rector. Natus Octob. xxviii MDCXXXII. Sepultus Mart. xxviii MDCCV.

Necnon Sarah
Uxor ejus Reverendi Henrici Izod hujus Eccleſiæ quondam Rectoris filia quarta. Nata Feb. x^{mo} MDCXXXV. Sepulta Dec. xxx^{o} MDCCIIII.

Arms, at top, *Party per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, three lions rampant gules within a bordure ingrailed ſable*, for Kirkham. 2. Izod, as before.

A handſome marble table, againſt the wall, bears this inſcription:

Near this Place
are interred the Bodies of
LIONEL & ROBERT Son and Grandſon of
HENRY KIRKHAM,
All ſucceſſively Rectors of this Pariſh.
As alſo of
HENRIETTA KIRKHAM, & PENELOPE
the Wife of THO^{s} WOODS, CLERK,
Daughters of the above named HENRY:
THO: WOODS the ſon of PENELOPE:
SARAH the Wife of IOHN CHAPONE, CLERK,
and Daughter of LIONEL above mentioned,
MARY the Wife of ROBERT KIRKHAM,
and three of their Daughters
who died in their Infancy,
To whoſe Memory this Monument was erected
in the Year of our Lord MDCCLXVII.

There is likewiſe a memorial for John Warren, grandſon of Thomas Warren, of this pariſh, gent. who died in 1728, with his arms, *viz. Ermine, a feſs counter compony, Or and azure, between three talbots paſſant ſable.*

Benefaction.

Mr. Lawrence Banks, rector, who died in 1651, gave a tenement in Eveſham, worth 1 *l.* 8 *s.* a year, out of which 6 *s.* 8 *d.* is to be applied to the repair of the church, the remainder to the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	95	10	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		23	9	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		96	10	0
The ſame, at 3 *s.* 1770, —		66	6	6

Sir Robert Atkyns reckons 60 houſes in the pariſh, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 29 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. The preſent number of people is about 310.

STANTON *or* STAUNTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavell's, in the Foreſt diviſion of the county, five miles eaſt from Monmouth, two weſt from Colford, and twenty-three ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is full of iron ore, the getting of which is the chief employment of the labouring people, who make very good wages at it.

The name of the village is derived from the Saxon Stan, *a ſtone*, and *ton*, a common termination; but whether it was ſo called from the ſtony ſoil, or from a ſtone of a prodigious ſize ſtanding here, I ſhall not determine. This ſtone is placed as it were on a point, ſo as to fill the beholder with apprehenſions of its being ready to fall. It is ſuppoſed to have been a *Rocking Stone*, placed here in the time of paganiſm, and if ſo, it is the only one of that kind in Glouceſterſhire; but it has now loſt its motion. There are various opinions concerning theſe ſtones. Some have ſuppoſed them to be rude, pagan deities, which the people worſhipped on particular occaſions; but I rather think the Rocking Stone was not the immediate object of worſhip. The more probable opinion ſeems to be, that it was an inſtrument in the hands of the prieſt to aſſiſt his authority in matters of moment and difficulty; who, the better to affect his purpoſe, taught the people, by example and precept, to approach it with great veneration and reſpect. Being ſo nicely adjuſted as to move with eaſe, it ſeemed calculated to decide any queſtion that might be put, by its motion one way or the other, agreeably to the will of the perſon officiating; and ſo of anſwering the purpoſe intended by the antient oracles among the Greeks and Romans.

This village ſtands at the bottom of a high hill, which overlooks the town of Monmouth, and part of the counties of Monmouth and Hereford.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Turſtin the ſon of Rolf holds Stantone in 'Blachelaue hundred. There are five hides. Tovi 'held it of king Edward. In demean are two 'plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and ſix bordars, 'with ten plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, 'and two mills of 35 *ſol.* and ten acres of meadow; 'a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. 'It is worth and was worth 100 *ſol.* Tovi holds 'two hides of this land by the gift [*elemoſina*] of 'king William.' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

An inquiſition taken 15 E. 1. before William de Saham, Richard de Boyland, Roger Toveday, and John de Mettingham, itinerant juſtices for the county of Glouceſter, recites, That Thomas

Walding de Stanton ought to hold the vill of Stanton with the bailiwick, of the king, *in capite*, *viz.* one carucate of land, which paid 26*s.* 8*d.* a year; and that Richard de la More then held it, together with the bailiwick, but the jurors knew not how.

John Walding held this manor 13 E. 3. He is ſoon afterwards called John de Stanton, and held the manor and bailiwick of Stanton in the foreſt of Dean, with its fees and profits, in the 16th, and died ſeized thereof in the 22d year of the ſame reign. Thomas Walding de Stanton died ſeized of the manor, and of the advowſon of Stanton, 8 R. 2. and another Thomas Stanton died ſeized of Stanton 16 E. 4.

The manor came afterwards to the family of Baynham. John Baynham died ſeized of it 20 H. 8. William Baynham, ſon of John, had livery of it 26 H. 8. and levied a fine of it, and of Newland, 6 E. 6.

From the Baynhams it came to the Brains, a reſpectable family in this part of the county. Robert Brain, upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor 1 Eliz. George Winter, eſq; younger brother of ſir William Winter of Lidney, married Anne, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of Robert Brain, and in her right was ſeized of this manor, and died poſſeſſed of it, and of Dyrham and Hinton in this county, in the year 1581. John Winter, ſon of George, had livery of Stanton, Dyrham, and Hinton, the ſame year his father died. He commanded the Elizabeth, of eighty tons burthen, as vice admiral under ſir Francis Drake, in his famous voyage round the world in 1577, but he did not accompany him thro' the expedition, for being ſeparated from the admiral in a violent ſtorm, on the 8th of October, 1578, he repaſſed the ſtraits of Magellan, and returned to England.

The Halls were afterwards lords of the manor. Benedict Hall, ſon of Henry-Benedict, and grandſon of Benedict Hall, of Highmeadow, eſq; was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. His only daughter and heireſs, Beata-Maria-Thereſa, was married to ſir Thomas Gage, created viſcount Gage of Caſtle-Iſland in the county of Kerry, and baron Gage of Caſtlebar in the county of Mayo, Sep. 14, 1720. She deceaſing in the year 1749, was buried at Newland, and his lordſhip likewiſe dying in 1754, was buried at Firle in Suſſex, and was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, William-Hall viſcount Gage, the preſent lord of the manor of Stanton. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter of Sampſon Gideon, eſq; and ſiſter of ſir Sampſon Gideon, of Spalding in Lincolnſhire, baronet, and has a fine ſeat at Highmeadow, one part (as it is ſaid) in this pariſh, the other in that of Newland, under which head it has already been taken notice of. His lordſhip's arms are, *Per ſaltire ſaphire and pearl, a ſaltire ruby.* CREST. *On a wreath, a ram proper, armed and ungued topaz.* SUPPORTERS. *Two greyhounds tenne, gorged with coronets of fleurs de lis topaz.* MOTTO. COURAGE SANS PEUR.

William Hall, who married Juliana Nurſe, died ſeized of lands in Staunton, Aſhrug, and Highmeadow 37 H. 8. and left Chriſtopher his ſon twenty-three years old. James Bell died ſeized of lands in Newland, and of a cloſe in Aſhrydge in this pariſh 43 Eliz. *Eſch.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the foreſt deanery, worth about 70*l.* a year, of which lord Gage has the patronage.

The advowſon of the rectory of Stanton was granted to William Rigg and Peter Gering 5 Mar. and it was again granted to Richard Robſon 6 Eliz. Miſtakes often ariſe from two places being of the ſame name; thus, what ſir Robert Atkyns ſays of queen Katherine being endowed with this rectory, and of the grant to John Elliot and Alexander Cheſnal 4 Mar. muſt be underſtood of Stanton in Kiftſgate hundred.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a double building, ſupported by pillars, and has a handſome tower in the middle, adorned with pinnacles.

Firſt fruits	£. 6 11 0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0 7 0
Tenths —	14 0	Pentecoſtals -	0 1 4

Benefaction.

Henry Hall, ſecond ſon of William Hall of Highmeadow, who died in 1644, left 40*l.* a year to be equally diſtributed between the poor of this pariſh and Newland. The money is paid out of lands called Trepenkennet, in the pariſh of St. Wenard's in Herefordſhire. See *Inſcriptions* at Newland.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 85	12	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	29	11	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	158	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	72	0	3

About ſeventy years ago there were 54 houſes in the pariſh, and the people were computed to amount to 220, 14 of whom were freeholders; yearly birth 6, burials 5. The preſent inhabitants are eſtimated at about the ſame number.

STANWAY.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Tewkeſbury hundred, ſeven miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Campden, ſix north from Winchcombe, and twenty-one north-eaſt from Gloucester.

The great road from Tewkeſbury to London leads up Stanway-hill, from which the place took its name, for *Stanway*, ſignifies the *ſtony road.*

The abbats of Tewkeſbury had a country ſeat here, ſituated a little eaſtward of the church. It was rebuilt and enlarged by abbat Richard Cheltenham,

tenham, in the time of king Henry the Seventh, and Leland calls it *a fayre Mannour Place*, in the ſucceeding reign. The preſent manor houſe is large and handſome, ſituated on the ſlope of the hill, with good gardens, and a caſcade of water, ſeen from the vale below at the diſtance of ſeveral miles. It was built by ſir Paul Tracy, in the reign of king James the Firſt, and was the ſeat and reſidence of Robert Tracy, eſq; 'till the time of his death, in the year 1767. The famous doctor Dover, who inſtituted the *Coteſwold Games*, died at this houſe in the year 1742, and was buried, at his own requeſt, in the vault belonging to the Tracy family. No gentleman reſides at Stanway-houſe at preſent.

A ſmall brook, called the Leame, runs from hence into the river Iſbourn, which empties itſelf into the upper Avon, near Eveſham; and another ſpring, riſing in the higher part of the pariſh, runs into the river Winruſh, and ſo into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It is ſaid that this manor was given to the abbey of Tewkeſbury by the two brothers Odo and Dodo, who founded that monaſtery in the year 715. It was part of the poſſeſſions of the ſame abbey at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by the following extract from the record:

'Seven hides in Stanwege belong to the church '[of Tewkeſbury]. There are two plow-tillages 'in demean, and eight villeins, and two bordars, 'with eight plow-tillages. There is a monaſtery, 'and five [plow-tillages] among the *ſervi* and '*ancillæ*, and a ſalt pit at Wich, and eight acres 'of meadow. A wood three furlongs long, 'and one broad. In the time of king Edward it 'was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 68.

From this time I find no further mention in the records of the monaſtery at Stanway.

King William the Second granted to the abbey of Tewkeſbury court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Stanway, which grant was pleaded and allowed in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Thomas de Cannings was tenant of the manor 9 E. 3.

This eſtate continued in the abbey of Tewkeſbury 'till the diſſolution of monaſteries, and was then granted by the crown to William Tracy, of Toddington, eſq; anceſtor of the preſent lord Tracy. He ſettled it on Richard Tracy, his ſecond ſon, who married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot in Warwickſhire, and was high ſheriff of this county 3 Eliz. Sir Paul Tracy, baronet, ſon and heir of Richard, married Anne, daughter of ſir Ralph Shakerly, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county 11 Jac. 1. Sir Richard Tracy, ſon of ſir Paul, married Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Coningſby, of Hampton in Herefordſhire, and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 4 C. 1. Sir Humphry Tracy, ſucceeded his father ſir Richard, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff 15 C. 1. His attachment to the royal cauſe in the great civil war, which diſtracted the kingdom in that reign, occaſioned the ſequeſtration of his eſtates by the victorious party, nor did he recover the poſſeſſion of them 'till he had paid 1600*l.* compoſition. Upon his death, without iſſue, in the year 1651, the manor of Stanway devolved to his next brother, ſir Richard Tracy, who alſo died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by ſir John Tracy, his younger brother; but he likewiſe deceaſing without iſſue, in the year 1677, left the manor of Stanway to

Ferdinando Tracy, younger ſon of John third lord Tracy, who married —— daughter of ſir Anthony Keck, lord commiſſioner of the great ſeal, and left John Tracy, eſq; his only ſon and heir. He married Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Atkyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer, by Anne his ſecond wife, daughter of ſir Thomas Dacres of Hertfordſhire, and was lord of this manor at the beginning of the preſent century. By his ſaid wife Anne he had iſſue five ſons, Robert and John, twins; Ferdinando, Anthony, and Thomas; and five daughters, Anne, Catherine, Martha, Elizabeth, and Frances. Robert Tracy, eſq; ſucceeded his father John, and marrying Anna-Maria, daughter of ſir Roger Hudſon, knight, died at Stanway without iſſue, Aug. 26, 1767. And Edward Devereux, lord viſcount Hereford[1], in right of his lady, Henrietta-Charlotte, daughter of the late Anthony-Keck Tracy, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor of Stanway.

HAM-

[1] This noble family derive their ſurname from Evereux, a town in Normandy. The firſt of them who ſettled in England was Robert, youngeſt ſon of Walter earl of Roſmar. This Robert, who in antient records is ſometimes ſtiled de Ebrois, and de Ebroicis, accompanied William duke of Normandy in his invaſion of England, and had an only ſon and heir, Reginald d'Evereux, whoſe ſon and heir, William d'Evereux, had to his wife Helewyſe, who ſurvived him, and gave to the monks of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, certain lands called the Hyde, in Herefordſhire, which were given her in marriage by Walter de Laci.

Euſtace d'Evereux, ſon of William, impleaded Herbert Waleran for one knight's fee in Kington, 5 Joh. Stephen, only ſon of Euſtace, having attended the king in his wars againſt the Welch, as appears by the Clauſe Rolls 7 H. 3. had ſcutage of his tenants in the counties of Glouceſter and Hereford. By Iſabel his wife, he had a ſon William d'Evereux, who was one of the barons marchers, and was ſlain fighting againſt the king in the battle of Eveſham, 49 H. 3. By Maud, ſiſter to Walter de Gifford, he had an only ſon William, who paid a compoſition of three years value to have livery of his father's lands. He was ſummoned to parliament in 1298, and, by Alice his wife, left a ſon ſir William d'Evereux, knight, whoſe ſon, ſir Walter d'Evereux, knight, by Margery his wife, had iſſue ſir John d'Evereux, his heir, and ſir William d'Evereux, ſeated at Bodenham and Whitechurch in Herefordſhire, of whom hereafter.

Sir John married Margaret, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and having ſerved under the Black Prince in France and Spain, and in various wars by ſea and land, was made a knight banneret, and inſtalled knight of the garter 9 R. 2. He filled many places of great truſt and honour, and was ſummoned to parliament among the barons, from the 8th to the 16 R. 2. He died in 1394, leaving iſſue one daughter Joan, and one ſon ſir John d'Evereux, who married Philippa, daughter of Guy de Bryan, and died without iſſue.

I now return to ſir William Devereux, of Bodenham and Whitechurch, before mentioned, who by Anne his wife, daughter of ſir John Barre, had iſſue ſir Walter Devereux, who married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Crophull, and left iſſue four ſons and two daughters, *viz.* Walter, John, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Walter, the eldeſt, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Thomas Bromwich, knight, had iſſue ſir Walter, his ſon and heir, and a daughter Elizabeth; which ſir Walter,

HAMLETS. 1. *Church Stanway.* 2. *Taddington*, lying two miles eaſtward from the church. 3. *Wood Stanway.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 50*l.* a year, of which the lord of the manor is patron and impropriator.

The vicar receives 2*l.* a year out of the hamlet of Taddington, in lieu of tithe of hay; and 8*l.* a year out of Church Stanway, as ſatisfaction for all great tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is large and handſome, and has a tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	0	0	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths —		0	18	0	Pentecoſt.		0 1 1½
Procurations		0	6	8			

Benefactions.

Lady Billingſley gave 40*l.* for the uſe of the poor; and there is a ſtock of 20*l.* the intereſt of which is applied to the repair of the church.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	212	4	0
Poll-tax — —	1694, —		24	8	0
Land-tax ——	1694, -		100	1	8
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		81	1	3

About ſeventy years ago, here were 49 houſes, and about 240 inhabitants, of whom 7 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. *Atkyns.* The people at preſent are eſtimated at about 260.

Walter, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of ſir John Merbury, knight, had iſſue ſir Walter, his heir; ſir John; and two daughters, Anne and Sibil.

The laſt mentioned ſir Walter married Anne, ſole daughter and heir to William lord Ferrers of Chartley, and was ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Ferrers, 1 E. 4. and had a grant the ſame year of ſeveral manors, &c. in recompence of his ſervices in the wars againſt king H. 6. He was ſlain, Aug. 22, 1485, in Boſworth-field, fighting for king Richard the Third, leaving iſſue three ſons, ſir John, ſir Richard, and ſir Thomas; and one daughter Elizabeth.

John, the eldeſt ſon, was ſummoned to parliament from the 3d to 12 H. 7. and wedding Cecilie, ſiſter and heir of Henry Bourchier, earl of Eſſex, had iſſue by her Walter, his only ſon, and one daughter Anne, married to Henry lord Clifford. Which Walter, for his gallant behaviour in the king's wars, was elected one of the knights companions of the garter, 15 H. 8. and afterwards, in further recompence of his great prudence, loyalty, and valour, was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Hereford, to him and his heirs males for ever, 4 E. 6. He had iſſue by Mary, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, three ſons, *viz.* Henry, who died unmarried; ſir Richard Devereux, who died before his father; and ſir William Devereux, who, by his firſt wife Jane, daughter of John Scudamore, of Home Lacy in com. Hereford, eſq; having no male iſſue, after her deceaſe married Margaret, daughter of Robert Garniſh, of Kenton in Suffolk, by whom he had iſſue ſir Edward Devereux, of Caſtle Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, of whom hereafter as continuator of the male line.

Sir Richard Devereux, by Dorothy his wife, eldeſt daughter of George the firſt earl of Huntington, had iſſue two ſons, Walter and George; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, and dying in his father's life-time, 1 E. 6. Walter, his ſon, became 2d viſcount Hereford, and was created earl of Eſſex 14 Eliz. By Lettice his wife, daughter of ſir Francis Knolles, knight of the Garter, he had iſſue three ſons, Robert, his ſucceſſor; Walter, ſlain at the ſiege of Rouen, without iſſue; Francis who died young; and two daughters, Penelope and Dorothy.

Robert, the eldeſt ſon, 3d viſcount Hereford and 2d earl of Eſſex, the famous favourite of queen Elizabeth, was beheaded in 1601, leaving iſſue by Frances his wife, daughter and heir to ſir Francis Walſingham, one ſon and two daughters, *viz.* Robert, Frances, and Dorothy, who were reſtored in blood 1 Jac. 1. whereby

Robert, the ſon, ſucceeded as 4th viſcount Hereford, and 3d earl of Eſſex, and was general of the parliament's forces in the reign of king Charles the Firſt. His lordſhip dying without ſurviving iſſue male, in 1646, the earldoms of Eſſex and Eu became extinct; but the title of viſcount Hereford devolved on ſir Walter Devereux, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of ſir Edward Devereux, of Caſtle Bromwich, before mentioned, only ſon of ſir William Devereux, by his ſecond wife, Margaret Garniſh: which ſir Edward Devereux, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Edward Arden, of Parkhall in Warwickſhire, had ſix ſons and four daughters. Ambroſe, the eldeſt, died unmarried; the others were ſir Walter; William; ſir George, the continuator of the male line; Edward, who died unmarried; and Henry: The daughters were Margaret, Anne, Howard, and Grace.

Sir Walter Devereux, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded to the title of viſcount Hereford, in 1646. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knightley, of Borough-hall, in the county of Stafford, eſq; and had iſſue by her five ſons, Eſſex, Leiceſter, Walter, Edward, and John; of whom the firſt, third, fourth, and fifth died without iſſue.

Leiceſter, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded as 6th viſcount Hereford. He had iſſue, by Elizabeth his firſt wife, daughter and heir to ſir William Withipole, knight, one daughter Frances, married to William viſcount Tracy. And by Priſcilla, his ſecond wife, daughter of John Catchpole, of the county of Suffolk, eſq; left iſſue two ſons, Leiceſter and Edward; and two daughters, *viz.* Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Anne, miſrepreſented in *Collins's Peerage* (V. 6, p. 213) as the wife of John-Symes Berkeley, eſq; and mother of the preſent dutcheſs dowager of Beaufort; whereas he married Elizabeth, relict of Edward the 8th viſcount Hereford, as appears by his memorial in the church of Stoke-Giffard, in this county.

Leiceſter, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded as 7th viſcount Hereford; but dying in 1682-3, being then about nine years of age,

Edward Devereux, his brother, became 8th viſcount Hereford. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Walter Norborne, of Calne in the county of Wilts, but died without iſſue in 1700, and in him the male iſſue of this branch became extinct.

I return therefore to ſir George Devereux, fourth ſon of ſir Edward Devereux; which ſir George, by Blanch his wife, daughter and heir of ſir John Ridge, of Ridge in Shropſhire, left an only ſon and heir, George, who by his wife Bridget, daughter and heir to Arthur Price, of Vaynor in Montgomeryſhire, eſq; had two ſons, Price, his heir apparent; and Vaughan Devereux, eſq; ſeated at Nantaribba in the laſt mentioned county, and the continuer of the male line. Price, the eldeſt ſon, died in his father's life-time, leaving, by Mary his wife, daughter of —— Stephens, of the city of Briſtol, eſq; an only ſon,

Price, the 9th viſcount Hereford, who married Mary, ſecond daughter of Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley-court, in the county of Worceſter, eſq; by whom he had iſſue one ſon, Price Devereux, born in 1694; and one daughter, Mary; and dying in 1740, aged 77, was ſucceeded by his ſaid only ſon,

Price Devereux, 10th viſcount Hereford. His lordſhip was twice married, but died in 1748, without iſſue; wherefore the honour deſcended to the male heir of Vaughan Devereux, eſq; who, as before recited, was ſeated at Nantaribba in the county of Montgomery, and by Mary his wife, daughter of —— Fox, eſq; left a ſon Arthur Devereux, who married two wives; firſt, a daughter of Evan Glynn, of Glynn, eſq; and by her had two ſons, Arthur, buried at Forden in 1737, without iſſue; and Vaughan, who died an infant in 1712. By his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Glynn, eſq; he had iſſue

Edward, 11th viſcount Hereford, who took his ſeat in the houſe of peers in 1750. His lordſhip married Catherine, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Gartle in the county of Montgomery, eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons and two daughters, *viz.* Arthur Devereux, born in 1740, and died in 1743; Edward, the preſent viſcount Hereford; George, Bridget, and Catherine. And dying in 1760, his lordſhip was ſucceeded by his ſaid eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

Edward, now 12th viſcount Hereford, who married Henrietta-Charlotte, daughter of Anthony-Keck Tracy, eſq; and in her right is lord of the manor of Stanway. His lordſhip's arms are, *Argent, a feſs gules, in chief three torteauxes.* CREST. *In a ducal coronet Or, a talbot's head argent, eared gules.* SUPPORTERS. On the dexter ſide, *A talbot argent, eared gules, with a ducal coronet of the ſecond.* On the ſiniſter, *A Rein-deer of the laſt, attired, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained Or.* MOTTO. BASIS VIRTVTVM CONSTANTIA. His lordſhip's chief ſeat is at Nantaribba, in the county of Montgomery.

This pedigree is extracted from *Collins's Peerage*, where the reader may ſee the authorities.

STAPLETON.

STAPLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Barton Regis, three miles diſtant north-eaſt from the city of Briſtol, nine weſt from Marſhfield, and thirty-three ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is a very pretty village, with ſeveral good houſes, of which the following are the chief:

Heath Houſe is ſituate on a great eminence, about half a mile on the north ſide of the turnpike-road to Briſtol. The terras commands an exceeding fine proſpect of Stoke Houſe, of the village of Stapleton, and of the above-mentioned city, with the pretty villas and populous country about it. The proſpect is cloſed by Lanſdown and Sodbury hills on one ſide, and by Dundery and the Somerſetſhire hills on the other; and in the intermediate ſpaces of this extenſive landſcape, are beautiful and well cultivated incloſures and plantations, thro' which the river Froome, with various meanders, takes its courſe to Briſtol, and forms the quay of that port. There is nothing, for healthineſs of air, can exceed this ſituation, in which reſpect it may emulate even Stoke itſelf. This houſe and eſtate belong to Mrs. Whitchurch, the ſole heireſs of the family of the Walters, who have reſided in this pariſh ever ſince the ſecond year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth.

Oldbury Houſe is the ſeat of Thomas-Hayward Winſtone, eſq; who reſides there. Near to it, upon the hill, is a ſmall camp, which gave name to the place.

At *Ridgway* Doctor Drummond has a good houſe, pleaſantly ſituated in the road leading to Chipping Sodbury, a little more than two miles diſtant from Briſtol.

Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Harford have very handſome houſes, and pleaſant gardens, in the village of Stapleton, and others may poſſibly deſerve mention that have eſcaped particular notice.

Here is a well, whoſe waters guſh out from many places in a perpendicular direction, like a boiling caldron, and has been uſed as a cold bath, with great ſucceſs, in diſorders for which cold bathing is preſcribed; however, my inquiries concerning it will not authorize me to attribute to this water any greater virtues than cold ſprings poſſeſs in general. This is called the Boiling-well, and is ſo copious as to drive a mill at about a quarter of a mile from its ſource.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There is no particular mention of Stapleton in *Domeſday*, wherefore it muſt be included in the account of ſome other manor. Sir Robert Atkyns, in the 26th page of his *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire*, ſpeaking of Robert de Todeni, ſays, 'He was poſſeſt of eighty one Mannors, 'whereof Riſendon, Horton, Stapleton, and 'Frampton were in Gloſterſhire. He gave a 'Plow's Tillage in Stapleton to the Priory which 'he had founded at Belvoir, to pray for the Soul of 'Adela his Wife.' But this is all miſtake reſpecting Stapleton, of which it does not appear that Robert de Todeni was ever poſſeſſed; but Saperton and Frampton in the hundred of Biſley, were antiently the eſtates of Robert de Todeni.

This manor belonged to the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard for a long courſe of time. Richard Berkeley, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Sir Maurice Berkeley ſold out divers tenements to the citizens of Briſtol, and others, but reſerved the royalty, which is now veſted in her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Beaufort, ſiſter and heireſs of the late Norborne Berkeley, lord Botetourt, a more particular account of whoſe family is given under Stoke Giffard.

John de Alleber (Delabere) held one yard land in Stapleton, by the ſervice of carrying the king's writs one day's journey from the caſtle of Glouceſter at his own charges, and the reſt of the journey at the king's expence, 5 H. 3. Roger de Goſſenton was ſeized of lands in Stapleton for guarding the king's foreſt of Kingſwood 15 E. 1. Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held lands in Stapleton 21 E. 4. John White levied a fine of lands in this place to Roger Walroon 1 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Oldbury.* William Dodiſham levied a fine of the manor of Oldbury in Stapleton, to the uſe of William Dodiſham his ſon, and Joan his wife, in taille, 8 H. 6. Thomas Winſtone, eſq; died ſeized of it in 1757, and gave it to Mrs. Winſtone, his widow; in virtue of whoſe will it paſſed afterwards to Thomas Hayward, (ſecond ſon of her brother Thomas Hayward, of Quedgley, eſq;) who marrying a niece of the late Mr. Winſtone's, aſſumed his family name, and is the preſent proprietor of Oldbury, and high ſheriff of this county, 1777.

2. *Ruggeway*, or *Ridgway*, is a diſtinct manor, lying one part in this pariſh, the other in Mangotsfield, under which head ſome account of it has already been given. Sir Jarrit Smyth, baronet, is lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 20*l.* a year, before it was augmented, in the year 1720, by a donation from Edward Colſton and Thomas Edwards, eſq" and with the queen's bounty. Mrs. Whitchurch is patroneſs, and the reverend Mr. Shute is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belonged to St. James's monaſtery in Briſtol, and was granted to —— Brain 35 H. 8. It came afterwards to the Walters, and is now veſted in Mrs. Mary Whitchurch, widow of the late Joſeph Whitchurch, eſq; and ſole heireſs of the Walter family. The arms of the Walters are, *Azure, upon a nut bough iſſuing from the ſiniſter baſe proper, a ſquirrel ſeiant Or.*

The church is ſmall, but neat, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a low pinnacled tower at the weſt end, with ſix bells in it.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

A braſs plate, fixt to a flat ſtone in the chancel, bears this inſcription:

Hic jacet Sepultum Corpus
Matthæi Walteri Generoſi hujus Parochiæ
Incolæ qui e uita deceſſit die Aprilis
uigeſimo octauo Anno Domini 1680
Ætatisq; Suæ Octogeſimo.

Quod me genuit idem occidit Ex
inquinato Semine ortus ejuſdem ueneno
mortuus ſum Ah ſæua genitrix ipſoq;
Struthio camelo crudelior quæ ſuam
ipſius auſa eſt necare prolem Alte . . . .
beatus Phœnix ille qui moriendo
e cineribus hiſce faciet uivus reſurgerem
ac in æternum viverem.

Againſt the north wall, near the communion table, there is a very handſome marble monument, with the following inſcription:

In the Family Vault near this Place
reſt in Hopes of a bleſſed Reſurrection,
THOMAS WALTER, *Eſq*r who dyed 28th December 1728.
He married MARY, Daughter of WILLIAM ROWLES, *Eſq*r
of *Newnham* in this County, who dyed 25th January 1744.
ROWLES WALTER their Son dyed 24th April 1733.
He married 3d January 1712, JANE Daughter of
NATHANIEL PYRKE of *Little Dean* in this County *Eſq*r:
by whom he left one Son THOMAS, & one Daughter MARY.
THO* Son of ROWLES & JANE, dyed 8th October 1738 aged 19.
JOSEPH WHITCHURCH, *Eſq*r: dyed 6th Auguſt 1772.
He married 19th Auguſt 1736 MARY Daughter of
ROWLES WALTER, *Eſq*r: by whom he left an only Daughter
JANE, married 11th Auguſt 1767, to THO* SMITH of
Long-Aſhton, in the County of *Somerſet*, *Eſq*r.
This Monument was erected by MARY WHITCHURCH,
in reſpectful Memory of her much beloved Huſband & Friends.

Arms, *Gules, three talbots heads 2 and 1 erazed Or; on a chief argent, gutty du ſang, a lion paſſant ſable*, for Whitchurch.

Upon a braſs plate in the chancel,

Under this Stone by his own appointment lie interred the Relicks of JOSEPH WHITCHURCH, Eſq; who dyed 6th Auguſt 1772. He was an affectionate Huſband, a kind Father, and a ſincere Friend, and rejoiced in every Opportunity of rendering Service to the Diſtreſſed.

Upon the vaſe of a neat marble monument againſt the ſouth wall, it is thus inſcribed:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of
THOMAS WINSTONE of this Pariſh Eſq*r*
A Gentleman of unblemiſhed Honour & Integrity;
who died July 4th 1757 in the 60th Year of his Age.
IN TESTIMONY
of her Love and Gratitude,
this Monument was erected by his faithful Relict
ALBINA WINSTONE.

The arms upon this monument are, *Per pale gules and azure, over all a lion rampant argent, holding in his paws a tree proper.*

Againſt the north wall of the church,

M. S.

Hic juxta inhumatur Thomas Bubb hujuſce Parochiæ Generoſus, ex Natis Thomæ Bubb ibidem Armigeri Primogenitus et Hæres. Vir Ingenio Sagaci admodum ac faceto, Scientiâ literis et Artibus omnimodò excultus, aliiſq; Virtutibus ornatus; Quibus tamen illuſtrandis nimis obſtrarunt ſua Verecundia et Receſſûs Amor. Obijt decimo ſexto Calend. Maij Anno poſt Natum D. Chriſtum MDCCIX Ætatis ſuæ 64.

Lactea perſequitur Genius Veſtigia Cœlis
Dum tuus, atq; Choros micat inter (amice) beatos,
Hoc jaceant Cineres ſub ſacro limine dulces
Immortæ donec (terrâ flagrante) reſurgent,
Sollicitæ tandem geniales quærere ſedes,
Quas facile invenient, cœleſti Lampade ductæ,
Ac inibi æternum requie potientur amenâ.

At the top of the monument are theſe arms, *Per pale Or and ermine, over all on a bend gules three unicorns heads erazed ſable.*

There is likewiſe a memorial for John Wyatt, of this pariſh, gent. who died in 1713, aged 90; for Anne his wife, daughter of William Self, of Milſham, in the county of Wilts, who died in 1696, aged 70; and for two of their children, Mary, the wife of Thomas Webb, who died in 1729, aged 80; and Elizabeth, who died an infant; with their arms, *viz. Baron and femme, 1. Or, on a feſs gules between three boars heads couped ſable, as many mullets of the firſt. 2. Ermine, three chevronels gules.*

Benefactions.

Mrs. Anne Whittington gave 5*l. per ann.* together with the intereſt of 115*l.* 16*s.* to be diſtributed to the poor; alſo, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to the miniſter, at Chriſtmas, for ever.

Thomas Webb, eſq; gave the intereſt of 50*l.* to the poor; and Mrs. Mary Webb gave 10*s.* a year to the miniſter for a ſermon, 2*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* in bread to the poor on Good Friday, for ever.

Mrs. Sarah Packer, in 1754, and Mrs. Mary Packer, in 1757, gave the intereſt of 100*l.* each to ſuch poor people as do not receive alms.

Mrs. Frances Berkeley gave 20*s.* yearly for ever, for a ſermon on the 30th of January, and the like ſum to the poor in bread on that day.

Thomas Bubb, eſq; gave 10*s.* a year for a ſermon on Trinity Sunday, for ever. And Mr. John Widlake gave 10*s.* a year to the rector of St. Peter's church in Briſtol, for a ſermon here on St. John's day, for ever.

Here is a charity ſchool, founded and ſupported by the following contributions: Mrs. Mary Webb, in 1729, gave 45*l.* A perſon unknown, in 1731, gave 100*l.* Mr. Berkeley, in 1744, gave 85*l.* 10*s.* George Packer, eſq; in 1745, gave 50*l.* And in 1754, Miſs Elizabeth Bayly gave 50*l.* So that from the intereſt the ſchool-maſter's income is about 24*l.* a year, beſides a houſe to live in.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 131	0	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —	83	16	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	195	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	141	13	6

At the beginning of this century, there were about 160 houſes, and 700 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 13. *Atkyns.* Since that time population has very much increaſed, for the average of annual baptiſms from 1773 to 1776, both incluſive, have been 41, of burials 42. And deducting 10 from the burials, on account of perſons brought hither from other places, and then reckoning the number of living in the proportion of 40 to 1 of the annual burials, the preſent number of inhabitants will be about 1280.

STAVERTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Derhurſt, five miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkeſbury, four weſt from Cheltenham, and five north from Glouceſter.

It lies in the Vale, yet the greater part is in tillage, and moſt of the arable lands in common fields.

fields. It has nothing curious in natural hiſtory or antiquity.

The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Cheltenham leads thro' the ſouth part of the pariſh, and all beſides are very miry and founderous. The poor are chiefly employ'd in huſbandry.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is all that is recorded of this manor in *Domeſday*:

'The church of St. Dyoniſius at Paris holds 'three hides in Starventon.' p. 72.

John Browning held the manor of Staverton and Yenington 3 H. 5. Sir Richard Baker was lord of the manor of Staverton in the year 1608. The earl of Oxford was proprietor of it, and of Uckington in the pariſh of Elmſton, at the beginning of this century. From his heirs it paſſed, by purchaſe, as a member of the manor of Uckington, to Mr. Rogers of Dowdeſwell, and Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late John Rogers, eſq; is the preſent lady of the manor of Uckington in Elmſton, where ſhe holds a court leet, at which the inhabitants of Staverton attend.

Edward Brugge, eſq; held lands in Staverton 15 H. 6.

Part of *Haydon* lies in Staverton, and pays to the parochial levies; the other part is in the pariſh of Bodington.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Derhurſt, worth about 120*l.* a year, to which Bodington is annexed. Mrs. Lock is patroneſs, and Mr. Kipling is the preſent incumbent. The vicar has the great tithes of the manor of Staverton.

The advowſon of the church, as well as the manor, formerly belonged to the priory of Derhurſt; but when that houſe was ſuppreſſed with other alien priories, the advowſon was granted to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, in which it continued 'till the general diſſolution of religious foundations, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. It was afterwards granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anſelm Lamb, 5 Mariæ.

The church has a very low tower, with three bells, at the weſt end, and is dedicated to St. Catherine, who is ſaid to have been a virgin, martyred in the year 307, by means of a wheel ſtuck full of iron hooks, which from her is called a Catherine Wheel.

Firſt fruits	£. 12	0	0	Synodals	£.
Tenths	— 1	4	0	Pentecoſt.	0 0 4½
Procurations					

Benefactions.

Lands worth 6*l.* a year are given for the uſe of the poor, and there is beſides, a ſmall donation of 6*s.* a year left for ſuch poor people as do not receive pariſh collection. The lands given to the poor were formerly of much greater value, but a conſiderable part has been long ſince loſt.

Uckington, tho' a hamlet in Elmſton, is joined in ſome payments with this pariſh.

Staverton and Uckington.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 69	0	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	11	0	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	64	7	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	49	14	0

About the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 40 houſes in the pariſh, and about 200 inhabitants, 8 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. But ſir Robert's eſtimate muſt have been much too high; for I am informed by a perſon who has reſided in the pariſh upwards of ſeventy years, that there are now three houſes more than when he firſt knew it, and the preſent number is only 24. His extract from the regiſter is equally incorrect, for in ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there are entered 34 baptiſms, and 19 burials; and in the ſame number of years, from 1760 to 1769 incluſive, there are regiſtered 58 baptiſms, and 29 burials. The people are ſuppoſed to have increaſed ſince the beginning of this century, and are now eſtimated at about 120.

STINCHCOMBE

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles diſtant eaſt from the town of that name, two weſt from Durſley, and fifteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It adjoins to the pariſh of Cam, of which it was formerly a part, and conſiſts chiefly of fine paſture land, with ſome good arable, and produces excellent cheeſe, and pretty good cyder.

This village is ſheltered on the eaſt by a lofty hill, on whoſe top there is a large plain, which formerly the people of this part of the country very much frequented to play at the robuſt game of ſtoball. The weſt ſummit of this hill commands a bird's-eye view of Berkeley-caſtle, and a moſt extenſive proſpect into Somerſetſhire, Monmouthſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, and ſeveral parts of South Wales. Some indeed pretend, that thirteen counties, and thirty pariſh churches may be ſeen from it in a very fair day, but I mention this only from Dr. Parſons's manuſcript Collections, and not from my own knowledge. The ſeveral proſpects are no leſs rich than extenſive. North-weſtward, the fine verdure and beautiful incloſures in the Vale, and the long courſe of the river Severn, with its windings, make the fore ground of the landſcape; beyond, are the venerable oaks of Dean foreſt, towering one above the other, and waving in all the grandeur of ſylvan majeſty; and laſtly, the Welch Mountains, at a great diſtance behind, appear like a cloud faintly coloured, and cloſe the proſpect.

Great quantities of foſſils, conſiſting of petrifications of the cockle, muſcle, ſcallop, and other fiſh

fiſh of the bivalvular kind, are found incorporated in a reddiſh ſtone, of a coarſe grit, at a place called Newnham's quarry; and ſeveral of the *Cornua Ammonis* have alſo been found there. Theſe are all the curious natural productions which the pariſh affords, and it ſeems to be totally deſtitute of antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

William de Alba Mara held the manor of Stinchcombe and Thorp 40 H. 3.

Thomas de Braddeſton, a very eminent perſon in his time, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm 16 E. 3. and died ſeized of the manors of Stinchcombe, Horton, and Bradeſtone (from the latter of which he took his name) in the 34th year of the ſame reign. Agnes, the widow of Thomas de Braddeſton, died ſeized of Stinchcombe, Arlingham, and Horton, in dower, 43 E. 3. Thomas lord Braddeſton, ſon of Robert, and grandſon of Thomas, was poſſeſſed of the manors of Stinchcombe, Arlingham, Horton, and Bradeſtone in Berkeley, at the time of his death, 48 E. 3. and Ela, his widow, died ſeized of Stinchcombe and Stancombe 11 H. 4.

Richard Seimour ſeems to have been a truſtee of the Bradſtones, for he was poſſeſſed of all the before-mentioned manors 2 H. 4.

Sir Walter de la Pool, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heireſs of the laſt Thomas de Braddeſton, was ſeized of Stinchcombe, Arlingham, Draycot's Place in Horton, and Bradſtone in Berkeley, 12 H. 6. And ſir Edward Ingoldſthorp was ſeized of this manor, and of others which had belonged to the Bradſtones, in the 35th year of the laſt-mentioned reign.

Stinchcombe came afterwards to lord Wentworth, who ſold it to divers perſons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. John Hollifter was lord of it in the year 1608. It was veſted in Thomas Pinfold, eſq; when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, and John Pinfold, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, and reſides at Peer's-Court in this pariſh. His arms are, *Azure, two couple cloſes Or, between three hickwalls, or French pies, argent, beak'd and member'd of the ſecond.*

The Tyndales, (from whom the reverend Mr. Richard Tyndale of Charfield is deſcended) were a very reſpectable family, long reſident in this pariſh, where they had a good eſtate. Thomas Tyndale died ſome time before 33 H. 8. as appears by a deed of that date, to which Edward Tyndale of Pull Court in Worceſterſhire, (anceſtor of the preſent Tyndales of Bathford) was a party. By Alicia his wife, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Hunt, he had iſſue five ſons, Richard, William, Henry, Thomas, and John; and one daughter Elizabeth. Richard, the eldeſt ſon, had a ſon and heir Richard, who had iſſue eight ſons, and four daughters. Thomas Tyndale of Stinchcombe, clothier, was his eldeſt ſon and heir. He married Catherine, the daughter and heir of John Harris, gent. by whom he had iſſue Thomas Tyndale, and making his will, died in 1637, as appears by the Probat dated Oct. 12, the ſame year. Thomas Tyndale, his ſon, lived at Stinchcombe in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, and being inimical to the king's cauſe, fled from his houſe at the approach of a party of royaliſts, and hid himſelf for three days and nights in a large yew-tree, now growing at the top of Stinchcombe wood, whence he had the mortification to ſee Mr. Pinfold's houſe and his own burnt to the ground.

Richard Tyndale, uncle to the laſt Thomas, and fourth ſon of the laſt Richard, had iſſue Daniel Tyndale of Stinchcombe, who married Katherine, daughter and heir of John Wilkins, by whom he had two ſons, Richard, who died a batchelor, and John Tyndale, clerk; which ſaid John, about the year 1724, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lodge, clerk, and had iſſue four ſons, and one daughter, Mary. William, the firſt ſon, married Mary, daughter and heir of Nicholas Lodge, of Briſtol, and had iſſue one ſon William, who died an infant; and one daughter Mary. He died rector of Charfield in 1764. John and Daniel, the ſecond and fourth ſons, died without iſſue; and Richard, the third ſon, is now rector of Charfield. See more of the Tyndales under the account of Eaſtwood, in the pariſh of Thornbury.

Langley-hill in Stinchcombe, with the chapel called St. Michael's chapel, and lands in Stancombe, were granted to Thomas lord Seimour, after whoſe attainder, they were granted to William marquis of Northampton, 5 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Clinger.* 'Roger [de 'Berchelai] holds one hide in Claenhangare, part 'of the land of this manor [Berchelai].' *D.B.* p. 68.

2. *Stancombe* is another hamlet.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 45*l.* a year. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron and impropriator, and the rev. Mr. John Webb is the preſent incumbent.

The living has been augmented by a donation from Mr. Pinfold, and the queen's bounty, with which lands in Bradſtone have been purchaſed, now let at 25*l. per ann.* 'Till then, the incumbent only received 20*l.* a year from the leſſee of the great tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Cyril, and has a ſmall ſteeple with one bell in it. The whole building was repaired in the year 1763, and is now both handſome and convenient.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, is this inſcription:

M. S.
Ionathani Smith,
Viri in S. Scripturis docti,
Verbi divini præconis aſſidui,
Pietatis, humilitatis, hoſpitj, et Chriſtianæ
vrbanitatis exemplaris viri,
in vita dilecti, in morte defleti.

Natus

Natus fuit in Civitate Roffenſi Aprilis xvi Anno
MDCIX in Hibernia vero educatus, inde reverſus
Vxorem duxit
Abigail filiam unigenitam Richardi Miles Civis Cantuarienſis
defunctam poſtquam peperiſſet filium unicum Ionathanum
Poſtea duxit Ianam ſororem Iohannis Markey Armigeri
Superſtitem:
In Eccleſia Roſſiana in agro Herefordienſi per duodecim
annos Chriſti Evangelium publice docuit, et poſt regis
ingreſſum inde expulſus manſit tamen in vinea domini
quotidie ad finem uſque laborans
Ex hac vitâ migravit, Febri duplici quartanâ
decimo die decembris Anno
Domini M. DCLXX
ætatis vero ſuæ
LXII.
Et jacet hic ſepultus:
Quid opus unimodæ legis ſolvantur habenæ
(Gloria in Excelſis) lingua ſoluta canit.
From preaching Chriſt to us, to Chriſt he's gone
Praiſes to ſing before his glorious throne.

In the ſame chancel, is the following inſcription in gold letters:

H. S. E.
Elizabetha Compeer, Uxor Roberti Compeer, Gen:
Filia unica Iohanis King, A.M. hujus Eccleᵃᵉ. Paſtoris,
Ingenuæ Indolis, judicii ſupra Sexum et ætatem ſublimis.
Probitatum Modeſtiæ, utramq; Pietati et Charitati
Eo modo Superaddidit, quo Solo melius Religioni,
Uti par eſt, Ancillarentur.
Sic divinas Virtutes cum humanis in ſe una conjuxit,
Conjunctas excoluit, excultas exemplo ſuo inſignivit.
Filiam obſequentem Parentes,
Amantiſſimam Conjugem Maritus,
Amicam comem et benignam Neceſſarij,
Singuli quia charam Univerſis
Deſiderant.
Obijt gravida, Maij 20, A. D. 1713 Ætat. 23°
Quam juxta etiam jacet condita,
Elizabetha,
Filia unica, quæ cum annos duos vix numeraſſet,
Et vel hac ætatula egregia ingenij edidit ſpecimina,
Mortalitati valedixit Octob. die 4ᵗᵒ
A. D. 1712
Monumentum hoc Iohanes King
Pater Mœrens poſuit.

And near it,

To the Memory of Robert Compeer Gent. who was buried the 22ᵈ Day of June 1720 Aged 28 Years.

A handſome monument of white marble, placed againſt the north wall of the church, is thus inſcribed:

In the Churchyard
Near this place lie interred the Remains of
JOHN PINFOLD Senʳ of this Pariſh,
and *ELIZABETH* his Wife [*MAN*)
{one of the Daughters of *JOHN* and *ELIZABETH TROT-*
He } died { Janʸ 30ᵗʰ. 1705 } Aged { 94 } Years.
She } { Mar. 14ᵗʰ. 1701 } { 83 }
Alſo of *JOHN* their eldeſt Son and *CATHERINE* his Wife;
He } Died { Decʳ 26ᵗʰ 1726 } Aged { 82 } Years.
She } { May 10ᵗʰ 1723 } { 72 }
Alſo of *THOMAS ANNA* and *MARY* Son and Daughters of the aforeſaid *JOHN* and *ELIZABETH PINFOLD.*
THOMAS } { Janʸ 14ᵗʰ 1738 } { 83 }
ANNA } died { Augˢᵗ 10ᵗʰ 1667 } Aged { 24 } Years.
MARY } { Septʳ 10ᵗʰ 1716 } { 68 } [*FOLD*
Alſo of *JOHN* Son of the ſaid *JOHN* and *CATHERINE PIN-*
and *MARY* his Wife:
He } Died { Janʳʸ 17ᵗʰ 1732 } Aged { 59 } Years.
She } { Oᶜᵗʳ 11ᵗʰ 1739 } { 66 }
Alſo of *ELIZABETH* Daughter of the aforeſaid *JOHN* and *CATHERINE PINFOLD*, who died May 10ᵗʰ 1708 aged 24 years
Alſo of *MARTHA* Wife of *JOHN PINFOLD* Junʳ who Died May 9ᵗʰ 1756 Aged 51 Years.

The monument is ornamented at top with a ſcutcheon of two coats, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a chevron voided Or between three hickwalls, or French pies, argent*, for Pinfold. 2. *Azure, on a chevron between three owls argent, as many mullets ſable, within a bordure ingrailed ermine*, for Hill.

There is likewiſe a memorial for Samuel Tyndale, merchant, ſon of William Tyndale of Stinchcombe, who died in 1673; but the whole of the inſcription is not legible.

Benefactions.

Lands worth 7*l.* a year were veſted in feoffees for charitable uſes, by a perſon unknown, 1 Jac. 1. Matthew Tyndale of London, merchant, in 1676, gave two grounds, worth about 8*l. per ann.* the income of which to be thus diſpoſed of; one third to the miniſter, one third for teaching children to read, and the remainder to the poor. And Mr. Henry Stubbs, a diſſenting miniſter, left 10*s.* a year to buy New Teſtaments for poor children.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 92	2	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	16	15	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	74	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	74	14	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes in the pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, 18 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 14. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now eſtimated to be about 450.

STOKE GIFFARD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, four miles diſtant northward from Briſtol, nine ſouth-weſt from Chipping Sodbury, and twenty-two ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is a large pariſh, conſiſting of ſome arable and woodlands, but the greater part is paſturage.

There are ſeveral Stokes in this county, as Stoke Archer, Stoke Biſhop, and this *Stoke*, which received the additional name of *Giffard*, by way of diſtinction, from the family of that name, who enjoyed it for many generations immediately after the conqueſt.

Stoke Houſe is the ſeat of the dutcheſs dowager of Beaufort. It was built originally in the time of queen Elizabeth, by ſir Richard Berkeley, and was greatly damaged in the civil wars in the reign of king Charles the Firſt. The preſent houſe was partly rebuilt, and otherwiſe beautified and repaired, by the late lord Botetourt, about the year 1760; and the motto, (MIHI VOBISQVE) placed in the front by his lordſhip, is ſtrongly expreſſive of the amiable diſpoſition and generoſity that ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed its owner.

It is a noble pile, exquiſitely ſituated, like Windſor Caſtle, to command a great extent of rich country to the eaſt and ſouth of it, with a large view of the city of Briſtol, and its populous environs. The proſpect cloſes with the great chain of hills about Sodbury on one ſide, and with the Somerſetſhire hills on the other.

The lofty terras in front gives it an air of grandeur and magnificence not to be deſcribed. It ſtands about three hundred yards diſtant from one of the great roads leading to Briſtol, and a

beautiful lawn, interſperſed with trees, ſlopes down from it, in all the unaffected elegance of nature.

The muſe that ſung of Clifton, paid her devoirs to Stoke; but, like the writer of this account, ſhe was too deficient in deſcriptive powers to do it juſtice.

I cannot find, upon inquiry, that Stoke affords any curious natural productions, or antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Oſbern Gifard aſſiſted king William the Firſt in the conqueſt of England, and was rewarded, for his ſervices, with twenty manors, of which four were in Glouceſterſhire, *viz.* Rochemtune, Brimesfelde, Aldeberie, and Stoche; which latter is the ſubject under immediate conſideration, and *Domeſday* gives the following particulars of it:

'Oſbern Gifard holds Stoche, in Letberg hundred. There are five hides taxed. Dunne held it. In demean are four plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and three bordars, and a prieſt, with eight plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*. It was worth 6*l*. and is now worth 8*l*.' p. 76.

The Giffards had a caſtle at Brimpsfield, which was the reſidence of the family, and continued in the name, 'till John Giffard was taken priſoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, in open rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, and afterwards attainted, and executed at Glouceſter as a traitor; 'till which time this manor of Stoke deſcended in ſucceſſion, like Brimpsfield, to the ſeveral branches of that family.

The manor of Stoke was held of the honour of Glouceſter, and was granted to ſir Maurice de Berkeley, after the death of Margaret Giffard, the third wife of John Giffard, 11 E. 3. This Maurice de Berkeley was the ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, of Berkeley caſtle, by Eve his firſt wife, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, lord Zouch, as may be ſeen more at large, (p. 274) in the account of the anceſtors of the earl of Berkeley. He died at Calais, 21 E. 3. leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife,

Sir Thomas Berkeley, who married Catherine, daughter of ſir John de Bitton, knight, and dying in the year 1360, left iſſue one ſon,

Maurice, who married Catherine, youngeſt daughter and coheir of John lord Botetourt. He was ſeated at Stoke Giffard, and dying in 1361, left iſſue,

Sir Maurice Berkeley, who took to wife Joan, daughter of ſir John Dynham, knight, and dying in the year 1400, left her with child of

Maurice Berkeley, who held Stoke Giffard and Uley 10 H. 5. He married Ellen, daughter of ſir William Montford, knight, and died 4 E. 4. leaving by her an only ſon,

Sir William Berkeley, who was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard the Third, and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the third year of that reign. He left the kingdom when king Richard was ſlain in Boſworth-field, and being attainted 1 H. 7. his eſtates were ſeized into the king's hands, and the manor of Stoke Giffard was granted the ſame year to Jaſper duke of Bedford, and his heirs males; but ſir William was afterwards received into favour, and Stoke Giffard was granted to him 4 H. 7. after the entail on the duke of Bedford, who died without iſſue 11 H. 7. when ſir William came into poſſeſſion again; but his eſtates were much impaired during the alienation. He died ſeized of Stoke Giffard in 1501, leaving iſſue, by his wife Anne, daughter of ſir Humphry Stafford, knight, one ſon,

Sir Richard Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Humphry Coningſby, knight, and by her had iſſue two ſons, and three daughters, *viz.* ſir John, ſir Maurice, afterwards of Bruton in Somerſetſhire, anceſtor of the lords Berkeley of Stratton; Mary, Frances, and Anne, married to Thomas Speke, eſq. He died in 1514, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir John Berkeley, of Stoke Giffard, who died in 1546, having married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Dennis, knight, by whom he had iſſue a ſon and heir,

Sir Richard Berkeley, who received the honour of knighthood Aug. 1, 1574. He married two wives, *viz.* Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Read, of Glouceſter, knight, and Elianor, daughter of Robert Jermie, of Norfolk, eſq; and relict of ſir Robert Roe, knight, and alderman of London. By the former he had iſſue two ſons, Henry and William; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catherine; and dying in 1604, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Henry Berkeley, eſq; who dying Feb. 7, 1607, left iſſue by his wife Mariel, or Myrriel, daughter of Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton in Warwickſhire, eſq; an only ſon,

Richard Berkeley, eſq; who had two wives, Mary, daughter of Robert Roe, eſq; by whom he had a ſon Maurice; and Jane, daughter of Thomas Mariet, of Berkſhire, by whom he had no iſſue. He deceaſed May 12, 1661, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Richard, ſon of ſir Maurice Berkeley, who died in his father's life-time, in 1654. This ſir Maurice was twice married, firſt to Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Edward Coke, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, by whom he had one daughter Frances, who died in 1660, without iſſue; ſecondly, to Mary, daughter of ſir George Tipping, of the county of Oxford, knight, by whom he had iſſue the ſaid

Richard Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Symes, of Frampton Cotterel in Glouceſterſhire, eſq; by whom, at his death in 1671, he had iſſue two ſons, George, and John-Symes.

George Berkeley, eſq; married Jane, daughter of Maurice Berkeley, viſcount Fitz-Harding, and died without iſſue in 1685, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

John-

John-Symes Berkeley, who married firſt, Suſan, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Thomas Fowles, knight, banker, and citizen of London, but by her, who died in 1696, had no iſſue. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Walter Norborne, of Caln in Wiltſhire, eſq; (by his wife Frances, daughter and coheir of ſir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave in Suffolk, baronet,) and relict of Edward viſcount Hereford, by whom he had iſſue a ſon Norborne, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Charles-Noel, duke of Beaufort, by whom ſhe is mother of the preſent duke of Beaufort.

Norborne Berkeley, eſq; claiming the barony of Botetourt, which had long been in abeyance, after a ſolemn hearing in the houſe of peers, had his claim allowed; and his majeſty was pleaſed to ſummon him to parliament, as baron Botetourt, by deſcent, 5 Geo. 3. While his lordſhip was a commoner, he ſerved in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th parliaments of Great Britain, as knight of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter; and upon his preſent majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, was appointed groom of the bed-chamber, which he reſigned when he took his ſeat in the houſe of peers. In 1768, the government of Virginia was committed to his care, and during his reſidence in that colony, he was ſeized with a fever, of which he died, unmarried, greatly lamented by all, in 1770, and in the 53d year of his age. He was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſiſter,

Elizabeth, dutcheſs dowager of Beaufort, who is the preſent lady of the manor of Stoke Giffard. The Beaufort arms are given under Badminton. Her grace's paternal coat is thus blazoned, *Gules, a chevron ermine, between ten croſſes pattee (ſix above, and four below) argent.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Great Stoke*, of which already.

2. *Little Stoke.*

3. *Harris Stoke.* Elias de Filton was ſeized of Stoke Herry 4 E. 3. Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were ſeized of the manor of Harriſtoke 4 R. 2. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held the ſame manor 7 R. 2. and Thomas Fitz-Nichols, ſon of ſir Thomas, was ſeized thereof 6 H. 5. John Browning, ſon of John, was ſeized alſo of this manor 8 H. 5.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Briſtol, but in the dioceſe of Glouceſter. It is a vicarage, valued at 6*l.* in 1534; and now of the clear value of 20*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* It was antiently appropriated to the priory of Little Malvern in Worceſterſhire, for which John Giffard was ſeized of the advowſon, in truſt, 20 E. 1. The dutcheſs dowager of Beaufort is patroneſs, and the reverend Mr. Shute is the preſent incumbent.

The church is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Michael. It is neatly and uniformly pewed, and has a north aile ſeparated from the nave by two fluted pillars, and as many pillaſters, with capitals. The inhabitants of one part of the pariſh bury at Stapleton; and others bury at Almondſbury.

Firſt fruits £.			Synodals £.	0	1 0
Tenths —			Pentecoſt.	0	1 6
Procurations	0	6 8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a monument againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, with the following inſcriptions, on two plates of braſs:

TO RICHARD BERKELEY ESQ^r AND MARY HIS WIFE (DAUGHTER OF ROBERT ROB OF LONDON, ESQ^r) HIS DEARE FATHER AND MOTHER, A DUE TO THEIR LOVE, OF WHOM ROBERT BERKELEY THEIR YOUNGEST SON AND ONLY NOW LIVING HATH SET UP THIS REMEMBRANCE OF THEM.

SHEE WHEN SHEE HAD PASSED NEARE 36 YEARES IN THE EXERCISE OF RELIGIOVS AND MORALL DUTIES, AND THEY BOATH HAD LIVED TOGETHER ALMOST HALFE A YEARE UPWARDS OF 17 (WITHOVT KNOWEING THE OTHER 2: WHOSE COMFORTS THEY ENVYED) DIED THE 24^th OF IVLY IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1615.

HEE LIVED VPWARDS OF 46 YERES AFTER AND DYED IN THE 83^d YERE OF HIS AGE THE 12^th DAY OF MAY 1661: THEIRE SOVLES ARE IN HEAVEN, THEIRE BODIES LYE HERE: HERE HEE LAYD HERS, AND HERE WHEN DEATH SHOVLD DIVIDE HIM HIS WILL WAS HIS BODIE SHOVLD BE LAID, TRUSTING IN GODS MERCY HIS SOULE SHOULD SOONE BE WITH HERS, AND THEIRE BODIES IN THE MEANE TIME LYINGE HERE TOGETHER, TOGETHER FROM THENCE AT OUR SAVIOURS CALL SHOULD ARISE: FOR EVER AFTER BODIES AND SOULES TO ENIOY THE ALL HAPPYING VISION.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF *Henry Berkeley* ESQ^r SON AND HEIRE OF S^r *Richard Berkeley* KN^t: THIS BLESSED CHANGE HE MADE ABOUT THE 48 YEARE OF HIS AGE VPON THE 7^th OF FEB: IN THE YERE OF OUR SAVIOUR 1607: HE HAD BY MYRRIELL HIS WIFE (DAVGHTER OF *Thomas Throgmerton* ESQ^r) DIVERS SONNES AND DAUGHTERS: THE OTHERS DYED YOUNG THERE ONELY SURVIVED VIZ^t. RICHARD, ELIZABETH AND MARGARET.

ELIZABETH DYED IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1605 (IN THE 22^d YEARE OF HER AGE AND WAS HERE INTERRED.

There are, upon the monument, theſe arms, 1ſt *and* 4th Berkeley of Stoke. 2d *and* 3d, *Argent, a ſaltire engrailed ſable*; with this motto, DESPICIT QVAE VULGVS SVSPICIT.

Oppoſite to the above, is a ſuperb marble monument, with the Berkeleys arms only, and upon the table this memorial:

Near this Place
Lyeth the Body of JOHN SIMES BERKELEY *Eſq;*
(Second Son of RICHARD BERKELEY *Eſq.)*
Who ſucceeded his Anceſtors in the Lordſhip of this Mannor,
Which has been enjoyed by the Family
For ſome Hundred Years.
He was twice Knight of the Shire *for this County,*
A N D
Married firſt SUSAN *daughter and ſole Heireſs of*
S^r THOMAS FOWLES Knight,
Banker *and* Citizen *of* London,
And Relict of JONATHAN COPE
Of Ranton Abbey *in* Staffordſhire *Eſq:*
His ſecond Wife was
ELIZABETH Viſcounteſs Hereford,
Relict of EDWARD Lord Viſcount Hereford
And Coheireſs of WALTER NORBORNE Eſq:
Of Caln *in the* County *of* Wilts,
By whom he had one Son Norborne,
And one Daughter Elizabeth,
Who are now living.
He died December *the* 13^th 1736
In the 74^th *Year of his Age.*

On a plain table of white marble, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, it is thus written:

SACRED

SACRED
To the Memory of
NORBORNE BERKELEY
BARON De BOTETOURT,
who was only Son of JOHN BERKELEY Esq^r.
of Stoke Gifford,
and the LADY VISCOUNTESS HEREFORD,
Daughter of WALTER NORBORNE, Esq^r.
of Calne in the County of Wilts.
In four succeſſive *Parliaments*
He was unanimouſly elected
KNIGHT of the SHIRE for this County.
In 1760
He was appointed one of the Grooms
of his MAJESTY's Bedchamber.
In 1762
Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum
For the County of Glouceſter, &c.
The BARONY of BOTETOURT having been long in Abeyance,
In 1764
His MAJESTY was graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore to him
Thoſe antient Honours,
And ſoon after appointed him
One of the Lords of his Bedchamber.
In 1768
The *Government* of *Virginia* was committed to his Care.
During his Reſidence in that Colony,
He was ſeized with a Fever,
Which on the 15^th of October, in 1770,
In the 53^d Year of his Age,
Put a Period to his Life.
His Body was depoſited
In the *College of William* and *Mary*
In the Town of WILLIAMSBOURG.
How much the Virginians ow'd
To his Paternal, and well-conducted Government,
They have gratefully teſtified,
By unanimouſly voting
In their Council and Aſſembly,
A magnificent Statue to his Memory.
Thus were his public Virtues acknowledged.
But how ſhall his Relations
And his more intimate Friends
Who alone could truly eſtimate
The private Qualities of his Heart,
In Words expreſſive of their Grief, lament
Their irreparable Loſs?
Extenſive Charity, unbounded Generoſity,
Ardent Friendſhip, and Affection;
An unwearied Attention to every public Good,
A ſtrict and zealous Loyalty,
The politeſt, the moſt engaging Manners
Gave him an indiſputable Claim
To this moſt enviable Title,
THE FRIEND OF MANKIND.
He directed
Long before his Death,
This plain Marble to be here affixed.
His Friends have only inſcribed
His true Character.

On a flat ſtone in the church,

Here lyeth the Body of John Silcocks of this Pariſh Yeoman, who died November the 14^th 1741 Aged 58.
He was a Man of ſtrict Honeſty,
Integrity, and friendly Behaviour,
And tho' theſe good Qualities
Became extinct with him,
Yet his
Proviſion for an early Knowledge of Religion,
And his great Benefaction to the Poor,
Are lively Inſtances
And will remain laſting Examples
of his Piety, and Charity.

Benefaction.

In 1741, John Silcocks of this pariſh, yeoman, left by will the intereſt of 200*l.* to be given weekly in bread to twelve poor people, not receiving alms; and the intereſt of 100*l.* in reverſion, to be applied to the ſame uſe. He alſo gave the intereſt of 50*l.* for teaching poor children to read; and the intereſt of 50*l.* for preaching four ſermons yearly, one on the firſt Sunday after each quarter day for ever.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	167	4	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —		31	18	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		147	2	4
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		110	5	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 42 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. There are now about 60 families, and 283 inhabitants.

STONE

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant ſouth from the town of that name, five weſt from Wotton-underedge, and nineteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is generally accounted but a tithing to the pariſh of Berkeley. The turnpike-road from Glouceſter to Briſtol runs thro' it, croſſing a large brook, collected from ſeveral heads riſing about Boxwell and Wotton-underedge, and forming the Berkeley Avon, which empties itſelf into the Severn, below that town.

Mr. Jenkins has a good houſe near the church.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor is not diſtinctly mentioned in *Domeſday*, but is undoubtedly included in the particulars of the barony of Berkeley. There are records, however, of the following dates, which mention others to have been poſſeſſors of the manor. Joan, the widow of Robert Grendour, or Grinder, was ſeized of it 24 H. 6. and ſo was ſir John Bar 22 E. 4. But it reverted to the Berkeley family, and the earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor.

John Sergeant was ſeized of lands in Stone 36 & 47 E. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Durſley. It is a curacy annexed to Berkeley. The vicar of Berkeley pays 8*l.* a year, and there is another donation of 40*s.* a year to the curate, who has a houſe, with an orchard and garden. About thirty years ago, Mr. Morſe left 300*l.* to purchaſe land, and directed that 10*l.* of the profits of it ſhould be paid to the curate, on condition of his reſiding there; the reſt to be diſtributed to the poor. And by means of this donation, the queen's bounty has been obtained, ſo that the curacy is now worth about 40*l.* a year.

The tithes of this place belonged to the priory of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 H. 8.

The church or chapel is dedicated to All Saints. It is a handſome building, adorned with battlements, and has a pretty ſpire at the weſt end.

There

There were two chantries in this chapel, one founded by John Sergeant 30 E. 3. Richard Lane, the laſt incumbent, received a penſion of 6*l.* in the year 1553. The revenues of it were granted to Thomas Throckmorton 6 E. 6. The other chantry, dedicated to All Saints, Mr. Willis gives no account of. It was endowed with lands in Ham, Alkinton, Cam, and Berkeley, which were granted to ſir John Thynn 6 E. 6.

The benefactions have been mentioned in the account of the curacy.

The public payments, and yearly baptiſms and burials, are ſet down under Berkeley.

Sir Robert Atkyns reckoned 44 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, and there are now about the ſame number of houſes and people.

STONEHOUSE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, four miles diſtant weſt from Stroud, ſeven north from Durſley, and nine ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the Vale, and conſiſts chiefly of paſture, with ſome good arable land. It was ſo called from the chief or manor houſe being of *ſtone*, which was not common in the vale. The ſame thing gave denomination to other places, as obſerved under Stanley.

The turnpike-road from the town of Stroud to the next paſſages over the Severn, at Framilode and Arlingham, runs thro' this pariſh; and a canal is now cutting thro' it, to open a navigation from that town to the above-mentioned river.

Mr. Ellis has a very handſome new houſe at Ebley, built by his uncle Mr. Joſeph Ellis, who acquired a large fortune in the clothing buſineſs, with the higheſt reputation, and was in the commiſſion of the peace for this county when he died, in the year 1771. Mr. Elliott, Mr. Reddall, and Mr. Andrews have alſo very good houſes and eſtates in this pariſh.

The clothing buſineſs has flouriſhed here for many generations, to which the fine appearance and improved condition of this country is to be attributed; for nothing is more certain, than that trade and manufactures encourage agriculture.

Here are no antiquities, nor curious plants. The natural productions of the place conſiſt at preſent of grain, cheeſe, and cyder, all excellent in their kinds. But it appears on record, that there was a vineyard in this pariſh above ſeven hundred years ago. The expreſſion is, *Ibi duo arpenz vinee*, which ſir Robert Atkyns tranſlates two acres of orchard, for he had conceited that there could be no vineyards in England, becauſe our climate is not ſo favourable to the ripening of the grape as ſome others. But that way of reaſoning might be extended to prove, with equal truth and certainty, that melons and cucumbers do not grow in our country, becauſe there are climates that ſuit them better.

Here are two fairs in the year, one on the 1ſt of May, the other on the 10th of October.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is a tranſlation from *Domeſday*:

'William de Ow holds Stanhus in Blachelew 'hundred. Tovi held it in the time of king 'Edward. There were ſeven hides. In demean 'are two plow-tillages, and twenty-one villeins, 'and nine bordars, with twenty plow-tillages. 'There are four *ſervi*, and two mills of 17*ſol.* and '6 *den.* There are two arpenz of vineyard. It is 'worth and was worth 8*l.* This manor pays tax.' *Domeſday*, p. 73.

This manor was held of the biſhop of Worceſter. John Giffard of Brimpsfield had a grant of free warren in Stonehouſe 9 E. 1. Upon the attainder of another John Giffard, the laſt male heir of that family, in the reign of king Edward the Second, Stonehouſe came to the crown, and was granted to John lord Maltravers by king Edward the Third, who procured a releaſe and confirmation from John Calew, heir to the Giffards by one of their daughters, 4 E. 3. But John lord Maltravers incurring the king's diſpleaſure by committing certain miſdemeanours, his lands were ſeized by the crown, and Stonehouſe was granted to Maurice de Berkeley, after the death of Margaret Giffard 11 E. 3.

The lord Maltravers being ſoon afterwards reſtored to the king's favour, and to his eſtates, joins with Agnes his wife in levying a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, the remainder to the right heirs of the lord Maltravers, 30 E. 3. and he died in the 31ſt year of that king. Another John lord Maltravers, with the before-mentioned Agnes, levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves in taille; the remainder to John, ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, and to Eleanor the wife of John in taille, for John Fitz-Alan, ſecond ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, had married Eleanor, the daughter of John lord Maltravers, and ſiſter and heireſs of Henry lord Maltravers, whereby the manor of Stonehouſe came by deſcent to the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, deſcended from Alan lord of Clun in Shropſhire, who came into England with king William the Conqueror; for John Fitz-Alan, grandſon[k] of John and of Eleanor, came to be earl of Arundel, by the death of Thomas earl of Arundel without iſſue. The before-mentioned Eleanor Maltravers married to her ſecond huſband Reginald Cobham the elder, of Sternbrugh, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and ſurviving him, died ſeized

[k] Sir Robert Atkyns ſays *ſon of John* in this place; but he has made him to be the grandſon, who became lord Arundel after the death of Thomas earl of Arundel, in his account of theſe perſons under King's Stanley.

of Stonehouſe, Shurdington, and other eſtates in this county, 6 H. 4.

This eſtate continued for ſeveral generations in the earls of Arundel. Thomas earl of Arundel died ſeized of it 16 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by his ſon William earl of Arundel, upon whoſe death 35 H. 8. livery was granted to Henry earl of Arundel, ſon of William.

This manor came ſoon afterwards to the Sandford family. William Sandford was ſeized of it 9 Eliz. and in that year aſſigned it to William Fowler, who died ſeized of it 41 Eliz. as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken that year. Daniel Fowler, his ſon and heir, was upwards of thirty years old at his father's death, and was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Daniel Fowler was his ſon and heir, whoſe daughter and heireſs, Mary, was married to Thomas Smyth, eſq; of the family of that name then reſiding at Nibley in this county, who, in her right, was lord of this manor, and was ſucceeded by Thomas Smyth, his ſon and heir, who died in 1684. He left a daughter and heireſs, married to Mr. Ball of London, whereby the manor paſſed into another name; and Mrs. Ball, widow of Robert Ball, eſq; is the preſent lady of the manor. The family arms of Ball, as I find them in the church, are, *A lion rampant, holding a ball or roundlet in his dexter paw.*

The hamlets of *Ebley* and *Weſtrip* lie partly in this pariſh. Richard, ſon of John Browning, was ſeized of Ebbelegh 2 H. 4.

William Elland and his wife levied a fine of lands in Stonehouſe and Ebley to Robert Kyll 7 H. 7. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother joined in levying a fine of lands in Stonehouſe 12 H. 7. The abbey of Glouceſter had a water mill here, and a fulling mill, called Coneham Mill, with ſome lands, 8 H. 8. A meſſuage and a mill in Stonehouſe belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to the city of Glouceſter 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage endowed, in the deanery of its own name, worth 180*l.* a year. It is in the immediate preſentation of the crown, and the rev. John Pettat, M. A. is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon formerly belonged to the nunnery of Hellenſtow, to which houſe the vicar paid 6*l.* a year, and the ſame annual ſum is ſtill due to the crown.

Twenty-one acres of paſture, and ten of arable land, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Cyril, and has a low tower at the weſt end, in which are ſix bells. It was newly roofed, leaded, and otherwiſe beautified, and repaired, in 1713. And I find the following memorandum in the regiſter: *The congregation being much larger than the church would receive with convenience, and the church itſelf darkened and deformed by two galleries in the midſt of it; in the year 1746 I built a new iſle, with ſtone from Dovro wood, which was given by Robert Ball, eſq; and brought gratis to the church-yard by Mr. Richard Merret of Ebley; beſides this, I had great encouragement by fair promiſes, but no other aſſiſtance, ſo that the building coſt me above 150l. which I ſhall think well laid out, if it ſerves, as I intended it ſhould, to the Glory of God, the convenience of the people, and for the benefit of my ſucceſſors.* S. Harris.

The miniſter receives an annual ſum for the pews in this aile.

Firſt fruits	£. 22	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	2	4	0	Pentecoſt.	0	0	9
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel,

Hic Jacet Thomas Smyth de Stonehouſe in Comitatu Glouc. Armiger, Obijt Sexto die Martij Anno Ætatis ſuæ Sexageſimo tertio, Annoq; Salutis 1684.

There is a ſcutcheon at top, containing three coats palewiſe. 1. *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *A lure*; 2d *and* 3d, obliterated. 2. *On a chevron between ſeven* [by miſtake for ſix] *croſſes paty fitchy* 4 *and* 3, *three fleurs de lis*, for Smyth. 3. *A lion rampant holding in his dexter paw a roſe.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel,

In Memory of Mary y^e^ Wife of Thomas Smyth of Stonehouſe Gent. who departed this Life the Firſt day of October in the Yeare of our Lord God 1675.

Reſurgam
Solus Chriſtus Mihi Sola Salus.

Near this place alſo lies y^e^ Body of Mary y^e^ Wife of John Ball of London Gent. & Daughter of y^e^ s^d^ Thomas Smyth by the abovementioned Mary his Wife, who died y^e^ 15^th^ of June 1703.

The Smyths arms on this monument are, *Azure, on a chevron between ſix croſſes paty fitchy Or, three fleurs de lis of the field.*

Againſt the ſame wall,

In Memory of Anſelm Fowler of Moorehalls in this Pariſh Gent. who died Auguſt y^e^ 4^th^ in the Yeare 1700, in the 63^d^ Year of his Age.

Alſo in memory of Rebeccah his Wife, and Daughter of Henry Partridge Gent. who died March the 18^th^ in the year 1707, being about the 75^th^ Year of her Age.

Arms at top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Quarterly azure and Or, in the firſt a lure of the ſecond.* This coat was granted to Daniel Fowler of this pariſh, ſon of William Fowler, by William Camden, Clarencieux King at Arms, Mar. 13, 1606. 2. *Checky argent and ſable, on a bend gules three eſcallops Or*, for Partridge.

Upon a flat ſtone,

Here lyeth the Body of John Ball, Eſq; Son of John Ball of London Gent. by Mary his Wife, Exempt & Captain of his Majeſties 1ſt Troop of Horſe Guards, who departed this life the 31^ſt^ of July 1729, in the 32 year of his Age.

Arms at top, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *A lion rampant holding a ball or roundlet in his dexter paw.* 2d *and* 3d, Smyth, as before.

On another flat ſtone,

Underneath are depoſited the Remains of Robert Ball, Eſq; Lord of this Manor. A Gentleman of refined Senſe and Politeneſs; a Magiſtrate of diſtinguiſhed Abilities, and an affectionate Huſband, Father, and Friend. He died Oct. 19, 1760, aged 51. Alſo Robert his Son, aged 5 Months.

Arms, *Baron and femme, Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, Ball. 2d *and* 3d, Smyth. 2. *A chevron between three croſſes paty, in chief a quarterfoil.*

Upon a monument in the church-yard, incloſed within paliſadoes, is this inſcription:

This Monument is erected to perpetuate the Memory
*Of the late Rev^d^* Samſon Harris *M. A.*
(Thirty five Years Vicar of this Pariſh)
A Divine
Eminently diſtinguiſhed for his exemplary piety
Learning, and indefatigable Diligence
In the Work of the Miniſtry:
Deeply impreſſed with the ſacred Truths of the Goſpel,
He recommended them to others

with

with a moſt perſwaſive Energy, & truly Xtian Example,
Diſplaying
In his own Conduct the moſt lively Evidence
of Sincerity,
His whole Life being one continued Practice
Of every Chriſtian and Social Virtue.
He died deſervedly lamented Nov^r. 10^th 1763;
in the 66^th Year of his Age.
Reader, Go, & imitate.

On the other ſide is this inſcription:

Here alſo is inter'd the Body of Sophia Relict of the late Rev^d Samſon Harris, *who departed this Life April 10^th 1767, in the 80^th Year of her Age.*

Another tomb, likewiſe incloſed with paliſadoes, bears the following inſcription:

This Monument is erected in ſincere regard to the Memory of M^rs Sophia Pettat, late Wife of the Rev^d John Pettat, the preſent Vicar of y^e Pariſh And Niece to his worthy Predeceſſor y^e Rev^d Samſon Harris.
The unaffected Piety and Affability
Which regulated her Conduct
Might reflect ample Evidence
to the Value of her Character
Did not reſpect to that Modeſty
Which ſhunn'd all public Teſtimony to her Merits
check the Enlargement of this Tribute
Even to her lifeleſs Remains.
The Submiſſion and Fortitude
With which ſhe ſuſtained the Torture
Of a long and painful Illneſs,
Until Patience had her perfect Work,
gave amazing Proofs of the
Amiableneſs of her Temper;
And ſtrongly illuſtrated the comforts
Of the Chriſtian Hope.
By the Merciful Call of divine Providence
She was admitted to that Place
Where the Weary be at reſt
April the 24^th 1764:
Aged 24 Years.

Cloſe to the above, upon a tomb,

Underneath this Tomb are depoſited the Remains of Thomas Pettat, Eſq; late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the firſt Day of February 1767, aged 78 Years. Alſo are depoſited the Remains of Catherine *late Wife of the above Thomas Pettat, who departed this Life the Sixth Day of May 1766, aged 66 Years.*

On another tomb,

In Memory of
ROBERT RATCLIFF B. D.
Born in Devonſhire, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford
Chaplain to the forces of King Charles & King Iames y^e Second
In America, in which he lived ten Years
By Royal Licence of King Charles the Second
And Direction of the Biſhop of London
Conſtituted the Epiſcopal Miniſter at Boſton in New England
(where he founded a Church)
And in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtophers
Chaplain to their Majeſties houſhold
Vicar of Stonehouſe eighteen } Years
And Rector of Coln-Rogers ten }
who departed this life Ian: y^e 7^th
Anno { Salutis } 1707
{ Ætatis Suæ } 53.

On the top of the ſame tomb, engraven on braſs,

In Memory of *JOHN RATCLIFF* D. D.
Maſter of Pembroke College *Oxford*
and Prebendary of *Glouceſter*, the
laſt Survivor of the Deſcendants
of *ROBERT RATCLIFF*, B. D. and
MARY his Wife, He departed this Life
July 13^th 1775 Aged 76 *Years* and lies
Interred in the Pariſh Church of
S^t. Mary de Crypt in the City of
Glouceſter.

On the other ſide of the tomb,

Here alſo lieth Interred three Children of Robert Ratcliff and Mary his Wife

Viz. Richard, Mary, Anne } Buried { Nov. 10^th, Dec. 9^th, Nov. 13^th } An° Do^mi { 1701, 1704, 1707

Alſo by this Tomb lyeth the Body
of Robert Eldeſt Son of Mr. Robert Ratcliff
late Vicar of Stonehouſe
who departed this life the 26 day of July 1711
Aged 14 Years.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. [*Argent*] *a bend ingrailed* [*ſable*] for Ratcliff. 2. *A feſs between three creſcents*, ſuppoſed for Hodges.

There was a handſome monument erected in the church-yard, in the year 1776, which is now taken down to be repaired. Upon one table was the following memorial:

This Monument
is erected to the Memory
of JOSEPH ELLIS, Eſq^r.
of *Ebley* in this Pariſh,
who died greatly regretted
Sep^r. 3^d, 1771, Aged 53,
at *Spa* in *Germany*;
and his Remains lie interred
in the Chancel
of the Proteſtant Chapel of *Olne*,
in the adjacent *Dutch* Territory.

On the other table, this inſcription:

Beneath this Tomb
are interred the Remains of
CHRISTIAN ELLIS,
Widow and Relict of JOSEPH ELLIS, Eſq^r.
of *Ebley* in this Pariſh,
to whoſe Memory
ſhe erected this Tomb.
She died March 28^th 1776,
in the 57^th Year of her Age.

On the north ſide of the church-yard, incloſed within iron rails, is a handſome marble tomb, in memory of Giles Naſh, eſq; who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in the year 1764, and was for many years in the commiſſion of the peace. He departed this life the 12th of January, 1767, aged 63. This gentleman, for a long time, employed a very large fortune in the clothing buſineſs, with the greateſt honour and integrity, and was ſuppoſed to be the beſt ſcarlet dyer in the kingdom. There are alſo two old tombs adjoining, in memory of perſons of this reſpectable family.—Sir Nathaniel Naſh, knight, (the laſt of his name and family) younger brother of the late Giles Naſh, eſq; and for ſome years alderman of Caſtle-baynard ward, in the city of London, died Auguſt 28th, 1769, and his remains are depoſited in the ſame grave with his lady, in St. Paul's cathedral.

Benefactions.

In the year 1775, the principal inhabitants raiſed upwards of 600*l.* by ſubſcription, for the eſtabliſhment of two ſchools, one at each end of the pariſh, for teaching the poor children to read, and inſtructing them in the principles of the Chriſtian religion. Some part of the money has been ſince laid out in the purchaſe of a ſchool-houſe, with an orchard adjoining; and the remainder placed out on government ſecurity, and the intereſt duly applied to the maintenance of thoſe ſchools, wherein about forty children are taught by this charity.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 155	12	8
Poll-tax — 1694, —	42	9	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	268	18	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	196	1	0

About the beginning of this century, there were, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, 100 houſes in the pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, of whom

30 were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. But by an accurate ſurvey, taken a few years ago, the people were found to be increaſed to 759.

****

S T O W.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, ten miles diſtant ſouth from Campden, nine north-weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-five north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

Stow, in the Saxon language, ſignifies a *Dwelling*. It is ſometimes called *Stow on the Wold*, becauſe it lies in the high Coteſwold country; but in antient deeds it is written *Edwardeſtou*, and *Stow St. Edward's*, for king Athelred gave one hide of land in this place to the church of St. Edward.

It is a market town, ſituated, in a very peculiar manner, on the ſummit of a high hill, about three miles diameter in baſe, and expoſed to every inclemency of the weather, without the leaſt ſhelter or protection. The baſe of the hill is encircled by a kind of narrow valley, and the great Roman Foſs Way runs a little northward of the town.

It is commonly ſaid, that *Stow wants three elements out of the four*. It wants water, from its high ſituation, and having little or no land belonging to the town, and conſequently no produce of fewel, it is deficient in earth and fire; but it has air enough, which in this mountainous and expoſed ſituation, muſt neceſſarily be very ſharp and piercing, tho' pure, and perhaps, for ſtrong conſtitutions, healthy. The church is pretty lofty, and as there is nothing to obſtruct the view, it is ſeen, like a land mark, from every place for many miles all round that part of the country.

The town is ſmall, and very irregularly built, with two or three mean houſes in the midſt of the principal ſtreet. It has a weekly market on Thurſday, pretty well frequented; and two fairs in the year, held, ſince the rectification of our Calendar, on the 12th of May, and the 24th of October, for all ſorts of cattle, hops, cheeſe, Birmingham wares, linen of the manufacture of this part of the country, and other valuable commodities. The fairs were formerly very large, but are much declined; tho' it is ſaid, that the tolls of them, and of the markets, are at preſent worth 80*l.* a year.

Its charter for fairs and a market was granted in the fourth year of king Edward the Third, and has ſince been confirmed by king James the Firſt.

The turnpike-road from Coventry and Warwick leads thro' this town to Bath and Briſtol, and the antient Roman Foſs is high, and very viſible in many places, for miles between this town and Cirenceſter.

There is a free-ſchool, hoſpital, and almſhouſe in this place, of antient eſtabliſhments, of which further particulars are given under the account of Benefactions.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, Stow does not ſeem to be a manor diſtinct from Maugerſbury, and as both places are connected in the antient record, I have placed the account of them under this head, as follows:

'The church of St. Mary of Eveſham holds 'Malgereſberie at Edwardeſtou, in Salemones 'hundred. There were eight hides in the time 'of king Edward, and the ninth hide, which 'adjoins to the church of St. Edward, king Adel-'red gave quit from tax. There are three plow-'tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, and one 'free man, and a prieſt, having amongſt them 'ſeven plow-tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*, and a 'mill of 8 *ſolid.* and a little quantity of meadow. 'In the time of king Edward, it was worth 100 *ſol.* 'and is now worth 7 *lib.*' *Domeſday*, p. 72.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free warren in Stow, Maugereſbury, &c. 35 H. 3. and had a grant of markets and fairs in Stow 4 E. 3. of which it was ſeized in the 45th year of that reign. It is mentioned, notwithſtanding, in another record, that Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and others, were ſeized of Stow St. Edward, Donington, and Maugerſbury 24 E. 3. but it does not appear on what account, and the manor continued in the abbey of Eveſham 'till its diſſolution.

The manor of Stow, and of Nethercot near Stow, and a yearly rent of 20*s.* in Stow, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. and upon his attainder, were afterwards granted to John earl Warwick, 3 E. 6. It was again granted to —— Willoughby; for Henry Willoughby, upon the death of his father, had livery thereof granted to him 4 Eliz.

It paſſed, ſoon afterwards, to the Chamberlains, and the reverend John Chamberlain is the preſent lord of the manor, and reſides at Maugerſbury, a hamlet in this pariſh, under which head there is ſome account of his family.

HAMLETS. 1. *Donnington*, where lord Aſton was totally defeated by colonel Morgan, on the 21ſt of March, 1645; upon which all hopes of preſerving the king's garriſon in Oxford were loſt. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was ſeized of Donnington 7 E. 2. Livery of this manor was granted to the coheireſſes of Thomas Hale 1 & 15 Eliz. In the year 1765, the common fields here were incloſed by act of parliament, and lands allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes.

2. *Maugerſbury.* The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free warren in Malgerſbiry and Dinington 35 H. 3. After the diſſolution of religious foundations, Maugerſbury was granted to ſir Thomas Leigh. Rowland Leigh, ſon of ſir Thomas, had livery of Maugerſbury granted to him 15 Eliz. It ſoon afterwards came to the Cham-

Chamberlaynes. The reverend Mr. John Chamberlayne[1] is the preſent lord of the manor of Maugerſbury, and has a handſome ſeat in this place, and a large eſtate in this and other parts of the county.

John Rouſe and others were ſeized of lands in Stow St. Edward, and Malgerſbury, 49 E. 3. Lands in Stow belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire. They were in the poſſeſſion of Richard Jirvis, 36 H. 8. and were then granted to Edward Powell.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow, to which it gives name. It is a rectory worth 400*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Hippiſley is patron and incumbent. The rector had only a third part of the great tithes in Donnington and Maugerſbury, and the other two parts belonged to the impropriators of thoſe places; but in the years 1765 and 1766, the common fields of both places were incloſed by act of parliament, and then the rector had lands allotted to him in lieu of tithes.

The rectory of Stow on the Wold, and a portion of tithes, formerly belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to William Wright, eſq; and William Breme, 8 Jac. The rectory pays 5*s.* yearly to the crown, and 20*s.* yearly to the patron.

The church is large, and the tower, which is 81 feet high, and adorned with battlements and pinnacles, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of it. The original church was built in the 10th century, by Ethelmare, (ſometimes called Ailmere) earl of Cornwall, and of Devonſhire, on a ground then called St. Edward's Cloſe, and dedicated to St. Edward, who is ſaid to have been an hermit of great ſanctity, and an eminent confeſſor.

There was a chantry founded in this church 4 H. 6. by William Cheſtre, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was valued at 15*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* a year 21 E. 4. and the officiating prieſt had a ſalary of 5*l.* There was another chantry, dedicated to All Saints, which was endowed with a meſſuage in Overſwell.

Firſt fruits	£.	18	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	—	1	16	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1 1½
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Near the veſtry door in the chancel, is a marble monument, with this inſcription:

Adeſdum lector, qualis quantuſq; cinis hic juxta conditus, paucis te monitu velim.

Dormit humatus Joannes Chamberlayn Armiger, Vir multis notus, nulli non mirabilis; clarus proſapia, ſed virtute clarior; ſuis multa debens avis, at plura ſibi; fidelis Principi (vel exulanti) Subditus, devotiſſimus Eccleſ: Anglicanæ (vel ſpoliatæ) filius;

[1] This antient family is deſcended from John count de Tankerville, of Tankerville-caſtle in Normandy, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, but returned again into Normandy. John de Tankerville was a younger ſon of the former earl, and was lord chamberlain to king Henry the Firſt. Richard Chamberlayne, ſon of the laſt John, was lord chamberlain to king Stephen, and thereupon aſſumed the ſurname of Chamberlayne. He married the daughter of ——— Galfrey. William Chamberlayne, lord of North Riſton, was ſon of Richard. He alſo was lord chamberlain to king Henry the Second, and married the daughter of —— — Cliſton. He had taken priſoner Robert de Bellemont, earl of Millain in Normandy, and earl of Leiceſter in England, commonly called Blanchmains, who had taken part with young king Henry againſt the king his father; and for that ſervice the king granted him to quarter the arms of the earl of Leiceſter with thoſe of Tankerville, in the year 1174. Robert Chamberlayne was ſon of William, and ſir Richard Chamberlayne was ſon of Robert. He married Jane, daughter and heir of John Gateſden. Sir Robert Chamberlayne, ſon of ſir Richard, married the daughter of ——— Griffeth of Northamptonſhire; by whom he had iſſue ſir John Chamberlayne, who married Jane, daughter and heir of John Mortein, deſcended from an antient family of that name, and whoſe mother was an heireſs of the name of Ekney.

Sir Richard Chamberlayne, ſon of ſir John, married Jane, daughter of ſir John Reins, of Cliſton Reins. Their eldeſt ſon, ſir Richard Chamberlayne, ſettled at Sherborne in Oxfordſhire, where his poſterity continued 'till John Chamberlayne, the laſt of that branch, died in the reign of king James the Firſt, and left two daughters coheireſſes, the elder of whom was firſt married to ſir Thomas Gage, and afterwards, to ſir William Goring of Suſſex; and the younger daughter was married to the lord Abergavenny.

John Chamberlayne, of Hopton in Derbyſhire, was ſecond ſon of ſir Richard, the elder, and brother to ſir Richard Chamberlayne, the younger. He married the daughter of ——— Benſted, and had iſſue Thomas Chamberlayne, who married Iſabel, the daughter of ——— Knifton. John Chamberlayne, ſon of Thomas, married the daughter of ——— Elton, and had a ſon John, who married Agnes, the daughter of ——— Keynes. William Chamberlayne, ſon of the laſt John, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Fleming, of Dartmouth.

Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Preſbury, ſon of William, married Anne Vander Zenny, of the houſe of Naſſaw in the Low Countries. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Luddington, and widow of ——— Machine, from whom are deſcended the Chamberlaynes of Maugerſbury. His third wife was Anne, ſiſter of ſir ——— Monke of Devonſhire, grandfather to the duke of Albemarle, from whom the Chamberlaynes of Oddington were deſcended. This ſir Thomas was eminent for his many embaſſies in the reigns of king Henry the Eighth, king Edward the Sixth, and queen Elizabeth.

Edmond Chamberlayne, of Maugerſbury, eſq; was ſon of ſir Thomas, and brother and heir to ſir John Chamberlayne of Preſbury. He married Anne, the widow of ——— Moulton, of Surry. His ſecond wife was Grace, daughter of John Strangeways, of Melbury in Dorſetſhire. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 39 Eliz. and died in 1634. John Chamberlayne, ſon of Edmond by his ſecond wife, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Leigh of Longborough; and having been ſequeſtered for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, paid 1246*l.* for compoſition. He died in 1668, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John Chamberlayne, who married Mary, daughter of Walter Savage, of Broadway in Worceſterſhire, eſq; and died in 1691. Edmund Chamberlayne, ſon of John, married Emma, the daughter of James lord Chandos, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 4 Anne. He died in the year 1755, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Edmund, who married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Robert Atkyns, of Nether Swell in this county, eſq; by whom he had a numerous iſſue. He died in the year 1774, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, John, rector of Little Ilford in the county of Eſſex, who married Martha, third daughter of Henry Doughty, of Broadwell, in this county, eſq; by whom he has one ſon and one daughter. This family bears two coats, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Gules, an inescutcheon argent between eight ſtars in orle Or*, for Chamberlain; 2d *and* 3d, *Gules, a chevron between three eſcallops Or*, for Tankerville.

To the above pedigree, ſir Robert Atkyns ſubjoins, that ſir John Chamberlayne, of this family, was a great ſoldier, and eminent in the court of king Edward the Third. It appears by a record in the tower of London, that the king granted to him, by the name of count Chamberlayne, earl of Tankerville, viſcount de Millaine, and high conſtable of Normandy, a warrant to receive 10,000 marks, which he had lent to the king's ſon in the wars with France. He married the daughter and heir of the lord Harling, governor of Paris, who was ſeized of the manor and caſtle of Eaſt Harling in Norfolk, and of many other conſiderable eſtates in that and other counties. She was reputed the greateſt heireſs in England, and refuſed many ſuitors of the chiefeſt nobility, and with leave of the king, married this ſir John Chamberlayne. She afterwards married the lord Scrope, and had for her third huſband ——— Benefield, of Norfolk; but ſhe choſe to be buried near her huſband ſir John Chamberlayne, in the church of Eaſt Harling; all which was inſcribed in the window of the great chamber of Eaſt Harling caſtle.

ſtrenuus patriæ patronus. Neſcio an legum peritior an pacis ſtudioſior. Juſticiarius veriſſime ſic dictus curiæ ſediſq; Judicialis ornamentum ac decus ingens. Ingenio ſimul & facundia præpollens, Moribus ipſe ille quem ſinguli optarint, ut verbo dicam, omnium vivus deſiderium et dolor mortuus. In hujus tam chari capitis memoriam Monumentum hoc Conjux Relicta L. M. Q. P. pium ſeris nepotibus amoreq; teſtatura. Obiit in Menſe Februarij 1667.

There is a ſcutcheon over the monument, *Parted per pale baron and femme*, 1. Chamberlayne. 2. *Gules, a croſs engrailed, and in the dexter quarter, a lozenge argent.*

There is a memorial on a flat ſtone in the chancel, for colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who died in 1676; and an inſcription upon another flat ſtone there, for Edmund Chamberlayne, gent. eldeſt ſurviving ſon of colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who died in 1696, aged 52. And upon another flat ſtone, it is thus written:

Quieſcit hic humatus inclytus atq; eruditus Vir Johannes Chamberlayne, nuper de Maugerſbury Armiger. Spiritum efflavit ſexto Nonarum Martij 49 annos 3 menſes 12q; dies natus Annoq; Salutis humanæ M. DCLXXXI.

There is alſo a handſome mural monument in the chancel, and upon the table this inſcription:

H. S. E.
Johannes Chamberlayne
Filius natu maximus Edmundi Chamberlayne
De Maugerſbury in Com. Gloceſtrenſi Armig. et
Uxoris ejus Emmæ filiæ Prænobilis Jacobi Domini Chandos
Baronis de Sudely
Antiquiſſimæ familiæ
Quamdu vixerit Decus
Per duodecem fere Annos unica ſpes
Et Proli ex ejuſdem demum Parentibus Ortæ optimum Exemplum.
Oxonii in Collegio Wadhamenſi bonis Literis
Et virtutis præceptis inſtitutus
In Templi interioris Hoſpitio
Patriis legibus fideliter ſtuduit.
Hiſce dotibus ornatus a Burgenſibus
De Rye in Com. Suſſex ad Parliamentum
Electus erat vicesimo primo Æt. anno.
Menſe Februarij 1713-14 ad peregrinas ſedes inviſendas proceſſit
Ut nihil generoſo Animo deeſſet
Vel quod ipſi ornamento
Vel quo ipſe Alijs eſſet Præſidio.
Sed Eheu! Pariſiis Sphaſelo correptus
Deſiderium ſui reliquit omnibus bonis
Parentibus præcipue et ſuis.
Quicquid matura ingenij vis et ſumma potuit induſtria
Optimus juvenis Patriæ Foro et Senatui promiſit;
Quicquid ſevera potuit Religionis Reverentia
Pientiſſimus Filius Eccleſiæ reddidit Matri.
Hiſce Artibus hâc Pietatis diſciplinâ
Nobilitatem veram adeptus;
Et vivere didicit et mori.
Nat. Mart. 30. 1693 Obijt Julij 31 1714
Pridie illius Diei
{Mœſtiſſimæ Britannis Æræ}
Quâ interiit
Anna Principum Optima.

This monument is ornamented with a ſcutcheon, bearing the family arms, quartered as already mentioned in the cloſe of their pedigree.

There is alſo upon a flat ſtone, a latin inſcription for James-Montague Chamberlayne, eldeſt ſon of Edmund Chamberlayne, eſq; who died in 1754, in the 25th year of his age. And another for Edmund Chamberlayne, eſq; who died in 1755, aged 84; and for the honourable Emma Chamberlayne, his wife, who died in 1738.

On another flat ſtone in the chancel,

Depoſitum Roulandi Wilde, Clerici, in ſpe certa reſurrectionis.

H. S. E.
R. Hippiſley A. M.
huj. Eccle. Rector
ob. Nov. xxvi
MDCCLXIV.

On a very large raiſed tomb ſtanding in the middle of the chancel, is engraven the burſt of a ſoldier, and this memorial beneath it:

Sacræ Memoriæ
Inclytiſſimi Ducis Haſtings Keyt Filii Johannis Keyt de Ebrington Agro Glouceſtrenſi Armigeri Wigorniæ Cohortium ex Parte Regis Præfecti, in Prælio juxta Stow 21mo die Martij 1645 occiſi.

Over the buſt, and round the tomb, are ſcutcheons of the arms of Keyt, late of Ebrington.

Benefactions.

Ethelmere, founder of the church, erected an hoſpital in this place, which was valued at 25*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and is charged, in the firſt fruits office, with the annual ſum of 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Belleny, chief juſtice of England, Henry Spelman, and others, were ſeized of lands called the Gleame, ſituate in the pariſh of St. Olave, Southwark, and conveyed them to William Cheſtre, Richard Cheſtre, &c. and their heirs. William Cheſtre, by his will, dated in May 16 E. 4. gave thoſe lands for divers uſes, *viz.* part for an almſhouſe in Stow for eight poor men and women, and a woman to waſh for them, each to have 8*d.* weekly, but a man and his wife 12*d.* Another part was for the maintenance of Trinity chantry. Theſe lands came to Richard Cheſtre by ſurvivorſhip, having only one daughter, Joan, married to Thomas Bittleſden, againſt whom William Martin recovered in Trinity term 3 H. 7. and he conveyed the ſame lands, then worth 18*l. per ann.* to ſeven truſtees in Stow, to be applied to the above uſes, and appointed 6*l.* a year to the chantry prieſt, who was to keep a ſchool, and inſtruct the children of the town. At length the leſſees of thoſe lands built upon them, and greatly improved the rents, ſo that they now amount to ſeveral hundred pounds a year; and the eſtate is charged with 40*l.* a year for the uſe of the ſchool and almſhouſe. In the front of the ſchool-houſe is this inſcription:

Schola Institvtionis Pverorvm Impensis Richardi Stepham Civis et Mercatoris Londinensis extructa Anno Domini 1594.

Lands in Maugerſbury, worth upwards of 3*l.* a year, are given for the repair of the church; and 5*s.* yearly are paid out of the meadows there, which formerly belonged to ſir James Ruſhout, in lieu of ruſhes, which by cuſtom were cut in thoſe meadows, to be ſpread over the floor of the church.

Mr. Thomas Chadwell, Mr. Richard Hodges, and Mr. Anthony Hodges have given 20*s.* a year each to the poor.

George Townſend, eſq; gave 4*l.* yearly to teach children to read, and 2*s.* weekly in bread for the poor.

In 1690, William Cope, of Icombe in this county, eſq; gave 12*l.* a year for the uſe of the poor, and 5*l.* a year for ever for apprenticing out poor children. He alſo gave 100*l.* for ſtock to ſet the poor at work.

In 1702, lady Juliana Tracy gave 50*s.* a year for ever. In 1715, Mr. Thomas Compere, of London,

don, gave the intereſt of 150*l.* In 1716, Mr. John Grayhurſt, of Bledington, gave the intereſt of 50*l.* In 1720, Joſhua Aylworth, of Aylworth, eſq; gave the intereſt of 100*l.* all to be diſtributed yearly in bread to the poor.

In 1744, Richard Freeman, of Batsford, eſq; gave 20*l.* a year for ever to the uſe of the poor. And about the year 1767, Mr. Mince, by his will, gave the intereſt of 200*l.* to buy clothes, to be given, on New-years day, to the nine poor people in the almſhouſes.

The town of Stow, and the two hamlets of Maugerſbury and Donnington, are rated diſtinctly to the land-tax.

Stow.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	46	14	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —		54	0	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —		47	2	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		32	9	0

Maugerſbury.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	114	10	8
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —		23	7	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —		82	13	4
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		63	16	3

Donnington.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	84	4	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —		15	8	8
	Land-tax —— 1694, —		34	14	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		27	1	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 329 houſes, and about 1300 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 32, burials 31. *Atkyns.* I examined the pariſh regiſter, and found that the average of annual baptiſms in ten years, begining with 1700, was 39.1; and of burials in the ſame number of years, (beginning with 1708, the burials not being entered 'till that time) 29.2. Again, the medium of annual baptims for ten years, beginning at 1760, was 36.9; and of burials 23.6; whereby it appears that the pariſh declines in population. And reckoning the proportion of the living to the medium of annual burials as 50 to 1, the preſent number of ſouls will then be 1180, which is ſuppoſed to be very near the truth.

STOWELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, two miles ſouth-weſtward from Northleach, nine northward from Cirenceſter, and eighteen eaſt from Glouceſter.

The great Roman Foſs leads along the eaſt ſide of it, and the river Coln waters it on the ſouth-weſt ſide, on whoſe banks there are ſome meadow grounds; but the greater part of the pariſh lies high, and is of a light ſtony ſoil, moſt ſuitable to, and chiefly employ'd in tillage.

The antient name of it was *Stanuuelle*. And ſince the little river *Lech*, in this neighbourhood, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies a *ſtone*, was ſo called on account of the petrifying quality of its water; it is not improbable that the name of *Stanuuelle*, i.e. *Stone-well*, was given to this place, from a ſpring within it, that incruſts with a ſtrong ſtony ſubſtance, ſticks, and other things lying in its courſe. The ſoil is naturally ſtony; and there is plenty of petrified ſhell-fiſh, of the ſmaller kinds, turned up in the fields almoſt every where about it.

Lord Chedworth has a ſeat here, where he reſides. The turnpike-road upon the Foſs runs above a mile along the ſide of the deer park, and his lordſhip's houſe is ſituated about half a mile north-weſtward from it, but the plantations prevent its being ſeen from that quarter. It ſtands upon an eminence fronting to the weſtward, with the river Coln about a quarter of a mile below it, and very pleaſant woods on the oppoſite ſlope, on the other ſide of the bourn. The houſe was built about the reign of king James the Firſt, by one of the Atkinſons, as appears by the arms of that family, carved in freeſtone over the north door, *viz. Azure, a croſs flory argent, between four lions rampant Or.*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This ſeems antiently to have been a member of the large manor of Northleach, for which reaſon I have given the extract from *Domeſday* concerning it under that head; but it may be proper to repeat it in this place, and thus ſays the record:

'Stanuuelle adjoins to this manor [Lecce.] 'There are two plow-tillages in demean, and five 'villeins, with five plow-tillages, and a mill of 40*d.* 'and four *ſervi*, and two *ancillæ*, and there is one 'hide in Culberlege belonging to this manor.' [*i.e.* to Lecce, and not to Stanuuelle]. p. 70.

Richard Martell died ſeized of the manor of Stowell 56 H. 3. and Adam Martell, a deſcendant from Richard, purchaſed a charter of free warren in it 19 E. 3. How long it continued in that name and family I cannot tell; but it paſſed afterwards to the Tames, the elder houſe of which family reſided at Stowell in the time of John Leland the antiquary. *Mr. Horne of Oxfordſhire*, ſays he, *dwelling by Langeley, hath maried this Tame doughter and heir, and ſhal have by her a 80li. land by the yere.* Itin. vol. 6, p. 16. Edmond Horn levied two fines of the manor and advowſon of Stowell, 1 & 4 E. 6. His only daughter and heireſs was married to Anthony Bourn, who had livery of the manor granted to him, in right of his wife, 2 Mar.

Stowell paſſed afterwards to the Atkinſons, and Henry Atkinſon, eſq; was lord of it in 1608. He was ſon of Robert Atkinſon, of the Inner Temple, and grandſon of Richard Atkinſon, of the city of Briſtol. Anne, his eldeſt ſiſter, was married to ſir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouſe in Yorkſhire; and ſir Henry Atkinſon

Atkinſon, the laſt heir male of this family, dying without iſſue, gave this manor to William earl of Strafford, ſon of Thomas earl of Strafford, and grandſon of the before-mentioned William Wentworth.

John How, eſq; purchaſed the manor of the earl of Strafford, and it has deſcended from him in a direct line to Henry-Frederick How,[m] lord Chedworth, the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirenceſter. It was annexed to Hampnet in the year 1660, by the conſent of the biſhop and patron. Agnes Harcourt, the widow of John Harcourt, preſented to it in 1503.

The church was built in the form of a croſs, but the north aile has been long ſince taken down. Divine ſervice is not performed in it.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Some of the Atkinſons have been buried in the church; as was John How, father of the firſt lord Chedworth, but there are no monuments for them. Upon a plain marble table, againſt the north wall of the chancel, is this memorial:

In Memory of the Truly Pious the Lady ANNABELLA HOWE, one of the Daughters of Emmanuel Lord Scrope, earl of Sunderland, the Widow of JOHN-GRUBHAM HOWE of Compton; and the moſt Indulgent Mother of JOHN-GRUBHAM HOWE of Stowell in the County of Glouceſter. She died the 20th of March, 1703-4.

Quem ſemper Acerbum
Semper Honoratum . . . . . Habebo.

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[m] This family has been long ſeated in Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, John How, of Stanligth, in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, by his will, dated in 1529, (to which Henry How was one of the witneſſes) among other things, bequeathed 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to fifteen churches where he had lands, and to three others 3*s.* 4*d.* each.

Henry How was father of John How, gent. who dwelt in the pariſh of St. Helen's London. Which John, by his will 16 Eliz. among other things, bequeaths to his ſon John Howe, his beſt chain of gold, weighing 16 ounces; and to the poor of the pariſh of Uſculme, where he was born, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* His will was ſealed with his ſeal, *a feſs ingrailed, between three wolves heads*, as born by his deſcendants. He had lands in the counties of Somerſet, Devon, Eſſex, and in the city and ſuburbs of London; and bequeathed his manor and lordſhip of Hunſpel de la Heies, with many other eſtates in London and elſewhere, to John his ſon and heir.

Which John took to wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Grubham, of Biſhop's Lidiard, com. Somerſet, who brought him a very large fortune. He had iſſue by her three ſons, John, George, and Lawrence; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Bainton, eſq. George the ſecond ſon, was created a baronet on the reſtoration of king Charles the Second; but the title became extinct with his ſon James, who died without iſſue.

John, the eldeſt ſon, had the manor of Compton in Glouceſterſhire, and Wiſhford, and other eſtates in Wiltſhire, by the gift of his uncle ſir Richard Grubham. He was created a baronet in 1660, and had iſſue by Bridget, daughter of Thomas Rich of North Cerney, maſter in chancery, three ſons, ſir Richard-Grubham How; John, anceſtor to the preſent lord Chedworth; and ſir Thomas How, who died without iſſue.

Sir Richard-Grubham How married Anne, daughter of John King, biſhop of London, and widow of John Dutton of Sherbourn, in the county of Glouceſter, eſq; and had by her one ſon Richard, his heir.

Which Richard married Mary, daughter of ſir Henry-Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford in the county of Glouceſter, baronet, and was one of the repreſentatives for the county of Wilts in nine parliaments. But dying without iſſue in 1730, the title became extinct.

John How, eſq; ſecond ſon of ſir John How, baronet, abovementioned, married Annabella, third daughter of Emanuel Scrope, earl of Sunderland, and had, in her right, the manor and ſeat of Langar in Nottinghamſhire, with other eſtates. She ſurvived him, and dying in 1703-4, was buried at Stowell, having had iſſue by her ſaid huſband, four ſons and five daughters, whereof Bridget was married to John Bennet, lord Oſulſton; Elizabeth to ſir John Guiſe, of Rendcombe in this county, baronet; and Diana to ſir Francis Molineux, of Tiverſall in Nottinghamſhire, baronet; but of the two others I find no account. The ſons were Scrope, John, Charles, and Emanuel.

Scrope How was born in 1648, and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments as knight of the ſhire for the county of Nottingham, in the reign of king Charles the Second, by whom he was knighted, and in ſeveral parliaments afterwards. He concerted with the earl of Devonſhire the means of bringing the prince of Orange into England, and on his landing, united with the earl of Nottingham in a declaration of their principles, on Nov. 22, 1688, *We own it rebellion to reſiſt a king that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to reſiſt ſuch a one, we juſtly eſteem no rebellion, but a neceſſary and juſt defence.* He was one of the grooms of the bed chamber to king William, and was created baron of Clenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and lord viſcount How, of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent dated May 6, 1701. He died Jan 16, 1712-13, having been twice married. By his firſt wife, lady Anne, daughter of John, 8th earl of Rutland, he had iſſue one ſon, John-Scrope How, and two daughters. By his ſecond wife, Juliana, daughter of William lord Allington, he had Emanuel-Scrope lord viſcount How, and three daughters. Which Emanuel-Scrope lord viſcount How, was appointed governor of Barbadoes in 1732, and died there in 1735; leaving iſſue by his lady Mary-Sophia-Charlot, daughter of the baron Kilmanſegg, three ſons, George-Auguſtus, Richard, and William; beſides ſix daughters. George-Auguſtus, ſucceeded his father, but being killed on July 6, 1758, near Ticonderoga in North America, the honours and eſtate devolved upon his brother Richard, the preſent lord viſcount How, who is an admiral in the Britiſh navy. But I leave this elder branch, and return to

John How, ſecond ſon of the before-mentioned John How, and lady Annabella. He ſerved in ſeveral parliaments for the borough of Cirenceſter, and afterwards as knight of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very remarkably by his ſpeeches in the houſe of commons, which ſhewed his extenſive knowledge in the laws, and averſion to unconſtitutional meaſures. It is ſaid, that when the partition treaty was under conſideration of that houſe, he expreſſed his ſentiments of it in ſuch terms, that king William declared, that if it were not for the diſparity of their rank, he would demand ſatisfaction with the ſword. In the reign of queen Anne, he was ſworn of the privy council, conſtituted vice-admiral of the county of Glouceſter, and pay-maſter general of her majeſty's guards and garriſons, which laſt place he enjoy'd 'till after the acceſſion of king George the Firſt. He married Mary, daughter and coheireſs of Humphry Baſkerville, of Pentryllos in Herefordſhire, eſq; and widow of ſir Edward Morgan, of Llanternam in Monmouthſhire, bart. and dying in 1721, left iſſue by her, his ſon and heir

John How, of Stowell, eſq; who, on the deceaſe of ſir Richard How, of Compton in Glouceſterſhire, and Wiſhford in Wiltſhire, bart. in 1730, without iſſue, ſucceeded to thoſe eſtates, and was ſeveral times elected one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Wilts. In 1741, he was created lord Chedworth, baron of Chedworth in Glouceſterſhire. His lordſhip married Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, eſq; and had iſſue by her ſix ſons and two daughters; John-Thynne How, his ſucceſſor; Henry-Frederick, now lord Chedworth; Thomas; Charles; James, who in 1755, married —— daughter and heir of Humphry Howorth, of Maſelwych in Radnorſhire, knight; and William. The daughters were Mary, and Anne. His lordſhip departed this life in April 1742, and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon,

John-Thynne How, ſecond lord Chedworth, who in 1758, was declared lord lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter, and conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavell's, upon the reſignation of Matthew lord Ducie. His lordſhip married, on Sept. 23, 1751, Martha, daughter and coheir of ſir Philip-Parker Long, of Arwarton in Suffolk, baronet, but died without iſſue May 10, 1762, and was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his next brother,

Henry-Frederick, now lord Chedworth.

His Lordſhip's ARMS are, *Or, a feſs between three wolves heads couped ſable, a creſcent for difference.*

CREST. *On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, erazed below the elbow, lying feſs-ways, and holding in the hand a ſcimetar erected, all proper, hilted and pomelled Or, pierced through a boars head couped ſable.*

SUPPORTERS. *On the dexter ſide a lion argent, pelleted, armed and langued gules; and on the ſiniſter ſide an angel proper, the face profile, with browniſh hair, habited crimſon, the under garment azure, the wings argent, pinioned of the fourth, and ſupporting the ſhield with both hands.*

MOTTO. JUSTUS ET PROPOSITI TENAX.

Over the table, in a lozenge, are, 1. the arms of How, impaling 2, *Azure, a bend Or*, for Scrope.

Oppoſite to the above, on a ſmall marble monument, is this inſcription:

In Memory of the truly excellent Mrs ANNE MORGAN Daughter and Coheireſs of Sr EDWARD MORGAN late of *Llanternam* in the County of *Monmouth*, Bart. who dyed the 24th of Augst 1712, in the 35th *Year* of Her Age.

Her Perſon was Beautifully Agreeable. She had Wit without Levity, Knowledge without Affectation, a penetrating Underſtanding, with a ſound Judgment. She was Pleaſant in Converſation, Modeſtly Reſerved, without Severity; Juſt, Beneficient, Charitable, and Generous. Endued with a Sweetneſs and Firmneſs of Temper above the power of common Accidents, civil & well-bred towards all; but where ſhe profeſſed Friendſhip, in every Part of that Duty without Equal. For ever to be Honoured, Lov'd, and Lamented.

The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away. Bleſſed be the Name of the Lord.

Over the monument, are her family arms, *viz. Or, a griphon rampant ſable*. The ſame arms are given by the Morgans of Fairford alſo, as well as thoſe emblazoned p. 444; for both families ſprung from one common ſtock; which is mentioned here, becauſe it was not taken notice of under Fairford.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 31	7	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	8	4	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	28	0	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —	19	9	0

Sir Robert Atkyns obſerved, that in his time there was only the manor-houſe within the pariſh; and there is only that houſe at preſent.

STRATTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, one mile north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, ſeven eaſtward from Biſley, and ſixteen ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village is ſeated in a little bottom, thro' which the Dunteſbourn water runs, and falls into the river Churn at Cirenceſter. The lands in the upper part of the pariſh are employ'd in tillage, and like moſt in the Coteſwold country, are light and ſtony; but ſince the common fields were incloſed, about the year 1771, few places have received greater improvement.

The *Irminſtreet*, one of the great Roman ways, paſſes through and undoubtedly gives name to this place, for Bede and other antient writers call the Roman ways *Stratæ*; and it is obſervable, that there are other villages of the ſame name, ſituated upon Roman ways; particularly *Stratton St. Margaret*, in the north part of Wiltſhire, which lies upon the ſame road.

Mr. Camden was of opinion, that the *Irminſtreet* was ſo called in honour of Mercury, who is repreſented, in heathen mythology, as preſiding over highways, and was worſhiped by the Germans under the name of *Irmunſul*. But I cannot help thinking that the explanation of the name is to be ſought nearer home, in the language of our anceſtors; and ſince Þeþe is an *army*, and Þeþeman a *ſoldier*, it ſeems pretty clear that *Irminſtreet* ſignifies the *ſoldier's road*, and is nothing more than the term *Via Militaris*, tranſlated into the Saxon language.

Sir Robert Atkyns obſerves, that a buſh called Crowthorn, in Stratton field, gives name to Crowthorn hundred. But from what has been ſaid of this matter under Minety, it may ſeem wonderful that the learned author ſhould adopt a notion ſo vulgar and improbable.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Roger de Laci holds Stratone in Cireceſtre 'hundred. There are five hides taxed beſides the 'demean. Edmund held it in the time of king 'Edward. There are three plow-tillages in de-'mean, and ſixteen villeins, and ſeven bordars, 'with a prieſt, having nine plow-tillages. There 'are five *ſervi*, and two mills of 20s. It was 'worth 8*l*. now 6*l*.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 75.

The pariſhes of Stratton and Daglingworth ſeem to have been but one vill, when the above-mentioned record was compiled, and very probably were known by both names indifferently for many generations; for tho' we find Stratton in *Domeſday*, there is no mention of Daglingworth. On the contrary, Daglingworth ſtands in the liſt of vills, 9 E. 1. but Stratton is unnoticed.

Walter de Laci, ſon of Roger, ſucceeded his father in this manor, and gave one villein, one villeinage, and two thirds of the tithes of his demeans in Stratton to the priory of St. Peter in Hereford, which he had founded, and the grant was confirmed by king William the Firſt. Hugh de Laci, ſon of Walter, confirmed the beforementioned donation, and in the year 1101, gave the ſaid priory with all its appurtenances, to the abbey of Glouceſter, to which it thence-forward became a cell.

Richard Martin levied a fine of the manor of Stratton, and of other lands belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, to king Edward the Fourth, to the uſe of himſelf for one month, remainder to Elizabeth the queen, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and to others, 15 E. 4.

William Caſſey, ſon of John Caſſey, eſq; died ſeized of this manor, and of Caſſey Compton in Withington, 1 H. 8. leaving three infant ſons, Leonard, William, and Robert, who ſucceeded each other, and the latter died ſeized of Stratton, Caſſey Compton, and Wightfield in Derhurſt, 1 E. 6. leaving Henry Caſſey his ſon and heir.

Thomas Watſon died 12 Eliz. ſeized of the manor of Stratton, and left Thomas his ſon and heir eleven years old. Thomas Nicholas, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and died in 1638. It came afterwards to the Sheldons, from one of which family it was purchaſed by Jaſper Chapman, eſq; who died in the year 1713. Thomas Maſter, eſq; married Joanna, ſole daughter and heireſs of Jaſper Chapman, and with her had the manor of Stratton, which is now the property of his grandſon, Thomas Maſter, of the Abbey at Cirenceſter, eſq.

Adam de Rolby levied a fine of lands called Mead's Croft in Stratton, to Adam de Stratton, 6 E. 1. Eight acres of land in Stratton belonged to the hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt in Cirenceſter 33 E. 1. and a conſiderable eſtate in the ſame place now belongs to that hoſpital. Walter Wrilock, and others, granted one plow-tillage in Stratton to the abbey of Cirenceſter, 13 E. 2. William Boys, and others, held lands in Stratton, 32 E. 3. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in this place to John Kendall, and the heirs of Elizabeth, who regranted them to William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife in ſpecial taille, 20 H. 6. Humphry Brydges of Cirenceſter, died 40 Eliz. ſeized, among other things, of a capital meſſuage in Caſtle-ſtreet in Cirenceſter, and of two cloſes of paſture thereto adjoining and appertaining, called Ayſhcroftes; of two meſſuages, two cottages, two tofts, a dove houſe, three orchards, 200 acres of land, ten of meadow, ſixteen of paſture, the Myll Hames, formerly parcel of the manor, and of a meadow called Mayms Meade, *alias* Our Lady's Meade, in Stratton, then in the occupation of Edward Chapman; all which particulars he gave by will to Anthony Brydges, his ſecond ſon. *Eſch.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth about 180*l.* a year. Thomas Maſter, eſq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Daubeny is the preſent incumbent.

Fifteen acres of paſture, and forty-eight acres of arable in each common field, belonged to the glebe, before the pariſh was incloſed by act of parliament, about the year 1771, when lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of his former glebe and tithes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is very ſmall, and has a low ſlated tower in the middle, with two bells in it.

First fruits	£.	12	7	9	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	4	9	Pentecoſt.	0	1	1½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a marble monument againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, with the buſts of a man and his two wives; and under them is the following inſcription, in gold letters:

Here reſteth the Body of Thomas Nicholas Eſqvire late Lord of this Manovr, and Patron of this Chvrch, ſometime high Sheriffe of this Covnty, and a lover of Hoſpitalitie, who had to his firſt wife, Iane Avdley, worthily deſcended of the antient family of the Avdleys, and to his ſecond wife Bridget Strange, davghter to Michael Strange of Somerford, Eſq; who changed this Lyfe the 14 day of Avgvſt 1638.

Memoriæ eivſdem Tho: Nicholas Armig. ſacrvm.

Hic ſitus eſt Iri ac Crœſi communis amator,
Doctrinæ fautor, religionis honos;
Qui ſatur annorum, famæq; euaſit ad auras
Ethereas, novus & gratus vbi hoſpes adeſt.
Hoſpes at interea ſolitus, ſolita oſtia fruſtra
Pulſat, & eſuriens nunc miſer Irus abit.
Dum ſpectas imitare, fidem ſic exprime factis.
Diuide, da, cura, dilige, talis eris.
Ætat. 63.

Over the man's buſt are theſe arms, *Argent, on a chevron ſable between three blackbirds two lions rampant Or*, for Nicholas. Over his firſt wife's buſt, Nicholas, as before; impaling, *Gules, a fret Or*, for Audley. And over his ſecond wife's buſt, Nicholas, impaling, *Gules, two lions paſſant argent debruiſed by a bend ermine*, for Strange.

In the chancel is likewiſe this inſcription, but now covered by the pews:

Conduntur hic ingentis viri Exuviæ
Radulphi Willett A.M. hujuſq; Eccleſiæ non ita pridem
Rectoris digniſſimi.
Qui præclaro ingenii acumine, eximiis animi Dotibus
Omnigenâ, qua prodeſſe poſſet, Literatura exornatus,
Vel Ruris obſcuritate Emicuit
Haud mediocriter illuſtris.
In concionibus
Doctrinæ Sanitate Bullum;
Concinna Styli Simplicitate, Tillotſonum;
Rationum Soliditate ſe unum Referebat:
Concionator urbi Aulæve Petendus;
Medicinæ Juriſq;
Longe ſupra Sortem peritum fatentur omnes
Quibus, Morbis Litibuſve vexatis, fidiſſimum erat
Subſidium et Tutamen.
Quum vero Diu Deo, Proximo, ſibiq; Vixiſſet
Vir optimus, abſq; omni fuco faſtuve Pius,
Senio tandem confectus
Mortalitati placide ceſſit Aug. 20° A. D. 1738,
Ætatis fuæ 84°.

Taxes:

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	40	12	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	19	14	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	36	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	28	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houſes, and about 150 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* But the regiſter ſhews that in ten years, beginning with 1720, the baptiſms were 42, the burials 45. And in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 43, and the burials 58. The exceſs in the burials is owing to ſeveral families at Cirenceſter having ſepulture here. The preſent number of families is 35, of inhabitants exactly 173.

STROUD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, betwixt three and four miles north-weſt from Minchin Hampton, about the ſame diſtance weſt from Biſley, and nearly ten ſouth from Glouceſter.

The firſt mention I have found of the name is in a compoſition between the rectors of the church of Biſley and the inhabitants of *La Stroud*, dated 1304. Sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion that it was *ſo called from* Strod, *which in the Saxon language ſignifies ſcattered, from their houſes being diſperſed at a diſtance.* But ſome perſons have taken *Stroud* and *Strand* for ſynonimous expreſſions; and it ſeems not improbable that this place obtained its name from thoſe houſes which were firſt built here, ſtanding on the *ſtrand* or banks of the river Froom, which runs through and ſeparates it from the pariſhes of Hampton and Rodborough on the ſouth.

Froom, or *Froome*, (perhaps from the Britiſh *ffrom*, rapid) is an appellation given to many rivers

vers in this kingdom. This river has been erroneouſly called the Stroud. It riſes at Brimpsfield, and is known there by its proper name, which it communicates to ſeveral places lying in its courſe, as Frampton, Froomill, Froombridge, another Frampton, and laſtly Framilode, where it falls into the Severn, about nine miles below Stroud.

Beſide the Froom, Stroud is extremely well watered by ſeveral rivulets, ſome of which conſtitute the boundaries between it and neighbouring places. One riſes near Lypiat, and running thro' Todeſmore-bottom, divides part of this pariſh from Biſley eaſtward; another runs through the Slade-bottom, and divides a part from Painſwick northward; a third comes from, and ſeparates Painſwick from Pakenhill on the eaſt; and a fourth divides part of Stroud from Randwick.

The pariſh is in ſome places five miles long, and two broad, and conſiſts of high grounds, and declivities thence on all ſides to the waters, where the meadow and paſture-lands are. Above them, the ſoil being moſtly light and ſtony, is employ'd in tillage; but the upper part of the declivities conſiſts of beech woods, which are continually ſuffering a diminution by the incroachment of the huſbandman, and a deſire of turning the land to a more immediate account.

The intermixture of gently riſing hills and dales, with woods and lawns, produces in this country a great variety of pleaſing landſcapes and proſpects, ſtill heightened and improved by the beautiful tints of fine woollen clothes ſtretched upon the tenters, and villages of good ſtone-buildings, all whitened, every where interſperſed, and almoſt contiguous; ſo that ſtrangers are greatly ſtruck with the proſpects, and think them ſuperior to moſt they have ſeen.

Within the pariſh there is a market-town of the ſame name, ſituated on the ridge of a declivity, near the confluence of the river Froom and the Slade-water, in the midſt of the principal clothing country of Glouceſterſhire, with which it maintains a good trade; but there is not much travelling through it, becauſe of the ſteep hills that encompaſs it almoſt on every ſide except to the weſtward. It is not large, in proportion to the populouſneſs of the country; for the clothiers don't reſide in the town, but generally near the rivulets where their reſpective mills ſtand; whence the *Bottoms*, as they are called, are an almoſt continued range of houſes and villages, and from the hills exhibit a moſt pleaſing view of a populous country.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, and two fairs, one on the 12th of May, the other on St. Lawrence's day, but now held on the 21ſt of Auguſt, for cattle, &c. the profits of which belong to Mr. Hoard and Mr. Chamberlayne.

One turnpike-road leads from it through Painſwick to Glouceſter; another by Cain's-croſs, Stonehouſe, and Whitminſter to Frampton on the Severn, which is ten miles diſtant; and a third to Rodborough and Hampton-common, where it divides, the right hand branch leading to Tetbury; the left to Cirenceſter, and ſo onwards to London.

The latitude of the town was accurately taken ſome years ſince by the ingenious Mr. Canton, who was a native of this place, and F.R.S. and it was found to be 51° : 44′ : 21″ north.

The trade of this part of the country, tho' frequently fluctuating, is in general conſiderable. They make here a great variety of broad clothes, both for home conſumption and foreign trade, from thoſe of low value to the beſt Spaniſh. Theſe are ſent away either white, or dyed in the cloth; and in particular great quantities are dyed ſcarlet, for which branch of trade the place is noted. The beauty of their colours is very great, to the perfection of which the Froom water has been erroneouſly ſuppoſed to contribute, for it is moſt aſſuredly owing to the ſkill of the artiſt. Many hands are employ'd in the various branches of the manufacture, as in cleanſing the wool by picking and waſhing it; in ſcribbling and ſpinning it; ſpooling and warping the yarn; weaving the cloth; burling, milling, and rowing it; then in ſhearing and dreſſing it; and, if to be ſent off coloured, in dying it; and laſtly, in preſſing and packing it; and moſt of theſe proceſſes are carried on by diſtinct workmen. As ſpinning requires moſt hands, ſome of the clothiers ſend their wool to the diſtance of twenty miles or more, and the poor women and children, for that extent of country, work at this branch, which makes it difficult to aſcertain the numbers employ'd in the manufacture. Moſt of the other branches are carried on at the mills, or at the clothiers houſes; but the weavers work at home. There are in this pariſh eighteen clothing mills, and about thirty maſter clothiers. The editor of the *Magna Britannia* eſtimates the returns of the clothiers of theſe parts at 50,000*l. per ann.* "ſome making" ſays he, "1000 clothes a year for their own ſhare." What he means by *theſe parts* is not very certain; but his calculation is much too low, and eſpecially for the preſent time; for the cloth made annually within this pariſh only, is ſuppoſed to amount to near 200,000*l.* and there is one perſon that makes above 3000 clothes a year. Very large fortunes have been acquired in this buſineſs, and it is an obſervation of Mr. Camden's, that ſeveral of the moſt eminent families among the nobility in this nation have had their riſe from it.

This large trade has brought together a very numerous poor, who are not, however, ſo burthenſome in proportion to their number as in many other places. In common years, when trade has been good, and proviſions reaſonable, four levies of 82*l.* each, have been ſufficient for the ſupport of the poor of the whole pariſh; but ever

ever ſince the year 1766, ſix or ſeven ſuch levies have been expended upon them annually.

Lands let here at a high rate; paſture and meadow ground from 30*s.* to 3*l.* the acre, and arable from 10*s.* to 20*s.* And conſequently the produce ſells almoſt as dear as in any part of the kingdom, which makes ſome amends to the landed intereſt for the burthen of the poor.

The great trade and populouſneſs of the country occaſioned an application to parliament for a power to make the Froom navigable from this town to the Severn, and an act paſſed for that purpoſe in 1730, but from an apprehenſion afterwards of injuring the clothing mills upon the river, it was never carried into execution. In 1759, a ſcheme offered to obviate all objections reſpecting the mills, by which it was propoſed that all loading ſhould be laid in ſquare cheſts to be placed in boats, two of which to ply on the river between every two mills, and that at each mill a crane ſhould be erected to ſhift the cheſts of loading from one boat to another, through the whole navigation. This ſcheme was tried for a ſmall part of the way, but it did not ſucceed. In 1775, an act paſſed for making a navigable canal from Walbridge, near Stroud, to the Severn, near Framilode; in conſequence whereof a handſome canal, forty-two feet wide, is already cut part of the way, and when compleated, will be of great advantage to this country and the neighbouring parts, by the importation of all heavy goods, and eſpecially of coal, of which there is a great conſumption amongſt the clothiers and dyers. There is a remarkable circumſtance attending this navigation: From Walbridge to Framilode along the turnpike-road is ten miles and two furlongs, whereas it is only eight miles down the canal, which makes it two miles and a quarter farther by land than water.

The natural hiſtory of the pariſh of Stroud may be comprized in a ſmall compaſs. Above the town of Stroud, the hill gradually aſcends to the higher grounds. On the ſides of this acclivity, to the north and ſouth, are two plentiful ſprings, called *Gainey's* and *Hemlock's Wells*, that pour out a great quantity of water in a ſhort time. They both iſſue immediately from a great depth under ground; and by obſervations made with a thermometer, the water has been found of an equal temperature, within one degree, in winter and ſummer. The water of Gainey's Well has been lately conveyed to the town in leaden pipes, to the great convenience of the inhabitants.

In Manſel's mead, ſouth of the town, is a chalybeate, mineral ſpring, that tinges lightly with galls, and is uſed for ſore eyes; and above this ſpring, and in other parts of the neighbourhood, in the blue clay, and the earth near it, are found *pyrites*, in very ponderous, yellow, irregular balls, or nodules, ſome of which, I am informed, have been tried at Redbrook works, and yielded a ſmall proportion of copper.

The higher grounds are every where lined with ſtone, which lies near the ſurface, and conſiſts chiefly of free-ſtone, and what is called here weather-ſtone. The former appears like a congeries of the *ovula* of fiſh, and the minuter ſhells. The latter is full of ſhells of the larger ſort, moſtly of the bivalvular kind, as cockles, *anomiæ*, and oyſter-ſhells, tho' many other different ſpecies may be obſerved. In many places the ſubſtance of the ſhell may be ſeen ſufficiently diſtinct, but in general they are incruſted and filled with a hard ſtony concretion, ſo ſtrongly adhering that they are not ſeparable from it. *Nautuli* and *Cornua Ammonis* are found in plenty in the beds of blue clay and marle; *lac lunæ*, *ſtalactitæ*, and incruſtations are found in the cavities and quarries, and a variety of ſpars in the ſtones every where. But I am informed that there are no plants worth the curious botaniſt's notice growing in the pariſh.

The following anecdote, which ſir Robert Atkyns has told imperfectly, is found in Dr. Parſons's MS. Collections. It is ſaid that ſometime in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Tyrone's daughter, Florence, fled with her jewels and valuables from her father's houſe, with a ſervant, to London, and there lived privately married to him; but burying her huſband, ſhe came into this country, and married a cloth-worker, concealing her birth and parentage for many years. At laſt, falling deſperately ſick, ſhe diſcovers the whole, and left in money and jewels 1000*l.* a piece to her ſons, and 500*l.* each to her daughters, and was interred in Stroud church-yard.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday takes no notice of this place, for when that record was compiled, this was part of the pariſh and manor of Biſley. Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, the Whitingtons were formerly lords of this manor. The Whitingtons were indeed lords of the manor of Rodborough, in the reigns of king Henry the Sixth, and king Henry the Eighth. They contributed to the building of the ſouth aile of the church of Stroud, as may be preſumed from their arms being carved in the ſtone-work of the porch, where they are ſtill to be ſeen; but what eſtate, if any, they had in Stroud, I have not been able to diſcover. The ſame learned author obſerves, that the manor was in his time divided amongſt many conſiderable freeholders; but I am informed that it belongs at preſent to John Stephens, eſq; who is alſo lord of the manor of Biſley.

William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Stroud to John Kendal and the heirs of Elizabeth, who regranted the ſame to William Nottingham and to Elizabeth, in taille, 20 H. 6. Robert Hill and his wife levied a fine of lands in Stroud to the uſe of John Maſon 1 H. 7.

TITHINGS

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Upper Lypiat*, or *Over Lypiat*. This manor was held of the honour of Hereford, and was antiently in the family of the Manſells. William Manſell died ſeized of Over Lupeyate, which he had by the grant of Alexander de Domeſbourne, as appears by an inquiſition after his death, 18 E. 2. and Philip Manſell died ſeized of the ſame 19 R. 2. It was for ſeveral ſucceeding generations in the family of the Wyes, who are mentioned by Leland (*Itin.* V. 6.) as reſiding at Lipiate. Thomas Wye died ſeized of this manor, and of ten meſſuages, two hundred acres of land, ſixty of meadow, one hundred of paſture, forty of wood, and other particulars in Overlypiat, Stroud, Biſley, and Winſton, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken at Cirenceſter 18 Sept. 26 Eliz. The manor, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, belonged afterwards to Throckmorton, who was concerned in the popiſh powder-plot. However that might be, they now ſhew a room in the manor-houſe where it is ſaid that plot was concerted; but I don't remember that hiſtory takes notice of any one of the name of Throckmorton concerned in it. There was a ſir Nicholas Throckmorton tried for high treaſon, and acquitted, in the firſt year of the reign of queen Mary, who may poſſibly be the perſon ſir Robert alludes to. This manor was afterwards purchaſed in the reign of king James the Firſt, by Thomas Stephens, eſq; who was attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles, and a younger brother of the Stephens's of Eaſington. He died in 1613, and left three ſons; the eldeſt was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Sodbury; the ſecond progenitor to the Stephens's at Lypiat; and the youngeſt anceſtor to the Stephens's of Cherington. John Stephens, eſq; ſecond ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded him in the manor of Lypiat. Thomas Stephens, ſon of John, married Anne, daughter of —— Child, of Northwick in Worceſterſhire, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in the year 1693, and was afterwards choſen one of the knights of the ſhire. Thomas Stephens, was ſon and heir of Thomas, whoſe ſon, John Stephens, is the preſent lord of the manor of Upper Lypiat, and has a very antient ſeat, with a chapel, and a great eſtate in this place, where he reſides.

In the time of the great civil wars, colonel Maſſy placed a garriſon of the parliament's forces in this houſe, which was afterwards taken by ſir Jacob Aſhly, in the abſence of the captain who commanded there.

Richard Arundell died ſeized of a capital meſſuage called Huckevale's Place, with lands thereto belonging, together with Prowle-grove in Lyppiate Superior, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition 42 Eliz.

2. *Lower Lypiat*. This manor was alſo held of the honour of Hereford. The Freames were an antient family, and had a ſeat here, called Lypiat Hall. Robert Freame died ſeized in fee-taille of Nether Lyppiate 41 Eliz. *Eſch.* Charles Coxe, eſq; married one of the heireſſes of that family, and with her had this manor. He was deſervedly appointed one of the judges of Wales, and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments for the borough of Cirenceſter. He was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon, John Coxe, eſq; who was alſo elected a repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Cirenceſter, in the year 1748, and is the preſent proprietor of Lower Lypiat, where he has a handſome houſe, and a large eſtate. His arms are blazoned under Rodmarton.

There was alſo another Lypiat, which belonged to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem. It was granted to John Pope 36 H. 8. and is now the eſtate of Mr. Peter Leverſedge.

Brimſcomb is a little hamlet in the Lower Lypiat diviſion, ſituated in a pleaſant valley, on the banks of the Froom, ſurrounded with woods, and lies in the common road between Minchin Hampton and Stroud. There is in this place an antient houſe, formerly called Bigge's Place, with clothing-mills adjoining, which was the property of the late William Dallaway, eſq; who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in the year 1776, and carried on a large trade in the clothing buſineſs 'till the time of his death, in the year 1775. The lands belonging to it are ſaid to have been part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's, and ſome pieces retain the name of the Friers meadows to this time. The arms of this family are, *Or, on a bend gules between ſix martlets a javelin.*

New Houſe, in this hamlet, is a very handſome building, the reſidence of Joſeph Wathen, eſq; who is in the commiſſion of the peace, and one of the greateſt clothiers in the county.

3. *Pakenhill*, or *Pagan Hull*. This diviſion lies in the weſt part of the pariſh, intirely ſeparated from the reſt, by the intervening of part of Painſwick pariſh, which runs down to the Froom, or Stroud river. This manor, and Upper and Lower Lypiat, were held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. Henry de Dean died ſeized of the manor of Pagenhul 20 E. 1. John Baſſet was ſeized thereof, and had a confirmation of free warren, 28 E. 3. and William Laſborough had another ſuch confirmation in Paganhull 4 R. 2. Thomas Warner died ſeized of Pakenhill 17 C. 1. and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who was twelve years old at his father's death. To him ſucceeded Thomas Warner, whoſe ſon, Thomas Warner, eſq; died in 1736, and his ſiſter's ſon, Henry Wyatt, eſq; is the preſent poſſeſſor of the Warners eſtate at Pakenhill.

The Fields were an antient family long reſident in this diviſion. Thomas Field, eſq; of Pakenhill, died in the year 1510, and was buried on the

ſouth ſide in Stroud church, where his effigy was placed. His eſtate deſcended from father to ſon, down to Thomas Field, eſq; who enjoyed it in the preſent century, and it is now the property of the deſcendants of his nephew, the late John de la Field Phelps, of Durſley, eſq.

4. *Steanbridge.* In this diviſion Mr. Thomas Baylis has a handſome and ſpacious new-built houſe, called the *New Mills*, of which he has obliged the editor with the engraving annexed.

There are ſeveral other good houſes and eſtates in this pariſh; as at *Griffin's Mill*, which is the eſtate and reſidence of Thomas Griffin, eſq; one of his majeſty's acting juſtices of the peace for this county; at the *Thrup*, the property of James Clutterbuck, eſq; at *Gannicock's*, belonging to William Knight, eſq; at *The Field*, near the town, the property of Fream Arundell, eſq; and at *Stretford*, where Mrs. Gardiner has a good eſtate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouſe. It is an impropriation, belonging to the earl of Coventry, out of which the curate receives 10*l.* a year. In 1722, and 1728, the curacy received a double augmentation from monies raiſed by Mr. Bond, the miniſter, and ſome of the principal inhabitants, and from queen Anne's bounty, which were laid out on the purchaſe of an eſtate called the Radways, worth 32*l.* a year; ſo that, with other revenues herein after mentioned, and the contributions of the inhabitants, the miniſter's income is pretty conſiderable. The inhabitants have nominated to the curacy, but the biſhop of Glouceſter preſented to it on the two laſt vacancies, and the reverend Mr. James Webſter is the preſent incumbent.

This was antiently a chapel of eaſe to Biſley, and in the year 1304, a certain compoſition was made between the rectors of the firſt and ſecond portion of the church of Biſley, and the inhabitants of Stroud, in which, after repreſenting, 'That 'whereas between the ſaid chapel of Stroud, and 'the mother church of Biſley, there is ſo great and 'dangerous a diſtance, that men can't well paſs 'betwixt, by means of which great danger of ſouls 'may very likely happen, in baptizing of infants 'and adminiſtring other eccleſiaſtical ſacraments: 'It is agreed, that at the charge of the inhabi-'tants, baptiſms ſhall be uſed in the ſame chapel 'of Stroud, and a chaplain choſen by the fore-'ſaid perſons ſhall continually remain. And that 'the ſaid inhabitants ſhall take on themſelves the 'repairs of the chancel of the ſaid chapel, and 'that in conſideration of theſe things, the ſaid 'rectors give up a certain vacant plot of ground 'called *Area ſeu Tenementum in La Stroud quam 'vel quod Jobes de Pridie pro Certa Reditu hactenus 'tenuit de Rectoribus antedictis*,' which plot of ground the ſaid inhabitants are competently to build upon, and to keep the buildings in re-'pair at their proper coſts and charges, paying 'therefore yearly to the ſaid rectors eighteen 'pence as before accuſtomed, and to the aforeſaid 'chaplain fifteen ſhillings yearly.' This compoſition was ſince confirmed in the eccleſiaſtical court, in the years 1493 and 1598. On the aforeſaid plot of ground, it is ſuppoſed the market-houſe and ſeveral adjacent houſes were ſince built. Theſe, with three other houſes in the town, of antient donation, and two acres of ground, called Church Furlong, yielding now in the whole about 129*l. per ann.* ſubject to taxes, are veſted in feoffees, and by an order of chancery in 1741, 20*l. per ann.* are to be paid to the curate of Stroud out of the rents and profits, in full ſatisfaction for all his right in the ſame, and the reſt is left for the reparation of the church, and the ſupport of the poor.

The preſent church is handſomely pewed with Dutch oak. It conſiſts of the nave, with two ailes, and two chancels, with a ſpire ſteeple and eight bells at the weſt end, where are two galleries, and there is one alſo in each aile. The original chapel is now the inner chancel, with a ſmall kind of ſpire, in whoſe baſe hung two little bells, juſt above the roof of the chapel. That which is now the nave, with the ſteeple, ſeems to be the firſt addition to the chapel; but the people ſtill inceaſing, the ſouth aile and chancel were next built, very probably by the aſſiſtance of the Whitingtons, as their arms are placed on the left hand of the entrance, in the wall of the porch adjoining to that aile. So on the right were the arms (tho' now defaced) of another family, who, it is ſuppoſed, were large contributors to the building of the ſame aile. The north aile was built in 1759, by the joint contributions of thoſe perſons whoſe names appear in the liſt of Benefactions, and who have the property of the ſeats veſted in them; but the congregation is ſo numerous that the church is ſtill inſufficient for the inhabitants.

There are, beſide the pariſh church, two meeting houſes in the town, one for independents, the other for the followers of Mr. Weſtley.

Pentecoſtals - - - 6*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a very handſome monument in the ſouth chancel, with the figure, in full proportion, of a gentleman habited in a doctor of law's gown, and kneeling; and upon a ſmall tablet it is thus written in letters of gold:

THOMAS STEPHENS Armiger legum municipalium Regni Angliæ peritiſſimus, HENRICO et CAROLO principibus Walliæ Attornatus generalis, obiit 26 Aprilis An. Dom. 1613 Ætatis ſuæ 55.

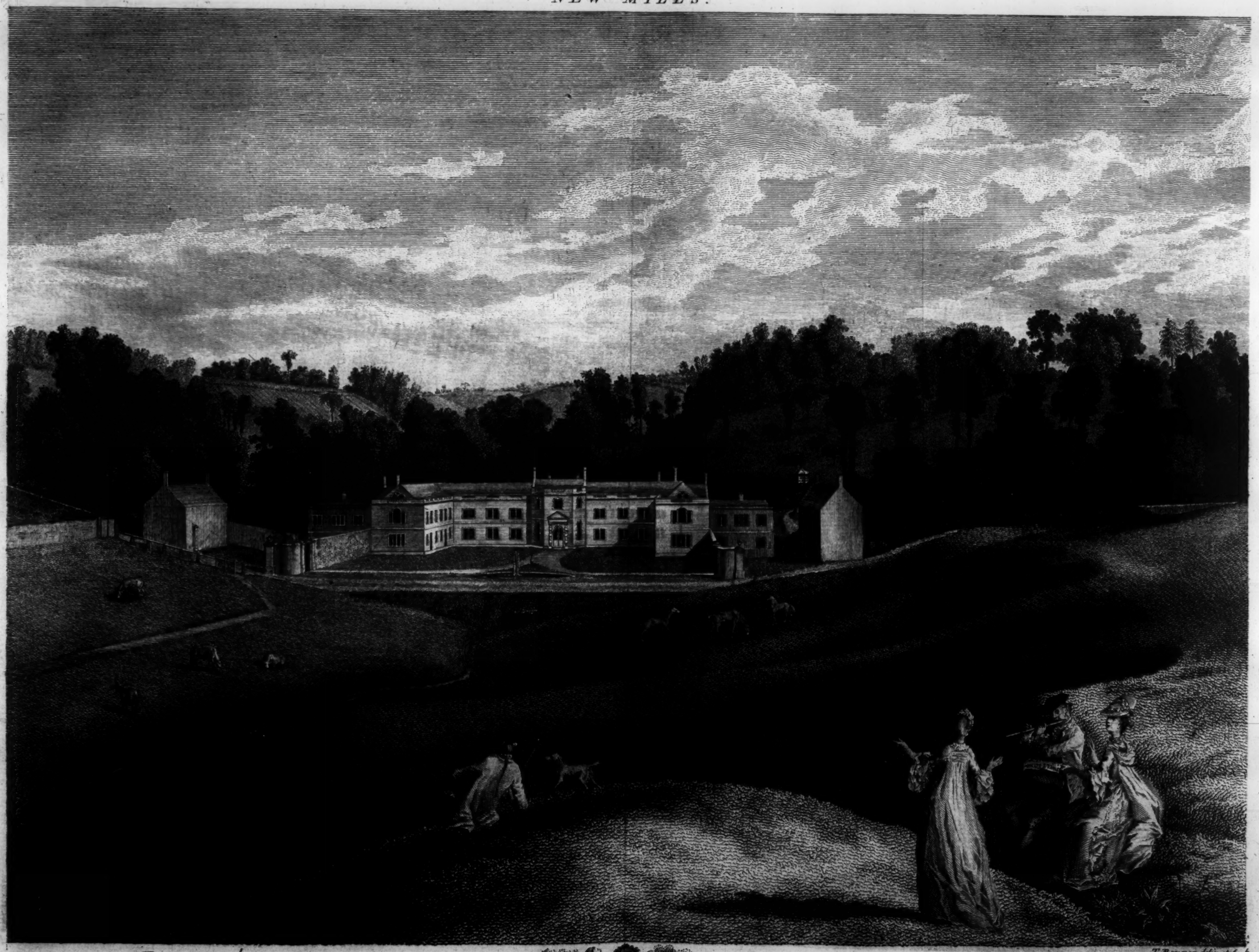
Lege perit Stephanus? væ nobis lege perimus
Omnes peccanti lex datur una mori:
Non periit Stephanus: Fertur lex altera Chriſti,
Quæ *Stephanon* Staphano dat prohibetq; mori.

In a ſcutcheon at the top of the monument are theſe arms: Quarterly 1ſt *and* 4th, *Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons with wings elevated Or*, for Stephens; 2d *and* 3d, *Gules, a bend cotoiſed argent a* *ſable.*

Near the above, on a ſmall tablet:

In Memory of Edward Field, late of Field Place in this Pariſh Eſq; many years one of his Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace for

NEW MILLS.



T. Bonnor delin. et Sculp.

To Thomas Baylis Esq.r of NEW-MILLS, in the County of Gloucester.

This Plate is Inscribed by his most obliged humble Servant S: Rudder.

Publish'd as the Act directs. Octobr 1.st 1779

this County, who died the thirtyeth day of March, 1736, aged 67 years.

This Monument is erected by Anne his Widow and Relict who was his Second Wife and one of the daughters of Richard Plummer of this Pariſh Gentleman.

There is a ſcutcheon at bottom, bearing *Or, a feſs between an eagle diſplay'd in chief, and a buck's head caboſhed in baſe ſable.*

Upon a mural monument in the ſouth aile,

In Memory of Rich[d]. Field of Field's Place Gent. and Eliz[th] his Wife Daughter of Edw[d] Hill of Cam in y[e] County Eſq[r]

He } dyed { Oct. 3, 1693 } Aged { 42.
She } { March 8, 1715 } { 78.

Joan[a] Field Edvardi Field Armigeri, de Loco Fieldi, ſupra dicto, Uxor indulgentiſſima: Iohannis Delaberi, Armigeri, de Southam, in Parochia Epiſcop. Cliev. in Comit. Gloceſtr. Filia dilectiſſima, Ob. 15° Maij Anno Æt[s] 63° currente, Redemptionis MDCCXXX[mo].

There is a ſcutcheon at the top of the monument, *Party per pale*, 1ſt, Field; 2d, *Azure, on a chevron Or within a bordure ingrailed and between three owls, as many mullets ſable.*

Upon a flat ſtone in the ſame aile,

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth eldeſt Daughter of S[r] Edward Fuſt Baronet of Hill Court in this County, and Wife of Thomas Warner, Junior of this Pariſh Eſquire now living at Paynſwicke who departed this Life the 24[th] Day of April An° Do. 1718.

Here lyes Interred the Body of Thomas Warner Eſq; who lived many Years in this Pariſh much eſteemed and well beloved of his Neighbours. He was an affectionate Huſband, a kind Father, a good Maſter, a generous and ſincere Friend, a charitable Benefactor to the Poor, and in all other Offices and Relations of Life, always behaved himſelf with Integrity and Honour. He departed this Life on the 11th of April 1736 much lamented and regretted by all about him.

The arms on this ſtone are, *Baron and femme*, 1ſt, *Or, a chevron between three boars heads couped ſable.* 2d, Fuſt, as at Hill.

On the table of a monument againſt the ſouth wall,

In Memory of Sarah, Wife of Richard Aldridge, who died Sept[r] 10[th] 1761 aged 44. Thomas their ſon died Dec[r]. 29[th] 1748; Benjamina their Daughter April 9, 1753; Sarah their Daughter Apr. 19[th] 1757.

The arms on this monument are, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent, on a croſs ſable a leopard's head caboſhed Or*; 2d, *Or, a pile azure*; 3d, *Argent, a feſs between three martlets ſable.*——Note, there are other inſcriptions for perſons of this family name, with the ſame arms.

There is a mural monument in the north chancel, ornamented with ſeveral emblematical figures, and upon the table it is thus written:

Thomas Freame, Armiger, ex cohorte Centurio obiit 18 Aprilis an. dni. 1664 ætatis ſuæ 63.

Non cecidit Frœmus licet hîc cecidiſſe videtur
Ad ſuperas abijt, venerat vnde, domos:
Viua fides, charitas, ſpes, mens ſua firma manebant:
Cætera depoſuit, mors meliora dedit.
Hic etiam Anna Fream Thomæ quoundam Uxor
poſt xxx Viduitatis annos iterum Viro conjuncta fuit
Iun. 26° 1694.

And upon a ſmall tablet beneath,

In Memory of Thomas Clutterbuck the Son of Samuel Clutterbuck Great grandſon of Thomas Freame of Lower Lyppiat Eſq[r] who died the 14th of March in the 9[th] year of his Age 1715.

At the top of the monument are theſe arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a feſs ingrailed gules, and a chevron in baſe ſable.* 2. *Gules, a dexter arm vambraced Or.*

Near to the laſt is this memorial,

M. S.

of Freame Clutterbuck (an Infant) the Son of Freame Clutterbuck Eſq; of this pariſh by his Wife Anne y[e] Daught[r] of Francis Sims of Kempſcot in the County of Oxon Gent. who departed this life the 17[th] of July A. D. 1711 Aged one Year and ſeven Months.

When CHRIST commands away
'Tis Sin to wiſh to ſtay
Tho' ſoon thy Glaſs be run
For Heav'n thou'rt not too young
For all are like thee there
Go then and be Heav'n's Heir.

This monument is ornamented with the family arms, *viz. Argent, a lion rampant azure, in chief three eſcallops of the ſecond.*

In the ſame chancel is the following memorial,

Near this place was interr'd John Gryffin Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife in the year 1627. Alſo Elizabeth his Grandaughter wife of John Webb of the Throp Clothier was buried the 31[st] of July 1681. Alſo Elizabeth the Daughter of John Gryffin of this Pariſh Gent. Wife of Thomas Cliſſold, Clothier, was buried the 18th day of October 1703.

John Gryffin of this Pariſh Gent. died the 28[th] of March 1719.

In the ſcutcheon over the monument are theſe arms, *viz. Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, a griphon rampant argent.* 2. Webb, as at Painſwick.

Upon a table, againſt a pillar at the weſt end of the church, it is thus written:

H. S. E.
DANIEL CAPEL A.M.
Coll. Pemb. apud Oxon Socius et Ornamentum
Doctrina potius quam annis maturus,
Parentibus, Amicis, Eccleſ. Anglicanæ, ob pietatem ingenium et fidē carus.
Non modo nomine, ſed et virtutibus
Reverendum Avum Proavumq; expreſſit
Gravis et Urbanus, Prudens et facetus;
Politioribus quibus inclaruit artibus
Phæbæum Medicinæ Studium adjunxit,
In quâ tantum profecit Adoleſcens
Ut alterum Hippocratem Sponderet;
Donec Libitina imperij metuens
Hunc juvenem peremit
Ne de illâ provectior ſine modo triumpharet
Ob. Iul: 30 anō dōni 1709 Ætat. 24

DANIEL CAPEL Dicti Pater
Vir Pius, Probus, Gravis;
Medicus Peritiſſimus, qui Praxin
Non minus ſibi laborioſam,
Quam ægris ſuis commodam ſuſtinuit:
Sed Proh dolor! dum aliorum ſaluti
Attente nimis invigilavit,
Amiſit ſuam.
Obijt die Iunij 27 Anō Salutis Chriſtianæ 1714 Ætat. 55.

Over the tablet are the family arms, *viz. Checky Or and azure, on a feſs of the firſt, three lozenges of the ſecond.*

There is a neat monument, with this inſcription, at the eaſt end of the north aile:

To the Memory of JOHN HEART of this Pariſh Gentleman, who died the 19th of March 1763 aged 52 years. ELIZABETH Daughter of the ſaid JOHN HEART, by BETTY his Wife, died November 2[d] 1767, aged 21.

There are two coats upon this monument, *viz. Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, on a chief argent three hearts of the firſt.* 2. *Quarterly argent and ſable, over all, on a bend Or, three lions paſſant gules.*

On a ſmall marble tablet, at the weſt end of the ſame aile,

To the Memory of Tho[s]. Arundel Gent. & Anne his Wife (daug[r] of Tho[s]. Gregory of Hordley in Oxfordſhire Eſq;) He died the 26[th] day of March 1742 aged 48 years. She the 29[th] of July in the ſame year, aged 50.

Fream Arundel their Son, died in the year 1721, aged one year and 6 months. Jn° Gregory Arundel died July the 5[th] 1752 aged 6 months.

In a ſcutcheon placed at the bottom, are two coats, *viz. Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, a chevron between three ſwallows argent.* 2. *Azure, on a feſs argent between three ſaltires creſſed Or, as many corniſh choughs ſable.*

Benefactions.

I have given the particulars of ſome antient donations in my account of the church, to which the reader is referred.

In 1636, Samuel Watts of London, merchant, gave 200*l.* afterwards laid out on lands in Colthrop, worth 10*l.* a year, one moiety of which by a decree in chancery in 1741, is directed to be applied to the maintenance of a Friday's lecture; the other to the uſe of the poor.

In 1642, Mr. Thomas Webb of the Hill, by his will, gave his houſe oppoſite the church for charitable uſes; and 10*l.* a year out of his lands at Huc-

Hucclecot, for the maintenance of a free-ſchool in Stroud, in which four poor children are to be taught to read, write, and caſt account; 20*l.* a year for their maintenance whilſt at ſchool; 6*l.* a year for their clothing, and keeping the houſe in repair; and 4*l.* a year out of the ſame lands, for two poor widows, to live in the ſaid houſe, and take care of the children. And in 1734, Henry Windowe, eſq; by his will, gave an eſtate in this pariſh, for ever, now worth 20*l.* a year, for the further advancement of Mr. Webb's ſchool; 5*l.* part of the rent, to the maſter for teaching two other boys; 4*l.* to the widows, and the remainder to be applied towards the maintenance, clothing, and placing out as apprentices the ſame two boys.

In 1676, William Hawker gave a rent-charge on his houſe and mills at Badbrook, of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to the miniſter, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to the uſe of the poor, for ever.

Nathaniel Gardiner, by will, gave 20*s.* a year for ever, to be laid out in bread for the poor; and James Winchcombe, in the year 1731, gave 3*l.* a year out of lands in this pariſh to the ſame uſe.

In 1720, William Johns, clerk, by his will, gave the rents and profits of his houſe and orchard called the Knap, for ever, to the following uſes, *viz.* 20*s.* a year to the charity ſchool at Stroud; 10*s.* a year to keep the pump at the croſs in repair; 10*s.* a year for ringing the bell at eight o'clock at night, and four in the morning; 20*s.* to keep the church-clock and chimes in repair; and the reſidue to put out poor children apprentices.

There are four charity ſchools in this pariſh, for teaching the children of the poor to read, ſupported by a ſubſcription of the principal inhabitants, and a yearly collection at the church, on which occaſion there is a ſuitable ſermon, and the contributions of late have been liberal.

It appears by a table in the church, that the north aile, with the deſk and pulpit, were erected in the year 1759, at the ſole expence of the following perſons, *viz.* William Dallaway, Joſeph Wathen, Thomas Pegler, Fream Arundel, Samuel Arundel, Thomas Baylis, Samuel Baylis, Robert Ellis, Richard Aldridge, Peter Playne, William Knight, and Richard Capel.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid	in 1692,	£.	200	10	8
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	100	11	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	314	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	243	10	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 750 houſes, and about 3000 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 100 were freeholders; yearly births 86, burials 84. *Atkyns.* By an exact account taken in the year 1756, there were 415 families, and 2024 inhabitants in the town of Stroud, and it is apprehended they have not varied much ſince. The proportion of adults, to thoſe under ſixteen, was obſerved to be as 21 to 11, or nearly as 2 to 1; and that of males to females, as 7 to 8. The number of inhabitants in the whole pariſh, including the town, is about 4000, of whom 120 are freeholders. The medium of births for twenty years, from 1747, has been 67 males, and 60 females, in the year; in all 127;—of burials for the ſame time, 38 males, and 41 females, in all 79; the births being to the burials as 16 to 10. And the medium of weddings from 1754 to 1766, incluſively, 36 in the year.

From this ſurvey, as well as from the ſtate of the buildings for many years, it appears that there has been no great increaſe or decreaſe of inhabitants; and that 48 may be ſpared yearly to ſupply the demands of the army, the navy, and our capital towns, without any diminution in the number of people in this pariſh.

SUDLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Kiftſgate, near a mile diſtant ſouth from the town of Winchcombe, nine eaſtward from Tewkeſbury, and ſixteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture ground, and is ſituated on the north ſide of that great chain of hills which runs through the county, and divides the deep vale from the high Coteſwolds of Glouceſterſhire. There was a large deer-park here, but it is now thrown open.

The name was antiently written *Sudlege*, which ſignifies the *South Place*, from the Saxon Sub, and leza, and has an obvious reference to Winchcombe, which lies a little northward of it. It is pronounced *Sewdley*, and ſometimes written *Sudely*, but without ſufficient authority.

Sudley was ſucceſſively the place of reſidence of great perſons from very early ages. It appears by *Domeſday* to have been the property of Ralph Medantine, or de Maunt, earl of Hereford, before the conqueſt, whoſe ſon Harold, was lord of Sudley, and his ſucceſſors took the name of *De Sudley*, after the manner of thoſe times.

There was an antient caſtle here, built, as ſuppoſed, about the time of king Stephen. Ralph Botiller, or Boteler, lord treaſurer of England, was created baron of Sudley by king Henry the Sixth, and had an annuity of two hundred marks given him out of the profits of Lincolnſhire, for the better and more honourable ſupport of his dignity, which Mr. Sheldon takes notice of in his *Titles of Honour*. This Ralph lord Sudley had ſerved as admiral of the Britiſh fleet, and with the ſpoils he had got in the wars with France, rebuilt the old caſtle, and made ſome additions to it; or rather, built a new one upon the old ſcite, for Leland expreſſly mentions that he made the caſtle *a fundamentis*. One part of it was called *Portmare's Tower*, after the name of the French admiral, who, if tradition may be credited, was taken priſoner

S. & N. Buck delin 1732

Boyle sculpt 1778.

SUDLEY CASTLE, inscribed to the Right Honourable GEORGE Lord RIVERS,

By His Lordship's most obliged and very dutiful Humble Servant - Samuel Rudder.

priſoner by lord Sudley, to whom the king gave his randſom, which was ſuppoſed nearly ſufficient to build the caſtle.

But ſo fluctuating was the ſtate of public affairs in his time, that the ſubject was ſafe neither in perſon nor property; and the favourite of one reign was generally obnoxious to the ſucceeding. Ralph lord Sudley was ſuſpected of a ſtrong attachment to the Lancaſtrian family, and king Edward the Fourth attaining the crown, cauſed him to be apprehended at his caſtle, whence he was carried priſoner to London. Coming to the top of Sudley hill, he looked back, and ſaid, *Sudley-caſtle, thou art the traitor, not I*; apprehending the king's deſign of ſeizing his caſtle, tho' he had committed no act that would legally ſubject his eſtate to confiſcation. Accordingly, he found himſelf obliged to ſell it to king Edward the Fourth; and conſtables were afterwards appointed by the crown.

Sir John Bruges, eldeſt ſon of ſir Giles, was conſtituted conſtable of Sudley-caſtle 29 H. 8. and had a new grant of the conſtableſhip in the 34th year of the ſame reign, wherein Edmund, his ſon and heir, then one of the eſquires of the king's body, was joined in that truſt with him.

He afterwards obtained a grant in fee of the caſtle and manor, 1 Mar. and in 1554, her majeſty was pleaſed to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Chandos of Sudley; and the caſtle and manor belonging to it continued in his family for many generations.

At the breaking out of the civil war, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, this caſtle was garriſoned by about ſixty men of the king's party, under the command of captain Bridges. In the evening of the firſt of January, 1642, colonel Maſſie, at the head of about 300 muſketeers, with two ſakers, from Glouceſter, aſſiſted by 80 horſe, and four companies of dragoons, from Cirenceſter, drew up before it, and diſcharged ſeveral ſhot, with ſome execution. The next morning preparations were made for an aſſault, when a party of horſe and dragoons poſſeſſing themſelves of a garden cloſe to the caſtle, ſet fire to ſome hay and ſtraw, under the ſmoak of which the ordnance was brought up undiſcovered. The garriſon then beat a parley, and ſurrendered, on condition to return to their own houſes, and never to ſerve againſt the parliament.

Soon afterwards, Cirenceſter was taken by prince Rupert, and the caſtle fell again into the king's hands, and for a long time greatly interrupted the intercourſe between the parliament's garriſons at Glouceſter and London, through Warwick, which was the only way of communication; ſo that even a ſcout could not paſs without extreme hazard. But in the year 1644, when the king's army retreated from Oxford, before ſir William Waller, the latter ordered Maſſie, governor of Glouceſter, to meet him before Sudley-caſtle. Maſſie came up firſt, and fell in with a party of the garriſon, who retreated within the walls, after a little ſkirmiſhing; and ſir William Waller arriving within a few hours afterwards, ſummoned ſir William Morton, the governor of the caſtle, who refuſed to ſurrender. But an accidental ſhot taking off the head of their cannoner, is thought to have daunted the common ſoldiery, and tho' the governor was an active man in the king's ſervice, and had great reputation for his valour and general underſtanding, he gave up the caſtle and himſelf to the parliament, without providing for the indemnity of his perſon.[n] Nine captains, and twenty-two inferior officers were made priſoners of war, and a quantity of cloth was found in it, to the value of 4000*l.*

At that time it is ſuppoſed the caſtle was intire, but a great part has been ſince demoliſhed. The remains ſhew it to have been a very beautiful building, and according to Leland, the windows of the hall had round beryls in them for glaſs. The beryl is a kind of precious ſtone, of a deeper and brighter red, and more tranſparent that the common cornelian, tho' ſomething of the ſame kind. The fine ruins of this caſtle, in its preſent ſtate, are well delineated in the annexed engraving, for which the editor and the public are indebted to the generoſity of lord Rivers, the preſent owner.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The records furniſh the following particulars of this manor:

'Herald the ſon of earl Radulf holds Sudlege of 'the king, and Radulf his father held it. There 'are ten hides taxed, and four plow-tillages in 'demean, and eighteen villeins, and eight bordars, 'with thirteen plow-tillages. There are fourteen 'between the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and ſix mills of '52*s.* [rent] a wood three miles long, and two 'broad.' *Domeſday*, p. 77.

This was a valuable manor, not ſo much from its great extent, as improved ſtate; for as the richer ſoils were likely to turn to the beſt account, ſo were they earlieſt and beſt cultivated. The ſame Herald was lord of the manor of Todintun, and it appears by *Domeſday*, that thoſe two manors were worth 40*l.* in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, as well as at the compiling that record.

The ſame family which held Sudley before the conqueſt, was continued in the poſſeſſion of it afterwards; which is a rare inſtance for laymen; and Harold, who found ſuch ſingular favour with the Conqueror, may thence be ſuſpected of having been falſe to his country. He was deſcended from Goda, daughter of king Ethelred, and wife to Walter de Medantine. Radulf, or Ralph, ſon of the ſaid Walter and Goda, and father of Harold, was official earl of Hereford, and ſo infamous for cowardice, that William the Conqueror removed him from his office.

John de Sudley was ſon and heir of Harold. Ralph de Sudley, ſon of John, married Emme, daughter of William de Beauchamp, and was ſuc-

[n] Corbet's Military Government of Glouceſter.

ceeded by Otnell his ſon; who dying without iſſue, his brother, Ralph de Sudley had livery of the manor granted to him 10 R. 1. Ralph de Sudley, ſon of Ralph, had alſo livery thereof 6 H. 3. and marrying Joan, ſiſter of William de Beauchamp, the firſt earl of Warwick, had iſſue Bartholomew de Sudley, his ſucceſſor, who purchaſed a charter of free warren in this manor 51 H. 3. and died 8 E. 1. John de Sudley, ſon and heir of Bartholomew, pleaded his charter of free warren in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. He was afterwards lord chamberlain to king Edward the Second, and died without iſſue 10 E. 3.

John de Sudley, ſon of another Bartholomew, and next heir to the laſt John, married Eleanor, daughter of the lord Scales, who ſurviving her huſband, died ſeized of this manor, of which ſhe was endowed, 35 E. 3. whereupon their ſon John de Sudley had livery thereof; but he died without iſſue, 41 E. 3. and left Joan and Margery, his two ſiſters, coheireſſes.

Joan, the elder ſiſter of John de Sudley, was ſecond wife to William le Boteler, of Wem in Shropſhire, deſcended from Ralph le Boteler, who bore the office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. The ſaid William and Joan had iſſue Thomas le Boteler, who upon partition of his father's eſtate, made 42 E. 3. had the manor of Sudley aſſigned to him, and died ſeized thereof 22 R. 2. leaving iſſue two ſons, John, and Ralph. John dying without iſſue, Ralph le Boteler was his heir. He was created baron of Sudley 20 H. 6. and built the caſtle, as already obſerved, and having ſold both that and the manor to king Edward the Fourth, died without iſſue 13 E. 4. leaving his ſiſters ſons, ſir John Norbury and William Belknap, his heirs.

The manor was granted many times afterwards by the crown to court favourites, and almoſt as often forfeited by the treaſon of its owners, 'till it came into the Chandos family. But to be more particular. King Henry the Seventh granted it to his uncle Jaſper duke of Bedford, and to his heirs male, 1 H. 7. It was again granted to Thomas lord Seymour 1 E. 6. who was created baron of Sudley; and the laſt abbat of Winchcombe being made the firſt dean of Weſtminſter, granted to the ſame lord Sudley, nineteen manors in Glouceſterſhire, for ninety-nine years. Upon the attainder of Thomas lord Seymour, the manor of Sudley was granted to William marquis of Northampton, 5 E. 6.

Upon the attainder of the marquis of Northampton, queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, granted both the caſtle and manor of Sudley to ſir John Bruges, who was created lord Chandos of Sudley, 4 Mar. and was anceſtor to the preſent duke of Chandos. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter to Edmund lord Grey of Wilton, and died in the year 1557, ſeized of the caſtle and manor of Sudley, and was buried in the church there. Edmund lord Chandos, ſon and heir of John, married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmund lord Bray, and dying 14 Eliz. was ſucceeded by his ſon, Giles lord Chandos, who had livery of Sudley the ſame year. He married Frances, the daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, and dying without iſſue male, was buried at Sudley 36 Eliz. whereby his lordſhip's brother William ſucceeded to the honour, and by deed of entail, was intituled to the manor of Sudley. He married Mary, daughter of ſir Owen Hopton, and died 44 Eliz.

Grey lord Chandos was ſon of William. This lord was a noble houſekeeper, and by an engaging behaviour, gained ſo great an intereſt in Glouceſterſhire, and had ſo many attendants with him at court, that he was commonly called *The King of Coteſwold*. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Ferdinand earl of Derby, and dying 19 Jac. was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, George ſixth lord Chandos, who was lord of the manor of Sudley. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, and had three horſes killed under him, at the head of his regiment, in the battle of Newbury. In conſideration of his exemplary valour, the king would have made him earl of Newbury, which he modeſtly declined, 'till his majeſty ſhould be reſtored to the peaceable enjoyment of his crown. He died in 1654, and left the inheritance of the manor and caſtle of Sudley to Jane his ſecond wife, daughter of John earl of Rivers.

Jane, relict of George ſixth lord Chandos, was afterwards married to George Pitt, of Stratfield-Say in Hampſhire, eſq; whoſe deſcendant, George lord Rivers°, is the preſent lord of the manor of Sudley. *Of*

° His lordſhip's anceſtor, Nicholas Pitt, was living in the firſt year of king Henry the Sixth. He had a ſon, William Pitt, who lived in the time of king Henry the Eighth, and married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Naviland, by whom he had iſſue one ſon,

John Pitt, who was a clerk of the exchequer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He married Joane, daughter of John Swayne, and by her had iſſue three ſons and two daughters, Agnes, married to Anthony Bennet; and Elizabeth, married to Jonadab Shirley. The ſons were 1. ſir William Pitt, knight, of whom hereafter; John Pitt, who ſettled in Ireland; and Thomas Pitt, of Blandford in the county of Dorſet, who took to wife Priſcilla, daughter of ——— Scarle, of Kayle in the county of Devon. This Thomas Pitt purchaſed the advowſon of St. Mary, at Blandford, and was anceſtor to the Pitts of Boconnock, the earls of Londonderry, &c.

Which ſaid ſir William Pitt, eldeſt ſon of John Pitt, was ſeated at Stepleton in the county of Dorſet, and at Stratfield-Say in Hants. He was employed as a commiſſioner in ſeveral weighty affairs tranſacted 1 Jac. 1. and is ſaid to have been comptroller of the houſhold, and a principal officer in the exchequer, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James the Firſt, and Charles the Firſt; or he was, as it is expreſſed upon his monument at Stratfield-Say, *Ærarii Miniſtrum Claſſis curandæ ac Aulæ Sumptibus corrigendis delectum*. He bore for his arms, *Sable, a feſs checky argent and azure, between three bezants*, which were granted to him by the name of William Pitt, of Ewern Stepleton, eſq; by William Camden, Clarencieux, in 1604, and it is ſuppoſed that the *feſs checky* was given in alluſion to his office in the exchequer. He was knighted at Newmarket in 1618, and died on the 29th of May, 1636, in the 77th year of his age, poſſeſſed of the manors of Ewern Stepleton, and Stratfield-Say, which he had purchaſed, and of the priory of Wareham, the manor and tithes of Little Preſton, the borough of Stowborough, and Redcliff-tenements there, with other very conſiderable eſtates in thoſe

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 60*l.* a year in tithes, beſides a ſmall manor, lying within the manor of Sudley; and the lord of the manor of Sudley pays 20*l.* a year compoſition for tithes. Lord Rivers is patron. The rector holds a court baron.

There is nothing remaining of the church but the ſhell, or outer walls, (by which it appears to have been a neat building, adorned with battlements and pinnacles all round) except a ſmall aile, called the chapel, where divine ſervice is performed once a fortnight.

Firſt fruits	£.	6	11	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	13	1½	Pentecoſt.	0	0	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Queen Catherine Parre, daughter of ſir William Parre, knight, was firſt married to Edward Burghe; ſecondly to John Nevill, lord Latimer; thirdly to king Henry the Eighth, (being his ſixth and laſt wife) and fourthly to Thomas lord Seymour, baron of Sudley, and high admiral of England. She died in child-bed, Sept. 5, 1548, and was buried, with much funeral pomp, in the chapel of Sudley-caſtle; of whoſe interment the following is a curious account, extracted from a MS. in the college of arms in London, intituled, *A Boke of Buryalls of trew noble P'ſons.* N°. 1. 15. p. 98, 99.

A Brevyate of thentirement of the ladye Katheryn Parre Quene Dowager, late wiefe to Kinge Henrye theight, and aftre wiefe to S^r^ Thomas lord Seymer of Sudeley & highe Admyrall of Englond.

Itm. on Wenyſdaye the V^th^ of Septembre betwene ij & iij of the Clocke in the Morninge died the aforſeid Ladye late Quene Dowager at the Caſtle of Sudley in Gloceſtre Shyre 1548 and lyethe buried in the Chappell of the ſeid Caſtle.

Itm. She was cearid & cheſtid in leade accordinglie, and ſo remaynid in her pryvie Chambre, untill things were in Aredynes.

Heraftre followethe the P'viſion in the Chappell.

Itm. hit was hangid w^th^ blacke clothe garniſhid w^th^ Schoocheons of maryagys, vidz Kinge

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thoſe parts, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition without date, and other evidences. He married Edith, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Cadbury, of Arne, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and four daughters, 1. Frances, married to Clement Walker, 2. Elizabeth, who had to her firſt huſband Richard Wheeler, after whoſe deceaſe, ſhe was wedded to ſir Francis Brandling, knight; 3. Mary, married firſt to ſir Alexander Chocke, knight, and ſecondly, to John Rudhale; 4. Catherine, married to —— Venables. The ſons were 1. Edward, of whom hereafter; 2. John; 3. William, who married Abigail, daughter of ſir William Wake, baronet, and by her had iſſue three ſons, Edward, Baldwin, and William, who all died *ſine prole*; and one daughter Abigail, married to Ralph lord Stowell. I now return to Edward the eldeſt ſon of ſir William Pitt.

The ſaid Edward Pitt was ſeated at Stratfield-Say, and married Rachel, daughter of ſir George Morton, of Milborn St. Andrew, in the county of Dorſet, baronet, and by her had a very numerous iſſue, *viz.* ten ſons, and four daughters. 1. Edith, the eldeſt daughter, was married to Charles Sydenham, ſon of ſir Edward Sydenham, knight-marſhal; 2. Rachel, wedded to John Kingſmill, of Sandelford in the county of Berks; 3. Catherine, wife of Francis Whitaker, of St. Martin's in the county of Middleſex; 4. Elizabeth, who died in her infancy. The ſons were 1. William, 2. Edward, who both died without iſſue; 3. George, the continuator of the elder branch of this family; 4. John Pitt, who by his wife Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Venables of Andover, had a ſon George-Morton Pitt, ſeated at Twickenham, *com.* Middleſex, whoſe only daughter and heir Harriet, was married to Brownlow Bertie, brother to Peregrine duke of Ancaſter; 5. Thomas Pitt, who took to wife Frances, daughter of Giles Caſſey, of Compton in the county of Glouceſter; 6. Nicholas; 7. Samuel; 8. Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery Jeffereys, of Abercunick *in com.* Brecon; 9. Edward; 10. Chriſtopher.

George Pitt, third ſon, by the death of his ſaid two elder brothers, ſucceeded his father. He was an officer in the royal army during the civil wars in the reign of king Charles I. and compounded for his eſtate at 244*l.* 6*s.* He married Jane, relict of George lord Chandos, and the eldeſt of the four daughters of John earl Rivers, who were coheireſſes of their nephew lord Morley and Montegle; and died 27 July, 1694. He had iſſue by her ladyſhip, 1. George, his ſon and heir; 2. William; 3. Edward; which two laſt died *ſine prole*; 4. John, whoſe firſt wife was Mary, daughter of —— Scrope. By his ſecond wife Iſabella, daughter of —— Condon, he had two daughters, Lora, who died unmarried; and Iſabella. The daughters of George Pitt, by lady Jane, were, 1. Mary, married to ſir Charles Brown, baronet; 2. Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas viſcount Fitz-Williams; 3. Jane, married to Chriſtopher Hildyard; and 4. Anne, the wife of Frederick Tylney.

George Pitt, eldeſt ſon of George by the lady Jane Chandos, made great additions to the family eſtate, and was poſſeſſed of a noble fortune. He repreſented the borough of Wareham in parliament, and was afterwards one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Hants. He married firſt, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Buverſtock in the county of Wilts, and relict of Lawrence Low of Shafteſbury, and by her had iſſue, 1. George Pitt, his eldeſt ſon and heir; 2. Thomas, who died without iſſue; and one daughter Lucy, who died unmarried. He had alſo a ſecond wife, Lora, daughter and heireſs of Auckley Grey, of Kingſton in the county of Dorſet, and had iſſue by this marriage, 1. Grey Pitt, who died an infant in 1700; 2. William Pitt, who married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Wyndham, but died *ſine prole*; 3. John Pitt, of Encombe, who took to wife Marcia, daughter of Marcus Morgan, and by her had William-Morton Pitt; and George, Charles, and John, which three laſt died very young; and one daughter Marcia. 4. Thomas Pitt, who died without iſſue. The daughters of the ſecond marriage were, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Burton; 2. Lora, wedded to Francis Gwyn of Ford Abbey; 3. Anne, unmarried; 4. & 5. both of the name of Mary, and died unmarried. The ſaid George Pitt died February 28, 1734, and has a monument erected for him in the church of Stinsford, whereon his character is inſcribed by his ſecond wife Lora, who alſo died June 12, 1750.

George Pitt, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid George, by his firſt wife Lucy, ſucceeded his father, and took to wife Louiſa, daughter of —— Bernier, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, *viz.* George Pitt, now lord Rivers; 2. James, 3. Thomas, both dead *ſine prole*; 4. William-Auguſtus Pitt, of Heckfield in the county of Hants, a major-general, who married Mary, daughter of Scrope viſcount Howe. He had alſo two daughters, *viz.* Lucy, married to James Kerr, of Scotland, eſq; and Mary, buried Aug. 17, 1744. He died, and was buried Oct. 26, 1745.

George Pitt, eldeſt ſon of the laſt George, was appointed envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Turin, in November 1761; alſo in the year 1770, he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. And in conſideration of his great abilities, and eminent ſervices in thoſe employments, his majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the title of baron Rivers, by letters patent, dated May 20, 1776. His lordſhip married Penelope, daughter of ſir Henry Atkyns, and ſiſter and heir of ſir Richard Atkyns, and by her has iſſue one ſon, the honourable George Pitt; and three daughters, 1. Penelope, married to the preſent earl Ligonier; 2. Louiſa, married to Peter Beckford, of Stepleton in the county of Dorſet; and 3. Marcia.

His lordſhip's ARMS are, *Sable, a feſs checky argent and azure, between three bezants.*

SUPPORTERS. On the dexter ſide, *A falcon with wings elevated*; on the ſiniſter ſide, *an unicorn argent.*

MOTTO. ÆQUAM SERVARE MENTEM.

His lordſhip reſides at Stratfield-Say in Hampſhire, the antient ſeat of his family.

Henrye

Henrye theight & her in pale undre the Crowne, her owne in lozenge undre the Crowne, Allſo tharmes of the lorde Admyrall & hers in pale w^th^out crowne.

Itm. Rayles cov'ed w^th^ blacke clothe ffor the Mourners to ſytt in w^th^ Stooles and Cuſsheons accordinglie w^th^owt eyther herſe ma^tie^ & vallence or tapres Savinge ij tapres wheron were ij Scoocheons w^ch^ ſtode uppon the Corps duringe the Servyce.

Thordre in proceadinge
to the Chappell.

Ffyrſt ij conductors in blacke w^th^ blacke ſtaves.
Then Gentlemen and Eſquiers.
Then Knights.
Then Offycers of howſholde w^th^ theyre whyte ſtaves.
Then the Gentlemen huiſshers.
Then Som^r^ſett heraulde in the Ks cote.
Then the Corps borne by vj Gentlemen in blacke gownes w^th^ theire hodes on theyre heades.
Then xl ſtaffe Torchis borne on Eche ſide by Yeomen rounde abowte the Corps And at eche corner a Knight for Aſſyſtunce iiij w^th^ theyre hodes on theyre heades.
Then the ladye Jane (Doughter to the lorde M^r^ques Dorſſett) chefe mourner, ledde by aeſtate, her trayne borne uppe by a yonge ladye.
Then vj other ladie mourners ij & ij.
Then all ladies & gentlewomen ij & ij.
Then Yeomen iij & iij in a Ranke.
Then all other ffollowinge.

The Mann^r^ of the Seruice
in the Churche.

Itm. when the Corps was ſett w^th^in the Rayles and the mourners placid, the hole Quere began & ſonge certen Salmes in Engliſhe & reade iij leſſons; And aftre the iij^de^ leſſon the mourners accordinge to theyre degrees & as yt ys accuſtomyd offerid into the almes boxe And when they hadde don, all other as Gentlemen or Gentlewomen that wolde.

The Offeringe don Doctor Cov'dall the Quenes Almner began his Sermonde w^ch^ was verie good and godlie And in one place therof he toke A occaſion to declare unto the people howe that thei ſhulle none there thinke Seye nor ſpreade abrode that the offeringe w^ch^ was there don was don anye thinge to p^r^ffytt the deade but ffor the poore onlye And alſo the lights w^ch^ were caried & ſtode abowte the Corps were ffor the honnour of the parſson & for none other entente nor purpoſe, And ſo went thorowghe w^th^ hys Sermonde, & made a Godlye prayer, And thole Churche aunſwerid and praied the ſame w^th^ hym in thende.

The Sermonde don the Corps was buried duringe w^ch^ tyme the Quere ſonge Te Deum in Engliſse.

And this don aftre Dinn^r^ the mourners and the reſt that wolde returnid homewarde agayne all w^ch^ aforſeid was don in a mornynge.

Doctor Parkhurſt compoſed the following Latin epitaph on this lady:

Incomparabilis fœminæ Catharinæ nuper Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ reginæ dominæ meæ clementiſſimæ Epitaphium, 1548.

Hoc regina novo dormit Catharina ſupulchro
Sexus fœminei flos, honor atque decus.
Hæc fuit HENRICO conjux fidiſſima regi
Quem poſtquam e vivis Parca tuliſſet atrox,
Thomæ Seymero (cui tu Neptune tridentem
Porrigis) eximio nupſerat illa viro
Huic peperit natam: a partu cum ſeptimus orbem
Sol illuſtraſſet, mors truculenta necat.
Defunctam madidis famuli deflemus ocellis
Humeſcat triſtis terra Britannica genas.
Nos infelices mœror conſumit acerbus
Inter cœleſtes gaudet at illa choras.

Engliſhed thus:

The Epitaph of the incomparable lady Catharine, late queen of England, France, and Ireland, my moſt indulgent miſtreſs, 1548.

In this new tomb the royal Cath'rine lies,
Flow'r of her ſex, renowned, great, and wife!
A wife by ev'ry nuptial virtue known,
And faithful partner once of HENRY's throne.
To Seymour next her plighted hands ſhe yields,
(Seymour, who Neptune's trident juſtly wields)
From him a beauteous daughter bleſs'd her arms,
An infant copy of her parent's charms:
When now ſeven days this tender flow'r had bloom'd
Heaven in its wrath the mother's ſoul reſum'd.
Great Cath'rine's merit in our grief appears;
While fair Britannia dews her cheek with tears.
Our loyal breaſts with riſing ſighs are torn,
With ſaints ſhe triumphs,—we with mortals mourn.

Sudley.

Taxes.
The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 276 17 0
Poll-tax —— 1694, — 15 18 0
Land-tax —— 1694, — 248 11 4
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, — 175 15 2

Sudley Tenements.

Taxes.
The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 28 2 0
Poll-tax —— 1694, — 12 14 0
Land-tax —— 1694, — 122 16 8
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, — 84 3 0

There are only five families in this pariſh.

SUTTON under BRAYLES.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred, ſeven miles diſtant eaſt from Campden, ten north-eaſt from Stow, and about thirty-five north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It lies in a fine, rich country, on the bank of the Stour, and (tho' a part of Glouceſterſhire) is intirely ſurrounded by Warwickſhire, and many miles diſtant from any part of the county of which it is a member.

The antient name, *Sudtune*, *i.e.* the *ſouth town*, has a reference to Brayles, an adjoining pariſh in Warwickſhire.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor belonged to the church of Weſtminſter before the Norman conqueſt, and is mentioned in *Domeſday-book* among the poſſeſſions of that houſe in Glouceſterſhire. The record, after enumerating the particulars of the large manor of Derheſt, recites that 'Sudtune was a

'berewic,

'berewic, or member, belonging to it'. See the whole account in the original language, p. 72.

The manor was held of the honour of Glouceſter by the fifth part of a knight's fee, 10 R. 2. It continued to be part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Weſtminſter 'till the general diſſolution of monaſteries, when it was given to the chapter of Weſtminſter, 34 H. 8. But the manor of Sutton, a water-mill, and a tenement called Smith's Place, together with the manor of Todenham, were granted by the crown to ſir William Petre and Anne his wife, in exchange for lands in Warwickſhire, 36 H. 8. and Robert-Edward lord Petre[p] is the preſent proprietor of the manors of Sutton and Todenham. His lordſhip's arms are, *Gules, a bend Or between two eſcallop ſhells argent.* CREST. *On a wreath two lions heads erazed and addorſed, the firſt Or, the ſecond azure, each gorged with a plain collar counterchanged.* SUPPORTERS. On the dexter ſide, *A lion regardant azure, collared Or*; on the ſiniſter, *A lion regardant Or, collared azure.* MOTTO. SANS DIEU RIEN.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 140*l.* a year. The biſhop of London is patron, and the reverend Mr. George Upton is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon antiently belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter, after the diſſolution of which

[p] By an inquiſition taken 12 E. 4. after the death of Alice Storke (wife of John Storke, and formerly the wife of John Petre) it was found that William Petre was her grandſon and heir, *viz.* ſon of John Petre, ſon of the ſaid Alice, and at that time twenty-four years old.

This William Petre had a ſon John Petre, ſettled at Torre-Brian in Devonſhire, who, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Collins, of Woodland in the ſame county, had iſſue five ſons, and three daughters. The ſons were, ſir William, his heir; John, ſeated at Torre-Newton in Torre-Brian; ----------, head cuſtomer of Exeter; Richard, chancellor of Exeter, and archdeacon of Buckingham; and Robert, an officer in the Exchequer.

Sir William Petre, eldeſt ſon and heir of John, was born at Exeter about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and having his education at Exeter college Oxford, made ſo great a proficiency in his ſtudies there, that he was elected fellow of All Souls college, became principal of Peckwater's Inn, and in 24 H. 8. took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1535, 27 H. 8. he was commiſſioned, with ſome others, by Thomas Cromwell, the viſitor general, to inquire into the behaviour of the monks and nuns throughout England, in order to collect ſufficient matter for accuſation againſt them, and to pave the way to the ſuppreſſion of the monaſtic ſtate; which great work being ſoon after fully accompliſhed, the king, in the 30th year of his reign, in conſideration of the good ſervice of this ſir William therein, granted to him, and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the priory of Clattercote in Oxfordſhire; and the next year he had a grant of the manor of Gyng-Abbats in Eſſex, (part of the poſſeſſions of the then diſſolved monaſtery of Berkyng) with the advowſon of the rectory of Ingarſton, *alias* Gyng ad Petram. In 35 H. 8. he was ſworn of the privy council, and appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and in 36 H. 8. the king deſigning to invade France, for the proſecuting his claim to that crown, appoints this ſir William one of the council to aſſiſt queen Catherine, his conſort, in the adminiſtration of affairs during his abſence. And in the laſt year of that reign, the king lying upon his death bed, nominated him one of the aſſiſtants to the council to king Edward the Sixth, his ſon and ſucceſſor. He was very high in the eſteem of Edward the Sixth, and queen Mary, in whoſe reign, foreſeeing that the reſtoration of the Romiſh religion might endanger the enjoyment of thoſe abbey lands he had acquired, he obtained a ſpecial diſpenſation from pope Paul IV. for the retaining them, by a bull, bearing date 4 cal. Dec. 1555. He was for ſome time principal ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth, and one of her privy council 'till his death, Jan. 13, 1572, at which time he was poſſeſſed of ſeven manors in Devonſhire, one in Dorſetſhire, nine in Eſſex, three in Somerſetſhire, one in Kent, one in Suffolk, and of the manors of Sutton and Todenham in Glouceſterſhire. By Gertrude, his firſt wife, daughter of ſir John Tirrell of Warley in Eſſex, knight, he had one child Dorothy, married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield in Somerſetſhire, eſq; the founder of Wadham college in Oxford. By Anne, his ſecond wife, daughter of ſir William Browne, knight, (lord mayor of London in 1514) and widow of ſir Thomas Tirrell, of Heron Place in Eſſex, knight, he had iſſue John, his only ſon; and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Goſtwick, of Willington in Bedfordſhire, eſq; Catherine, to John Talbot, of Grafton in Worceſterſhire, anceſtor to the earls of Shrewſbury; and Thomaſine, to Lodowick Grevil, of Milcot in Warwickſhire.

John Petre, only ſon of ſir William, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of England, by the title of lord Petre of Writtle in the county of Eſſex, (by letters patent, dated July 21, 1603, 1 Jac. 1.) and died Oct. 11, 11 Jac. 1. He married Mary, daughter of ſir Edward Walgrave, of Berclay in Eſſex, knight, and by her had iſſue four ſons, William, John, Thomas, and Robert; and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Anne; but the daughters all died infants.

William, ſecond lord Petre, (eldeſt ſon of John firſt lord Petre) taking to wife Catherine, ſecond daughter of Edward Somerſet, earl of Worceſter, had iſſue ſeven ſons, Robert, William, Edward, John, Thomas, Henry, and George; and alſo three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catherine. His lordſhip departing this life May 5, 1637, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Robert, third lord Petre, who in 1620, married Mary, daughter of Anthony viſcount Montague, and by her had iſſue three ſons, William, John, and Thomas, ſucceſſively lords Petre; and two daughters, Mary, married to Edward, eldeſt ſon of William lord Stourton; and Dorothy, the wife of John Thimelby, of Irnham in Lincolnſhire, eſq. His lordſhip died Oct. 23, 1638, and by inquiſition taken Dec. 14 following, it was found that he was ſeized of the following manors, beſides lands &c. in other places; *viz.* The manor, rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage of Great Burſteed, *alias* Burſteed-grange; the manors of Gurney's, *alias* Gurner's, White's, Challiveden, Writtle, Eaſt Horndon, Weſt Horndon, Crondon, Blount's-walls, Waterman's, and Bacon's; the rectory of Butterſbury, and the manors of Cowbridge, Margaretting, Ingarſton, Ging-Petre, Hanley, Mountneyſing, Ingrave, *alias* Ging-Raffe, Triſtinghall, Fieldhouſe, and Eaſt, Weſt, and South Hanningfield, all in the county of Eſſex; the manor and rectory of Oſmington in Dorſetſhire; the manors of Tatworth in Chatworth, and Chard in Somerſetſhire; the manors of South Brent, Churchſtowe, Kingſbridge, Shute, South Leigh, Axminſter, North Leigh, Wermingſton, Laytwey, Uphay, Humfravile, Dowlſhards, Haccomb-ſee, Challonger, Comb-payne, and Downe-Humfravile, in the county of Devon; the manors of Tuddenham and Sutton in Glouceſterſhire; and the manor of Kennet in Kentford, in the county of Cambridge.

William, fourth lord Petre, was eleven years old at his father's death. He married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of John earl Rivers, by whom having no iſſue, he married ſecondly, Bridget, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle in Eſſex, eſq; and by her had an only child, Mary, born in 1679, and married to George Heneage, of Hainton in Lincolnſhire, eſq. In 1678, William lord Petre, William Herbert, earl of Powis, William Howard, viſcount Stafford, Henry lord Arundel of Wardour, and John lord Bellaſis were committed priſoners to the tower, and impeached, by the commons, of treaſon and other high crimes and miſdemeanours. Lord Petre dying under his confinement, Jan. 5, 1683, the title devolved on his brother,

John, fifth lord Petre, who likewiſe became poſſeſſed of this eſtate by virtue of deeds of ſettlement. His lordſhip died unmarried in the year 1684, and was ſucceeded by his next brother,

Thomas, ſixth lord Petre, who died June 4, 1707, leaving iſſue by Mary, daughter of ſir Thomas Clifton, of Letham in Lancaſhire, bart. Robert, his only ſon, and a daughter Mary.

Robert, ſeventh lord Petre, married (Mar. 1, 1711-12) Catharine, daughter of Bartholomew, and ſiſter and heir of Francis Walmeſley, of Dunkehalgh in Lancaſhire, eſq; and dying of the ſmall-pox, Mar. 22, 1712-13, in the 23d year of his age, left her with child of

Robert, eighth lord Petre, born June 3, 1713. His lordſhip, on May 2, 1732, married Anne, daughter of James earl of Derwentwater, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, and three daughters, Catharine, Barbara, and Juliana; and dying in July 1742, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Robert-Edward, ninth lord Petre, who on April 19, 1762, married the honourable Miſs Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, and is the preſent lord of the manors of Sutton under Brayles and Todenham, in this county.

houſe, it was granted to Thomas biſhop of Weſtminſter, 32 H. 8. It was afterwards given to the biſhop of London, 4 E. 6. and the grant was confirmed by the crown, 1 Mariæ.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

The church conſiſts of the nave only, with a tower on the ſouth ſide, and is dedicated to Thomas Becket, who was canonized by the Roman pontiff for the great forwardneſs he ſhewed to extend the papal authority.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	13	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	7	4	Pentecoſt.	0	0	9½
Procurations		0	8	8				

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	94	4	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	30	17	8
Land-tax —	1694,	—	74	9	6
The ſame, at 3 *s.*	1770,	—	55	17	1½

At the beginning of the preſent century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 33 houſes in the pariſh, and about 130 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. But I am informed that the people are ſince increaſed to at leaſt 150.

SWELL (LOWER)

LIES in the hundred of Slaughter, in the Coteſwold country, one mile ſouth-weſtward from Stow, and about twenty-four north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village is pleaſantly ſituated in a little valley, that like a moat ſurrounds the baſe of that hill on which the town of Stow is built; and a little rivulet called the Dickler, riſes at Donnington, and runs through this place in its courſe to Bourton on the Water, where it falls into the river Winruſh.

Thomas Hoard, eſq; has a good houſe here, ſituated on the bourn, with a pleaſant look-out over the meadows towards the ſouth.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Radulf de Todeni holds Suelle, in Salemaneſ-'berie hundred, and Drogo holds it of him. 'Erneſi held it. There are ſeven hides taxed. 'In demean are four plow-tillages, and ten vil-'leins, with ſix plow-tillages, and a mill of 7*s.* 6*d.* 'It was worth 8*l.* and is now worth 7*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

'William de Ow holds Suelle, in Salemaneſ-'berie hundred. Erneſi held it in the time of 'king Edward. There are three hides taxed. 'It was worth 40*s.* now only 10*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 73.

The ſheriff returned that the abbat of Hayles was lord of the manor of Netherſwell in Salmoneſburye hundred 9 E. 1. and the abbat pleaded his right to a court leet, waifs, ſtrays, and felons goods, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him in the 15th year of that reign, and his claim was allowed.

The abbey of Fiſchamp in Normandy ſued the abbey of Hayles for hindering the tenants of Lower Swell from attending the court leet in the hundred of Salemaneſberie, which had been granted to them by king Henry the Third, and obtained judgment 16 E. 1.

A wood and paſture in Nether Swell were held of the honour of Wallingford 20 E. 1.

The abbey of Hayles was ſeized of the manor, with lands, woods, and a paſture ground called the Park, containing 250 acres, 14 E. 2.

The manor was held of the honour of Glouceſter, by the ſervice of five knights fees, 16 R. 2. in which year the laſt-mentioned abbey had a grant of the hundred of Slaughter.

The manor came to the crown at the diſſolution of religious foundations, and was not long afterwards veſted in the Bartlets; of the heirs of which family it was purchaſed by Mr. Carter, and by him ſold to ſir William Courteen, after whoſe death it was purchaſed by ſir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1659. He died in the year 1709, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, who likewiſe died in the year 1711. Robert Atkyns, of Swell, eſq; leaving two daughters coheireſſes, the elder was married to Edmund Chamberlayne, of Maugerſbury, eſq; whoſe ſon, the reverend John Chamberlayne, and Thomas Hoard, eſq; who married the other coheireſs, are joint lords of this manor.

Edmond earl of Cornwall, (ſon of Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans) held 140 acres of paſture in Lower Swell for the abbey of Hayles, and was buried in that monaſtery in the year 1300. The abbey of Hayles purchaſed two yard-lands, and nineteen acres of arable, and one acre and a half of meadow in Lower Swell of John Sage, 6 E. 2. By inquiſition taken 8 E. 2. after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, it was found that Hugo le Poins held of him ſix knights fees in Tockinton and Swell, valued at 170*l. per ann.* Thomas Cole, and others, were ſeized of one meſſuage, one toft, and four yard-lands in Nether Swell, for the abbey of Hayles, 15 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 50*l.* a year. Chriſt-church college, Oxford, has the patronage, and the reverend Mr. Henry Brown is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory, vicarage, and church of Nether Swell belonged to the priory of Oſney in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 H. 8. The impropriation belongs to Chriſt-church college, and is now in leaſe to Mrs. Mercy Ayſhcombe, of the family of that name at Lyford, near Wantage, Berks, whoſe arms are, *Or, a lion rampant double queue gules, on a chief azure a creſcent for difference.*

But there is a record which mentions that the manor of Lower Swell, with the procurations and tithes,

tithes, was granted to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for lands in Eſſex, 37 H. 8.

The abbey of Tewkeſbury had tithes in Swell, as appears by two deeds without date, which I have here inſerted from Stevens's *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, Vol. 2, *Appendix*, N^os^. CLXI. 25, and 26.

De decima Dominii de Suella.

CARTA Simonis filii Poinz concedentis Eccleſiæ de Theok. tempore Simonis Wigornienſis Epiſcopi, in perpetuam Elemoſynam Decimam totius Dominii ſui de Suella, tam de Aldebiz quam de alio Dominico. Et ne aliqua in perpetuum oriretur controverſia inter prædictam Eccleſiam de Theok. & Capellam de Suelle, dedit eidem Capellæ in perpetuum unam virgatam terræ, præter illas duas virgatas quas prius habebat.

Controverſia inter Eccleſiam de Theok. *& Capellam de* Suelle *ſic quievit ſuper Decimas Dominii.*

COMPOSITIO facta inter Eccleſiam de Theok. & Mattheum Capellanum de Suelle ſuper Decimis de Dominico auctoritate literarum Domini Papæ demandata Abbati de Buttleſden & R. de Northampton & ——— de Bukinham Archidiacono; ſcil. quod Monachi de Theok. percipient omnes Decimas de Dominico de Suelles, ita tamen quod ſi parochiani de Capella poſuerint oves ſuas in ovili Domini de Suvella & in paſtura de Dominico hiemaverint, rector Capellæ percipiet medietatem Decimarum illarum & Monaci reliquam medietatem. Monaci etiam percipient omnes decimas omnium ſervientium Domini quæ erunt in ovili Capellæ de Suvelle, 6*d.* pro loco Berthanæ quamdiu ſtabit in vilenagio. Erunt tamen quieti a præſtatione eorum eo anno quo parochiani habuerint oves ſuas in Berthana Domini & in Dominico; & ſi remota fuerit Berthana; pœna etiam 100*s.* ſub fidei præſtatione interpoſita eſt, ſi aliter utraque partium a compoſitione reſilient, parti eam obſervanti præſtanda. Hanc compoſitionem prædicti Judices confirmaverunt.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe. The manor land, the church-piece, Tracy's ground, and four yard-lands of the impropriation are tithe free. The vicar has the third part of the corn tithes in all the tithable lands.

The church is a very ſmall, mean building, without either aile or ſteeple.

Firſt fruits	£.	6	12	3	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		0	13	2¼	Pentecoſtals	0	0	6½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	99	4	8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	25	7	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	98	8	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	64	18	7½

There were 37 houſes, and about 160 inhabitants in this pariſh, 5 of whom were freeholders, when ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his Hiſtory of this county; yearly births 4, burials 4. The preſent number of houſes is 44, and the people, by a late ſurvey, were found to be exactly 213.

SWELL (UPPER)

IS a pariſh in the upper diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, one mile north-weſtward from Stow on the Wold, and about twenty-four north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village is called Upper Swell, becauſe it lies higher upon the ſtream than the preceding pariſh. There is nothing in it worthy the traveller's notice.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In the abſtract from *Domeſday* which ſir Robert Atkyns has given concerning this manor, it is repreſented as belonging to the church of Winchcombe in the reign of king William the Conqueror; whereas it was then the property of the abbey of Eveſham, as appears by the record, of which the following is an exact tranſlation. This miſtake aroſe from his uſing an incorrect copy of *Domeſday*, as I have before had occaſion to obſerve under Broadwell.

'The ſame church [St. Mary of Eveſham] holds 'Svelle in Widelei hundred. There are three 'hides, and nine villeins, and two bordars, and 'a prieſt, with four plow-tillages amongſt them 'all. There are ſix *ſervi*. It was worth 4*l.* now '5*l.* There are three plow-tillages in demean, 'and three mills of 20 *ſol.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 72.

The abbey of Eveſham pleaded their right of court leet in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and continued poſſeſſed of the manor 'till the general diſſolution of religious foundations,

The manor of Over Swell, and the tithes of corn, wool, and lamb, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, and then in the tenure of William Fox, were granted to Richard Andrews, in truſt, 33 H. 8.

The manor came afterwards to the Stratfords, and William Stratford died ſeized of it 9 Eliz. whereupon Anthony Stratford, his ſon, had livery the ſame year, and was lord of it in 1608. It was veſted in ſir James Ruſhout, of Northwick in Worceſterſhire, at the beginning of this century, and paſſed afterwards to ſir Hildebrand Jacob, who ſold it, about five years ago, to Mr. Fitz-Herbert, and others.

A meſſuage, and one acre of land in Over Swell, belonged to the chantry of All Saints in the church of Stow, and were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 90*l.* a year. The advowſon is veſted, by purchaſe, in the reverend Mr. Henry Brown, and Mr. Lindſey is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and after the diſſolution of that monaſtery, was granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain 34 H. 8.

Formerly, four yard-lands, 240 ſheep paſtures, and thirteen beaſt paſtures belonged to the glebe; but upon the incloſure of the pariſh, it was ſettled that the rector ſhould receive 80*l.* a year, clear of all deductions, and he has beſides a glebe worth 10*l. per ann.*

The church conſiſts of the nave only, and is a ſmall, mean building.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	0	0	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —		0	14	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1	3½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monument

Monument and Inſcription.

A ſmall mural monument in the chancel bears the following inſcription:

M. S.
Hic juxta ſitus
JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE,
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,
Thomæ Chamberlayne, Armigeri,
Oddingtoniæ ſepulti,
Filius natu ſecundus.
Natus eſt MDCI,
Cœlebs denatus MDCLXVIII.
Hoc Monumentum
Amoris juxta et Mœroris
Teſtimonium
Poſuit Chariſſima Soror
MARIA OLDISWORTH.

The monument is ornamented at top with the arms of Chamberlayne and Tankerville, quarterly.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	34	18	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		5	7	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		21	9	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		16	16	9

About ſeventy years ago, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 19 houſes in the pariſh, and about 82 inhabitants, 3 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. There are now only 14 families, and the people are decreaſed to 69.

SWINDON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile north-weſt from the town of that name, eight ſouth-eaſtward from Tewkeſbury, and nine north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It lies in the Vale, upon the banks of the little river Swilyate, which runs from hence to Tewkeſbury, where it empties itſelf into the Avon. The ſoil in ſome parts inclines to ſand, but in general is a ſtrong clay, and the lands are chiefly employed in paſture.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The manor of Suindone belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter before the compilation of *Domeſday-book*, but at that time it was held by Thomas archbiſhop of York, (as it had been by Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury) to whoſe juriſdiction the priory of St. Oſwald was ſubject. The following is a tranſlation of the record:

'Stigand the archbiſhop held Suindone in 'Cilteham hundred. There were three hides, 'and two plow-tillages in demean, and ſeven 'villeins, and two bordars, having ſeven plow-'tillages [among them]. There are four *ſervi*. 'It was then worth 3*l.* now 4*l.* 10*s.* Thomas '[of Baieux] archbiſhop [of York] holds this 'manor, part of the eſtate of St. Oſuuald, and it 'pays tax.' *Domeſday*, p. 69.

The manor of Swindon was part of the poſſeſſions of St. Oſwald's priory, 'till that houſe was diſſolved, and then it paſſed into lay hands. James Clifford, eſq; of the antient family of that name, ſettled at Frampton upon Severn, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Trotman, who ſold it to Mr. Aſhmead, from whom it paſſed in the ſame manner to Mr. Sturmy. Mr. John Sturmy was lord of the manor about the beginning of this century, and John Stratford, eſq; is the preſent proprietor.

John Hanborough, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of lands in Swindone to William Whitington, and others, to the uſe of John Hanborough, and the heirs of John and Maud, 36 H. 6. John Garing and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Swindon to the uſe of Thomas Bruges, and others, 2 E. 4. Lands in Swindon and Clopley belonged to the biſhoprick of Hereford, and were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton, 18 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 60*l.* a year.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It has a low tower at the weſt end, without battlements, of an hexagonal form, but its ſides and angles are not equal.

Firſt fruits	£. 13	0	1½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —	1	6	1¼	Pentecoſt.	0	0	4½
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

A ſmall parcel of land, which lets for about 10*s.* a year, is given for the repair of the church; and Mr. John Walwyn has given a rent-charge of 50*s.* a year for the uſe of the poor.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	59	14	4
Poll-tax — — 1694, —		10	13	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		47	17	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		40	1	9

Sir Robert Atkyns ſets down the number of houſes in the pariſh at 24, and the inhabitants at about 90, of whom 6 were freeholders; the yearly births 2, and the burials 2. Examining the regiſter, I find that in ten years collectively, from 1760, there are entered 19 baptiſms, and 25 burials, which agrees pretty well with ſir Robert's eſtimate. But the people are now increaſed to exactly 105.

TAINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the Vale country, about four miles diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from Newent, ſix north-eaſtward from Mitchel Dean, and ſeven weſtward from Glouceſter.

The roads at Rudford, Tibberton, and Tainton, are almoſt impaſſable in the winter. The ſoil is deep, and the lands are pretty equally divided between paſture and arable, but the occupiers ſeem not

not to be the moſt ſkilful nor the moſt induſtrious. Buſhes, brambles, and branches of trees lie in the courſe of the little brooks, whoſe waters ſo impeded, deluge the low lands on every conſiderable fall of rain, and overflow the public road, particularly at Tainton. Thoſe lands, from a wet ſtate, produce a coarſe herbage, intermixt with ruſhes, much inferior in quality and quantity to what they would bear if kept healthy, as might eaſily be done. Their corn-fields are no better managed, but from the natural ſtrength of ſoil, produce crops ſufficient to ſatisfy the farmer. Here, too, that execrable practice prevails with the tenant, of heading the young oaks, undoubtedly becauſe when once polled, they are intituled to the lop.

Some of our topographical books mention, that about the year 1700, there was an ore found at Tainton, from which the refiners extracted gold; and that they took a leaſe of the mine where the ore was found, but did not go on with the work, becauſe the quantity of metal was ſo ſmall as not always to anſwer the expence of ſeparation. I have made ſome inquiry into this matter, but without obtaining any ſatisfactory account. This however is certain, that an inexhauſtible treaſure will be found by a proper cultivation of the ſoil, which is deep and exceedingly fertile. This pariſh is famous for producing a very rich and pleaſant cyder, like that of Herefordſhire, in whoſe neighbourhood it lies, and for an excellent kind of perry, made of a fruit called the Tainton Squaſh-Pear.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

'William Goizenboded holds Tetinton, in 'Botelau hundred. Aluuin held it. There are 'ſix hides. In demean is one plow-tillage, and 'nine villeins, and ſeven bordars, with nine plow-'tillages. It was worth 6 *l.* now 3 *l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 74.

This manor was granted to Peter Burdune 2 Joh. John de Abernoon purchaſed a charter of free warren in Teynton 37 H. 3. It came ſoon after to the Muſgroſes. Robert de Muſgroſe died ſeized of the manor, and left Cecilia his widow, who held the bailiwick of Bicknor, in the foreſt of Dean, 10 E. 1. and pleaded, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, that ſhe and her anceſtors had held this manor, with court leet and waifs, time out of mind, and her claim was allowed 15 E. 1. She died in the 29th year of the ſame reign, at which time ſhe was ſeized of Tainton, and of a wood, 28 acres of aſſart land at Greenway, and of nine yard-lands and a half at Brat-Forton, all in the foreſt of Dean.

Robert de Muſgroſe, ſon of Robert, died 9 E. 1. leaving Hawiſe, an only daughter and heireſs, then the wife of ſir William Mortimer, younger ſon of Roger earl of March. She was likewiſe heireſs to Cecilia de Muſgroſe, her grandmother, who was ſeized of divers lands of inheritance, and being afterwards married to John de Ferrers, baron of Chartley, carried this manor into that name and family; for lord Ferrers had livery of it 30 E. 1. and died ſeized of it 18 E. 2. Robert lord Ferrers, ſon of John, was fifteen years old at his father's death, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars with France, in the reign of king Edward the Third, being with the king and prince of Wales at the memorable battle of Creſſy, fought Aug. 26, 1346, but died ſoon after. John lord Ferrers, ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph de Stafford, and widow of Fulk le Strange, and with her had the manor of Engliſh Bicknor. He died 41 E. 3. Elizabeth, his widow, was afterwards married to Reginald Cobham, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeized of Tainton and Bicknor 49 E. 3. Robert lord Ferrers, ſon of John, married Margaret, daughter of Edward lord Spencer, and was poſſeſſed of the above manors, and of Bodington in this county, at the time of his death, 1 H. 5. whereupon they paſſed to his ſon Edmond lord Ferrers, who accompanied the gallant and victorious king Henry the Fifth in his wars in France, and died in the 14th year of the following reign, ſeized of all the before-mentioned eſtates, and of a woodwardſhip in the foreſt of Dean. William lord Ferrers, ſon of Edmond, being of full age, had livery of the manors of Teynton and Bicknor ſoon after his father's death; and deceaſing himſelf 28 H. 6. left Anne, his only child, eleven years and eight months old, who being married to Walter Devereux, eſq; carried the title of baron Ferrers to her huſband and his family; but the manor of Tainton was entailed on the male heirs, and ſo did not paſs to the Devereuxes, for Edmond Ferrers, brother to William, ſucceeded to this eſtate. And Elizabeth, the widow of William lord Ferrers, levied a fine of the manors of Tainton and Bicknor to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other great perſons, 32 H. 6. in which year Martin Ferrers was ſeized of a third part of this manor, and a perſon of the ſame name was ſeized of Great Teinton 1 R. 3.

This eſtate came ſoon afterwards to the Whitingtons. Thomas Whitington, of Pauntley, eſq; died poſſeſſed of it 38 H. 8. and left his eſtates to be divided among his ſix daughters and coheireſſes. Sir Chriſtopher Blount was ſeized of it, but he being attainted, it was granted to ſir Simon Weſton and John Wakeman, 1 Jac. 1.

Mr. Thomas Pury, jun. lord of the manors of Tainton and Minſterworth, died in 1693, in the 74th year of his age. He was one of thoſe principal citizens of Glouceſter who ſubſcribed the anſwer returned to the king's ſummons of ſurrender, Aug. 10, 1643, and took an active part in the management of public affairs during the ſiege of that city, of which he was afterwards mayor, in 1653. Piety, learning, great abilities, and extenſive charity, gained him the love and reſpect of his cotemporaries, and preſerved his memory from that obloquy which few eminent perſons

of his time had the good fortune to eſcape. Mr. Grove is owner of the Grove eſtate; and Mr. William Holder has another good eſtate in this pariſh.

HAMLET. *Little Tainton* is a hamlet and manor, to which, I apprehend, the following record ſhould be applied:

'William the ſon of Norman holds Tatinton, 'in Botelau hundred. Ulgar held it of king 'Edward. This land is free [from tax]. There 'are ſix bordars, with one plow-tillage. It is 'worth and was worth 20*s.* There is one yard-'land in the ſame place which lies in the foreſt '[of Dean], and pays 12*d.*' *Domeſday*, p. 74.

Hugh de Kilpec held the manor of Little Tainton of the king, by the ſervice of guarding a hay, or wood, near Hereford, at his own charge. He died 32 H. 3. leaving two daughters coheireſſes. Joan, the eldeſt, was married to Philip Marmion; and Iſabel, the other daughter, was granted in ward to William de Cantelupe, the ſame year, and afterwards married to William Waleran. Maud Waleran died ſeized of Little Tainton 1 E. 1. Maud de Evors was likewiſe poſſeſſed of it, and of the manor of Kilcot in Hawkeſbury, and pleaded her right to privileges in thoſe manors 15 E. 1.

Bogo, or Bevis de Knoville, ſheriff of Shropſhire and Staffordſhire, purchaſed this manor of William Waleran, and died ſeized of it, and of Kilcot in Newent, Knote Cleeve, and Yenington, 9 E. 1. Bogo de Knoville, ſon of Bogo, purchaſed a charter of free warren in Tainton 13 E. 1. and had a grant of the like privilege in Kilcot in Newent, the ſame year. A third Bogo de Knoville, ſon of the laſt Bogo, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of Tainton and Kilcot, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taille, 12 E. 2. and he died 12 E. 3. at which time he was likewiſe poſſeſſed of aſſart lands at Gravenhull and Zerkeley, near Lidney, in the foreſt of Dean.

Tainton paſſed to the Verdunes in the ſame reign. Sir John de Verdune levied a fine of it, and of Kilcot; and ſir Thomas Moyne, knight, held this manor of the heirs of ſir John de Verdune, at the time of his death, 1362, as appears by an inquiſition taken 37 E. 3. and he left it to Edmund Moyne, his ſon and heir.

Little Tainton came afterwards to the Caſſeys of Caſſey-Compton. William Caſſey died ſeized of it 1 H. 8. leaving three infant ſons, Leonard, William, and Robert, who ſucceeded each other, and the laſt died 1 E. 6. Henry Caſſey, ſon of Robert, had livery 2 Mariæ, and died 38 Eliz. John Viney, eſq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Viney, of Glouceſter, a deſcendant from him, is the preſent proprietor. His arms are, *Argent, a cluſter of grapes, with its ſtalk truncated proper.*

Little Oakley in this pariſh, was parcel of the manor of Monmouth, and was granted to Edward Sallus and William Blake, ſcrivener, 3 Jac. 1.

William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Teinton Great, to John Kendal, and the heirs of Elizabeth; and Kendal reconveys to William Nottingham and Elizabeth in taille, 20 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the foreſt deanery, worth about 100*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Parker is the preſent incumbent.

Maud de Teynton gave the church of Teynton to St. Peter's abbey at Glouceſter, to find lights; and Radulf Avenel confirmed it, and likewiſe gave a hermitage in this place, with a villein and his family, to the ſame houſe; which donations were confirmed by Gilbert Foliot, biſhop of Hereford, when Hameline was abbat.

The old church, which ſtood at the north end of the pariſh, was burnt down, together with the parſonage, in the civil wars, probably about the time of the ſiege of Glouceſter. The preſent church ſtands at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſcite of the old one, and was built during the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell, principally by the procurement and aſſiſtance of Thomas Pury, jun. who likewiſe founded, and was a great benefactor to the college library at Glouceſter. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and has this remarkable circumſtance attending it, that it is placed north and ſouth, contrary to the prevailing cuſtom, from which the truly pious builder choſe perhaps to deviate, from a contempt of religious ſuperſtition in things of no moment.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	6	8	Synodals	£.	0	2	6
Tenths	—	0	18	8	Pentecoſt.		0	1	6
Procurations		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Four tombs in the church-yard bear the following inſcriptions:

Poſt vitam occupatiſſimam & fere octoginta annorum faſtidio gravatam; hic tandem requieſcit THOMAS PURY, Qui indolem natura vegetam, ac ad ſumma comparatam, vel ſtudijs humanioribus ita excoluit, vel rebus agendis adeò exercuit, ut ſive artium peritia, ſive negotiorum varietate, vix in pari fortuna quenquam ſibi habuerit parem. Tot privatis occupationibus, tantiſq; publicis aliquando motibus agitato, quidquam (temporum vitio magis quam ſuo) humanitùs accidiſſe non tam culpandum, quàm mirandum potius, cuiquam inter rebelles verſanti pietatem & religionem, inter milites, artes & Scientias impenſius placuiſſe: Ædificatum in proximo Templum extructaq; in celebriori Loco Bibliotheca hoc eouſq; teſtantur: ut nec hiſce literarum monumentis, nec ſacrato lapide, nec poſterorum memoria indignus eſſe videatur.

Ob. Aug. 26, A. D. 1693, Ætat. 74.

The arms upon the tomb are, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, [*Argent,*] *on a feſs between three martlets* [*ſable,*] *as many mullets of the field* for Pury. 2d *and* 3d, *A chevron ingrailed between three fighting cocks.* On the femme ſide, [*Azure,*] *a chevron between three fleurs de lis* [*Or,*] for Kyrle.

Sub hujus Ædiculæ Moenibus
Quam Parentibus ſuis Thomæ Pury Pietas extruxit
Fas eſt
Ut Filiæ Saræ piæ Virginis cineres inviolati quieſcant:
Quæ
Cum cætera omnia bonæ feminæ munia,
Vigili in Rebus domeſticis ſedulitate,
Voluntate erga Pauperes ſublevandos propenſa,
Benevoloque in vicinis excipiendis vultu,

Uſque

Uſque ad an. Ætat. LIV Salutiſque MDCCIX
Cum laude peregiſſet
Coelo matura (Jun. I) terras reliquit.

Reducem Expectans Animam
H. S. I.

Pius atq; Eruditus ille Iohannes Guiſe Gen. ab Antiqua et Egregia ſtirpe D. Iohannis Guiſe de Elmore In Agro Glo. Baronetti Oriundus. Wilhelmi Guiſe De Civit. Glo: Armig. Filius natu Maximus:

Qui
In Meritis Chriſti totam fiduciam reponens et de Miſericordiâ Dei plene ac firmiter perſuaſus
4 Iulij A. D. 1703, Ætatis 21,
Ex hac Vita ad Cœlos Emigravit.
Filio optime Merenti
Mœrens Pater
H. M.

The arms of Guiſe are at the end of the tomb.

M. S.

Mortalitatis Exuvias hic depoſuit Reverendus Vir Samuel Whittington, A. M. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Preſbyter, Eruditione non Vulgari ornatus Scientiâ cum Graviori tum Politiori Egregia inſtructus Et Morum Candore Spectabilis Qui Animi Dotibus inſignis At corporis Diuturna Confectus Invaletudine in Domino requievit 3° die Iulij

Anno { Salutis MDCCXXIV / Ætatis ſuæ XLII° }

Hoc Amoris Monumentum Mater Mœſtiſſima Elizabetha Whittington (Thomæ Pury Ar. juxta ſepulti Filia) Nato Optime Merenti P. C.

At the end of the tomb are theſe arms, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Gules, a feſs chucky Or and azure*, for Whittington. 2d *and* 3d, Pury, as before.

There are likewiſe memorials for Barbara, wife of Thomas Pury, gent. and daughter of James Kyrle, of Walford in Herefordſhire, eſq; who died Dec. 6, 1688, aged 65: For Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Huggins, prebend of Limerick in Ireland, and of Barbara his wife, daughter of Thomas Pury, gent. who died March 12, 1694: And for Elizabeth Whittington, daughter of Thomas Pury, but the laſt is not legible.

Benefaction.

Some ſmall pieces of land, worth about 40*s.* or 50*s.* a year, were given to the poor (according to tradition) by dame Cecilia Muſgroſe, antiently lady of the manor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	121	12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	19	2	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	112	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	84	0	0

Sir Robert Atkyns computed the number of houſes in this pariſh at 45, and the inhabitants at about 200, 16 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly birth 5, burials 4. And there are now about 250 inhabitants.

TETBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, five miles north from Malmeſbury in Wiltſhire, ten weſtward from Cirenceſter, twenty-ſix eaſtward from Briſtol, and nineteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is about five miles long from eaſt to weſt, and in ſome places more than two miles broad. The ſoil is moſtly light and ſtony, but it has been greatly improved of late, and the lands now let at a high rate. It is ſituated upon high ground, on the ſouth ſide of the county, bordering upon Wiltſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a rivulet, whoſe waters, in the winter, are here augmented by another little ſtream, and take their courſe to Malmeſbury, Chippenham, Lacock, Bradford, and Bath, and are unqueſtionably the head, or higheſt ſource of the Briſtol Avon; but in the ſummer thoſe rivulets are frequently dry. Almoſt the whole pariſh is the property of its own inhabitants, but it is divided between ſo many owners, that no perſon has any great eſtate in it.

Within the pariſh, there is a market-town of the ſame name, with a bailiff for its chief officer, choſen annually for the better management of the public revenues. It is not large, but well frequented, and deſervedly claims the third place in precedence among the towns in Glouceſterſhire. It is pleaſantly ſituated upon the top of a knoll, which it almoſt covers, and ſurrounded with a deep and narrow dell, or bottom, greatly reſembling the moat of a caſtle. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, with four ſtreets croſſing in the center of it, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes, chiefly built of ſtone, and which make a handſome appearance.

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the town, there was a very antient, ſtrong camp, and there is a tradition, that before the camp was made, a caſtle ſtood upon the ſame ſpot of ground, called *Swinnerdown-Caſtle*, 'but it is now ſo intirely demoliſhed,' ſays the *Magna Britannia*, 'that the ruins of it are ſcarce viſible,' whence it might be inferred, that ſome faint traces of it were then to be ſeen. But I am clearly of opinion that the author never ſaw them, and in ſhort, that no ſuch thing as a caſtle ever exiſted there. Camden, who ſurveyed this country above a century before that book was compiled, and who was no curſory obſerver of antiquities, mentions the caſtles at Berkeley, Durſley, Beverſtone, and that which had been long demoliſhed at Cirenceſter; and if there had been any veſtige of ſuch a thing at Tetbury, or any account of it in the antient records, he would certainly have taken notice of it. But we will ſuppoſe for a moment that Camden overlooked it, yet it could hardly eſcape the many reſearches of the great antiquary Leland, and others both before and ſince his time, yet nobody pretends to have found any ſuch account in them.

Speed relates, indeed, but I know not upon what authority, that one Donwallo Mulmutius, a king of the Britons, built this caſtle, about two thouſand years ago, and that it was called *Caer Bladon*. But the very exiſtence of that king is uncertain, and the whole ſtory incredible; for who can believe that the Britons had any buildings like caſtles at that time, ſince Giraldus Cambrenſis informs us what kind of fortifications were called caſtles in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and

ſpeaking

ſpeaking of the town of Pembroke, tells us, that Arnulf of Montgomery, brother to Robert earl of Shrewſbury, fortified that place with a caſtle of ſtakes and turves. Beſides, Cæſar, Tacitus, and all the writers on the Roman affairs in Britain, are totally ſilent on this head, and yet they deſcribe the method of fighting, and the warlike inſtruments of the Britons, and would not have omitted to mention their caſtles, if they had found any among them.

The Britons, we are told, called the place *Caer Bladon*, which was afterwards the Saxon Tettebeopȝ, or *Tetteberg*, and by gradual and ſucceſſive changes, came to be written *Teteberie*, or *Tetbury*, as it ſtands at the head of this account. As for *Tette*, I know not what it can mean, unleſs it be ſome great perſon's name who occupied the camp, or was proprietor of the manor. *Caer* originally ſignified a wall, and incloſure, and became at length to be uſed for a camp, caſtle, or any kind of fortreſs. The Saxon Beopȝ is nearly ſynonimous and equivalent to the Britiſh *Caer*, and doubtleſs the town took its name from this camp; and the extenſive ſignification of thoſe Britiſh and Saxon words, gave riſe to the notion of a caſtle, grounded, I think, chiefly on Speed's authority, who moſt probably took his account of Mulmutius from Geofry of Monmouth, and tranſlated the word *Caer* by *caſtle*; whereas the Britiſh writer meant nothing more by that word than ſome camp, or intrenchments. Thus I account for the miſtake concerning it, which is not peculiar to this place, for the ſame has happened reſpecting the camps, called Caſtles, on the heights at Saintbury, Titherington, Horton, and ſeveral other places in this county, where the inhabitants fancy that caſtles once ſtood, notwithſtanding it is very certain that there never was any ſuch thing at either of thoſe places.

There is, however, a gentleman of learning, and of laudable veneration for the antiquities of this town, who finding it difficult to remove the idea which tradition has early fixt in his mind, can hardly give up the point of a Britiſh caſtle. And if I have the leaſt doubt about the matter, it ariſes ſolely from that deference which I owe, in general, to his better judgment.

The camp here was levelled a few years ago by the owner of the field, when the workmen found ſeveral heads of arrows and javelins, with horſeſhoes of the antient form, and ſpurs without rowels, ſuch as were uſed by our firſt kings after the conqueſt, as they are repreſented on their ſeals in Speed's Hiſtory: And under the agger were found ſeveral antient Engliſh coins, particularly one of Edward the Confeſſor, one of king Stephen, and two of king Henry the Third. Roman coins have alſo been frequently found in and near the town, of the emperors Hadrian, Antonimus Pius, Conſtantine and his ſons, ſome of Poſthumus, Magnentius, and a very fine one of Caraufius in braſs, which are in the cabinet of the reverend Mr. Wight, the miniſter of the pariſh, who is well verſed in medallic hiſtory and antiquities. There were alſo ſeveral hewn ſtones found, which thoſe who had adopted the notion of the caſtle ſuppoſed to have belonged to that building; but it ſeems probable, from many circumſtances, that there was an antient houſe on this ſpot, belonging to the Braoſes, or Mowbrays, who were lords of the manor, and that theſe were ſome of its remains; and it is not unlikely, that ſome of the ſtones from that building were uſed in the walls of the tower, upon which the Mowbrays arms are now to be ſeen.

The field where the camp was is now improved into a kind of pleaſure-ground, with plantations of firs, and agreeable ſlopes and walks on the ſide next the rivulet; and there is a very pleaſant proſpect of the London, Bath, and Wiltſhire roads from the top of it.

There was formerly in this town a religious houſe, to which the monks removed, when they left the Grange at Haſleton, (as related under Rodmarton) for want of water. It ſtood at the eaſt end of the town, and was afterwards called Hacket's Court, belonging to the Denny's half a century back, upon part of the ſcite of which Mr. Matthew Sloper built a very handſome houſe, about the year 1765. But the monks being obliged to fetch wood for their uſe from Kingſwood, found Tetbury a very inconvenient ſituation for them, and ſo they removed a ſecond time to that place, whence they originally came. Beſide this, there were two other houſes, which ſome judicious perſons have ſuppoſed, from what is ſtill to be ſeen of them, to have been originally the habitations of perſons leading a monaſtic life; but tradition ſays little, and hiſtory ſtill leſs, or nothing at all about them. The one is in the Chipping, lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Pyke, and Mr. Gabriel Hadnot; and the other is the old vicarage houſe.

The *Chipping* is a ſpacious area in the north-eaſt quarter of the town, encompaſſed with houſes, where two fairs are held annually, on Aſhwedneſday, and the 22d of July, for horſes and other cattle; and it took its name from the Saxon Leapan, to buy, becauſe it was the place where, at thoſe fairs, things were bought and ſold.

The market is held on Wedneſday, about the center of the town, where are two market-houſes, appropriated to diſtinct uſes; one for cheeſe and bacon, of which vaſt quantities were formerly brought from the great dairy countries in the Vale of Glouceſterſhire, and the north part of Wiltſhire; but very little of thoſe great neceſſaries of life come now to market, owing to the dealers buying them up in the countries that produce them. This practice manifeſtly tends to enhance the price of them, to the advantage of the land holder, but, as I conceive, to the injury of the community in general. The other market houſe is for wool and yarn, the tolls of which are reduced

reduced to about a fourth of what they were forty or fifty years ago; which, however, is not to be attributed to the decline of trade in thoſe commodities, but to the prevailing practice of ſelling them out of the market.

There was formerly ſome woollen cloth made here, but manufactures always decline under natural diſadvantages, and the clothing buſineſs could not long ſubſiſt at Tetbury, for want of conſtant water to drive the fulling-mills, ſo neceſſary in that buſineſs. The chief manufactures now carried on here, are woolſtapling and woolcombing, in which latter about one hundred and fifty perſons find conſtant employment; and the combed wool is ſold at Coventry, Kidderminſter, Leiceſter, and other markets.

The inhabitants enjoy a fine, healthy air, and live to a great age, as appears from the following ſhort hiſtory of a family of five women lately dwelling in one houſe. Honour Powell, relict of the famous Mr. Powell mentioned in the Tatler, was one of thoſe perſons, who died at the age of ninety; a ſecond died in 1767, aged eighty-nine, and the other three were living when this account was taken, aged eighty-ſix, eighty-one, and fifty, the laſt being the daughter of one of the others; and all theſe, when living together, were able to wait on themſelves and each other, without aſſiſtance from abroad. But the moſt extraordinary inſtance of longevity to be produced in this county, is of one Henry Weſt, who reſided at Upton, a hamlet in this pariſh, in the time of king James the Firſt. He lived to be one hundred and fifty-two years of age, and it is written in a Bible, now in the poſſeſſion of one of his deſcendants, that he had five wives, but no child by the firſt four; that he had ten by the fifth, and lived to ſee a hundred grandchildren; and there is a traditional account that he gave to each of them a braſs pot, or kettle.

Tho' the elevated ſituation of the town gives it a pure air, yet it has been attended with a conſiderable inconvenience, the want of water, which the inhabitants uſed to purchaſe at 6*d.* and ſometimes at 10*d.* the hogſhead, 'till, in the year 1749, an antient well in the wool-market was ſunk lower, by ſubſcription, to the depth of 104 feet, and the preſent miniſter of the pariſh fixed a lead pump in it at his own expence; ſince that time many other wells have been ſunk for the uſe of private families, and the town is now pretty well ſupplied with water. But an accident that lately happened, in ſinking a quarry for the uſe of the turnpike-road, ſhews how it might be much better ſupplied, at no great expence; for the labourers ſtruck upon, and diſcovered an old aqueduct, which is ſuppoſed to have led from a ſpring called Whorwell, to ſome religious houſe in the town; and it ſeems unaccountable how a thing ſo neceſſary, where water was very ſcarce, could be neglected, and at length totally forgotten.

There is a petrifying ſpring, on the north ſide of the town, which incruſts pieces of wood, and other things, with a ſtrong ſtony ſubſtance, at a conſiderable diſtance from its riſe; and Mr. Wight, the miniſter, is poſſeſſed of a perfect ſtone, taken out of the courſe of that water, which ſeems formerly to have been a ſtick, with ſeveral rings, or concentrick circles at the end, indicating the years of its growth.

Two turnpike-roads run through the town, and croſs each other there. One leads eaſtward to Cirenceſter, and ſo to Oxford, or London; but weſtward from Tetbury, it leads to Bath and Briſtol. The other runs northward from this town to Minchin Hampton, Stroud, and Glouceſter; but ſouthward to Chippenham, Devizes, Saliſbury, and Southampton. At the weſt end of the town is a very deep hollow, part of the natural moat already taken notice of, over which the commiſſioners of the roads built a high bridge, of four large arches, in the year 1775, which makes the entrance into the town on that ſide exceedingly commodious, that before was up a ſteep acclivity, very difficult for carriages to aſcend.

The annual races are run upon a large common, about a mile eaſtward of the town, and are much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday* it is recorded after this manner:

'Roger de Lurei holds Teteberie in Langetrewes hundred. There are twenty-three hides 'which pay tax. Siuuard held it in the time of 'king Edward. There are eight plow-tillages in 'demean, and thirty-two villeins, and two bordars, 'and two redcheniſters, with a prieſt, having 'amongſt them all fourteen plow-tillages. There 'are nineteen *ſervi*, and a mill of 15*d.* [rent] and 'paſture of 10*s.* and ten acres of meadow. The 'ſame Roger holds Uptone. There are two 'hides, and one yard-land taxed. Aluricus held 'it of king Edward. There are two plow-tillages 'in demean, and five villeins, and three bordars, 'with three plow-tillages. There are eight *ſervi*. 'Theſe two manors were worth 33*l.* in the time 'of king Edward, and they are now at farm for '50*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 75.

Tetbury, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, belonged to the family of St. Waleric, who took their name from the port of Saint Valeric in Normandy. Reginald de Saint Waleric founded a monaſtery of Ciſtercians at Haſleden, who, for want of water, removed from thence to Tetbury; and afterwards, for want of wood, removed from Tetbury to Kingſwood, where they continued 'till the diſſolution of that abbey.

Maud de St. Waleric, the heireſs of that family, was married to the great William de Braoſe, eldeſt ſon and heir of William de Braoſe, lord of Brecknock, and deſcended from William de Braoſe, who was one of thoſe who came into England to

try their fortunes with the Conqueror; and by this marriage the manor of Tetbury paſſed into the family of de Braoſe. Maud was a lady of high ſpirit, and encouraged her huſband to oppoſe king John. Her huſband was greatly in debt for the province of Munſter in Ireland, which he farmed of the king, and his lands being ſeized for default of payment, he broke out in open rebellion, and was forced to fly into France, where he died in exile, whilſt Maud his wife, and their ſon William, were made priſoners, and both died in Corfe caſtle. But the hiſtory of the founders of Lanthony priory gives a different account of the king's diſpleaſure, and relates, that William fought with one Guenhunewyn, at Elwel, on the morrow after the feſtival of St. Lawrence, in the year 1198, and vanquiſhed him, with a ſlaughter of three thouſand of his followers, who were Welchmen; wherefore the king turned him out of all his eſtates, and baniſhed him the kingdom, without any legal proceedings, and ſo he died in exile.

William de Braoſe, deſcended from the laſt William, held the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, courts-leet, waifs, and free warren, and his right was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. This William left four daughters, coheireſſes, but the manor of Tetbury, notwithſtanding, continued in the ſame name; for Peter de Braoſe was ſeized of Rodmarton, Tetbury, Upton, and Charlton, with free warren, as part of the barony of Brembre, 29 E. 1. and died 5 E. 2. Thomas de Braoſe, ſon of Peter, had the grant of a fair in Tetbury 29 E. 3. and ſir John de Braoſe died ſeized of the manor in the 41ſt year of that reign. Richard de Braoſe was ſeized of the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, and other liberties, 4 R. 2. which was at the time of his death; and he was ſucceeded, the ſame year, by William de Braoſe, whoſe right was allowed before the judges itinerant. Beatrix the widow of ſir Thomas de Braoſe was ſeized thereof 7 R. 2. And Margaret the widow of John Berkeley, and formerly the wife of another ſir Thomas de Braoſe, died ſeized of Tetbury 23 H. 6.

The manor of Tetbury deſcended to Maurice lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, and brother to William marquis of Berkeley, as coheir to the laſt lord Braoſe, and it continued in that family 'till George lord Berkeley ſold it, with the borough, and tolls of the town, for the uſe of the inhabitants, in the year 1632, and they are now veſted in truſtees for the ſame uſe.

The *Warren* is a large common, ſtinted and regulated as the truſtees for the town think proper, and uſually brings in about 30*l.* a year for the winter paſture of ſheep.

The arms of the town are, *Two dolphins nayant.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Upton*, ſo called becauſe it lies high. It appears, by ſeveral foundations of houſes in the fields, that this village was much more populous than at preſent, and there have been coins found among the ruins, particularly one of king Henry the Second, and ſome of king Henry the Third. Perhaps it ſuffered in the civil wars. The *Domeſday* account of this manor is joined to that of Tetbury. Upton was held of Richard earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 47 H. 3. Peter de Braoſa had free warren in Upton, Dufton, Elmundeſtree, and Charleton, 29 E. 1. and George Braoſa, eſq; was ſeized of Upton 6 H. 5. Sir Edmund Tame was lord of this manor, and leaving three ſiſters, coheireſſes, Alice was married to ſir Thomas Verney, who, in her right, was ſeized of the third part of ſir Edmund Tame's eſtates. Richard Verney, ſon and heir of Thomas, died July 26, 9 Eliz. ſeized in Glouceſterſhire, (as appears by the inquiſition taken at Glouceſter after his deceaſe) of the intire manor of Upton, and of two meſſuages and lands in Eaſtleech, twelve meſſuages with their appurtenances in Upton-Tedbury, Charleton, Doughton, and Tedbury; fifty-one meſſuages in Eaſtleech-Turville, Willingſtrup, and Colne Alwyns; and of the manor of Nymsfield; for it is expreſſly declared by the ſame inquiſition, that he, with his father, purchaſed the other two parts of theſe eſtates by indenture tripartite bearing date Feb. 26, 1 E. 6. George Verney, ſon of Richard, died ſeized of Upton 16 Eliz. leaving Richard Verney, his ſon, ten years of age at his father's death, who became a very eminent perſon, and was choſen one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Warwick, 31, 35, 39, 43 Eliz. and 1 Jac. 1. Upton was afterwards part of the eſtate of ſir George Huntley, who entertained queen Elizabeth at Froceſter-court, in her way to Berkeley-caſtle. Thomas Cripps, eſq; is the preſent principal inhabitant, who has a good eſtate, and an elegant new-built houſe in this hamlet, where his family has reſided for many generations, and once enjoy'd a larger eſtate than it does at preſent.

The Grove eſtate at Upton, is the property of Samuel Saunders, of Tetbury, eſq; who is a branch of the Saunders's of Berkſhire. His arms are, *Per chevron, ſable and argent, three elephants heads erazed counterchanged.*

2. *Dufton*, or *Doughton*. This manor formerly belonged to the Stonors. Edward de Stonor was ſeized of Doughton 5 R. 2. as was Gilbert de Stonor, ſon of Robert, 3 H. 5. There is a large barrow in a field here, which was probably thrown up immediately after the battle fought at Sherſton, between the Engliſh and the Danes, about the year 1016, wherein the latter were routed, and have left their name to another field juſt by it, called *Danes End*. This hamlet belongs to ſeveral perſons, but Mr. Talboys, and Mr. Clark, have the principal eſtates. The former has a large old houſe here, built by Richard Talboys, eſq; who was high ſheriff of this county, and had an eſtate

eſtate of about 1500*l.* a year. This family is deſcended from one of the ſame name at Whiſton in Wiltſhire, whoſe arms are, *Argent, a ſaltire gules, on a chief of the ſecond three eſcallops of the firſt.*

3. *Elmſtree*, or *Elmudeſtre*, that is, *Elmude's place*. Reginald de St. Waleric gave the manor of Elmudeſtree to the monks of the Benedictine abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy. Alien monaſteries being deprived of their eſtates in England, by act of parliament, king Edward the Fourth, in the 4th year of his reign, granted to Henry Sampſon, dean of Weſtbury college, and to the chapter of the ſame, and to their ſucceſſors, the manor of Alminſtree, or Elminſtree, to hold in free and perpetual alms, with courts leet, frankpledge, &c. to pray for the ſouls of his father, mother, and brother, and for his own welfare. This eſtate continued in the college 'till the diſſolution, and was afterwards veſted in —— Tooke, who lies buried in Tetbury church; ſince whoſe time it paſſed to Thomas Deacon, eſq; formerly a ſilk-mercer in London, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Haynes, a merchant in the city of Briſtol, and it continued in his family 'till the death of Mrs. Deacon, in the year 1769, who, by her will, deviſed this eſtate to Thomas Jenner, eſq; a member of the univerſity of Oxford, and a fellow of Merton college there, who is the preſent proprietor.

4. *Charlton.* William de Ballecot held ſix yard lands in Cherlington and Tetbury 33 E. 1. and another William Ballecot died ſeized thereof 20 E. 3. Edward de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulſter, was ſeized of a yearly rent of 41*s.* iſſuing out of Cherleton, a member of the manor of Tetbury, 5 R. 2. and died ſeized of the manor 3 H. 6. It was granted to Cicely dutcheſs of York, for her life, 38 H. 6. and confirmed to her 1 E. 4. It was afterwards made part of the dowry of Catherine, queen dowager of king Henry the Eighth, and was granted to Drew Drurey, and Edward Downing, 16 Eliz. An anceſtor to lord Ducie purchaſed it afterwards, and his lordſhip is the preſent lord of this manor.

5. The *Grange.* This is not properly a hamlet, but claims to be conſidered diſtinctly, as it formerly belonged to the abbey of Kingſwood, at the diſſolution of which it was granted to Richard Andrews, and Thomas Hyſley, 36 H. 8. It was afterwards the ſeat and eſtate of the Gaſtrells, who continued there ſeveral generations; but the houſe, with part of the eſtate, is now the property of Mr. William Fiſher. This eſtate is tithe free. Here was formerly a chapel, but it is now converted to common uſes. Mr. Fiſher's arms are, *a chevron vaire between three lioncels rampant.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouſe. It is a vicarage, endowed with all the tithes of Duſton, and with all but grain in every other part of the pariſh, except Upton, where the incumbent has only the ſmall tithes, and receives 5*s.* in lieu of tithe of hay; and except the Grange eſtate, which is exempt from tithes.

The rectory and advowſon were granted to the abbey of Eynſham, by Thomas de Waleric, and confirmed by the biſhop of Worceſter. *See the grant and confirmation in the Appendix to Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon*, pp. 99, 101. At the diſſolution of that abbey, they were granted to Chriſt Church college, Oxford, to which the impropriation ſtill belongs. The college, about the year 1563, granted the advowſon to Henry lord Berkeley, and his heirs, and George lord Berkeley ſold it to the inhabitants of Tetbury, who are patrons, and Mr. John Wight is the preſent incumbent. The glebe is very conſiderable, and the vicarage is worth upwards of 200*l.* a year.

The church was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and is ſaid to have been built originally by Reginald de Waleric, not long after the conqueſt. It appeared by the workmanſhip to have been ſince rebuilt at ſeveral times, and being very ruinous, is now taking down. The inhabitants have raiſed a large ſum of money themſelves, and received a few benefactions from others, particularly from the late doctor Johnſon, biſhop of Worceſter, the late lord Botetourt, Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; captain Warren of Briſtol, Mr. Spencer of London, (a native of the town) Mr. William Earl of Malmeſbury, and Mr. Jackſon of Sneed Park; with which they are preparing to erect an elegant church, upon the ſcite of the old one, preſerving the preſent ſteeple, which is handſome, and in good condition; and the miniſter himſelf has given about 1500*l.* towards this neceſſary work. There is an exceeding fine ring of eight bells, with a clock, and a good ſet of chimes in the tower, on the weſt ſide of which, without, is a ſcutcheon, with *A lion rampant*, part of the arms of the Mowbrays.

A chantry was erected in this church 37 E. 3. by Walter de Tetbury, John de Weſton, Ralph Hale, and John de Colburn, dedicated to the virgin Mary, of which William Potte was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1553. *Willis.* The lands belonging to it were granted to Edward Newport and John Crompton 5 Jac. There was another chantry erected by John de Grevil 19 E. 4. dedicated to the holy Trinity, and William Wotton, the laſt incumbent, had a penſion of 6*l.* in 1553. The lands belonging to this chantry were granted to Simon Wiſeman, and Richard Moor, 4 Jac. 1. There was alſo another, called Herne's chantry, of which Thomas Harman, the laſt incumbent, received a penſion of 4*l.* in the ſame year.

Firſt fruits	£. 36	13 4	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	3	13 4	Pentecoſtals	0	2 6
Procurations	0	10 0			

Monuments

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On the ſouth ſide of the church was Braoſe's aile, where was a chapel belonging to that family, now deſtroy'd, and a vault beneath it full of bones. Near it ſtood an antient tomb, with the figure of a lord de Braoſe, lying in armour, with his legs acroſs, but it is wretchedly defaced, and broken to pieces.

There was a tomb in the north aile, with two very large figures of a man and woman lying along; the man in armour, with his feet reſting on a lion, to denote the courage and magnanimity that ſhould diſtinguiſh the ſoldier. At the woman's feet lies a dog, the proper emblem of fidelity and affection. There was no inſcription beſides the date, *Anno Domi* 1586; but it was deſigned for one of the Gaſtrells, as appears by the arms, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Checky, argent and ſable, on a chief Or, three bucks heads couped of the ſecond*, for Gaſtrell. 2d *and* 3d, *Ten billets*, 4, 3, 2, 1, *a creſcent in chief*. On the femme ſide, 1ſt *and* 4th, either plain or obliterated. 2d *and* 3d, *An eagle diſplayed*. Doctor Gaſtrell, late biſhop of Cheſter, and one of the canons of Chriſt Church, was deſcended from a branch of this family, of whom many have been buried here without memorials.

On the tablet of a monument in the chancel was this inſcription:

Eſto fidelis vsque ad mortem, et dabo tibi Coronam Vitæ.
In Remembrance
of that Graue Gentleman,
RICHARD TALBOYS, ESQ.
Who after a Pilgrimage of 87 years
Departed this Life 3° Aug. A. D. 1663
KATHERINE HIS WIFE,
as a Pledge of ſurviving Loue hath erected. [this monument.]
Senibus mors eſt in Januis, Juvenibus
vero in inſidiis. Attende tibiipſi viator.

At the top, are the arms of Talboys, impaling, *Sable, a chevron between three croſs croſlets fitchy gules.*

There was a monument on the north ſide of the church for John Savage, who was repreſented kneeling before an altar, and this quaint inſcription upon the table in capital letters:

Our Bodyes all receiv'd of Earth, Earth muſt againe them keepe,
Untill the Lord ſhall raiſe them up, to Life from deadly Sleepe;
Our Soules aloft to Heaven ſhall mount, where Death them cannot preſſe
Death only is a Dore to us, the true Life to poſſeſſe;
Our Glory here ſtill vaniſhing, prone to decaye to fall:
Shall after Death be ſtabliſhed, be made Angelicall. (ſlayne
What then! what then! though Savage Death, our Savage thus hath
Regard it not, tis nothing, for it was with Chriſt to raigne.
John Savage, Gent. deceas'd the 28 of Maye Anno Do 1608.

Many other perſons of the name of Savage, but of a different family, have been buried under flat ſtones in the ſouth aile, particularly Francis Savage, gent. who died in 1740, aged 63; Sarah, wife of William Savage, who died in 1767, aged 73; and ſome with only initial letters upon the ſtones; for the long expectation of a new church has prevented the erecting monuments in the old one. Upon two of thoſe ſtones were the Savages arms [q], *viz. Argent, ſix lioncels rampant ſable.*

Upon a flat ſtone in the ſouth aile,

Here reſteth y^e^ body of MARY the Wife of NATHANIEL CRIPPS Gent. Daughter of SAMUEL BURCOME of Sodbury, Gent. who departed this Life the 13^th^ day of July, 1710, Ætatis ſuæ 35.

Her body Earthly was, and to the Earth
Deſcended is, from whence it took its Birth.
Her Soul from a more High Original
Mounted aloft, became Angelical.
Clog not her Wings, then, with your dewy tears
On which She's rais'd above the Starry Spheres.
Ceaſe Huſband, Children, ceaſe, give God the Praiſe
Which She now warbles in immortal Layes.

Alſo Margaret the Daughter of y^e^ ſaid Nathaniel and Margaret Departed y^e^ Life y^e^ 13^th^ of July 1710.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of the aboveſaid NATHANIEL CRIPPS, who departed this Life the 23^d^ Day of March Anno Dom. 1739-40 Ætatis ſuæ 65.

On a ſmall marble tablet againſt the wall,

M. S.

Deboræ Uxoris Jacobi Roche de Merriott in Comitatu Somerſetenſi Generoſi, Quæ obijt quinto Die menſis Julij A. D. MDCCXX anno ſuæ ætat. XXIX. Nec non Patricij eorum filij infantuli, qui obijt ultimo die ejuſdem menſis et Anni.

At the top are theſe arms, *Gules, three roaches in pale proper.*

On flat ſtones in various parts of the church, were the following memorials, amongſt many others, with only dates and names.

Here lieth the Body of M^rs^ Mary Deacon Widow, eldeſt Daughter of M^r^. Thomas Haynes of the City of Briſtol, Merch^t^ who departed this life February the 22^d^ Anno Dom. 1731-2 in the 73^d^ year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of M^rs^. ESTHER DEACON, Daughter of THOMAS DEACON Gent. (late of ELMESTREE in this Pariſh) and of MARY his Wife, who lies buried near this Place. She died September y^e^ 2^nd^ in the Year of our Lord 1747, aged 56.

Upon both ſtones are theſe arms, *Argent, a croſs between four lions rampant ſable, on a chief azure three roſes proper.*

Benefactions.

There has been a free grammar-ſchool in the town for many years. It was founded in the reign of king James, by ſir William Rumney, alderman and ſheriff of London, who was a native of this town, to which he gave a leaſe for years, of the profits of the fairs and markets, and the produce was applied towards purchaſing the advowſon of the church, the tolls of the borough, the manor and commons, which were bought of George lord Berkeley. The truſtees continued the ſchool 'till the death of Mr. Henry Wightwick, a few years ago, ſince whoſe time no maſter has been appointed, as the tolls of the markets have not been ſufficient to raiſe a ſalary for one. Mr. Oldham, the poet, received part of his education at this ſchool, as did doctor Biſſe, biſhop of Hereford. Doctor Joſeph Trapp, born at Cherington in this neighbourhood, miniſter of Chriſt Church in London, and author of ſeveral valuable books, was here qualified for the univerſity;

[q] This family is deſcended from the Le Savages of Clifton and Rock-Savage, in Cheſhire, and they from John le Savage of Sarcliffe in Derbyſhire, who was living 3 E. 2. John Savage married Margaret, the daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Daniel, of Bradley in Appleton, Cheſhire, knight; and Margaret ſurviving her huſband, granted to her ſon John Savage, and to his heirs, the right of bearing her coat of arms, *Argent, a pale fuſilly ſable*, by deed dated 3 H. 5. and the poſterity of Savage bore the arms of Daniel accordingly, with the creſt, *An unicorn's head couped argent*, 'till ſir John Savage of Clifton took the *ſix black lions*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as I find it in ſir Peter Leiceſter's *Hiſtorical Collections*, pp. 230, 231. There was a ſir John Savage, who married a daughter of ſir Henry Pool, of Saperton in this county, by which alliance this family came to be ſettled at Tetbury, where the reverend Mr. John Savage has now a good houſe, and a good eſtate.

verſity; and ſo was Mr. Gore, formerly of Sopworth in Wiltſhire, a gentleman remarkable for his learning.

Out of the annual profits of the borough, &c. the truſtees apply 10*l.* to buy garments for the poor; 5*l.* to bind out apprentices; and 10*l.* for a weekly lecture on Thurſdays, by five neighbouring miniſters. Doctor George Bull, afterwards biſhop of St. David's, was one of the lecturers. The truſtees alſo pay 5*l.* out of the tolls, to the poor, in lieu of money given to them by the wills of Mr. William Langſtone, and Mr. John Malby.

Another ſchool has been ſince founded here, by Mrs. Anne Hodges, of Shipton Moyne in this county, who, by her will, left 30*l.* a year to teach fifteen boys of this pariſh to read, write, and account; and 10*l.* a year to the ſecond poor, charged on the Shipton eſtate.

Sir Thomas Eſtcourt, in the year 1624, gave 10*l.* yearly, ariſing from chief-rents in Tetbury, for the benefit of the poor, and 40*s.* yearly for ſermons, which ſums are charged on houſes in Tetbury. John Veizey, in 1677, gave 30*s.* yearly, charged on lands, to the uſe of the poor, and for a ſermon. Mr. John Savage gave 20*l.* to be let for four years, without intereſt, to four tradeſmen. Mr. John Sheppard and his wife gave 30*l.* to the like uſe, which being loſt by the inſolvency of the borrowers, Charles Savage, eſq; gave the like ſum to the ſame uſe.

N. B. The benefactions from Mrs. Hodges and ſir Thomas Eſtcourt were ſo long in arrear, that about the year 1765, they amounted to the ſum of 420*l.* which was laid out on conſolidated three *per cent.* annuities, veſted in Mr. William Fiſher, Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. Thomas Wight, and Mr. Edward Tugwell, truſtees for the uſe of the poor.

Mr. Matthew Sloper, by his will, about the year 1770, gave 10*l.* to be laid out on the ſame ſecurity, and veſted in the above-named truſtees for the ſame uſe.

Mr. John Avery, late of the city of Briſtol, has given eight ſixpenny loaves, to be diſtributed every Sunday to the ſecond poor for ever; and 10*s.* to the vicar, for a ſermon on the anniverſary of his death, with 3*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* to the ſexton, for their attendance on that day. And a houſe in Briſtol is charged with theſe benefactions.

Mr. Elton gave 20*s.* to the poor, and 10*s.* for an annual ſermon, to the vicar.

Mrs. Mary Hone, (daughter of Mr. John Hone,) who was buried April 11, 1776, left 150*l.* (which legacy is enrolled in the court of chancery) the intereſt of which is to be equally divided between poor widows that are members of the eſtabliſhed church, every year, on Chriſtmas-day, by the vicar of the pariſh for the time being.

Mr. Giles Stedman gave 30*s.* to be diſpoſed of in bread to the poor.

Mr. William Talboys gave 20*s.* yearly to buy books for the poor boys at the grammar-ſchool; and both the two laſt charities are charged on a piece of ground in Tetbury, called Barley Croft.

Mr. Jonathan Shippen, clothier, gave 20*s.* in bread to the poor, and 10*s.* for a ſermon. Mr. Hopeful Vokins and Mr. Joſeph Lockey gave 50*s.* in bread to the poor. And Mr. Gilbert Gaſtrell gave 20*s.* to be diſpoſed of in like manner, and 10*s.* for a ſermon.

Thomas Talboys, of Hoxton in Middleſex, eſq; who died in the year 1731, and was buried in Tetbury church, left 20*l.* a year for ever to the following uſes, 4*l.* in bread, and 15*l.* in money, to the poor; and 20*s.* to the miniſter for a ſermon on St. Thomas day. He alſo left 50*l.* to erect a monument for him in Tetbury church, which has not hitherto been done. There are ſeveral other ſums of money left for monuments, which, it is preſumed, will be erected in the new church.

Tetbury.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	107	5	4
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	77	17	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	175	3	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	133	0	0

Upton, Dufton, and Elmſtree.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	93	11	4
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	15	4	0
	Land-tax —	1694, —	95	8	4
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	71	11	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Land-tax in Charlton		1770, —	36	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this place, about ſeventy years ago, there were, according to him, 300 houſes, and about 1200 inhabitants in the pariſh, whereof 80 were freeholders; yearly births 57, burials 55. About the year 1729, the people were numbered, and there were then 3115 ſouls, ſince which time they are increaſed to the number of about 3500.

TEWKESBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Tewkeſbury, about ten miles north-weſt from Cheltenham, nine weſtward from Winchcombe, and ten north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in a fine rich vale, near the confines of Worceſterſhire, and watered by four rivers, like the garden of Eden. It has a corporation and borough-town within it, which gives name to the hundred; and is peninſulated by three of thoſe rivers, the Avon, the Swilyate, and the Carrant. The firſt, after receiving the Swilyate, falls into the Severn at the *Lower Lode*, a little weſtward, or below the town; and the Carrant empties itſelf into the Avon a little above it. This is called the *Upper Avon*, to diſtinguiſh it from the river of the ſame name that runs from Bath to Briſtol. It is navigable as high as Stratford in Warwickſhire, and viſits Eveſham and Perſhore in its courſe to Tewkeſbury; whence,

by means of the Severn, (in which it is said the tide sometimes flows to this place) the navigation is continued to Gloucester, Bristol, Worcester, and to all places lying upon that river, or that have a communication with it.

It is the prevailing opinion that this place derives its name from one *Theocus*, who, as some say, was an eminent hermit, that dwelt here about the year 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn. Leland, by a kind of unwarrantable licence, or at least by mistake, calls the town *Theoci Curia*, for *Theoci Buria*. But William of Malmesbury, as if he had never heard of such hermit, derives the name from the Greek word *Theotocos*, the mother of God, because the first monastery that was built here was dedicated to the virgin mother. As to the first explanation, I am not without suspicion that the story of the hermit is fabulous; nor is the monk of Malmesbury's derivation satisfactory, for who can suppose that Britons or Saxons would give names to places from a language they were almost totally ignorant of? Having first given the opinions of others, I shall take the liberty of subjoining my own. The earliest account we have of this place, is in the reign of Cenred, king of Mercia, when, we are told, two brothers, *Odo* and *Dodo*, great noblemen of that kingdom, were lords of this manor. And from this *Dodo*, or *Thodo*, (for in Saxon names the *D* and *Th* are often substituted for each other) comes *Thodocus*, the same name, only written after the Latin manner; and hence, probably *Teodechesberie*, as it is in *Domesday*. The Saxon writers, by contraction, call the town Deocrbury, and we their successors, *Teuxbury*, or *Tewkesbury*, as at the head of this account. The termination indicates that here was a camp or place of defence, now perhaps levelled and destroy'd, but there is no doubt of its once existing; and it was most probably in Oldbury field, for *Oldbury* signifies the *old camp*; and upon this supposition, *Teodechesberie* signifies the *camp of Theocus*.

In the year 715, one of the above noblemen, or both, (for it is variously related) built a monastery here, as will be shewn more at large in the account of church affairs; and from the resort to that monastery, the town very probably took its rise, and seems to have increased gradually as the abbey flourished. Upwards of three hundred years after that period, *Domesday* was compiled, which takes notice of the particulars belonging to the manor, and that there were thirteen burgesses in the town, who paid twenty shillings a year; and that the queen established a market, which paid eleven shillings and eight pence. A few ages afterwards, the town and the abbey were both improved and enlarged, by the patronage and munificence of the great earls of Gloucester, who resided here part of their time, and were lords of the large manor of Tewkesbury.

King John, before he came to the crown, held this manor, and the honour of Gloucester. He built the long bridge at Tewkesbury, leading towards Worcester, and gave the profits of the fairs and markets to keep it in repair. This bridge was very beneficial to the town, the approaches to which were subject to floods, from the frequent overflowing of the rivers that almost encompass it; and from that time Tewkesbury was more frequented, because more accessible.

After John acceded to the crown, the Clares were earls of Gloucester, and lords of the borough and great manor of Tewkesbury. They resided part of their time at Holmes Castle, built upon an eminence near the town, and were great benefactors both to that and to the abbey. By the inquisition taken after the death of Gilbert de Clare, which happened 7 E. 2. it appears, that there were then belonging to him, One hundred and fourteen burgages and a half, and a quarter part of a burgage, which paid 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and the toll of the borough was worth 100*s.* which was at that time a very considerable sum, perhaps more than equal in value to the tolls of the borough at present. There were two views of frank pledge, one at Michaelmas, the other at Easter; the certain fines amounted to 7*l.* 12*s.* and the pleas and perquisites of the court of the borough were worth 100*s.* beside what arose from the other parts of the manor. These particulars, compared with the foregoing, shew that the town was then greatly improved, and it became still more and more populous 'till the time of the reformation.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the nation was arming against the expected Spanish invasion, the city of Gloucester was appointed to provide one hundred men, and the borough of Tewkesbury forty-six men for its quota. And in the year 1647, the county of Gloucester was rated at 1212*l.* 3*s.* 4*d per* month for the maintenance of forces within the kingdom, and for carrying on the war in Ireland; at which time this borough was assessed 10*l.* 10*s.*

But to come nearer to our own times: When the new militia law was carried into execution in this county, in the years 1758, 1759, and 1760, one man out of every twenty-nine upon the lists was taken by ballot, throughout the county, and there were fourteen men raised in Tewkesbury, eighteen in Cirencester, and twenty-six in the city of Gloucester; which shews the comparative state of population in those places, as far as the lists can be relied on.

The town is an antient borough, but the sheriff of Gloucestershire did not return it as such 9 E. 1. and therefore it could not then be so reputed. It was first incorporated by charter 14 Eliz. by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury; and king James the First granted them another charter much like the former, in the 3d year of his reign.

This

This laſt was ſurrendered, by writing under the common ſeal of the corporation, to king James the Second; and that king reincorporated them in the ſecond year of his reign, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. However there was no mayor choſen by virtue of that new charter, and the government of the town, as a corporation, totally ceaſed 'till the thirteenth year of king William the Third, when that king granted the town their preſent charter, a tranſlation of which will be found in the *Appendix*, N°. XXVI.

The corporation conſiſts of twenty-four burgeſſes, out of whom two bailiffs are annually elected, who, with two aldermen, are the magiſtrates for the borough and corporation; and the juſtices of the peace for the county, by expreſs exemption in the charter, have no authority to act within the borough.

This town firſt elected two burgeſſes to parliament in the year 1609, as I find it in the black book belonging to the corporation; but Willis's liſt, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, commences in the year 1614.

The right of election is in the freeholders and freemen of the corporation, who together amount to above 500.

The town has had the honour of giving title to ſeveral noble perſons. There was a William earl of Tewkeſbury in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. Sir Henry Capel, brother to the earl of Eſſex, was created baron of Tewkeſbury, by king William the Third. And the electoral prince of Hanover, afterwards king George the Firſt, in the year 1706, was created baron of Tewkeſbury in the county of Glouceſter, viſcount Northallerton in the county of York, earl of Milford-Haven in the county of Pembroke, marquis and duke of Cambridge, &c.

But the place is moſt diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory for its celebrated abbey, and for the battle fought near it, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, wherein the latter were ſo totally defeated, that they were never afterwards able to make head againſt king Edward the Fourth. The chief of thoſe that were killed in the field, and of thoſe who were made priſoners, and afterwards beheaded, or otherwiſe ſlain, were buried in the abbey church, wherefore Leland writes thus of the town:

Ampla foro, et partis ſpoliis præclara Theoci
Curia, Sabrinæ qua ſe committit Avona
Fulget; nobilium ſacriſq; recondit in antris
Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.

Which is thus tranſlated by the editor of Camden:

Where Avon's friendly ſtreams with Severn join,
Great Tewkeſbury's walls, renown'd for trophies, ſhine;
And keep the ſad remains with pious care,
Of noble ſouls, the honour of the war.

Of that deciſive battle our hiſtorians give the following particulars: Margaret, queen to king Henry the Sixth, landed on Eaſter-day, 1471, at Weymouth in Dorſetſhire, accompanied by her ſon, Edward prince of Wales, and Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, with a ſmall body of French forces; and ſoon taking the field, marched through Devonſhire, and Somerſetſhire, to the city of Briſtol. Her followers being increaſed to a very conſiderable army, ſhe advanced to Glouceſter, whence ſhe propoſed marching towards Wales to join the earl of Pembroke, but having been refuſed admittance into that city, ſhe proceeded to Tewkeſbury with the ſame deſign; but her ſcheme was defeated by the vigilance of king Edward, who proſcribed her and all her adherents by proclamation, and followed with his army ſo cloſe at her heels, that ſhe could not paſs the Severn without expoſing her rear to certain deſtruction. It was therefore reſolved, in a council of war, that the army ſhould be intrenched in the park adjoining to the town, and remain in that ſituation 'till the arrival of the earl of Pembroke, who had already ſent her ſome ſupplies, and was himſelf on his march to join her with a conſiderable body of forces raiſed in Wales. This plan was immediately put in execution, and Edward coming up, reſolved to attack them in their intrenchments, before they ſhould be more ſtrongly fortified or reinforced. He drew up his army in two lines, and gave the command of the firſt to his younger brother Richard duke of Glouceſter, and commanded the ſecond line himſelf, aſſiſted by his brother George duke of Clarence.

The duke of Somerſet diſpoſed the queen's army in three lines within the intrenchments, and he himſelf commanded the van, that he might ſuſtain the firſt ſhock of the enemy. The ſecond line was commanded by the lord Wenlock, under the prince of Wales, who was conſidered as general in chief; and the rear was conducted by John Courtnay, earl of Devonſhire.

King Edward obſerving that the duke of Somerſet had left ſome openings in the front, thro' which he might ſally; and being well acquainted with the impetuous diſpoſition of that nobleman, directed his brother Glouceſter, who began the attack, to decoy Somerſet from his intrenchments, by giving ground, and retreating with precipitation, until he ſhould ſee Somerſet and his line in the open plain, and then to turn and renew the charge, in which caſe he ſhould be properly ſuſtained.

Glouceſter having received his inſtructions, attacked the intrenchments with great vigour, and meeting with a very warm reception, retired with ſuch hurry and ſeeming confuſion, that Somerſet believing they fled, ſallied out of his intrenchments to purſue them, and at the ſame time ſent orders to lord Wenlock to follow and ſupport him in caſe of emergency. Glouceſter having by this ſtratagem drawn his antagoniſt into the open plain, immediately halted his troops, who inſtantly formed, and he led them back to the charge, which was made with ſo much fury, that the Lancaſtrians, who had begun the purſuit in

in disorder, gave way, and retreated with the greatest precipitation into their intrenchments; upon which the duke of Somerset, perceiving that lord Wenlock had not made any advance from his station to support the first line, was so incensed, that he rode up to him, and cleft his skull with a battle ax; and the duke of Gloucester entering the intrenchments with the fugitives, made a terrible carnage. The young prince of Wales, being then but eighteen years of age, seeing all his army in confusion, did not know on which side to turn; and the duke of Somerset was so choaked with indignation, that he could hardly speak, much less take the necessary steps for reducing his troops to order. King Edward following his brother with the second line, compleated the overthrow of the queen's army, which was routed with great slaughter, the second and third lines having run away without striking a blow.

The earl of Devonshire, sir John Beaufort, brother to the duke of Somerset, sir John Delves, and other great men, were found among the dead, which amounted to 3000 men. The duke of Somerset, John Langstrother, great prior of St. John, sir Humphry Handley, sir Edmund Havarde, sir William Wickingham, sir John Leukenor, sir William Vaule, sir Gervase Clifton, sir William Carr, sir Henry Ros, sir Thomas Tresham, sir William Lirmouthe, sir John Urman, sir Thomas Seinar, sir William Rowys, sir William Newborow, knights; John, son of sir John Delves, Henry Wateley, esq; Henry Barow, esq; and —— Fielding, esq; retired to the abbey church, thinking they should be safe in that sanctuary, from which, however, they were forcibly dragged and executed. The prince of Wales falling into the hands of his enemies, was brought into the presence of king Edward, who with an air of insolence demanded how he durst presume to enter his kingdom in arms? To this question the prince replied with great fortitude and dignity, That he came to recover his father's crown and his own inheritance, which Edward had unjustly usurped. He had no sooner pronounced these words, than king Edward struck him on the face with his gauntlet and retired, and immediately the dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, the lord Hastings and sir Thomas Grey fell upon him like so many wild beasts, and stabbed him in several places with their daggers. His mother, queen Margaret, being found on the field of battle in a waggon, where she lay almost lifeless, was sent prisoner to the tower of London, and kept there about four years, 'till the king of France redeemed her for 50,000 crowns.

The prince of Wales is supposed to have been murdered in the house belonging to, and in the possession of Mr. Webb, an ironmonger; and the open plain where the battle was fought, is now called Glaston meadow.

This town had some share also in the military transactions in the reign of king Charles the First, of which Corbet gives the following account: 'Sir William Vavasour, sir Walter Pye, and 'colonel Wroughton possessed themselves of the 'town of Tewkesbury on behalf of the king, and 'fortified it after the siege of Gloucester. But 'before that siege, the king's forces under sir 'Matthew Carew were possessed of Tewkesbury, 'which they quitted on the first news of the 'Welch army being made prisoners near Glou'cester, and in less than twelve hours the town 'of Tewkesbury was repossessed by the parlia'ment's forces, who immediately received an 'alarm, that the former forces were returned with 'a greater power: 'Twas a gallant brigade of 'horse, commanded by lord Grandison, which 'came from Cheltenham. Captain Fiennes, with 'his party, had certainly been surprized by them, 'but for a ridiculous accident. Lord Grandison 'meeting with a man going from the town about 'a mile off, questioned him whether any forces 'were there, of what strength, and by whom 'commanded. The man supposing them part 'of the parliament's forces, and willing to curry 'favour, talked of vast numbers, great strength, 'and defied the cavaliers with much affected 'indignation. Upon this, they held a council of 'war, and were once about to turn back. This 'delay gave an hour's respite to those within to 'prepare for flight, who had no sooner recovered 'the end of the town, than the horse entered it 'at the other, amazed to see themselves so miser'ably deluded.

'This town was afterwards fortified by the 'king's party, and became a bad neighbour to 'Gloucester, the parliament's head garrison; 'wherefore governor Massie, on the 5th of June, 'in the year 1644, with one hundred and twenty 'horse, about thirty dragoons, and three hun'dred foot, resolved to attempt the taking of it. 'The horse and dragoons, commanded by major 'Hammond, advanced some few hours before 'the foot and atillery, and were to alarm the 'enemy 'till the foot came up. They made 'a halt about a mile from the town, and drew 'out a pretty strong forlorn hope, conceiving 'they might possibly surprize them, if they had 'not as yet taken the alarm. And first, three 'men were sent before to espy if the draw-bridge 'were down, and six more behind went undis'covered; next unto these marched the forlorn 'hope, and the main body in the rear. In this 'posture they advanced up to the town, where 'they found the bridge down, the guards slender, 'the enemy without intelligence, and supinely 'negligent. On went the first party, killed the 'centinels, a pikeman, and a musketier without 'match, and made good the bridge. The forlorn 'hope rushed in, and after them a full body of 'horse and dragoons fell upon the guards, came 'up to the main guard before the alarm was 'taken, overturned their ordnance, and charged 'through the streets as far as the bridge, Wor'cester-

'ceſter-way, where they took major Myn, gover-
'nor of the town. The enemy threw down their
'arms, many eſcaped by flight, and many were
'taken priſoners. Of the king's party, colonel
'Godfrey, the quarter-maſter-general, and a lieu-
'tenant, with a few private ſoldiers, were ſlain in
'the firſt charge. But the parliament's forces
'diſmounting, and neglecting to make good the
'bridge at which they entered, and to diſarm the
'main guard, the latter at length took courage,
'charged ſome of them, and beat them out of the
'town. However, colonel Maſſie coming up
'with a few horſe in the van of the foot, ordered
'the dragoons to fire on thoſe that defended the
'works at the bridge next Glouceſter, whilſt he
'drew the foot round the town, it being now
'dark night; but before he could reach the
'further end, where he entered about midnight,
'the garriſon were fled towards Worceſter. There
'were found in the town two braſs drakes, eigh-
'teen barrels of powder, and a few other military
'ſtores. The town itſelf was of great conſequence
'to the parliament, as a frontier town, ſecuring
'that ſide of the county, and commanding a
'great part of Worceſterſhire.'

In theſe actions ſeveral very extraordinary defects in generalſhip are obſervable in both parties, for which the time it relates to was remarkable. Both officers and men were moſtly unexperienced countrymen, whom the confuſion of action had bereft of memory and underſtanding; and whilſt they were buſied in every thing, could hardly effect any thing.

Having done with military affairs, it will not be improper to take notice of ſome other remarkable incidents that have happened here, as I find them recorded in the *Black Book* belonging to the corporation.

In 1586, there was a dearth in this country that bordered upon famine, and the juſtices of the peace joined with the bailiffs of the town to abridge the liberty of buying grain; and malting was intirely prohibited. And again in 1595, grain was ſo high before the harveſt, that proclamations were publiſhed to reſtrain the prices to the rates they were at two months before. In 1597, wheat was at 12*s.* 6*d.* the buſhel; barley at 8*s.* malt at 8*s.* and beans at 8*s.* which were exceſſive prices, conſidering the ſcarcity of money. During thoſe times, the citizens of Glouceſter ſtretched a chain acroſs the Severn, that no veſſel with proviſions might paſs beyond them; but the town of Tewkeſbury petitioning the lords of the privy council, they cauſed the chain to be taken down. Peſtilence commonly ſucceeds to famine, and accordingly the plague made its appearance the following year, tho' it carried off about forty perſons only at that time; but four years afterwards it raged very furiouſly, when no leſs than 560 perſons died of it within the year. And breaking out again in 1603, all thoſe that died of it, ſays the book, 'to avoid the perill, were 'buried in coffins of bourde'; which ſhews that wood coffins were not then commonly in uſe.

It ſtands upon the credit of the ſame manuſcript, that in 1604, there was ſo great a drought, that the river Avon was dry from Whitſuntide to Bartholomew-tide following; and in Wantner's papers in the Bodleyan library, is this very extraordinary ſtory: On July 24, 1571, being fair-day, ſuch a quantity of bats came floating down the Avon at this town, that they covered the ſurface of the water for above a land's length, in heaps above a foot thick; which ſo dammed up the mills for three days, that they could not go 'till the bats were dug out with ſhovels.

The county aſſizes were held in this town on the 4th of July, 1580, the plague, I ſuppoſe, being then at Glouceſter. And the bailiffs, in their account with the chamberlain, charged 11*s.* for wine, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for tent, with which they had treated the court and their friends, and theſe ſums were allowed them; which I mention as an example of the frugality of thoſe times. What would two of his majeſty's juſtices think of ſuch a treat now-a-days?

The aſſizes were held here again, 14 C. 1. before ſir Humphry Davenport, chief baron of the exchequer, and ſir William Jones, knight; when the court made the following order:

Glouc. ſſ. WHEREAS a certain bridge called the Long Bridge, lying at the north end of the towne of Tewkeſbury, and leading towards the cittie of Worceſter, conteining above ſeven hundred yards in length is growne into great decay, and ſo hath beene for many yeeres laſt paſt, by reaſon whereof divers of his Majeſties ſubjects travelling that way have beene unfortunately drowned: And for that it doth not appeare who in the memory of man have repayred the ſaid bridge, nor who by law ought to do itt: Therefore to the end ſo neceſſary a worke ſhould bee effected, IT IS ORDERED by aſſent, that the county of Glouceſter ſhall forthwith rayſe by way of contribution a competent ſome of money towards the repayre of the ſaid bridge, which being once effected, the corporation of Tewkeſbury doth offer to keepe and mainteyne the ſame: PROVIDED that the contribution of the whole county with the pariſh of Tewkeſbury be no prejudice to the county, nor drawne into example for the future.

Per Curiam.

The town was divided into five wards in the year 1596, over which two high conſtables preſided. They were 1. *Bridge-ward.* 2. *Church-ward.* 3. *Barton-ward.* Theſe three had each a petty conſtable. 4. *St. Mary's-ward,* with two petty conſtables. 5. The *Middle-ward,* which the high

high conſtables themſelves took charge of. There are now only four conſtables for the borough.

It conſiſts of three principal ſtreets, beſide lanes. The High-ſtreet is of great length, ſufficiently ſpacious and handſome, and well paved on each ſide for the convenience of walking. It leads from the town hall northwards towards Worceſter. The modern houſes are built of brick, and the more antient ones of timber, as there is very little ſtone for building in this part of the country. Not long ſince, the roads about the town were ſo founderous, that a carriage could not poſſibly paſs; but for the laſt twenty years, the repreſentatives of the borough have given large ſums towards putting them in repair, and the turnpikes now ſupport them.

This town had formerly ſome ſhare in the clothing buſineſs, but that has been long ſince loſt. Its chief trade, at preſent, is malting, ſtocking-frame knitting, eſpecially of cotton, and a little nailing. But the making of muſtard-balls, as taken notice of in every book that treats of this place, has been ſo long diſcontinued, as not to be within the remembrance of any perſon living.

Here are five yearly fairs, *viz.* on St. Matthew's day, on the 3d of May, the 11th of June, the 24th of Auguſt, and the 29th of September; and two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday, which are plentifully ſupply'd from the rich country round about; ſo that proviſions are generally cheaper here than in any other part of the county.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday gives the following ample account of this large manor:

'In Teodecheſberie were fourſcore and fifteen 'hides in the time of king Edward. Of theſe 'forty-five were in demean, and free from all 'royal ſervice and tax, except the ſervice due to 'the lord of the manor. The manor was in *capite*. 'There were in demean twelve plow-tillages, and 'fifty between the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and ſix-'teen bordars in waiting about the hall, and two 'mills of 20 *ſol.* and one fiſhery, and a ſalt-pit at 'Wich belonging to the manor.

'There were three hides at Sudwich, ſix in 'Trotintune, ſix in Fitentone, eight in Pamintonie, 'three and a half in Natone, three in Waltone, 'and ſix in Eſtone. There were twenty-one 'villeins, and nine radcheniſters, having twenty-'ſix plow-tillages, and five *coliberti*, and one bor-'dar, with five plow-tillages. Theſe radcheniſters 'plowed and harrowed for the ſuſtenance of the 'lord's court.

'There were eight burgeſſes in Glouuecestre, 'paying 5 *ſol.* and 4 *den.* and doing ſervice at the 'court.

'In all Teodecheſberie there are 120 acres of 'meadow, and a wood one mile and a half long, 'and as much broad.

'There are now thirteen burgeſſes at Teodekeſ-'berie, paying 20 *ſol.* a year; a market eſtabliſhed 'by the queen, pays 11 *ſol.* and 8 *den.* And there 'is one plow-tillage more, and twenty-two be-'tween the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*; a fiſhery, and a 'ſalt-pit at Wich.

'Three radcheniſters belonged [to the eſtate] 'there in the time of king Edward. One of them 'held ſix hides in Eſtone, which Girard now 'holds. Another held three hides in Waltone, 'which Radulf now holds. The third held two 'hides in Fitentone, which Bernard holds. In 'theſe eleven hides, ten plow-tillages are in de-'mean, and there are four villeins, and one bor-'dar, and nine *ſervi*, with one plow-tillage. There 'are eighteen acres of meadow. The whole was 'worth 10 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, and 'it is worth as much now.

'There was a country-ſeat, and five hides at 'Oxendone, belonging to Teodekeſberie, in the 'time of king Edward. There are five plow-'tillages in demean, and five villeins, and two 'radcheniſters, having ſeven plow-tillages, and 'twelve between the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. There 'are twenty-four acres of meadow. At Wince-'combe are three burgeſſes paying 40 *den.* All 'this manor is worth and was worth 8 *lib.*'

'There are four hides in Hanlege, belonging 'to the ſame manor of Teodekeſberie, without 'demean, but there were two plow-tillages in 'demean in the time of king Edward, and forty 'among the villeins and bordars, and eight among 'the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and a mill of 16 *d.* a wood 'in which there is an incloſure. This was earl 'William's eſtate, but it now belongs to the king's 'farm in Hereford. It was worth 15 *lib.* in the 'time of king Edward, now only 10 *lib.*

'Nine hides in Fortemeltone belonged to this 'manor. There are two plow-tillages in demean, 'and twenty among the villeins and bordars, 'and ſix among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*; and a 'wood. It was worth 10 *lib.* in the time of king 'Edward, and is now worth 8 *lib.* Earl William 'held theſe two eſtates, and paid tax on account 'of Tedekeſberie.

'Ten hides in Senendone belong to the ſame 'manor. There are four plow-tillages, and eight 'villeins, and four bordars, and five radcheniſters, 'with eight plow-tillages. There are twelve 'ſervi, and a mill of 3 *ſol.* This eſtate pays tax 'for ſeven hides. It was worth 20 *lib.* in the time 'of king Edward, now only 8 *lib.* It is now in 'the king's hands, and Robert de Olgi farms it.

'Seven hides in Clifort belong to the ſame 'manor. There are three plow-tillages in de-'mean, and fourteen villeins, with five plow-'tillages, and a mill of 12 *ſol.* and two acres of 'meadow. There were thirteen among the *ſervi* 'and *ancillæ*; and a church, and a prieſt with 'one plow-tillage. It was worth 8 *lib.* now only '6 *lib.* The queen gave this eſtate to Roger de 'Buſli, and it paid tax for four hides in Tedechef-'berie.

'The

'The fifty hides above-mentioned, made up 'the fourscore and fifteen hides which belonged 'to Tedechesberie, quit and free from all tax 'and royal service.

'This manor of Tedekesberie, when intire in 'the time of king Edward, was worth 100 *lib.* 'whereas Radulf received 12 *lib.* because it was 'spoiled and disordered. Radulf is now rated '40 *l.* nevertheless he pays 50 *lib.*

'Brictric the son of Algar held this manor in 'the time of king Edward, and at that time had 'the underwritten estates of other thanes under 'his jurisdiction.

'One thane held a manor of four hides in 'Essetone. Girard holds it now, and has there 'one plow-tillage, and two villeins, with one 'plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth 40 *sol.*

'Let held a manor of eight hides in Chenemer-'tone. Girard holds it now, and has there three 'plow-tillages, and fourteen villeins, with four 'plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and three 'mills of 15 *sol.* It was worth 8 *lib.* now only 6 *lib.*

'Three hides in Botintone belong to this 'manor. The same Girard holds them, and has 'there two plow-tillages, and four villeins, with 'three plow-tillages. And there are three *servi*, 'and a mill of 8 *sol.* and eight acres of meadow. 'It is worth and was worth 40 *sol.*

'A thane held three hides in Wenecote. The 'queen gave this estate to Rainald the chaplain. 'There are three villeins, with half a plow-tillage. 'It was worth 40 *sol.*

'Dunning held six hides and a half in Aldri-'tone, and four hides and a half in Dridedone. 'And a thane held one hide in Hundeuuic.

'Hunfrid holds these estates of the king, and 'has there four plow-tillages in demean, and five 'villeins, and eight bordars, with three plow-'tillages, and one radchenister, with one plow-'tillage, and one burgess in Wicecombe, and it 'is computed that there are twelve acres of 'meadow. The whole was worth 11 *lib.* in the 'time of king Edward, now only 6 *lib.*

'Four villeins held two hides, and a thane held 'half a hide in Tuninge. There are four plow-'tillages, and three acres of meadow. The queen 'gave this estate to John the chamberlain. It is 'worth and was worth 35 *sol.*

'Hermer and Aluuin held three hides, less one 'yard-land, in Stoches. Bernard holds them now 'of the king, and has there one plow-tillage in 'demean, and four acres of meadow. It was 'worth 60 *sol.* now only 40 *sol.*

'They who held these estates in the time of 'king Edward, were, together with their lands, 'under the jurisdiction of Brictric.' *Dom.* p. 68.

This Brictric was a principal man in his country, and had the honour of Gloucester, which was a noble seigneury, and many other great estates, by inheritance from his grandfather, Hailward Snow. Having incurred the displeasure of Maud, queen to William the Conqueror, and daughter to Baldwin earl of Flanders, by refusing to marry her, when he was ambassador at her father's court, she revenged the insult by procuring his imprisonment, and the confiscation of all his possessions.

The large manors of Tewkesbury and Thornbury, and the honour of Gloucester, were granted to queen Maud, and after her death, continued to be the demeans of the crown, 'till king William the Second granted them to Robert Fitz-Haiman, or Hayman, lord of Corboil and Thorigny in Normandy, kinsman and assistant to the Conqueror. He married Sybelle, daughter of Roger Montgomery, and sister of Robert de Belaime, earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had four daughters, Mabelle, Cicily, Hawise, and Amice.

Mabel was married to Robert Melhent, or Fitz-Roy, sometimes called Robert Rufus, consul and earl of Gloucester. He was natural son of king Henry the First, and had with her not only the manor of Tewkesbury, and all her other paternal estates, but also all the land of Hamo Dapifer her uncle. He died in the year 1147, and left issue by his said wife, four sons, William, his successor; Roger, bishop of Worcester; Haman, and Philip; and one daughter, named Maud.

William earl of Gloucester, son of Robert, succeeded to the manor of Tewkesbury. He married Hawise, daughter of Robert earl of Leicester, by whom he had a son Robert, who died before him; and three daughters, Mabel, Amice, and Isabel, or rather Avisa.

Isabel, or Avisa, the youngest daughter of William earl of Gloucester, was married to John, commonly called *Sans-Terre*, or Lack-land, fourth son to king Henry the Second, who had with her this manor, and the whole honour of Gloucester. He was afterwards king of England, and having no child by his wife, was divorced from her in the first year of his reign. It is said the king sold her afterwards, with all her lands and fees, except the castle of Bristol, and the chaces belonging to it, to Geofry de Mandeville, earl of Essex, for 20,000 marks; after whose death, she was married to Hugh de Burgh, justice of England; but she had no issue by either of her husbands, whereby

Almeric, son to the earl of Eureux in Normandy, by Maud, another daughter of William earl of Gloucester, succeeded to this manor, and the earldom of Gloucester. He married the daughter of Hugh de Gournai, but dying without issue, the manor of Tewkesbury devolved on Amice, the second and only surviving daughter of William earl of Gloucester.

Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, had married the said Amice, in whose right he became earl of Gloucester, and lord of the manor of Tewkesbury. He was descended from Giflebert, surnamed Crispin, earl of Brien in Normandy, son of Jeffery, who was natural son to Richard the First, duke of Normandy. Richard, the eldest son of Giflebert earl of Brien, distinguished himself in favour of the

Conqueror in the great battle of Haſtings, and was rewarded with great eſtates in England, and ſeized of thirty-eight manors in Surrey, thirty-five in Eſſex, three in Cambridgeſhire, two in Kent, one in Middleſex, one in Wiltſhire, one in Devonſhire, and ninety-five in Suffolk, of which Clare was the principal, and therefore he was ſometimes ſtiled Richard de Clare; but having purchaſed the caſtle of Tunbridge of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, he was more generally ſtiled Richard de Tonebrugge. He married Roheſe, daughter of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and was ſlain by the Welch near Abergavenny, about the year 1100. Gilbert, ſon and heir of Richard, married Adeliza, daughter of the earl of Clermont, by whom he had four ſons. Richard de Tonebrugge, or de Clare, was his ſon and heir, and had the title of earl of Hertford. Gilbert, his brother, ſurnamed Strongbow, from his ſtrength in drawing a ſtrong bow, obtained great victories and large territories in Wales. His ſon Richard Strongbow, obtained great victories in Ireland, and was earl of Pembroke and Strigule, now Chepſtow.

But to return to the Clares: Gilbert de Clare was the eldeſt ſon and heir of Richard, and ſucceeded him in the earldom of Hertford, and was alſo ſtiled earl of Clare. He died without iſſue in 1151, and was ſucceeded by Roger his brother, who married Maud, the daughter of James de St. Hillary, and died in 1173.

Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, was ſon of Roger. He it was that married Amice, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, as before repreſented, and dying in 1206, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir

Gilbert de Clare, who was earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, and lord of the manor of Tewkeſbury. He married Iſabel, one of the daughters, and afterwards coheir to the earl of Pembroke, and dying 14 H. 3. was buried in the choir of Tewkeſbury church.

Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was ſon and heir of Gilbert. He married Maud, the eldeſt daughter of John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and dying in 1262, was buried in the choir at Tewkeſbury.

Gilbert de Clare, ſirnamed the Red, from his red hair, was ſon and ſucceſſor to the above Richard. He married the daughter of Guy earl of Angouleſme, from whom he was divorced; and then married Joan d'Acres, daughter of king Edward the Firſt, and dying in 1295, left iſſue by her his ſon and heir,

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, who being ſlain at the battle of Bannockſburn in Scotland, 7 E. 2. without iſſue, his three ſiſters became his heirs. The inquiſition after his death, found, among other things, that he died ſeized of a park here, containing eighty acres, whoſe underwood and herbage were worth 30*s.* a year; of four hundred and ſixty acres of arable land, at 4*d.* the acre; of eighty-five acres and a half of meadow, at 2*s.* and of fifty acres of paſture, at 1*s.* the acre; of the rent of free tenants, 12*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* of a mill worth 20*s.* of De la Home farm, *in manu cuſtomaria*, which paid 11*s.* 8*d.* of a meſſuage which the chaplain of Ayſhchurch held, worth 5*s.* of a meſſuage which Walter —— held, worth 4*s.* and of the More farm, worth 16*s.* a year: That there were one hundred and fourteen burgages and a half, and a quarter part of a burgage, which paid 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and that the burgeſſes rented lands within the hundred of the ſaid town, containing ſeventy acres and a half, and a third part of an acre, at 35*s.* 5*d.* and paid 20*s.* *per ann.* for a cuſtom called *Fulſtall*, and 12*s.* *per ann.* for ſtallage. That there were forty-ſeven cuſtomary lands and a half, every one of which was a virgate, and held in villeinage. That the total value of the whole manor, with the burg, was 131*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* that there were two views of frankpledge, at Michaelmas and Eaſter, and the certain fines were 7*l.* 12*s.* The pleas and perquiſites of the court were worth 100*s.* the toll of the burg 100*s.* and the pleas and perquiſites of the ſaid burg, by itſelf, 100*s.* *per ann.* *Eſch.*

Hugh le Deſpencer the younger married Elianor, the eldeſt ſiſter of the laſt mentioned Gilbert, 7 E. 2. and in right of his wife, had livery of the manor of Tewkeſbury. But he dying an untimely death, as already related, left iſſue four ſons, Hugh, Edward, Gilbert, and Philip; and one daughter, the wife of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. Eleanor wife of the ſaid Hugh le Deſpencer ſurvived him, and was afterwards married to William la Zouch of Mortimer, and died ſeized of Tewkeſbury, Fairford, Sodbury, and Archer Stoke, June 30, 1337.

The reader may ſee a larger detail of the foregoing lords of this manor p. 93, under the account of the earls of Glouceſter.

Hugh le Deſpencer, ſon of the laſt mentioned Hugh, by Elianor his wife, married Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badleſmere, and daughter of William de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. He was ſummoned as a peer to parliament, but died without iſſue, ſeized of Tewkeſbury, Fairford, &c. Elizabeth his wife ſurvived him, and was endowed with the manor of Tewkeſbury, and was afterwards married to Guy de Brien, and died Feb. 8, 1349, 23 E. 3. *Collins's Peerage.*

Edward le Deſpencer was brother of the laſt Hugh, and ſecond ſon of Hugh le Deſpencer the younger, by Elianor his wife. He died in 1342, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, three ſons, Edward, heir to his uncle; Thomas le Deſpencer; and Henry, the warlike biſhop of Norwich.

Sir Edward, the eldeſt ſon, was made knight of the garter, and ſummoned to parliament among the barons 31 E. 3. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter and heir of ſir Bartholomew de Berghurſt, and dying at Caerdiff Nov. 11, 1375, was buried on the ſouth ſide of Tewkeſbury church, before

before the door of the veſtry, leaving two ſons, Thomas, his heir; and Hugh le Deſpencer; and five daughters. His lady built the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in memory of him, and died in July 1409, endowed with a very great eſtate in Wales, and with the manors of Tewkeſbury and Fairford.

Thomas le Deſpencer, ſon of Edward, was created earl of Glouceſter. He married Conſtance, daughter of Edmund de Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third, and conſpiring with the earls of Kent, Saliſbury, and Huntingdon, to dethrone king Henry the Fourth, was taken and beheaded at Briſtol, as more particularly related in the account of Cirenceſter. He had by his ſaid lady, one ſon Richard, who being under age at his father's death, was granted in ward to Edward duke of York, who married him to Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland; but he died before he was fourteen years old, without iſſue. Earl Thomas had alſo two daughters; Elizabeth, who died an infant; and Iſabel, born after her father's death, who was married to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, and earl of Worceſter; who, in right of his wife, had livery of the manor of Tewkeſbury 2 H. 5. but dying ſoon after, Iſabel his widow was married, by diſpenſation from the pope, to Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

This Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, had a large paternal eſtate, beſides great poſſeſſions which came by his mother, who was ſiſter and coheireſs of Thomas earl of Arundel; and now marrying Iſabel, who was the ſole heireſs of the family of the Deſpencers, he was ſeized of a vaſt eſtate. This earl was eminent not only for his wealth, but acknowledged by the emperor of Germany, and other foreign princes, to exceed all his cotemporaries in wiſdom, valour, and courteſy. He was governor of Calais, and gained great honour to the Engliſh nation by his generous and ſplendid way of living. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, heireſs to Thomas lord Berkeley, by whom he had three daughters, all married into noble families. He died 17 H. 6. and was buried at the collegiate church at Warwick, leaving iſſue by his ſecond wife Iſabel, one ſon Henry, and one daughter Anne.

Which Henry de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was fourteen years old at his father's death, and was crowned king of the iſle of Wight by the king's own hand, and at the age of nineteen, was created duke of Warwick. He married Cecily, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, and had by her an only child Anne, who died an infant; and the duke himſelf was taken away by death, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age, 23 H. 6. leaving Anne, his ſiſter, ſole heireſs to all his great inheritance.

Which Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, deſcended from Gilbert de Nevil, who came into England with king William, commonly called the Conqueror, and was progenitor to the earls of Weſtmoreland. But Richard Nevil, father of this Richard, marrying Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury, Richard the ſon was created earl of Saliſbury, and was afterwards, in right of his wife, earl of Warwick. He is celebrated in the Engliſh annals for his power and martial atchievements, and commonly called the *Stout Earl of Warwick*, and the *King Maker*; for king Henry the Sixth and king Edward the Fourth held the crown by turns, as this earl favoured the ſide; but he was at laſt killed at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, wherein, and in the battle fought a few days after at this place, king Edward ſecured the crown to himſelf. This great earl was buried at the monaſtery of Biſham in Berkſhire, leaving iſſue by his counteſs Anne, the great heireſs, two daughters, Iſabel, (by ſome called Alice) and Anne.

Iſabel, the eldeſt daughter, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, who was afterwards attainted by act of parliament, and drowned in a butt of Malmeſey wine, (his brother, Richard duke of Glouceſter, aſſiſting at the execution) and was buried at Tewkeſbury. His children were Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, and Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury. Edward was beheaded, unmarried, 15 H. 7. in the 24th year of his age, for a pretended conſpiracy with Perkin Warbeck; for the king viewed him with a jealous eye, as being the only heir male of the houſe of York. Margaret his ſiſter was wedded to ſir Richard Pole, and was beheaded 33 H. 8. upon an act of attainder paſſed againſt her for correſponding with her ſon cardinal Reginald Pole.

Anne, the younger daughter of Richard earl of Saliſbury and Warwick, was married, firſt, to king Henry the Sixth's only ſon, Edward prince of Wales, who being made priſoner at the battle of Tewkeſbury, May 4, 1471, was baſely aſſaſſinated by Richard duke of Glouceſter. She was afterwards married to the murderer, and by him had Edward prince of Wales, who died in 1484, in the eleventh year of his age, not long before his mother; who is ſaid to have been poiſoned by Richard to facilitate his intended marriage with his niece the princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards queen to king Henry the Seventh. The acts of cruelty and inhumanity which are related of this duke are not to be parallelled in the Engliſh annals. He procured the murder of his two nephews, the ſons of king Edward the Fourth, to make way for himſelf to the crown; and having thus glorioufly attained it, fell himſelf a victim to juſtice in a deciſive battle at Boſworth-field in Leiceſterſhire, about two years afterwards, when king Henry the Seventh was victorious, and obtainted the crown.

King Edward the Fourth had procured an act of parliament to diveſt Anne, the great heireſs, of her large inheritance, after the death of her

husband the earl of Warwick, and had settled it on her daughters and their issue; but king Henry the Seventh obtaining the crown, alledged the injustice of it, and procured another act, in the beginning of his reign, to reinstate the mother. The king pretended justice, but was actuated by interest, and prevailed with the countess dowager to levy a fine of her estate, and settle it on himself, which she did 3 H. 7. and died two years afterwards; whereby that large estate came to the crown, and amongst many other manors, the following were in Gloucestershire: Tewkesbury, Stoke-Archer, Whittington, Fairford, Sodbury, Tredington, Pamington, Fidington, Northway, the Mythe, King's Barton near Bristol, Barton hundred, Kemmerton, Chedworth, and Lidney.

The manor of Tewkesbury was granted from the crown to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. and upon his attainder reverted back again; and was again granted, with the borough, and with many free tenements, Severnham, and other lands, to the corporation of Tewkesbury 7 Jac. who are the present lords of the manor.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. The *Mythe*, and part of *Mythe-Hook*, situated a little northward of the town. Mr. Richard Jackson, and Mr. William Buckle, have both very good houses in this hamlet, and are proprietors of the greatest part of the lands within it. Their houses stand on high ground, on the west side of the Avon, and command a fine prospect over the rivers, and the neighbouring vale.

Mythe-wood, now intirely assarted, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, to which it was given by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, in the year 1230; and the abbey obtained a licence to inclose the wood 47 E. 3. The manor of Mythe belonged successively to the lords of the manor of Tewkesbury, and sir Thomas Seymour had a grant of it, wherein it was called Warwick's lands, 1 E. 6. After lord Seymour's attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was granted, together with Mythe-Hook, and a meadow called King's Mead, a fishery in the Severn, and another in the Avon, to Daniel Pert, and Alexander Pert, in trust, 7 E. 6. And it is now divided amongst several freeholders.

2. *Southwick.* This hamlet is briefly mentioned in the large extract from *Domesday*, standing at the beginning of the account of the manor of Tewkesbury.

Robert le Pearl was seized of lands in Supishull and Southwick 37 E. 3. Sir John Tracy was also seized of the manor of Southwick 37 E. 3. It afterwards belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and together with lands called Gosebuts, was granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. A close in Southwick, called Panter's, was granted to Walter Compton; and lands in Southwick, in the tenure of John Jones, were granted to John Pope, 36 H. 8. Lands called Culverhouse, in Southwick, were granted to Edward Cooper and Valentine Fairweather, 7 E. 6. Lands called Dearhurst Place, in Southwick, were granted to William Read, and John Read, 7 E. 6. Other lands called Walton's Field, in Southwick, were granted to William Fitz-Williams, and Arthur Hilton, 7 E. 6.

Of the Abbey of Tewkesbury.

It is not to be expected that in the history of this abbey, which according to all accounts was founded above a thousand years ago, there should be every particular recorded to make it complete. There is indeed a large account of it in the *Monasticon*, chiefly collected from the Chronicle of Tewkesbury, in the Cotton Library, and from the writings of William of Malmesbury, and of Ordericus Vitalis, whence the following is chiefly extracted.

Odo and Dodo were two noble dukes of Mercia, who flourished in the reigns of Ethelred, Kenred, and Ethelbald, kings of Mercia, and were possessed of large estates in various parts. About the year 715, these noblemen founded a monastery, to the honour of the virgin Mary, upon their own estate near the Severn, where, says the Chronicle, a certain hermit, called *Theocus*, had made his abode, from whom the place was called *Tewxbury*: And they granted the manor of Stanway, with its members, and other smaller possessions, for the maintenance of the monks, who were few in number, not exceeding four or five, placed under the government of a prior, to live after the rule of St. Benedict. These noble persons dying, were buried in the church of Pershore, to which they had been great benefactors, as they also had been to several other monasteries, built by themselves or their ancestors.

From this time, for almost a century, we have no certain account who had the patronage of this little monastery, which it is said suffered, with others, by the civil wars that distracted Britain during the heptarchy, and from the incursions of the Danes. The monks were often driven away, the monastery plundered, and twice consumed by fire.

In the year 800, Hugh, a great nobleman of Mercia, was patron of this priory, and Brictric, king of the West Saxons, dying the preceding year, was buried, by his procurement, in the chapel of St. Faith there; and the same Hugh dying in the year 812, was himself buried in this priory.

Here again is a large vacancy in our account, for I find nothing material mentioned of this monastery 'till about the year 930, when there flourished a noble knight called Haylward, or Ailward, surnamed *Snew*, or *Snow*, from his fair complexion. He was royally descended from king Edward the Elder, and was patron of this priory. He founded a small monastery on his demean lands at Cranbourn in the county of Dorset,

Dorſet, and ſubjected the priory of Tewkeſbury to that abbey, where at length he was buried. His wife's name was Algive, by whom he had a ſon Algar, father of that Brictric ſo often mentioned in *Domeſday*, as proprietor of many large eſtates in Glouceſterſhire; and he was alſo lord of the vaſt ſeigneury of Glouceſter. This Brictric finiſhed and much enlarged the church of Cranbourn, which was founded by his anceſtors.

At the conqueſt of Britain by William duke of Normandy, Brictric's perſon was ſeized and impriſoned, and all his eſtates confiſcated by that monarch, as already more largely related in the deſcent of the manor of Tewkeſbury, and other parts of this work. By which means the patronage of the before-mentioned monaſteries was veſted in the crown, and ſo continued during that reign; but in the next, William Rufus gave the honour of Glouceſter, and all Brictric's eſtates, with the patronage of theſe monaſteries, to Robert Fitz-Haimon; and from that time the latter was veſted in the great lords of the manor of Tewkeſbury. And as they have been already ſet down in the account of the manor, the reader is referred to that account, as it would be equally tedious and unneceſſary to go over them again. I ſhall therefore take notice, in this place, of ſuch of them only who have been

Particular Benefactors to the Abbey.

In the year 1102, the above Robert Fitz-Hamon, or Haimon, at the inſtance of his wife Sybil, and of Girald the abbat of Cranbourn, rebuilt and enlarged the church of Tewkeſbury, with all the offices, and endowed it with many lands, rents, and large poſſeſſions. And becauſe it was thought to exceed Cranbourn in fruitfulneſs of ſoil, and pleaſantneſs of ſituation near a navigable river, he removed abbat Girald and his monks from Cranbourn to Tewkeſbury, leaving only a prior and two monks at the former, to keep up the memory of the founders of that church, which was now reduced to a priory, and made ſubject in future to that of Tewkeſbury, thus advanced to the high honour of an abbey. At the ſame time the following charter of ordination was made, and entered in the Regiſter-book of the abbey. *Stevens*, V. 2. *Appendix*, 206.

Carta Ordinationis Eccleſiæ Theokeſburienſis, tempore Giraldi Abbatis, & Roberti filii Haimonis.

IN nomine Patris & Filii & Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ordinata eſt Eccleſia Sanctæ Mariæ Theokeſburienſis Cœnobii. Diviſa ſunt viz. ejuſdem Eccleſiæ quæque Miniſteria; & nominatim ſunt diſtributa quæque quibuſque & ſingulis miniſteriis pertinentia in eiſdem miniſteriis perpetualiter, quamdiu ſcilicet ſeculum duraverit Deo opitulante firma aſſertione permanſura & convenienter & diviſe ſunt conſtituta ad ſingulas utilitates Domus Dei regendas & promovenda quæque neceſſaria, ſicut ſubſequenti capitulatione inſcribitur. Sunt autem hæc ad Monachorum menſam pertinentia. In ipſa Theodekeſburia Molendina duo, piſcaria una, terra de Phytentona, Decima Domini & hominum ejuſdem villæ, Decimæ quorundam vicinorum, tertia pars omnium Elemoſynarum quæ fiunt in Eccleſia, vel in Capitulo quocunque modo fiunt in eadem Domo Dei, præter Conſuetudines Parochiæ, Eccleſia Sancti Petri de Briſtol, Obedentia de Wallis præter terram quæ fuit Walchelini Belingehopa, juxta Hereford, Waſſeburna, Stanleya, Staneweya, Tatintona, Leomintona, Amenel, Altentuna, Werſtona, Tarenta. Hoc autem Manerium Tarenta dedit Abbas ejuſdem Eccleſiæ nomine Gyraldus, prece Roberti filii Haymonis ad emendationem victus Monachorum die hujus ordinationis. Unde tunc definita fuit fore cotidiana melioratio victus eorum 12*d.*

Erant vero tunc in Eccleſia Monachi numero 57.

Ad veſtes Monachorum pertinet Eccleſia de Wairford, terra de Middelonda, omnes Eccleſiæ quæ fuerunt Roberti Capellani, Kingeſtona, poſtquam Cœnobium edificatum fuerit. De manu Abbatis centum ſolidi, donec conſtituantur in terra.

Ad ſecretariam pertinent omnes conſuetudines Parochiæ, præter Decimas. De Elemoſyna Dominici 40*s.* tertia pars omnium extrinſecarum Elemoſynarum quæ fiunt in eadem Eccleſia.

Ad emendum Parcamentum, pertinet quædam terra in Wallis quæ fuit Walchelini, Decima Roberti de Baſkereville.

Ad Elemoſynam pertinet Ceotel in Dorſete, terra de Pequemintona, una Haya ad Wyncelcumbam, Decima totius victus Coenobii, Decima Cenſus de Briſtol.

Cæteri redditus & terræ quas privilegium Eccleſiæ nominando diſtinguit, ad emendum terras, ornamenta, ad ſupplenda omnia deficientia prædictorum, ad agenda quælibet opera, ad explendas omnes res Abbatis ordinantur.

Facta eſt hæc Ordinatio a prædicto Abbate monitu & conſilio Roberti filii Haymonis ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Fundatoris & Domini, ipſo præſente & Sibilia uxore ſua, atque filia ſua Mabilia, Gylbertoque de Deulframvilla, Ricardo de Croyle, multiſque aliis, preſente etiam toto Conventu ipſius Eccleſiæ, 5° Kal. Octobris, anno ſcilicet ab Incarnatione Domini 1105: quo eodem Henricus Rex Anglorum deſtruxit Baiocas incendio.' Hujus Ordinationis Violatorem, ſi forte ullo tempore ſurrexerit, excommunicavit eodem die Abbas prædictus ut a conſortio cœleſti ſeparatus in pœnis gehennalibus permaneat ſine fine cruciandus, niſi ſatisfaciens recipuerit, toto Conventu Eccleſiæ & omnibus qui aderant reſpondentibus AMEN.

It cannot be eaſily conceived, ſays William of Malmeſbury, how much Robert Fitz-Haimon adorned and beautified this monaſtery, where the ſtatelineſs of the buildings raviſhed the eyes, and the pious charity of the monks the affections of all perſons that came thither.

Robert Fitz-Roy, earl of Glouceſter, who married Mabile, the eldeſt daughter of Robert Fitz-Haimon, built a priory, dedicated to St. James, on his own demeans at Briſtol, endowed it with lands, ornaments, and poſſeſſions, and made it ſubject to the abbey of Tewkeſbury. He died in 1147, and William, his ſon, confirmed all the charters, confirmations, liberties and donations which his father and all his anceſtors had granted to the abbey. Not long afterwards the abbey was burnt down, a common accident in thoſe days, but it was ſoon rebuilt, and the abbat entertained king John, and many of his royal retinue; and Matthew Paris mentions that the ſame king afterwards kept his Chriſtmas there.

In the year 1230, Gilbert de Clare gave the Mythe wood to the abbey; and about a century afterwards Hugh le Deſpencer, the third of that name, amongſt other good gifts, appropriated the church of Lantriſſa to the abbat and convent in ſucceſſion, from which they received fifty marks annually.

Guido de Brien, who lived in the reign of king Edward the Third, alſo appropriated certain rents in Briſtol, and annexed the profits to the office of Sacriſt in Tewkeſbury, and to the prieſt who ſhould ſay the firſt maſs for the ſaid Guido every day at the altar of St. Margaret, in the church there, with theſe prayers, *God of his mercy, &c.* for his ſurviving kindred; and *Incline, O Lord, &c.* for the dead kindred; the maſs of the *Trinity* on Sunday; the maſs of the *Holy Ghoſt* on Monday; the maſs of St. *Thomas* on Tueſday; the maſs of the

the *Holy Reſt* on Wedneſday; the maſs of the *Aſcenſion* on Thurſday; the maſs of the *Holy Croſs* on Friday; the maſs of St. *Mary* on Saturday; and whatever prieſt ſhould ſo officiate for a week, ſhould receive 21 *d.* and whoſoever ſhould celebrate maſs on his anniverſary day, or on the anniverſary of his wife Elizabeth, if the abbat, he ſhould receive 5 *s.* if the prior 3 *s.* 4 *d.* who reads the Goſpel on thoſe days ſhould have 8 *d.* who reads the Epiſtle ſhould have 8 *d.* who holds the paten 8 *d.* the præcentor and his two aſſiſtants 8 *d.* a piece; the prior 12 *d.* and every monk ſhould have 4 *d.*

Edward le Deſpencer, great grandſon of Hugh earl of Wincheſter, gave a gold cup to the monaſtery, and a precious jewel, ſays the Chronicle, neatly contrived, to hold the ſacrament on ſolemn days. And the lady Elizabeth, his wife, gave a ſuit of ſcarlet veſtments, embroidered with lions of gold; *viz.* one coat with three royal robes and white veſtments, and fifteen mantles or copes.

Iſabel counteſs of Warwick gave three hundred marks a year to this abbey, that ſix monks more might be added to pray for her ſoul, and for the ſouls of her anceſtors and ſucceſſors. She alſo gave all the ornaments which ſhe wore when alive, valued at three hundred marks, and procured the church of Tarrande in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, and the church of Penmarſhe in the dioceſe of Landaffe, to be appropriated to the abbey.

Robert de Chandos, in the year 1113, founded the church of Goldclive, for a prior and twelve brethren, to follow the rule of St. Benedict, and made it ſubject to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; but after his death, the patronage of Goldclive priory was ſeized by the crown, and held by the kings of England 'till the reign of king Henry the Sixth. This king granted the patronage to Henry duke of Warwick, and the priory itſelf to the abbat and monks of Tewkeſbury, in the year 1442; and king Henry confirmed all former donations to the church of Tewkeſbury at the ſame time. The duke alſo gave the church of Sherſton to this abbey, and all the ornaments which he wore, to make veſtments for the monks.

Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury and Warwick, confirmed the appropriation of the church of Sherſton, and all former charters which the duke of Warwick had granted, particularly that of fiſhing in the Severn, the Avon, and in the Taff at Caerdiff.

The royal charters and confirmations to this church are printed in the Appendix to this book, N°. 25. And various other charters of donations, confirmations, compoſitions, and inſtruments of leſs conſequence, copied out of the Regiſter-book of the abbey, are publiſhed in Mr. Stevens's *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, V. 2. Appendix N°. CLXI. from 1 to 86.

Abbats, from Mr. Willis's Catalogue.

1. Giraldus, formerly a monk of Wincheſter. He was brought hither from Cranbourn in the year 1104, and made the firſt abbat by Robert Fitz-Haimon the founder. Not caring to gratifiy the covetous diſpoſition of king Henry the Firſt, he was forced to leave his abbey, and return to Wincheſter, as appears by the annals of that monaſtery, publiſhed in the *Anglia Sacra*; whereupon, the year following

2. Robert was made abbat. He died in 1124, and was ſucceeded by

3. Benedict, who dying *anno* 1137, was alſo ſucceeded the ſame year by

4. Roger, ſometimes called Robert, who dying in 1161,

5. Fromond was made abbat, in whoſe time the church of Tewkeſbury was burnt *anno* 1178; and he died the ſame year, whereupon there ſeems to be a vacancy, for

6. Robert, who was the next abbat after him, did not receive the benediction 'till September 29, 1182. After him

7. Alan, prior of Canterbury, was made abbat, and received the benediction 17 Cal. Julij, 1187. He was a man of great learning, and on his death, which happened in the year 1202,

8. Walter became abbat. He dying in 1213, was ſucceeded by

9. Hugh, who had been prior of this place. He received the benediction from Giles, biſhop of Hereford, by the permiſſion of the biſhop of Worceſter, the year after which he died, and was ſucceeded by

10. Bernard, one of the monks of this place; but his election not being approved of,

11. Peter, a monk of Worceſter, was appointed abbat, and received the benediction April 3, 1216, from the biſhop of Worceſter. He died in 1232, and was ſucceeded by

12. Robert, prior of this place, whoſe ſurname, as I take it, was Fortington. He died in 1253, and had for his ſucceſſor

13. Thomas de Stokes, who died in 1275, and was ſucceeded by

14. Richard de Norton, confirmed abbat in 1276. He died in 1282, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by

15. Thomas Kemſey; after whoſe deceaſe, in the year 1328,

16. John Cotes was made abbat, who dying in 1347,

17. Tho: de Legh was elected abbat Aug. 20, 1347. He died Oct. 17, 1361, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by

18. Thomas Cheſterton, elected Nov. 24, 1361, who preſided thirty-ſeven years, and dying in 1398, was ſucceeded by

19. Thomas Parker, *alias* Pakare, who was a great benefactor to this monaſtery; and in the year 1397, cauſed a very handſome chapel of carved ſtone work to be erected over the grave of Robert Fitz-Haimon, who had been the principal benefactor to the abbey, and was conſidered as its founder; for whom, and for his wife, this abbat alſo appointed a maſs for the dead to be daily celebrated in perpetual memory of them. Abbat Parker died in 1421, and was ſucceeded by

20. William Briſtow, of whom I know nothing further than that he was in great favour with his patrons, and dying about the year 1442, was ſucceeded by

21. John Abingdon, who in the year 1443, ſtood godfather to Anne, daughter of Henry duke of Warwick, but Mr. Willis, by miſtake, ſays it was the daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Saliſbury. When this abbat died I cannot find, neither the inſtitution or death of

22. John de Salis, the next abbat, who occurs in 1468, and was ſucceeded by

23. John Strenſham, in whoſe time, or his ſucceſſor's, as I judge, this was made a parliamentary abbey. He died in 1481, and was ſucceeded by

24. Richard Cheltenham, elected the ſame year. He re-edified and augmented Stanway manor-place in the time of king Henry the Seventh, and died 1 H. 8.

25. Henery Beoly ſucceeded in the year 1509. He occurs in 1519, and 1529. It does not appear when he died, but his ſucceſſor was

26. John Walker, who deceaſing in 1531, 23 H. 8. was buried in this abbey church under a marble ſtone, whereon was his coat of arms affixed. On his death

27. John Wich, *alias* Wakeman, (whom A. Wood calls Robert) ſucceeded; who continuing 'till the Diſſolution, on Jan. 9, 1539, then ſurrendered up his monaſtery, with thirty-five of his monks, and obtained a penſion of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* which he gave up on being conſecrated, in September 1541, to the ſee of Glouceſter; and there is ſome further account of him in the catalogue of the biſhops of that ſee, p. 155.

This abbey was the laſt of the religious foundations in Glouceſterſhire that ſurrendered to the king. The introduction to the ſurrender was the ſame as moſt of the reſt, and in this form:

'*To all Chriſtian people to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, We the abbat, &c. and brothers of the ſaid monaſtery, ſend greeting. Know ye that we, upon full conſideration, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and for divers cauſes juſt and reaſonable, moving*

'*moving our ſouls and conſciences, have freely and* '*voluntarily given and granted to our lord the king,* '*&c. &c.*

About half the number of the monks were living and unpreferred in the year 1553, and received the penſions ſet down againſt their names, *viz.* Robert Cirecester 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Phill. Cardiff 8*l.* Tho: Newport 7*l.* John Welneforde 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Richard Winbole 6*l.* Tho. Twining 6*l.* William Stremiſh 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Robert Aſton 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Gates 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tho. Briſtow 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Hertland 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tho. Thornborough 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Hen. Worceſter 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Richard Cheltenham 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Stanwey 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Aſton 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, Vol. 1, p. 151, in the Appendix, is the following inventory of the goods and revenues of this monaſtery, together with an eſtimate of the lands and buildings belonging to it, which is here inſerted as a ſpecimen of the proceedings in ſuppreſſing monaſteries. Dr. Burnet took it from a book in the augmentation office, which begins thus:

'The Certificate of Robert Southwell, Eſq; &c. Will. Petre, 'Edward Kairne, and John London, Doctors of Law; John 'Aprice, John Kingſman, Richard Paulet, and Will. Bernars, 'Eſqs; Commiſſioners aſſigned by the King's Majeſty, to take 'the Surrenders of divers Monaſteries, by force of his Grace's 'Commiſſion to them, ſix, five, four, or three of them, in that 'behalf directed, bearing Date at his Highneſs's Palace of Weſt-'minſter, the 7th Day of November, in the 31st Year of the 'Reign of our moſt dread Sovereign Lord Henry the VIIIth, by 'the Grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, Lord of Ireland, and in Earth immediately under 'Chriſt ſupreme Head of the Church of England; of all and 'ſingular their Proceedings, as well in and of theſe Monaſteries 'by his Majeſty appointed to be altered, as of others to be 'diſſolved, according to the Tenours, Purport and Effect of his 'Grace's ſaid Commiſſion; with Inſtructions to them likewiſe 'delivered, as hereafter enſueth.

Co. GLOCESTER.

Teuxbury late monaſtery ſurrendered to the uſe of the king's majeſty, and of his heirs and ſucceſſors for ever, made bearing date under the convent ſeal of the ſame late monaſtery, the 9th day of January, in the 31st year of the reign of our moſt dread victorious ſovereign lord king Henry the 8th; and the ſaid day and year clearly diſſolved and ſuppreſſed.

The clear yearly value of all the poſſeſſions belonging to the ſaid monaſtery, as well ſpiritual as temporal, over and beſides 136*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in fees, annuities, and corrodies, granted to divers perſons by letters patents under the convent ſeal of the ſaid late monaſtery, for term of their lives, 1595*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Penſions aſſigned to the late religious diſpatched, That is to ſay, To John Wich, late abbat there, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Beley, late prior there, 16*l.* J. Bromeſgrove, late prior of Delehurſt, [*i. e.* Deerhurſt, co. Glouceſter] 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Robert Circeſter, prior of St. James, [Briſtol] 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Will. Didcote, prior of Cranbourn, [co. Dorſet] 10*l.* Robert Cheltenham, B. D. 10*l.* two monks 8*l.* a piece, 16*l.* one monk 7*l.* twenty-ſeven monks 6*l.* 13*s* 4*d.* each, 180*l.* in all 551*l* 6*s.* 8*d.* and ſo remains clear 1044*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Records and evidences belonging to the late monaſtery, remain in the treaſury there, under the coſtody of John Whittington, Kt. the keys thereof being delivered to Richard Paulet receiver.

Houſes and buildings aſſigned to remain undefaced, *viz.* the lodgings called the Newark, leading from the gate to the late abbat's lodging, with Buttery, Pantery, Cellar, Kitchin, Larder, and Paſtry thereto adjoyning; the late abbat's lodging; the Hoſtery; the great gate entering into the court, with the lodging over the ſame; the abbat's Stable, Bakehouſe, Brewhouſe, and Slaughterhouſe; the Almry, Barn, Daryhouſe; the great Barn next Aven; the Maltinghouſe, with the garnes in the ſame, the Oxhouſe in the Barton gate, and the lodging over the ſame, committed to the coſtody of John Whittington Kt.

Deemed to be ſuperfluous, *viz.* the Church, with Chapels, Cloiſter, Chapter-houſe, Miſericord; the two Dormitaries, Infirmary, with chapels and lodgings within the ſame; the Workhouſe, with another houſe adjoyning to the ſame; the convent Kitching; the Library; the old Hoſtery; the chambers, lodgings; the new Hall; the old Parlor, adjoyning to the abbat's lodging, the cellarer's lodging; the Poulter-houſe; the Gardner; the Almary, and all other houſes and lodgings not above reſerved, committed as aboveſaid.

Leads remaining upon the choir, iſles, and chapels annext; the cloyſter, chapter-houſe, frater, St. Michael's chapel, Hall's fermory, and gate-houſe, eſteemed to 180 foder.

Bells remaining in the ſteeple there, are 8 poize, by eſtimation 14600 weight.

Jewels reſerved to the uſe of the king's majeſty, *viz.* two mitres garniſhed with gilt rugged pearls, and counterfeit ſtones.

Plate of ſilver reſerved to the ſaid uſe, *viz.* ſilver gilt 329 *oz.* ſilver, parcel gilt 605 *oz.* ſilver white 497 *oz.* Total 1431 *oz.*

Ornaments reſerved to the ſaid uſe, *viz.* one cope of ſilver tiſſue, with one cheſible, and one tunicle of the ſame, one cope of gold tiſſue, with one cles, and two tunicles of the ſame.

Sum of all the ornaments, goods and chattels belonging to the ſaid late monaſtery, ſold by the ſaid commiſſioners, as in a particular book of ſales thereof, made ready to be ſhewed, as more at large may appear, 194*l.* 8*s.*

Payments by the late religious ſervants diſpatched, *viz.* to 38 late religious perſons of the ſaid late monaſtery, of the king's majeſty's reward, 80*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To an 144 late ſervants of the ſaid late monaſtery, for their wages and liveries, 75*l.* 10*s.*

Payments for debts owing to the ſaid late monaſtery, *viz.* To divers perſons for victuals and neceſſaries of them had to the uſe of the ſaid monaſtery, with 10*l.* paid to the late abbat there; for and in full payment of 124*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* by him to be paid to certain creditors of the ſaid late monaſtery, by covenants made with the aforeſaid commiſſioners, 18*l.* 12*s.* And ſo remains clear, 19*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

[Then follows a liſt of ſome ſmall debts owing to and by the ſaid monaſtery, of no conſequence at preſent; and a general account of the livings in their gift, *viz.*]

Co. Glouceſt. 4 parſonages, and 10 vicarages. Co. Wigorn. 2 parſonages, and 2 vicarages. Co. Warwic. 2 parſonages. Co. villæ Briſtoll. 5 parſonages, and 1 vicarage. Co. Wilts 2 vicarages. Co. Oxon. 1 parſonage, and 2 vicarages. Co. Dorſ. 4 parſonages, and 2 vicarages. Co. Somerſ. 3 parſonages. Co. Devon. 1 vicarage. Co. Cornub. 2 vicarages. Co. Glamorg. and Morgan. 5 vicarages. In all 21 parſonages, and 27 vicarages.

It appears by an antient deed tranſcribed into an old council-book, that before, and at the time of the diſſolution, the body of the abbey church was uſed as the pariſh church, and that the pariſh purchaſed of the king the chancel, ſteeple, and bells, with the clock and chimes, for 483*l.*

The cloiſters, chapter-houſe, &c. of this monaſtery, are reported to have been burnt down at the diſſolution by the king's viſitors, on account, as 'tis ſaid, of the monks reſiſting them at their firſt coming.

The arms of the abbey were, *Gules, a croſs Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, worth about 130*l.* a year. The patronage is in the crown, and the reverend Mr. James Tatterſall is the preſent incumbent. The curate has no houſe nor glebe. The impropriation is divided, but the greater part belongs to lord Craven.

In the year 1609, king James the Firſt, by letters patent, charged the rectory of Tewkeſbury with the payment of 10*l.* yearly to the vicar. And in 1616, granted 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* yearly to be paid by his auditor to the aſſiſtant, or curate of the church.

The donations for the augmentation of the curacy are particularly ſet down with other public benefactions.

There is a plate of this church in the *Monaſticon*, and in Stevens's *Supplement* to it is another

plate of the ichnography of it. It is a magnificent building, in the form of a croſs, vaulted at top with ſtone work, and ſupported by two rows of large round pillars, ſeven in each row. It has an aile on each ſide, and the whole is covered with lead, but not kept in very good repair. The chancel is divided from the choir by an organ, erected at the expence of the pariſhoners in the year 1736. The Lady-chapel, long ſince deſtroy'd, and the ſcite of it turned into a garden ground, ſtood at the eaſt end, and is ſaid to have been a 100 feet long. The preſent building from eaſt to weſt is 300 feet; the length of the great croſs aile 120 feet; the breadth of the body and ſide ailes 70 feet; and of the weſt front 100 feet. The tower, in which are eight muſical bells and a ſet of chimes, ſtands in the middle, upon four arches. It is very large, 132 feet high, and had formerly a lofty wooden ſpire on the top of it, which fell down in the time of divine ſervice on Eaſter-day, 1559.

The choir and chancel are likewiſe ſupported by ſix pillars, and enlightened by ſeven large windows, placed at a great height, and ornamented with painted glaſs. The two firſt windows, at the entrance, *viz.* one on each hand, are divided into four compartments each, in which are painted the figures in armour of eight earls of Glouceſter, diſtinguiſhed by their arms. In the next window on the right, is the prophet Daniel; and on the left, Jeremiah; in the middle window king Solomon; next to him on the right, the prophet Joel; on the left a ſcutcheon parted per pale, 1ſt, *Argent, a lion rampant ſable.* 2d, *Quarterly argent and gules, in the 2d and 3d a fret Or, over all on a bend ſable three eſcallops of the firſt*, for le Deſpencer.

There are beſides in theſe windows, 1. The arms of the Clares, *Or, three chevrons gules.* 2. Thoſe of the abbey, *Gules, a croſs Or.* 3. *Argent, five bars azure.* 4. *Barry undy Argent and Gules, a baton in bend azure*, for Damory. 5. *A lion ſable crown'd Or.* 6. *Azure, a lion rampant gardant Or*, for Fitz-Haimon. 7. *Gules, ten bezants*, for Le Zouch.

In the weſt front of the church are ſeveral coats, *viz.* 1. *Gules, a lion rampant regardant Or.* 2. *Or, a feſs vaire between ſix labels of three points ſable.* 3. *Gules, a croſs raguly Or.* 4. *Gules, a ſaltire argent.* 5. *Per bend Or and ſable, a lion rampant counterchanged.*

Under the weſt window within the church, 1. *Or, between two bends ruby an eſcallop in the chief point ſable*, for Tracy of Stanway; impaling, *Gules, a bend Or.* 2. *Azure, a lion rampant argent*, for Pool of Saperton. 3. *Baron and femme* 1. *Gules, a dexter hand couped argent, on a chief of the ſecond three fighting cocks of the firſt*; impaling, 2. *Or, a feſs wavy between ſix labels of three points ſable. viz.* Hancock of Twining impaling Baugh of the ſame place.. Theſe families were probably benefactors to the church, amongſt many others, whoſe arms are diſplay'd in various parts of it, and are ſo numerous, that to emblazon them would fill ſeveral pages.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Robert Fitz-Haimon was buried in the chapter-houſe in the year 1107, but removed into the preſbytery in 1241, and thence in 1397, to the north ſide of the choir, where his bones, wrapt in fine diaper, were laid in a tomb of grey marble, which had braſſes at top, with his figure and ornaments, long ſince torn off. Abbat Parker incloſed the tomb in a chapel, now ſtanding, and round the top was written, *In iſta capella jacet D^nus Robertus Filius Hammonis, hujus loci Fundator.*

Near the above, is another chapel, with a very curious arched roof, originally ſupported by ſix ſmall marble pillars, of which only two are intire. It was ornamented with the pictures of our ſaviour and his apoſtles, and with many coats of arms; and round the upper part of it is written,

Mementote d'ne Iſabelle ledeſpenſer Cometiſſe de Warrewick que hanc capellam fundauit in honorē vir' Marie Magdalene Et obiit Londiniis apud Mīnores A° dnī M° CCCC° XXXIX die ſcī Jhīs eūnglie Et ſepulta ē ī chora ī dextrā patris ſui cuj' aie ppiciet' deus Amen.

On the ſame ſide, under a canopy of very curious arched work of four ſtories, gradually diminiſhing, and finiſhing at top in one arch, highly ornamented in the Gothic taſte, are the figures, in white marble, of George duke of Clarence and Iſabel his dutcheſs, lying at full length. She was buried in 1479, in a vault behind the high altar, over-againſt the door of the chapel of St. Edmund the martyr, known by the ſymbols of him on the top of the chapel. He was ſhot with arrows, and beheaded, and a wolf is ſaid to have defended his head from other beaſts.

The ceremonial of the funeral of the dutcheſs of Clarence, taken from the *Chronicle of Tewkeſbury*, may ſerve as an example of the cuſtom among the great in thoſe days. Her body was brought from Warwick to Tewkeſbury on the 4th of January, 1476. John Strenſham, abbat of Tewkeſbury, with divers other abbats, in their prieſtly habits, and the whole convent, receiving it in the middle of the choir; and the funeral office was preſently after performed by the ſuffragans of the biſhop of Worceſter, and the biſhop of Landaff, and by the dean and chaplains of the lord duke; and the vigils were obſerved by the duke's own family all night to the next day, which was the vigil of the Epiphany. The ſuffragan of the biſhop of Landaff celebrated the firſt maſs of St. Mary, in the chapel of St. Mary; the ſecond maſs of the Trinity was celebrated by the lord abbat, at the high altar. The ſuffragan of the biſhop of Worceſter celebrated the third maſs, of eternal Reſt, at which Peter Weld, doctor of divinity, and of the order of the Minors at Worceſter, preached a ſermon in the choir, before the prelates and the reſt there preſent. Maſs being ended, the body of the dutcheſs was left under the herſe, in the middle of the choir for thirty-five days, and on every one of thoſe days ſolemn

exequies

exequies were performed in the convent, for the good of her ſoul. Afterwards, a week before the feaſt of the purification of the bleſſed Mary, the ſame day after maſs ended, her body was committed to be buried in a vault behind the high altar, and before the door of the chapel of the bleſſed virgin, in the abbey church, over againſt the door of the chapel of St. Edmund the martyr.

The chapel on the ſouth ſide of the choir was erected by Cicely dutcheſs of Warwick, in memory of the duke her huſband, and over it is the effigy of Richard Nevil, the earl of Warwick, in armour, kneeling, with his hands in a ſupplicating poſture.

Oppoſite to the duke and dutcheſs of Clarence, under another arch of hollow work, lies the figure of lord O'Brien, with ſcutcheons of his arms round the tomb, *Or, three piles meeting near the baſe azure*; impaling his wife's family arms, *viz. Argent, three fuſils in feſs gules*, for Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. They were both buried in the aile near the high altar.

At the upper end of the ſouth aile, near the choir, is an altar monument under an arch, for Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerſet.

Directly oppoſite to it in the north aile, is ſuch another, in a niche, with the effigy of lord Wenlock lying thereon, and upon a ſhield over the left arm this coat, *Gules, a chevron Or between three lions argent.*

In the middle ſpace under the tower, is a large grey marble, which had braſs plates affixed to it, and is ſaid to have been for the unfortunate prince Edward, only ſon to king Henry the Sixth.

On the ſouth ſide of the choir, under two arches, are two grey marble altar-monuments for two abbats; and beyond them is the effigy of another abbat lying in full proportion, with theſe arms, *A chevron between three eſcallops, over all a palmer's ſtaff in pale*, ſuppoſed to be for Robert Fortington, or Forthampton, abbat of this place, who died in 1253.

On the ſouth ſide of the choir is another antient altar-monument, with a croſs on the top, and round the verge IOþANNES ABBAS þVIVS LOCI. and above this is a monument for another abbat.

There were alſo buried in this church, for whom there are now no monuments:

1. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, buried in 1290, near the communion-table, under a plain ſtone, with an inſcription round the edge, now defaced.

2. John, ſon of the third Gilbert de Clare, buried in the virgin Mary chapel.

3. Edward le Deſpencer, who died in 1375, and was buried before the door of the veſtry near the preſbytery, or chancel, where his wife, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghurſt, built a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and in 1401 ſhe died, and was buried under a marble ſtone in the choir, on the left hand of her huſband.

In the body of the church, round a flat ſtone, it is thus written: + LELER: DE: PARR: LYT: YCY · DYEVX: DE: SA: ALME: EN: EYT: MERCI.

There are very few modern inſcriptions in the church worth tranſcribing. I ſhall however inſert two or three of them, and take notice of the family arms on the monuments. In the north croſs aile is the following:

Edwardus Wakeman Armiger qui obijt 3° die Decembris An° Dni 1634. Reſurget et Vivet per illum qui dixit Ego ſum Reſurrectio et Vita.——Arms, *Vert, a ſaltire wavy ermine.*

On a flat ſtone,

Here lies the Hon^ble^ Elianor Stanford, Daughter of Edward Stanford, Eſq; of Sawford in the County of Warwick, by his Wife Katherine Cocks of Northey in the County of Glouceſter. She was Wife of the Hon^ble^ Francis Stafford, Son of William Lord Viſcount Stafford, and Lady Mary Counteſſe of Stafford, his Wife, deſcended from the antient Princes, the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham, and Earls of Stafford, &c. She had Iſſue by him one Son named Henry, who puts this Stone upon her, in Memory of a pious Wife and tender Mother. She departed this Life the 26th Day of October, *Anno Dni* 1707.——The arms on this ſtone are, within a lozenge, *Party per pale*, 1. Stafford, *viz. Or, a chevron gules, a mullet for difference.* 2. *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *three bars*, for Stanford; 2d *and* 3d, Cocks, as at Dumbleton.

On a monument againſt the wall,

This Monument is erected by Thomas Hale, Gent. in Memory of his Pious and Virtuous Conſort Letitia the Daughter of the Honourable S^r^ Thomas Penniſton, late of Cornwell in the County of Oxon Baronet, deceaſed, & Dame Elizabeth his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of S^r^ Cornelius Fairmeadow deceaſed. She died the 3d of November, 1700, aged 32 Years.

The monument is ornamented with theſe arms, *viz. Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a feſs ſable, and in chief three cinquefoils vert.* 2. *Argent, three Corniſh choughs proper*, for Penniſton.

There are various other inſcriptions in ſeveral parts of the church, *viz.* for John Roberts of Fiddington, gent. who died in 1631; with his arms, *Per pale, argent and gules, over all a lion rampant ſable.* For Mary Oldiſworth, (daughter of Thomas Chamberlayne) who died in 1684; with a ſcutcheon, Oldiſworth impaling Chamberlayne. For ſeveral of the Bridges's of Wilton caſtle, with the arms of Bridges. For Richard, Samuel, and Marmaduke Roſe, who died reſpectively in the years 1726, 1757, and 1770; with *three roſes on a bend.* For Edward Popham of Tewkeſbury Lodge, who died in 1753; and Dorothy his wife, and Letitia their daughter; with the arms of Popham, impaling, *Vert, a chevron between three greyhounds courant argent.* For Thomas Kemble, gent. who died in 1707, with his arms, *Azure, on a bend Or three bulls heads couped ſable, gutty du ſang.*

Benefactions to the Poor.

The abbey, by its foundation, was obliged to maintain thirteen almſmen with 10*d.* a week each for diet, 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for gowns; and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the rent of all their houſes. This charity was continued by king Henry the Eighth after the reformation, and queen Mary, on the 3d of April, 1553, granted thoſe ſums to be paid by the auditors for this county for ever.

Mr.

Mr. Gyles Geest by his will, in 1558, gave the rent of twenty-two houses, and as many gardens, near the Church-street, Mrs. Margaret Hicks, by will in 1562, gave the rent of a messuage in Barton-street. Also the rent of half an acre in Avonham was given by a person unknown, and has been received ever since 1564. Mrs. Juliana Best, gave a rent charge of 3*s.* 4*d.* out of a house in High-street. The rent of two acres in Severnham is received and annually distributed by Mr. Geest's trustees. Mrs. Anne Slaughter, by her deed in 1618, gave the great Saffron garden near Swilyate. William Ferrers, of London, esq; in 1625, gave 5*l.* a year out of Shellingthorp manor in Lincolnshire. Mr. William Alye, of London, gent. by his will in 1625, gave 100*l.* which purchased the Seek-rents. The Right Hon. Baptist viscount Camden, by will in 1629, settled the rectory and church of St. Ismaels, in Rose in Pembrokeshire, half to the poor, and half to the minister. Mr. John Roberts of Fiddington, by will in 1631, gave the interest of 20*l.* for ever, to buy coals. John Wright, by deed in 1636, gave a rent charge of 20*s.* a year on a messuage in Kemmerton, and lands in Breedon meadow. Lord Coventry, in 1652, gave a rent charge of lands in Breedon of 15*l.* a year, and 200*l.* for a stock to set the poor to work. And Mr. Edward Richardson, by his will in 1651, gave 60*l.* for a stock, with which were purchased seven houses and six gardens in Gander-lane. Sir Francis Russel, baronet, by his deed in 1674, confirmed his mother's gift of ten houses and a garden near the church-yard, with some land in Smith's lane. Mr. William Curtis, by deed in 1681, gave the Moors in Twining. William Wakeman, gent. by will in 1681, charged lands called Red Pools and Middle grounds with 20*s.* a year to the poor, and 10*s.* for a sermon. Mr. John Read, by his will in 1683, gave 50*l.* since laid out on lands called the Abbat's-lays in Gretton. Mr. John Porter, by will in 1698, gave two thirds of two acres in Severn-ham. The reverend Mr. Robert Wriggan, by will in 1701, gave 5*l.* William Wilson, gent. by will in 1720, gave 100*l.* capital stock in the South Sea company. Mr. William Hayward, by will in 1727, gave the interest of 50*l.* to the poor, and of 20*l.* to the minister for two sermons. Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton of Bristol, by will in 1732, gave 100*l.* since laid out in land in the parish of Upton. Daniel Kemble, esq; by will in 1732, gave his lands in Severn-ham, adjoining to those given by Mr. Porter, also the profits of 100*l.* now laid out in land in Upton parish. Sir William Strachan, baronet, by deed, vested an estate at Castle Morton in Worcestershire, worth 8*l.* a year, in trustees for the use of the poor.

To repair the Church, and augment the Living.

Mr. Cook, by will, about 1558, gave a messuage in High-street for repairing the church; and Mrs. Ellyne Eckynsale, in 1568, by her will, gave 12*d.* a year for the same purpose.

Mr. Thomas Poulton, in 1607, gave 20*s.* yearly towards maintaining a preaching minister. Also 40*l.* to be lent without interest, which are now lost.

In 1629, lord viscount Camden settled half the rectory and church of St. Ismaels in Rose, in Pembrokeshire, on the minister for ever.

In 1681, William Wakeman, gent, gave 10*s.* a year for a sermon on Good Friday.

In 1683, Edwin Skrimshire of Aquilat in Staffordshire, by his deed, gave the tithes of Tredington and Fiddington, out of which to pay the minister of Tredington and Ashchurch 12*l.* yearly each, the rest to the minister of this place.

In 1685, Thomas Geers, by his deed, settled the privy or small tithes of this town and borough on the reader, or assistant to the minister of this church for ever.

In 1685, Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, by will, gave 200*l.* since laid out on land in Gretton, for the minister.

In 1716, Charles Wynde, esq; by his will, charged his estate in Stoke Prior, *com. Wigorn.* with 20*s.* a year for a sermon, and 5*s.* for prayers on the anniversary of his death, and 40*s.* for reading prayers on Sunday evenings, between Lady-day and Michaelmas.

In 1722, Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, by will, gave 100*l.* for the better maintenance of the minister, and 50*l.* to repair the church, both which sums are laid out in the purchase of the Abbat's Lays in Gretton. Also 20*l.* to buy a silver flaggon for the church.

Mrs. Catherine Hancock gave a large silver cup and cover to the church, since exchanged for two silver plates. Also 50*l.* laid out on land towards repairing the church windows.

In 1727, Mr. William Hayward gave the interest of 20*l.* for two annual sermons.

In 1732, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton gave Williams's Meadow, and one butt and two lands in Oldbury field to the minister, to preach six sermons preparatory to the sacrament on the last Friday in every month, between Lady-day and Michaelmas for ever.

To the Schools.

In 1609, sir Dudley Diggs gave 160*l.* with which land called the Holms, one acre in the Oldbury, and lands in Downbell's meadow were purchased and settled to the use of the free school.

In 1625, William Ferrers gave 20*l.* a year out of Shillingthorp in Lincolnshire.

In 1625, William Alye gave 70*l.* with which chief-rents were purchased, for the education of six poor children in the grammar school.

In 1722, Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell gave 40*l.*

In 1724, Mr. Thomas Merret charged his lands with the payment of 50*s.* yearly to the charity school.

In 1721, lady Capel gave her estate called Perry Court, in the county of Kent, to support twelve charity schools, one twelfth part of which to the charity school here.

To

To the Roads and Bridge.

In 1562, Mrs. Margaret Hicks gave the rent of an acre of land in Oldbury to repair the roads.

In 1567, Mrs. Beſt gave 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly to repair the long bridge.

In 1665, Mr. Richard Mince gave 40*s.* a year out of the latter-math of Avon-ham to repair the long bridge.

Borough of Tewkeſbury.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 347	4	6
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	207	7	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	350	12	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	267	1	3

Mythe, and Mythe Wood.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 94	0	0
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	6	16	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	70	13	4
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	54	7	3

Southwick and Park.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 255	15	0
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	10	3	4
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	225	15	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	47	15	$3\frac{3}{4}$

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled the account of this place, he eſtimated the houſes in the pariſh to be 470, and the inhabitants 2500; but the latter are now ſaid to be upwards of 3000; however, no calculation can be made from the pariſh regiſter, as the diſſenters (including the quakers) have ſepulture in their reſpective burying yards.

THORNBURY.

THIS large pariſh lies in the lower part of the Vale of Glouceſterſhire, within the hundred of its own name. It is bounded for ſeveral miles on the north-weſt by the river Severn, from whence to the oppoſite extremity, it is upwards of ſix miles in length, and croſſing that direction, it is above five miles in breadth.

Thro' all this extent of rich country, there is at preſent but very little tillage-land, and it is obſervable, that for the laſt forty or fifty years paſt, the corn fields here, as well as in general throughout the vale, have been gradually converted to paſture, whilſt the very contrary practice takes place on the hills.

Large quantities of Wormwood and Marſh-mallows grow in the meadows, alſo Aſparagus and ſeed Purſlain, which the inhabitants gather for their tables. And there are many other plants growing ſpontaneouſly, that the curious botaniſt would not paſs over unnoticed; among which are the *Acanthus*, or Bear's Breech, the black Maidenhair, Agrimony, the wholeſome Wolfeſbane, common Maidenhair, yellow Centaury, Wild Germander, great Celadine, Pilewort, Hounds Tongue, Eyebright, Fumitory, Wild Clary, St. John's Wort, Betony, Wild Marjoram, Polypody of the wall, Comfry, common Vervain, Heartſeaſe, Miſſeltoe, and ſome others.

A great part of the pariſh next the Severn is very ſubject to inundations from that river. Near two thouſand acres of land are rated to the repair of the ſea walls in the upper level, but a much greater tract is liable to floods, whoſe waters ſtagnate on the marſhes and low lands. Hence the inhabitants of that part of the pariſh are very unhealthy from the putrid air they breathe; and if any go from the hill-country to reſide there, ſuch perſons are uſually attacked with a violent ague on their firſt ſettling, which emaciates them, and proves fatal in a little time. Doctor Franklin's ſentiments on moiſt ſituations, in a letter to his friend Dr. Percival, are new and ſingular, and merit conſideration. 'The gentry of England,' ſays he, 'are remarkably afraid of moiſture and 'of air. But ſeamen, who live perpetually in 'moiſt air, are always healthy if they have good 'proviſions. The inhabitants of Bermudas, St. 'Helen, and other iſlands far from continents, 'ſurrounded with rocks, againſt which the waves 'continually daſhing, fill the air with ſpray and 'vapour, and where no wind can ariſe that does 'not paſs over much ſea, and of courſe bring 'much moiſture, are remarkably healthy. And 'I have long thought mere moiſt air has no ill 'effect on the conſtitution; though air impregnated with vapours from putrid marſhes is 'found pernicious, not from the moiſture, but 'from the putridity. It ſeems ſtrange that a man, 'whoſe body is compoſed in great part of moiſt 'fluids, whoſe blood and juices are ſo watery, who 'can ſwallow quantities of water and ſmall beer 'daily without inconvenience, ſhould fancy that 'a little more or leſs moiſture in the air ſhould 'be of ſuch importance. But we abound in abſurdity and inconſiſtency. Thus, though it is 'generally agreed that *taking the air* is a good 'thing, yet what caution againſt air! what ſtopping of crevices! what wrapping up in warm 'cloaths! what ſhutting of doors and windows! 'even in the midſt of ſummer. Many London 'families go out once a day to take the air, three 'or four perſons in a coach, one perhaps ſick; 'theſe go three or four miles, or as many turns 'in Hyde Park, with both the glaſſes up, all 'breathing over and over again the ſame air they 'brought out of town with them in the coach, 'with the leaſt change poſſible, and rendered 'worſe and worſe every moment; and this they 'call *taking the air*. From many years obſervations on myſelf and others, I am perſuaded 'we are on a wrong ſcent in ſuppoſing moiſt or 'cold air, the cauſe of that diſorder we call a cold: 'ſome unknown quality in the air may ſometimes 'produce colds, as in the *influenza*; but generally 'I apprehend they are the effects of too full 'living, in proportion to our exerciſe.'

The town of Thornbury ſtands in the midſt of the pariſh, a little above the marſhes, but the air

there is in ſome degree contaminated by the ſtagnated waters on the low lands. It is ſeven miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, ſix weſtward from Wickwar, eleven north from Briſtol, and twenty-four ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter. It is a borough by preſcription, and is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen, but ſends no repreſentatives to parliament. The mayor is annually choſen out of the aldermen, and the latter, upon a vacancy, out of the freeholders reſiding in the borough. The mayor attends the borough court, collects the lord's chief-rents, and examines weights and meaſures; but it is difficult to aſcertain the duties of his office with any degree of preciſion, as I find them no where deſcribed. And it may be preſumed that much of that power which was antiently delegated to him, is loſt for want of uſing it, ſo that his office is now become little more than nominal.

We know very little of the antient ſtate of this borough. About the Norman conqueſt it had a market, whoſe profits were then worth twenty ſhillings, according to *Domeſday*. Leland made a viſit to it in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and deſcribes it in his *Itinerary* as 'ſet almoſte 'upon an equalle grounde, [*i.e.* nearly level] 'beinge large to the proportion of the letter Y, 'havinge firſt one longe ſtrete, and two hornes 'goyne owt of it. There hathe bene, (ſays he) 'good clothing in Thornebyry, but now Idelnes 'muche reynithe there.' To which I ſhall ſubjoin, that the clothing buſineſs is now intirely loſt, and no manufacture ſupplies its room, except that the women and children are furniſhed with ſpinning work by maſter clothiers from other places.

The town ſtretches from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, parallel to the courſe of the Severn, at the diſtance of about two miles and a half from that river. It conſiſts, as in Leland's time, of one ſtreet of a good breadth, and about three quarters of a mile long, with two other ſtreets, or rather lanes, of very little account.

The great turnpike-road from the north of England, through Glouceſter to Briſtol, runs upon a conſiderable eminence by the town, but there are only the church and a few houſes to be ſeen from the road, becauſe many lofty trees intercept the view on that ſide. The beſt proſpect of the town is from the heights at Lidney and Woollaſton, in the foreſt of Dean, about five or ſix miles diſtant on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn, whence it ſeems to be larger than it really is. Some of the houſes are built of brick, a few of ſtone, but the greater part ſeem to be wood buildings; and from the preſent condition of them, the town appears to be declining. It has loſt its market from its vicinity to Briſtol, and carrying the road by the ſide of it, has deprived it of the benefit of travelling buſineſs, whereas, before the turnpike was erected, the great road led through it. Theſe loſſes, and the defect of its manufacture, muſt neceſſarily impoveriſh and depopulate the place.

The market, of which there is very little appearance, is held on Saturday, and there are three yearly fairs for the ſale of horned cattle and hogs, *viz.* on Eaſter-monday, on the 15th of Auguſt, and on the Monday before St. Thomas-day.

The public buildings are the Boothall, the corn market-houſe, and the Shambles. There are four diſtinct courts held in the Boothall, *viz.*

1. The court of the Honour of Glouceſter. Of this Honour I have already given ſome account, p. 91. It remains only to obſerve, that in it pleas are held for the recovery of debts from 40*s.* to any amount, within its juriſdiction, which extends over the following places in the county of Glouceſter, *viz.* Thornbury, Kington, Oldbury upon Severn, Cowhill, Morton, Mars, *alias* Mares and Falfield, Philpots, Saltmarſh, [*i.e.* the Marſhes in Olveſton and Almondeſbury] Rowles, Buckover, Hope, Rangeworthy, Titherington, Iron Acton, Charfield, Dodington, Marſhfield, Mangotsfield, Bitton, Upton Cheney, Beech, Barr's Court, Oldland, Hanham, Doynton, Gaunt's Erdicot, Over, Tockington, Coate, Tewkeſbury, Oxendon, Alderton, Boddington, Walton Cardiff, Kemmerton, Frampton Cotel, Hampton Meſey, and Holyrood Amney. The action commences by affidavit of the debt before the ſteward or his deputy, who iſſues an attachment againſt the defendant's goods, to be condemned and forfeited at the next court, unleſs two ſufficient perſons reſiding within the juriſdiction become pledges, in the nature of bail, for the debt and coſts, if the defendant ſhould be condemned in the action. Pledges being given, the goods are releaſed, and the plantiff proceeds by declaration, as in the courſe of common law. Matthew Hale, eſq; is the preſent ſteward of this court.

2. The hundred court, held on Thurſday every three weeks, before the ſteward, and two free ſuitors, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* ariſing within the hundred.

3. The borough court, held alſo on Thurſday every three weeks, before the ſteward of the manor, in the preſence of the mayor, attended by the ſerjeant at mace, where are tried actions of debt under 40*s.* ariſing within the borough.

4. The manor court, or court baron, held occaſionally before the ſteward of the manor and tenants, where, beſides ordinary buſineſs, tenants are admitted to their copyholds. And the cuſtom of the manor is, that ſuch eſtates deſcend to the next heir like freeholds, with this exception, that the tenants children being all daughters, the eldeſt inherits, and ſo of nieces.

Of Thornbury Caſtle.

There was very antiently a caſtle at this place, but by whom it was originally built is at this time altogether uncertain. Hugh de Audley, earl of Glou-

Glouceſter, refuſing to obey the ſummons of king Edward the Second, to come to the king at Glouceſter on the 3d of April, in the 14th year of that reign, the earl's caſtle at Thornbury, and his other eſtates, were ſeized into the king's hands; but they were reſtored in the firſt year of the next reign. Doctor Holland obſerves that Ralph lord Stafford built a houſe at Thornbury, in the reign of king Edward the Third. Perhaps this was done upon the ſcite of the old caſtle. And in the ſecond year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, Edward duke of Buckingham took down part of the houſe built by Ralph lord Stafford, and began a caſtle near the church, at the north end of the town; but he was prevented from finiſhing it by his attainder and death in the thirteenth year of the ſame reign. John Leland ſaw it ſoon after the duke was beheaded, and gives the following account of it in the ſeventh volume of his *Itinerary:*

'There was of auncient Tyme a Maner Place, 'but of no great eſtimation, hard by the Northe 'Syde of the Paroche Churche. Edward late 'Duke of Bukkyngeham likynge the Soyle aboute, 'and the Site of the Howſe, and ſette up magni-'ficently in good ſquared Stone, the Southe Syde 'of it, and accompliſhyd the Weſt Parte alſo 'withe a right comely Gatehouſe to the firſt Soyle; 'and ſo it ſtondithe yet withe a Rofe forced for 'a tyme. This Inſcription on the fronte of the 'Gatehowſe: This Gate was begun in the yere 'of Our Lorde Gode M CCCCC XI The ii yere 'Of The Reyne Of Kynge Henri the VIII By me 'EDW duc of Bukkingh̄ Erlle of Harforde 'Stafforde ande Northamtō. The Dukes Worde: 'DORENTE SAVANT, [upon a label]. The 'Foundation of a very ſpacious Baſe Courte was 'there begon, and certeyne Gates and Towres in 'it Caſtelle lyke. It is of a iiii or v Yardes highe, 'and ſo remaynithe a Token of a noble Peace of 'Worke purpoſid. There was a Gallery of 'Tymbre in the Bake Syde of the Houſe joyning 'to the Northe Syde of the Paroche Churche.— 'Edward Duke of Bukkyngham made a fayre 'Parke hard by the Caſtle, and tooke muche faire 'Ground in it very frutefull of Corne, now fayr 'Launds for Courſynge. The Inhabytaunts 'curſyd the Duke for the Lands ſo incloſyd.

'There cummithe an Armlet of Severne eb-'bynge and flowyng into this Parke. Duke 'Edward had Thowght to have trenchyd there 'and to have browght it up to the Caſtle.—There 'was a Parke by the Maner of Thornebyry afore, 'and yet is caullyd Morlewodde.—There was 'alſo afore Duke Edward's Tyme a Parke at 'Eſtewood, a Myle or more of: But Duke Edward 'at 2 Tymes enlarged it to the Compace of 6 'Myles, not without many Curſes of the Poore 'Tenaunts. The Severne Se lyethe a Myle and 'more from Thornebyrie, the Marches lyenge 'betwene.'

Thus far Leland. But I have been favoured with a more particular deſcription of this caſtle, written, as I conjecture, about the time of king James the Firſt, which, as it may be acceptable to many readers, is here inſerted in the language of the writer.

'The houſe or caſtle of Thornbury ſtandeth 'within two miles of the river Seaverne, which 'runneth on the north ſide thereof. It is ad-'joining unto the church-yard of the pariſh 'church of Thornbury on the ſouth part; the 'parke there, called New Parke, on the north 'and eaſt parts, and a piece of ground called the 'Pitties on the weſt part. At the firſt entry is a 'faire back court containing two acres and a 'halfe, compaſſed about with buildings of ſtone 'for ſervants lodgings, to the hight of 14 or 15 'foote, left unfiniſhed without timber or covering, 'ſet forth with windows of freeſtone, ſome having 'bars of iron in them, ſome none.

'At the entry into the caſtle on the weſt ſide 'are two gates, a greater and a leſſer, with a 'wicket in the ſame. At the left hand thereof is 'a porter's lodge, conteyning three roomes, with a 'dungeon or place of impriſonment underneath. 'Next adjoining is a faire roome called the Duke's 'Wardrobbe, and within the ſame a faire roome 'or lodging chamber with a cellar or vaught 'underneath; over all which are fower lodging 'chambers with chimneys. On the right hand 'of the gates are two faire roomes called the 'Duches Wardrobbe, and over the ſame are two 'faire chambers called the Steward's Chambers.

'Within all which is a court paved with ſtone, 'conteyning halfe an acre, encompaſſed with the 'caſtle buildings and leading from the gates afore-'ſaid to the great hall, at the entry whereof is a 'porch, and on the right hand a ſmall room 'called the Ewery.

'On the left or north ſide of the court is a 'faire wett larder, a dry larder, a privy bakehouſe, 'and a boyling houſe, with an entry leading from 'all the ſaid houſes of offices to the great kitchin, 'over all which are five chambers for privet 'lodgings, & over all the ſame againe is one long 'roome called the Cockloft. The great kitchin 'having two great large flewes or chimneys, & 'one leſſer chimney, & within the ſame kitchin 'is a privy kitchin with two flewes or chimneys 'in it, over the which laſt recited kitchin is a 'lodging chamber for cookes.

'On the backſide of all which recited buildings 'are certaine decayed buildings ſometimes uſed 'for a bakehouſe, & an armory wth certaine de-'cayed lodgings over the ſame. From the great 'kitchin leading to the great hall is an entry, on 'the one ſide is a decayed roome called the ſkul-'lery, with a large flew or chimney therein, & a 'pantry adjoyning. On the other ſide of the 'entry are two old decayed roomes heretofore 'uſed for cellars, on the backſide whereof is a 'little court adjoyning to the great kitchin, & in 'the

'the ſame is a faire well or pump for water, 'partley decayed; betweene the decayed cellars 'and the lower end of the great hall is a buttery; 'over all which laſt recited roomes are fower 'chambers called the Earle of Stafford's Lodgings, 'partly decayed, with one roome thereunto ad-'joyning called the Clerkes Treaſury.

'From the lower end of the great hall is an 'entry leading unto the chappell, at the corner of 'which entry is a ſellar. The utter part of the 'chappell is a faire roome for people to ſtand in 'at ſervice time, & over the ſame are two roomes 'or partitions with each of them a chimney, 'where the duke & the duches uſed to ſitt & 'heare ſervice. The body of the chappell it ſelfe 'fairely built, having twenty & two ſettles of 'waineſcott about the ſame, for prieſts, clerkes, '& quieriſters.

'The great hall, faire and large, with a hearth 'to make fire on in the mideſt thereof. Adjoyning 'to the upp end of the ſame is one faire roome 'called the Old Hall, with a chimney in the ſame. 'Next adjoyning to the ſame is a faire cloyſter 'walke paved with bricke, leading from the 'Duke's Lodging to the privy garden, which 'garden is fower ſquare, conteyning about one 'third part of an acre, three ſquares whereof are 'compaſſed about with a faire Cloyſter or walke 'paved with bricke, & the fowerth ſquare is 'bounded with the principal parts of the Caſtle 'called the New Buildings; over all which laſt 'recited Cloyſter is a faire large gallery, & out of 'the ſame gallery goeth another gallery leading 'to the pariſh church of Thornbury, at the end 'whereof is a faire roome with a Chimney, and a 'Window into the ſaid Church, where the Duke 'uſed ſometime to heare ſervice. Neere adjoyn-'ing unto the ſaid large gallery are certain roomes 'or lodgings called the Earle of Bedford's 'lodgings, conteyning 13 roomes, whereof ſix 'are below, three of them having chimneys in 'them, & ſeaven above, whereof fower have 'chimneys likewiſe. All which houſes, buildings '& roomes aforementioned are for the moſt part 'built with freeſtone, & covered with ſlatt or tyle.

'The lower part of the principall buildings of 'the caſtle is called the New Buildings, at the weſt 'end whereof is a faire tower, in which lower 'buildings is conteyned one great chamber, with 'a chimney in the ſame, the ſealing & timber 'worke whereof is decayed. Within the ſame is 'another faire chamber with a chimney therein. 'And within the ſame againe is another faire 'lodging chamber, with a chimney therein, called 'the Duke's Lodging, with one little Roome or 'Cloſſett betweene the two laſt recited chambers. 'Within all which is one roome, being the foun-'dation or lowermoſt part of the tower called the 'Duke's Cloſſett, with a Chimney therein. From 'the which ſaid Duke's lodging leadeth a faire 'gallery paved with bricke, & a ſtayer at the end 'thereof aſcending to the Duke's Lodging, being 'over the ſame, uſed for a privy way.

'From the upp end of the great hall a ſtayer 'aſcendeth up towards the great chamber, at the 'top whereof are two lodging roomes. Leading 'from the ſtayers head to the great chamber is a 'faire roome paved with bricke, & a chimney 'therein, at the end whereof doth meete a faire 'gallery leading from the great Chamber to the 'Earle of Bedford's Lodging on the one ſide, & 'the Chappell on the other ſide.

'The great Chamber very faire with a chimney 'therein. Within the ſame is one other faire 'Chamber, called the Dineing Chamber, with a 'chimney therein likewiſe. And within that 'againe, is one other faire chamber alſoe, called 'the Privy Chamber, with a chimney in that 'likewiſe. And within the ſame againe is one 'other chamber or cloſſett called the Duke's 'Jewell Chamber. Next unto the Privy Cham-'ber on the inner part thereof, is a faire round 'chamber, being the ſecond ſtory of the Tower, 'called the Duke's Bedchamber, with a chimney 'in the ſame. From the Privy Chamber a Stayer 'leadeth up into another faire round chamber 'over the Duke's Bedchamber, like unto the 'former, being the third ſtory over the Tower, '& ſoe upwards into another like chamber over 'the ſame, called the Treaſury, where the Evi-'dences do lye. All which laſt recited buildings, 'called the New Buildings, are built faire with 'freeſtone, covered with lead, & embattelled.

'On the eaſt ſide of the Caſtle is one other 'garden, conteyning three quarters of an acre, 'adjoining upon the Earle of Bedford's Lodgings, 'at the weſt corner whereof is a little void court 'of waſt ground. On the north ſide of the Caſtle, 'adjoyning upon the Chappell, is a little Orchard 'conteyning half an acre, well ſett with trees of 'diverſe kinds of fruites. All which Caſtle 'buildings, with Orchards & Gardens aforeſaid, 'are walled about with a Wall of Stone, part 'embattelled, ruined and decayed in diverſe places 'thereof, conteyning in circuit and quantity, by 'eſtimation, twelve Acres of Ground, or there-'abouts. On the eaſt Side of the ſaid Caſtle, 'adjoining unto the outer Side of the Walls 'thereof, is one faire Orchard quadrente, con-'teyning by Eſtimation fower Acres, palled about 'well, & thick ſett with trees of diverſe Kinds of 'fruites.'

I ſhall cloſe this account of the caſtle by ob-ſerving, that the gatehouſe, and much of the caſtle walls, and the outer wall that incloſed the whole, with loop holes at convenient diſtances to ſhoot thro' with bows and croſs bows, are now ſtanding; and ſome of the rooms of the caſtle are occupied as a farm houſe. The foregoing inſcription on the gatehouſe is as I found it myſelf, and not exactly as in the *Itinerary*, for Leland had not copied it accurately. Beſides the inſcription, there

there are ſeveral ornamental devices upon it, with the Staffords Knot; and the preſent remains of the caſtle ſhew the deſign to have been noble and magnificent, tho' imperfectly executed.

In the year 1539, king Henry the Eighth and Anne of Bulloigne were entertained at this place for ten days.

The town of Thornbury was fortified for the king in the great rebellion, by ſir William St. Leger, to reſtrain the garriſon at Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following abſtract from *Domeſday* ſtands under the title *Terra Regis:*

'Brictric the ſon of Algar held Turneberie in 'Langelei hundred. In the time of king Edward 'there were eleven hides, and four plow-tillages 'in demean, and forty-two villeins, and eighteen 'radcheniſters, with twenty-one plow-tillages; 'and twenty-four bordars, and fifteen *ſervi*, and 'four *coliberti*. There were two mills of 6*s*. 4*d*. 'a wood a mile long, and a mile broad. There 'was a market of 20*s*. The ſteward hath now 'added a mill there of 8*d*.

'This manor was queen Maud's. Hunfrid 'paid 50*l*. for it by tale. In this manor is a 'meadow of 40*s*. and at Wiche, forty ſextaries 'of ſalt, or 20*d*. and the fiſhery of Glouceſter of '58*d*.' *Domeſday*, p. 68.

The manor of Thornbury deſcended like that of Tewkeſbury, and the honour of Glouceſter, 'till it came into the poſſeſſion of Ralph lord Stafford, in right of his wife Margaret, ſole daughter and heireſs to Hugh de Audley, earl of Glouceſter.

The above Ralph lord Stafford was deſcended from Roger de Toeni, who was ſtandard-bearer of Normandy, and deſcended from Malahulctus, uncle to Rollo duke of Normandy. Robert, a younger ſon of Roger, was founder of the abbey of Conches. Nicholas Toeni was ſon of Robert, and another Robert, ſon of Nicholas, came into England with king William the Firſt, who rewarded him with one hundred and thirty-one manors, whereof eighty-one were in Staffordſhire. He was alſo made governor of a caſtle in Stafford, and thence he aſſumed the name of Stafford. He married Avice de Clare, and lies buried at Stone in Staffordſhire, where he had founded a priory for canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtin.

Nicholas de Stafford, ſon and heir of Robert, was high ſheriff of Staffordſhire in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and was buried with Maud his wife in the monaſtery of Stone. Robert de Stafford, ſon and heir of Nicholas, was alſo high ſheriff of Staffordſhire from the 2d to the 6th year of king Henry the Second. He likewiſe was buried at Stone, and left a ſon named Robert, who died without iſſue, whereby Miliſent, ſiſter to this laſt Robert, became his heir.

Which Miliſent was married to Hervey Bagot, of an antient family in the ſame county, who, in her right, ſucceeded to the barony of Stafford.

Hervey Bagot, ſon and heir of Hervey and of Miliſent, aſſumed the name of his mother, which was the cuſtom of thoſe times, when the mother was a conſiderable heireſs. He married Petronilla, ſiſter to William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and died 21 H. 3. A third Hervey de Stafford, ſon of the laſt, ſucceeded to the barony and eſtate, but dying without iſſue, his brother, Robert lord Stafford, became his heir, and had livery granted to him of all his brother's lands 25 H. 3. He married Alice, one of the coheirs of Thomas Corbet, of Caus in Shropſhire, and dying 10 E. 1. was buried with his anceſtors at Stone.

Edmond lord Stafford, ſon of Robert, married Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Baſſet, of Draiton, whereby the eſtate of the Baſſet family, for want of heirs male, deſcended afterwards to the Staffords. He died 2 E. 2. and was buried in the monaſtery of the Friers Minors in Stafford.

Ralph lord Stafford, ſon of Edmond, was nine years old at his father's death. He had livery of his paternal eſtate 17 E. 2. and became eminent in military employments. He married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, earl of Glouceſter, and was created earl of Stafford. He died ſeized of the manors of Thornbury and Rendcombe, in right of his wife, 46 E. 3. and was buried at Tunbridge in Kent. Ralph his eldeſt ſon had married Maud, daughter of Henry de Lancaſter, earl of Derby, but died without iſſue before his father.

Hugh earl of Stafford, ſurviving ſon and heir of Ralph, and of Margaret de Audley, was twenty-eight years old at the death of his father, whom he ſucceeded in title and eſtate. He followed the wars in France and Scotland, and married Philippa, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Dying at Rhodes, in his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, 9 R. 2. his body was brought into England, and buried at Stone. He died ſeized of Thornbury, with its members, Oldbury, Kington, Morton, Falfield and Mares, and of the manors of Rendcombe and Eſtington; and was ſucceeded by his ſon

Thomas earl of Stafford, who married Anne, the daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, by his wife Eleanor, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford. But this Thomas died before he could conſummate the marriage, and was buried at Stone 16 R. 2. whereby his brother William, who was his next heir, ſucceeded to the title and eſtates; but he died unmarried 18 R. 2.

Edmond earl of Stafford was brother and heir to William, and by ſpecial licence from the king, he married Anne, his brother Thomas's widow, with whom he had the manor of Wheatenhurſt. He was ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury, fighting for king Henry the Fourth againſt Hotſpur, ſon of Henry earl of Northumberland, 4 H. 4. and was buried in the Auguſtine friery at Stafford. He died ſeized of Thornbury, with its members aforeſaid, and of the manors of Rendcombe and

Wheatenhurſt, and of the caſtle of Caldecot in Glouceſterſhire. The counteſs Anne, his relict, died 17 H. 6. and was then buried at the priory of Lanthony, near Glouceſter.

Humphry earl of Stafford, ſon and heir of Edmond, was very young at his father's death, and married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Weſtmoreland. He was governor of Calais, and was created duke of Buckingham 23 H. 6. A diſpute ariſing concerning precedency between him and Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, it was decided by act of parliament, and ordered, that theſe two dukes ſhould take precedency by turns, one one year, the other the next; and that precedency ſhould be given to ſuch of the poſterity of each as ſhould firſt have livery of their lands. He was ſlain at the battle of Northampton 38 H. 6. wherein king Henry the Sixth was taken priſoner.

Humphry earl of Stafford was the eldeſt ſon of Humphry duke of Buckingham. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edmond duke of Somerſet, and was ſlain at the battle of St. Albans, in his father's life-time.

Henry duke of Buckingham, ſon of Humphry earl of Stafford, and grandſon of Humphry duke of Buckingham, ſucceeded his grandfather in honour, and in the manor of Thornbury. Being under age at his grandfather's death, he was in ward to the king, and the care of his education was aſſigned to Anne, dutcheſs of Exeter, the king's ſiſter. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Wodeville, earl of Rivers. He was highly inſtrumental in king Richard the Third's unjuſtly obtaining the crown, and afterwards, thro' remorſe of conſcience, took up arms againſt him, and being taken, he was beheaded at Saliſbury 1 R. 3. without any judicial proceedings. A proclamation had been iſſued, offering a thouſand pounds reward to whomever ſhould apprehend the duke, which tempted Humphry Banniſter, his ſervant, to betray him; but he went without the reward, for king Richard ſaid, *That he who would betray ſo good a maſter would be falſe to all others.* This, however, was no juſtification for the king's breaking his faith. Richard's morals and politics were equally bad, and as by this inſtance of his conduct he appeared to be one that could not be relied on, ſo very few would have entered into his ſervice on future occaſions.

Edward duke of Buckingham was ſon of the laſt Humphry. He had livery of his lands 14 H. 7. and obtained a licence to impark a thouſand acres of land in Thornbury 2 H. 8. He married Alianora, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. The king conceived a jealouſy of him for ſome very hot and indiſcreet expreſſions, for which he was tried by his peers upon an accuſation of high treaſon, and found guilty; and diſdaining to aſk his life, was beheaded 13 H. 8. The principal witneſs againſt him was Charles Knevet, whom he had diſcharged of his ſervice at the clamour of his tenants His haughty ſpirit, and contemptuous carriage towards cardinal Wolſey, contributed to his ruin. The duke was preſenting the baſon on his knees for the king to waſh his hands after dinner, and when the king had done, and was turned away, the cardinal ſportingly dipt his hand in the baſon whilſt the duke was on his knees. The duke reſented it as an affront, and riſing up, poured the water into the cardinal's ſhoes. The eccleſiaſtic was nettled in his turn, and threatened the duke to ſit upon his ſkirts. The duke, therefore, came the next day to court, without ſkirts to his doublet, and being aſked the reaſon of it, told the king that it was to avoid the cardinal's anger, for he had threatened to ſit upon his ſkirts. The duke had his jeſt, but the cardinal had his head afterwards. All the monuments of this great family, upon the diſſolution of the priory of Stone, were removed, 30 H. 8. to the friers Auguſtins at Stafford, in hopes that the Mendicant friers might be ſpared; but thoſe coſtly tombs were deſtroy'd, and buried in the ruins of that monaſtery.

Henry Stafford, eldeſt ſon of Edward duke of Buckingham, was by act of parliament reſtored in blood, but not to his father's honours and eſtate, 14 H. 8. However, the king ſoon afterwards granted ſeveral of the lands of the late duke of Buckingham to this Henry Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, and their heirs. She was the daughter of ſir Richard Pole, by Margaret his wife, who was the daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth. The manor, caſtle, town, and park, &c. of Thornbury, and the manor of Bedellanam in Thornbury, were granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. He was a perſon of great learning and virtue, and having tranſlated ſeveral pieces of divinity, died in the year 1558.

Edward lord Stafford, ſon and heir of Henry, married Mary, daughter of Edward earl of Derby, and left Edward lord Stafford his ſon and heir, who had livery of the manor of Thornbury, and of the reſt of his father's lands, in 1592. He married Iſabel, daughter of Thomas Foſter, of Tonge in Shropſhire, and died in 1625.

Edward lord Stafford, ſon of the laſt Edward, married Anne, daughter of James Wilfords, of Newnham-hall in Eſſex, and died before his father, leaving a ſon Henry, and a daughter Mary. Henry died young in 1637.

Mary Stafford, daughter of the laſt-mentioned Edward, and heireſs of the family, was married to William Howard, a younger ſon of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surry, who, in her right, was ſeized of the manor of Thornbury. He was created viſcount Stafford by king Charles the Firſt, and was beheaded in the reign of king Charles the Second, upon the teſtimony of the famous doctor Oates, as being guilty of the popiſh plot. In the reign of king James the Second, an attempt was made to reverſe the attainder of this lord by a bill in parliament, againſt which ſome of the lords proteſted, and the commons threw it out.

Henry

Henry-Stafford Howard, ſon of William viſcount Stafford, was created earl of Stafford by king James the Second, and was lord of the manor of Thornbury at the beginning of the preſent century. The duke of Norfolk is the preſent lord of the manor.

William Heron, of London, haberdaſher, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Thornbury to the uſe of themſelves 33 H. 6. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Thornbury 12 H. 7. Richard Forſter levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Thornbury, Oldbury, and Falfield, 12 H. 7.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

By an act paſſed in the reign of king Charles the Second, the tithings of Oldbury, Kington, Morton, and Falfield, all in the pariſh of Thornbury, were conſolidated into one manor, called the manor of Thornbury. Of which tithings in their order.

1. *Oldbury*, ſometimes written *Aldbury*, and *Ealdbury*, from the Saxon Ealb-beꝛȝ. We now call it *Oldbury upon Severn*, to diſtinguiſh it from Oldbury upon the Hill, in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh. It ſtretches along the ſhore of the Severn, and is ſuppoſed to be the Roman ſtation called the *Trajectus*, or ferry, mentioned in Antoninus's fourteenth *Iter*, from *Iſca*, now Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, to *Calleva*, now Wallingford in Berkſhire. It received its preſent name from the Saxons, on account of the antient camps which they found there, and of which ſome traces ſtill remain. The ſmaller one, or *Campus Minor*, was on the eaſt ſide of the hill near the church, where every thing paſſing upon the Severn hereabout might be ſeen, and many Roman coins have been found upon the ſpot. A little eaſtward of that, about a quarter of a mile on the plain, was the *Campus Major*; and part of the intrenchments, with high banks, forming two ſides of a ſquare, ſtill remain pretty perfect, tho' the other parts are levelled. Juſt by theſe, in a piece of ground which ſtill ſhews many tumps and unevenneſſes, a great many old foundations have been dug up in the memory of perſons living in the place. Theſe circumſtances very much corroborate the opinion that here was the Roman *Trajectus*, and not at Auſt, as ſome have fancied. The diſtance between the *Abone*, another Roman ſtation, and the *Trajectus*, is ſet down to be nine miles by Antoninus, which not agreeing with the real diſtance between the places where thoſe ſtations are ſuppoſed to have been, has occaſioned much difficulty in fixing the ſituation of the *Abone*; but as this ſubject has been fully diſcuſſed under Lidney, the reader is referred to that head for further ſatisfaction.

This part of the pariſh is very unhealthy, from ſtagnated water lying on ſome of the lands; and it is made more ſo from the great number of Elm trees ſtanding ſo thick about the houſes, that the air has not a free current.

Sir Robert Atkyns has miſapplied the account of Edward the Elder paſſing over the Severn at this place, to meet Leoline prince of Wales; for according to Mapes, and others, it happened at Auſt, and not here.

The Deſpencers are ſaid to have been ſometime ſeized of this manor, in the reign of king Edward the Second. Eubulo le Strange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine of Oldbury to the uſe of Hugh le Deſpencer 18 E. 2.

The knights templars were ſeized of Oldbury 2 E. 3. and upon the diſſolution of that order, the manor was granted to the Veals. John Veal died ſeized of the manor of Oldbury 36 H. 6. as did Robert Veal, ſon of John, 13 E. 4.

The Kemyſes ſucceeded the Veals. Roger Kemys, who was found by inquiſition to be a lunatick, died ſeized of Oldbury 21 E. 4. Hugh Kemys and John Kemys levied a fine of the manor of Oldbury to William George, and William Overton, 4 E. 6. Sir James Harrington was lord of this manor in the year 1608, but it is now conſolidated with Thornbury.

John Newton and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Oldbury to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 8 H. 5. Lands in Oldbury and Holeham belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, in truſt, 7 E. 6. A portion of tithes in Oldbury, and a meadow called Holeham, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to the lord Fenton 5 Jac.

There is a chapel in Oldbury, and the chapelry is annexed to Thornbury. It is called the Rectory of Oldbury in the preſentation, and is worth 50*l.* a year. The chapel ſtands on the top of a hill. The inhabitants ſay, that their anceſtors attempted to build it on Shaw's Green, near the middle of the village; but what they effected in the day was deſtroy'd by night, which made them deſiſt. They were then adviſed to yoke two heifers that never had been milked, and whereſoever they ſhould firſt ſtop, there to build the chapel. The poor beaſts ſtraggling along, at laſt halted on the top of the hill, and ſo the chapel was built there.

Cowhill, or *Cowell*, is a hamlet in this tithing. Henry Campneys was ſeized of Cowhull 15 E. 4. Anthony Campneys died ſeized thereof 27 H. 8. and livery was granted to Henry Campneys, brother and heir to Anthony, the next year. Livery of Cowell was alſo granted to John Campneys 13 Eliz. Cowell was lately purchaſed out of the family of ſir Thomas Campneſs, by Peter Holford, of Weſton Birt in this county, eſq.

Mr. Thomas Adams has a good eſtate at Cowhill.

2. *Kington.* The church of Thornbury ſtands in this tithing. The lands antiently belonged to the

the family of the Staffords, and were granted to Dorothy Stafford, and to her ſons, in taille, 26 Eliz. Aryld, a virgin, is ſaid to have been murdered here by one Muncius, a tyrant, who cut off her head. She was afterwards canonized, and buried in St. Peter's abbey at Glouceſter.

Marlewood is within this tithing, where was an antient ſeat and a park belonging to the Staffords, which Edward Stafford ſold, about the beginning of this century, and Mr. Knight, whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it, is the preſent owner of it.

3. *Morton.* Eaſtwood is a very large eſtate in this tithing, where was formerly a park. It is ſituated on a fine eminence, on the eaſt ſide of the town, and has a large manſion houſe belonging to it, now converted to a farm houſe. This eſtate came to the crown by the attainder of Edward duke of Buckingham, and was granted to Thomas Tyndale[r] 7 Eliz. Sir Richard Rogers, ſon of Robert Rogers of Briſtol, died ſeized of Eaſtwood in 1635. It afterwards paſſed to ſir Richard

[r] This family came antiently from Tyndale in the north of England, ſo called from the north Tyne, which riſes in the mountains on the borders of England, and waters that dale. Robert de Tyndale had three ſons, Adam, Robert, and John. Adam de Tyndale was living in 1199, and had iſſue by Helewiſa his wife, one daughter Philippa, married to Nicholas, baron of Bolteby, in the time of king Henry the Third. Robert, the ſecond ſon, ſeated himſelf at Tranſover in Northamptonſhire, *temp.* E. 1. and had iſſue two ſons, ſir William Tyndale, knight, who died without iſſue; and Robert Tyndale, living in 1293. Which Robert had iſſue two ſons, Richard, and William. Richard died *ſine prole*; but ſir William Tyndale of Tranſover, the ſecond ſon, married Elizabeth, the niece and heir of ſir Henry Deane, of Deane in Northamptonſhire.

John Tyndale, ſon of ſir William, was living in the year 1391, and by his wife Catharine Zouch, had iſſue two ſons, Richard, who died 3 H. 5. *ſine prole*; and ſir William Tyndale, who by his wife Alana, (daughter and heir of ſir Simon Bigod, *alias* Felbrigge, of Felbrigge in Norfolk, knight of the garter, by his wife Margaret, daughter to the duke of Theiſe, and niece to the king of Bohemia) had iſſue ſir Thomas Tyndale, of Deane, knight. Which ſir Thomas Tyndale married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Yelverton, and by her had ſir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk, made knight of the Bath in 1496; and three daughters, Anne, married to Henry St. Germain; Jane, wedded to John Blanerhaſſet; and Elizabeth.

The ſaid ſir William Tyndale of Hockwold, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Oſbert Montford, of Norfolk, had iſſue four ſons, *viz.* 1. ſir John; 2. William, the anceſtor of the Tyndales of Bathford, of whom hereafter; 3. Robert; and 4. Edward, ſettled at Pull-court in Worceſterſhire. Sir John Tyndale, eldeſt ſon of ſir William Tyndale of Hockwold, married Amphillis, daughter of —— Coningſby, and by her was father of two ſons, ſir Thomas, and Humphry; and four daughters, Anne, Mary, Beatrix, and Dorothy. Sir Thomas Tyndale, the eldeſt ſon, married firſt, Anne, daughter of ſir William Paſton, by whom he had iſſue a ſon William, who died in 1591, having married a daughter of ſir Ambroſe Germain, by whom he was father of one ſon, Felix Tyndale, who died without iſſue. Sir Thomas Tyndale's ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of ſir Henry Fermer, by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons, ſir John; ——; Francis, who died a batchelor, and his will was proved in 1631; Henry; Humphry, D. D. dean of Ely, preſident of Queen's college, Cambridge, and chancellor of Litchfield, who died and was buried at Ely in 1614; and Arthur: The daughters were Suſan, Urſula, Elizabeth, Anne, and Amye.

Sir John, eldeſt ſon of ſir Thomas Tyndale, by Anne his ſecond wife, ſettled at Great Mapleſtead in Eſſex, where he built a houſe called New Chelmeſhoo Houſe. He was a maſter in chancery, and was murdered by John Bertram, as he was going to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 12, 1616. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Egerton, eſq; and widow of ſir William Deane, of Great Mapleſtead, and by her had iſſue three ſons and three daughters, *viz.* Deane, Arthur, Roger; Sarah, Margaret, and Heſter. Deane Tyndale, eldeſt ſon of ſir John, married Amye, daughter and heir of Robert Weſton, of Preſted Hall in Eſſex, and died in 1678, aged 92. He had iſſue by his ſaid wife four ſons, *viz.* Deane, buried March 23, 1633; Francis, who died young; John, of whom preſently; Drue, a Hamborough merchant; and two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth. John, the third but only ſurviving ſon of Deane Tyndale of Mapleſtead, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Deane, of Dynes Hall, eſq; by whom he had iſſue an only daughter Elizabeth, wedded to Jaſper Blitheman. At the death of the ſaid John Tyndale, the male heirs of this branch became extinct: I return therefore to the other ſons of ſir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk, who, as before recited, were William, of whom hereafter; Robert; and Edward.

Edward Tyndale, fourth ſon of ſir William, ſettled at the Pull, otherwiſe called Pull-court, in Worceſterſhire, and married two wives. By the firſt he had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, and William; and five daughters: By Joan his ſecond wife, daughter of William Lawrence, he had three ſons, John, Edward, and Henry; and three daughters. He died in the year 1546, as appears by the *probat.* of his will.

Thomas Tyndale, eldeſt ſon of Edward, ſettled at Eaſtwood in the pariſh of Thornbury, in the county of Glouceſter, of which he had a grant 7 Eliz. 1565, and by Avice his wife, daughter of John Bodie, had an only ſon Edward, and one only daughter Elizabeth, who both died before their father. Thomas ſurvived 'till the year 1571, and by his will gave the eſtate at Eaſtwood to his couſin Thomas Tyndale, a minor, whoſe deſcent I ſhall now proceed to trace from ſir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk.

William Tyndale, ſecond ſon of ſir William Tyndale of Hockwold, and brother of Edward of Pull-court, died about the year 1558, leaving iſſue one ſon Thomas; and two daughters, Joan, and Faith.

Thomas Tyndale, ſon of William, married a daughter of —— Lloyd, of Griſmond-caſtle in Monmouthſhire, and of Whitminſter in Glouceſterſhire, and had iſſue

Thomas, to whom Thomas Tyndale of Eaſtwood left that eſtate, in the year 1571. Thomas, the ſon, died in 1619, having married Oriana le Bon, daughter of John le Bon, counſellor in the parliament of Roan in Normandy, and one of the ſiſters and heirs of Claudius le Bon, of Farnaux in that province. By her he had iſſue four ſons, Thomas, Francis, Edmund, and George, of whom the three laſt had no children; and three daughters, who all died unmarried.

Thomas Tyndale, the eldeſt ſon, ſold the eſtate at Eaſtwood in this pariſh, to ſir Richard Rogers, a grocer in Briſtol, about the year 1628, and went to reſide at the priory at Kington St. Michael, near Calne in Wiltſhire, where he died Feb. 22, 1671. The following curious letter from this gentleman to his couſin, Mr. —— Tyndale, of Stinchcombe in this county, may be acceptable to ſome of my readers:

'*Couſin,*

'*I have received your late letter, and am very glad to hear ſo well of you; and ſhall much rejoyce to underſtand of any good which may arrive to the familie of Stinchcombe, ſo as I can not but hope that the thing you write of to me looks that way, tho' you mention it not. The name of Tyndale is well known in the Harold's office to be of great antiquity and reputation, but branched out into many and divers families, as all ancient names have been from age to age, without obſerving or keeping any knowledge of the times, or any certain genealogie of their deſcents, albeit they are of the ſame extraction and originall with the reſt. The firſt familie of Tyndale in credit and reputation was of Dale caſtle in South Tyndale in Northumberland, and called, by writ, to the upper houſe of parliament in the time of Edward the 1ſt, and were barons of Langley in South Tyndale. That houſe extinguiſhed by an heir general married to Boulteby, whoſe heir general was after married unto Percie. The ſecond brother of that Tyndale ſeated himſelf in Northamptonſhire, at a place called Tranſover, and after they married the heir of ſir Henry Deane, of Deane by Tranſover, and then the heir of ſir Symond Byged, of Felbrigge, one of the knights of the garter, and it was a great match, and with one of the heirs of the lord Scales of Nacelles, dividing that inheritance with the earl of Oxford; afterwards they married the heir of Montfort in Norfolke, whether Tyndale removed his ſeat to Hockwold. This familie was in great reputation 'till the beginning of queen Elizabethe, at what time ſir Thomas Tyndale made an end of all which his father ſir John Tyndale had not ſpent before. Sir John Tyndale, ſecond ſon to ſir Thomas Tyndale, did leave his ſon Deane Tyndale, who (if living) is juſt my age, and dwelleth in Eſſex, near Heningham-caſtle, and hath ſome eight hundred Pound per annum left, and is the beſt Tyndale now remaining. From that familie my great grandfather came. There is alſo another familie of Tyndale of Brotherton in Yorkſhire, of good eſtate and reputation, but giving ſome what a different coat, as you may perceive by what I have ſet down here underneath; but I cannot at this time ſee certain to blazon Brotherton's coat aright. I have heretofore heard that the firſt of your familie came out of the North in the times of the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, at what time many of good ſort (their ſide going down) did fly for refuge and ſuccor where they could*

Richard Aſhfield, in right of Mary his wife, eldeſt daughter, and one of the coheireſſes of ſir Richard Rogers; and is at preſent the eſtate of ſir Banks Jenkinſon, of Oxfordſhire, baronet, whoſe arms are given under Hawkeſbury.

Hope is the name of a place in the pariſh of Thornbury. Sir William Compton died ſeized of ten meſſuages, five hundred acres of arable, and two hundred acres of paſture, and of other lands in Hope, near Thornbury, 20 H. 8. Mr. Thomas Morris has a good eſtate at Hope.

Buckover is the name of another place. Lands in Buckover in Thornbury, lately belonging to Edward duke of Buckingham, were granted to Elizabeth Harwell 15 H. 8. Lands called the Barrys, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to Thomas Henege, and Catherine his wife, for their lives, 23 H. 8.

4. *Falfield*, ſo called from the Saxon Falb, *an incloſure*. It was reputed a manor, and belonged to ſir John Berkeley, of Beverſtone, 6 H. 6. and to ſir Maurice Berkeley 14 E. 4. William Berkeley was ſeized of it, and being outlawed for treaſon, it was granted to Thomas Brug, and his heirs male, 1 H. 7. But William Berkeley was afterwards reſtored to his eſtates. Sir William Berkeley died ſeized of Falfield 5 E. 6. and John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, had livery of it granted to him 6 E. 6. Livery of the manor of Falfield was alſo granted to Edward lord Stafford 9 Eliz. This manor, as before obſerved, is conſolidated with that of Thornbury. Mr. Thomas Skey has a good eſtate here, which has been in his family for many generations.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 200*l.* a year. Chriſt Church college, Oxford, are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Holwell is the preſent incumbent. It was formerly given to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, by Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter; and the abbey recovered it from the biſhop of Worceſter 26 E. 1. It was appropriated to the uſe of the monaſtery

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'*could find it. That it was your predeceſſor his fortune to come into 'Glouceſterſhire, changing his name to that of Huchins, and that after- 'wards he married there, and ſo having children, he did before his 'death declare his right name, and from whence and upon what ſubject 'he came thither; and ſo taking his own name, did leave it unto his 'children, who have ſince continued it, as it was fit they ſhould. This 'I have heard from your good father himſelf. Two of my ſons do know 'them of Brotherton and my ſon Thomas (now married in London) 'hath been there. I have made you now (as you ſee) an ample relation 'of all that I can at preſent call to mind that may be proper to acquaint 'you withal, and ſhall think well thereof if it may any way ſatisfie your 'deſires. My ſon William is now with me, and deſires to be very 'kindly remembered unto you, as having (by his ſaying) been known 'and received courteſies from you in the Low Countreys. If you 'pleaſe to write any more unto me, you ſhall not need to put my name 'Thomas, nor the priory to the ſuperſcription; I am much known 'without theſe additions. My wife is alſo yet living, though in a ſad 'condition this long time, but ſhe hath not forgotten you, praying me 'to remember her love unto you. It is now time to give over and make 'an end, ſo concluding with my affectionate reſpects and good wiſhes 'to yourſelf and to your nephew, tho' unknown, I reſt*

'*Your loving kinſman, and*

'*Kington St. Michael,* '*aſſured friend,*

'*Febr. 3d* 1663. '*Thomas Tyndale.*'

This Thomas Tyndale took to wife Dorothy, daughter of William Stafford, of Northamptonſhire, by whom he had five ſons and four daughters, *viz.* Stafford, who died childleſs; William, Thomas, George, and John; and four daughters, Frances, married to John Poree, of Roan in Normandy; Anne, wedded to captain Doughty; Dorothy, and Orian.

William Tyndale, of Kington St. Michael, ſecond ſon of Thomas, died Nov. 3, 1675. He took to wife Margaret, daughter of Anderſon Atcherley, of Shropſhire, and by her had five ſons, Thomas, George, John, Athelſtan, and Henry.

Thomas Tyndale, the eldeſt ſon, born June 2, 1667, removed to Bathford near Bath, where he died in the year 1747. He married firſt, a daughter of —— Winchcombe, of Witney in Oxfordſhire, and by her had a ſon Thomas, who died young, and one daughter, Dorothy. By Elizabeth his ſecond wife, daughter of George Booth, of Woodford in Cheſhire, eſq; he had iſſue two ſons, John, who died unmarried in 1728; and George; and four daughters, Martha-Maria, Elizabeth, Mary, and Arabella.

George Tyndale, ſecond ſon of Thomas, married to his firſt wife, Vere, daughter of the honourable and reverend Robert Booth, D.D. and dean of Briſtol, fifth ſon of George lord Delamere, by whom he hath iſſue one ſon, George-Booth Tyndale, born Sep. 8, 1743; who being bred to the law in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar in 1768; and one daughter, Elizabeth-Vere, who died young. His ſecond wife was Margaretta, daughter of John Bamfylde, of Heſtercombe in Somerſetſhire, eſq; by whom he has iſſue two ſons, John, and Thomas-Bamfylde; and three daughters, Margaretta, Elizabeth, and Charlotta-Maria. Which George Tyndale, eſq; reſides at Bathford in Somerſetſhire, where he has a good houſe and eſtate. His arms are, *Argent, a feſs gules between three garbs ſable.*

' In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the laity began to think they had done enough for monaſteries; therefore the monks ſought out other means to increaſe their revenues, by deſpoiling the ſecular clergy, who were the true labourers in the church, and thereupon appropriation of tithes to regular monks became more frequent. The following is a tranſlation of the appropriation, as given by ſir Robert Atkyns:

TO all ſons of holy mother the church, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Walter, by God's permiſſion, biſhop of Worceſter, ſendeth grace, health, and eternal benediction. Tho' we are obliged out of the duty of common charity, to extend ſome favour to all perſons in miſery, towards the relief of their neceſſities; we are however bound more principally to exert ourſelves in the aſſiſtance of the religious under our care, who whilſt they are buſied in the fruits of good works, we ſee reduced and fallen into great want, and not by any fault of their own. Therefore we having a due regard to the monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, and to the religious men the abbat and monks of the ſaid monaſtery, within our dioceſe, which was heretofore founded by the progenitors of famous memory of the lord Gilbert de Clare, late earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, and endowed with ſpiritualties and temporalties ſituated in remote parts, and particularly in Wales, which was ſubject to the frequent incurſions of enemies, by which means it is but meanly endowed, and not able to ſubſiſt the convent, and maintain the poor, and other neceſſary charges and burthens of the ſame monaſtery, as ought to be; and it alſo lies oppreſt under divers calamities of fire, and inundation of waters on their lands and poſſeſſions, and by other adverſities and malice of this preſent world, will be daily brought into great and notorious decay, which unleſs timely relieved, can ſcarce in probability be ever recovered. And we taking notice that the pariſh church of Thornbury within our dioceſe, is under the patronage of the ſaid monaſtery, and that it was heretofore duly and canonically appropriated to the ſaid abbat and monks for the time being, and to their ſucceſſors, for the better ſupport of the burthens and charges aforeſaid; and that they for a long time had actually and peaceably enjoyed the poſſeſſion thereof, and that a great part of the revenue of the ſaid monaſtery, at the time of the appropriation did conſiſt herein, and that ſince they have been deprived of the ſame by ſome ſecular men, upheld with the power of ſome great nobles, who have divers times wrongfully preſented to the ſaid church, by their own damnable unjuſtice, and not thro' any fault of the ſaid monaſtery, who, notwithſtanding, have continued to maintain the functions of their monaſtery, in like manner as if they had enjoyed the profits of that impropriation, in as full manner as at their firſt foundation and appropriation, and their expences by theſe means have exceeded their yearly revenue, whereby they have unavoidably incurred on themſelves and their monaſtery, a heavy and inſupportable debt. And further, they are at this

monaſtery by Walter biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1314. The impropriation is now veſted in Chriſt Church college, by grant from the crown 38 H. 8. But the rectory of Thornbury was granted to William Fitz-Williams, and Arthur Hilton, 7 E. 6.

The tithes of lady Symonds's lands, and all the ſmall tithes, belong to the vicarage. There are three chapels annexed to this church, Oldbury, Rangeworthy, and Falfield.

The church is dedicated to the virgin Mary. It is large and handſome, with a ſpacious aile on each ſide the nave, and two croſs ailes, and a beautiful high tower at the weſt end. The great chancel belongs to Chriſt Church college. It is ſaid that the body of the church and the tower were built by Fitz-Harding, who dwelt at Roll's Place; and that the ſouth aile was built by Hugh lord Stafford.

There were four chantries in this church, one

day ſubject to a great and unuſual charge, by reaſon of the great travelling which is thro' that place both by land and water, it being ſituated between two great rivers, the Severn and the Avon, which bring a great concourſe of people, who expect to be entertained by the ſaid monaſtery, and has brought a charge upon the monaſtery, beyond what it is able to bear, and has neceſſarily reduced the monaſtery, and abbat, and monks, to great poverty, which can no way be relieved and redreſſed without the augmentation of their poſſeſſions and revenues. And we being fully adviſed of the truth of all and ſingular of theſe circumſtances, we therefore beholding with grief and an eye of compaſſion, the oppreſſion and miſery of theſe ſaid religious men and the monaſtery, and deſirous to aſſiſt them to the beſt of our power, as becomes our holy office, and that theſe religious men ſhould not be incumbred with the anxious neceſſities of this life, who have devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God alone, during their whole lives, under the obſervance of pious rules; and we further conſidering how we may deliver them out of this impendent ruin into which they have fallen, and reſtore them to a more eaſy and plentiful augmentation of their profit, whereby they may keep better hoſpitality for the future, and may perform greater acts of charity, and may uphold the chapel founded by the aforeſaid earl, to the honour of the bleſſed Mary mother of God, and glorious virgin, which chapel hath lately been built anew, at the burthen and charge of the ſaid abbat and monks of the ſaid monaſtery, and that the maſs of the bleſſed virgin may be daily ſaid therein, to the praiſe of God and of his mother, and of All Saints, to the increaſe of divine worſhip, for the proſperity of the living, and the reſt of the ſouls of the dead; and that the officers and miniſters who aſſiſt in the celebration of the ſame, and the other charges thereunto belonging, may be ſuſtained, we, by the influence of divine piety and pontifical authority, do give, grant, aſſign and appropriate the pariſh church of Thornbury within our dioceſe aforeſaid, in which the ſaid religious men have a juſt right of patronage, to the ſaid monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, and to the abbat and monks of that place, and to their own proper uſe for ever, having a due regard to the right and intereſt of the ſaid maſter Roger Marſhall the preſent rector of Thornbury, and all others who can have any intereſt or claim, being firſt ſummoned, and their conſent on this behalf being firſt obtained.

We further will and grant, that after the ceſſion or death of the ſaid maſter Roger, the preſent rector of the church, the actual poſſeſſions of the ſame church, with all its chapels thereon depending, and all its rights, members, and appurtenances whatſoever, without any interpoſition of us or any of our ſucceſſors, ſhall be converted to the proper uſe of the ſaid monaſtery, for the better ſupport of their charges, reſerving nevertheleſs a moderate portion to the vicarage of the ſaid church of Thornbury, which we do fix to be the ſum of 25 marks ſterling, yearly to be received out of the profits of the ſaid church, by the vicar, to be preſented by the ſaid religious men, for the performing the duty of the ſaid church and chapels thereunto belonging, ſaving all rights which belong to our cathedral church at Worceſter.

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto fixt our ſeal, dated at London in the year of our Lord 1314, and in the ſecond year of our conſecration.

The ſame biſhop Walter eſtabliſhed an endowment for the vicar, which is thus tranſlated by ſir Robert Atkyns:

TO all ſons of holy mother the church, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Walter, by divine permiſſion, biſhop of Worceſter, ſendeth eternal health in our Lord. Know ye, that whereas for certain good cauſes we have lately appropriated the church of Thornbury in the deanery of Durſley, within our dioceſe, to the religious men the abbat and convent of Tewkeſbury, and to their ſucceſſors, and to the monaſtery of that place, reſerving to ourſelves the power of ordering and taxing unto the value of 25 marks, for the uſe of the vicar of the church, all which does in our ſaid appropriation more fully appear. Therefore, by a legal inquiſition of divers worthy rectors and vicars of the ſaid deanery, and others, laymen, in form of law being ſummoned, who being rightly informed of the true value of all the oblations, obventions, and other the leſſer tithes, rights, and appurtenances of the ſaid parochial church of Thornbury, and therein certified by them, that the oblations, obventions, and the other leſſer tithes due to the altar, to wit, of milk, wool, lambs, cows, calves, ſwine, poultry, pidgeon-houſes, eggs, bees, herbs, flax, fiſhings, and gardens, and likewiſe the tithes of the hay in the whole pariſh, whether a ſum of money be paid for it, or elſe gathered in kind: Beſides and except the tithes of hay of the demean lands of the manor of Thornbury, lying within the bounds, limits, and tithing places of the ſaid church, belonging to the lady Symonds, are eſtimated at 18 marks and 10ſ. and being willing to tax and make up the reſt of the intended revenue of the vicarage to the full, (as in juſtice ought to be) out of money ariſing by the wax, which thro' devotion and reverence to the holy virgin Mary, whoſe image is placed in the chancel of the ſaid church, or the ready money, or gold or ſilver, which may be there offered, and alſo with a ſufficient houſe in the town of Thornbury, ſtanding on the ground belonging to the church, lately held by one Relibron for his life, together with a garden adjoining to the ſaid houſe, and belonging to the rectory before the appropriation was made.

Wherefore we the biſhop, having ſummoned the above mentioned perſons, and all things being obſerved in form as ought to be, and conſidering that the aforeſaid taxation and aſſignation to be juſt and equal in all reſpects, and that the ſaid oblations, obventions, and leſſer tithes, together with the houſe and garden, and other contingent profits, will one with another ariſe to make five marks, and will be ſufficient to maintain the vicarage and vicar, with his and all the charges of the vicarage, do appoint, decree, and confirm, that the further ſupply to the vicarage ought to conſiſt in thoſe ſaid portions, and that the ſaid vicar at preſent, and all the vicars his ſucceſſors, ought to be contented with the ſaid offerings, obventions, ſmall tithes, and other portions, as is above enumerated, without any further profit to be demanded from the ſaid religious men.

We do moreover order, appoint, and decree, that the ſaid vicar in the church of Thornbury, now canonically inſtituted, and all the vicars his ſucceſſors in the ſame, ſhall be firmly obliged and bound to diſcharge all procurations to the archbiſhop, and ſhall furniſh lights in the cathedral ſynods, and ſhall find and keep in repair all books and veſtments, and other ornaments neceſſary to the ſaid church, as heretofore has been accuſtomed by the rectors of the ſaid church, and by right they ought to have done; and to ſuſtain all theſe afore-mentioned things, and all other uſual and ordinary burthens whatſoever and howſoever, at their own proper coſts and charges, excepting the reparation, amendment, and building of the chancel of the church of Thornbury aforeſaid; for which end all other extraordinary charges which are impoſed on the church of Thornbury, or ſhall any way hereafter be impoſed, the ſaid vicar and his ſucceſſors, ſhall be rated for their ſhare at the proportion of 15 marks, except in the payment of four marks, which by the conſent and aſſent of the ſaid abbat and convent, we have ordered and reſerved, and by them truly ſubmitted unto on their part (which ſubmiſſion has been made appear unto us) to be yearly paid unto us and our ſucceſſors, when the ſee of Worſter ſhall be full, and unto the chapter of the place when the ſee ſhall be vacant, which burthen we have laid upon the church of Thornbury for our proper uſe, by authority of an ordinary, with their conſent as aforeſaid, and do impoſe the ſame on the ſaid church, under the name of an annuity. In witneſs therefore of this our free and perpetual decree, we have cauſed it to be drawn in three parts, whereof we will one, ſigned with our ſeal, and with the ſeal of the vicar of Thornbury, ſhall remain with the ſaid abbat and convent; another part ſigned with our ſeal, and the ſeal of the abbat and convent, ſhall remain with the ſaid vicar and his ſucceſſors; and a third part ſigned with the ſeal of the abbat and convent, in token of their ſubmiſſion and conſent to all the premiſſes, ſhall remain to us and our ſucceſſors.

We the abbat and convent aforeſaid, in ſign and confirmation of our ſubmiſſion, and conſent to all the premiſſes, have hereunto affixed our ſeal.

Dated at our chapter in Tewkeſbury, the eleventh day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1315.

dedicated

dedicated to the virgin Mary, and erected in the year 1499; another called Barne's chantry, of which Thomas Smyth was the laſt incumbent, and received a penſion of 5*l.* in 1553; the others were Bruis chantry, and Slimbridge chantry, whereof the abbat of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol was patron. The lands belonging to the two latter were granted to ſir Arthur Darcie 7 E. 6.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

At the foot of the altar, there formerly ſtood a large raiſed tomb of black marble, inlaid with braſs. But when the chancel was afterwards repaired, the tomb was taken down, and the upper ſlab fixed in the floor, with the following inſcription on a plate of braſs:

Thomas Tyndale dyed the 28 of April, buried 31st May, 1571.

Ye ſe how death doth Spare no age no Kynd
How I am lapt in Claye and dead you fynde
My Wife and Childeren lye here with me
No Gould, no friend, no Strength could randſome bee
The End of Vayne delighte and Ill Intente,
The end of Care and Matter to repent,
The End of faere for frynd and Worldly Wo,
By Death we have; and of lyke Thouſande mo.
And death of Tymes in us hath made an End,
So that nothing can ower Eſtate amend.
Who would not be Content ſuch Change to make
For Worldly thinges Eternal Life to Take.

A free-ſtone monument, againſt the north wall of the chancel, is thus odly inſcribed:

Here *Lieth the* Body of *S*r. Iohn Stafford Knight. A Gentleman Penſioner *During the Space* of 47 yeares to Qveene ELizabeth and King Iames Hee had as A Reward of his vaLour & fideLity conferred vpon him by her Matie, the Conſtableſhip of Briſtoll Caſtle wherein hee continued a long time. hee liued (as himſeLfe on his death bed confeſſed) in the fraiLe and sLippery courſe of a SouLdier and a Courtier from the time of his manhood neere vnto the time of his death: Notwith*ſtanding* ſenſible of *his end and that accompt hee* was to *give* at *the laſt Day*, HEe did fvlly *and freely* forgiue *all men Sealing the ſame* by *calling for and* Receiuing *the* bLeſſed *Sacrament*, *as a pledge* of his forgiving *other men*, *and* of *the* forgiveneſſe of his owne sinnes, for whatsoeuer *the* frailty of his life or bitter*nes* of *the* diſeaſe *whereof* hee died might be, his hope of *a* better Life through *the mer*cies and ſufferings of his redeemer *made* him a conquerovr over *and* beYond *thoſe* humane fraiLties, *hee* dying in the sovnd *faith* of *a* penitent sinner, *a Loyall* ſervant to his *prince*, *a* Lover of his Country, *where*in hee did beare *the* chiefeſt offices of tvſt and credit, *and a* founder of *an* ALmeshouſe in *the Pariſh where hee* Liued *endowing the* ſame *with* 10 pounds p' *Annū* to be payd for euer. Obiit 28° die Septemb: A° Dnī 1624.

In cuius memoriā, et veritatis huius teſtimonium Nepos eius sciens videnſque, hoc Monumentū poſuit, hac fretus ſpe, votoque inquiens, Non aLiter cineres *m*ando iacere Meos.

Within a ſcutcheon, upon the ſtone, are theſe *inſignia*, *Gules*, *in feſs*, *on the dexter ſide*, *the Stafford's knot*, *on the ſiniſter ſide*, *A wolfe's head erazed Or.*

Oppoſite to the above, againſt the ſouth wall,

Heere lyeth the Body of Richard, Son & Heire to S*r* Richard Aſhfield Bar*t*. of Neither-Hall in Suffolke, by Mary his Wife eldeſt Davghter, & one of the Coheires of S*r*. Richard Rogers K*t*. who deceaſed May y*e* 17*th* Ano Dni 1656, Ætat. ſvæ 5.

Vnhappy Loſſe! Nay happy Gaine bee't se'd
When by Earth's Loſſe Heauen's Kingdom's pvrchased
Chriſt's bloud the price, God's word y*e* evidence
Heauen ſettle's Crounes on Childrens Innocence.
This Branch ſoe ſoone cropt' off, earth caſt thereon
Add's tvrfe to twig, and giues possession.
Thy title's good, thy tenure's capite;
Death paſt the fine, Chriſt the recoverie.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the church,

In Memory of Iane the wife of John Baker Gent. and Daughter of Richard Newman Gent. whoe had Iſſue by the ſaid Iohn Baker 15 childrē 11 of which ſurvived her. She was buried 20° die Octob: 1646: As for her Life and Converſation ſhee imitated her Parents in vertue: was conſtant in her Love to her huſband: tender to her children, provident in her family, charitable to all, and zealous in God's ſervice, which crowneth the Reſt. The ſaid Iohn Baker hath as his laſt Farewell erected (at the Place where hee firſt brought and laſt left her) this Monument.

Hoc tumulo incluſa virtus pietaſq; perennant
Mors licet eripuit, Fama Superſtes erit.

Arms, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Sable, three mullets argent.*

Near it is an inſcription on a monument for John Baker, of this pariſh, gent. with theſe arms, *Barry of ten pieces, argent and azure, on ſix ſcutcheons ſable as many lions rampant of the firſt.*

Upon a table of a large handſome marble monument, againſt the ſame wall, it is thus written:

In the middle Iſle under a marble Stone lies with his Anceſtors, the Body of John Atwells, Gent. who died Feb. y*e* 18*th* 1729-30, Having by his laſt Will dated May 16, 1729 (Which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Chancery) bequeathed to this and other Pariſhes, for charitable Uſes, the Sum of 1200*l.* He was the only Son and Heir of Richard Atwells lately of this Town Gent. by Jane his Wife, one of the Daughters of John Ridley Gent. formerly of Shrivenham in the county of Berks, who are all extinct.

The arms on this monument are, *Argent, a pile ſable, over all a chevron counterchanged.*

On a white marble monument, againſt the wall of the north aile, is this inſcription:

In Memory of William Raymond late of this Pariſh, Eſq; who died the 28th of July, 1729, aged 56.

Alſo in Memory of Heſter, Daughter of John Tayer of this Pariſh Gent. and Relict of William Raymond Eſq; who departed this Life the 4th of April 1764, Aged 76.

DOMINE
Notum fac Mihi Salutis viam;
Tuum enim Vultum ſemper commitatur Summa Felicitas
Ps. xvi. 12.

Arms, *Sable, a chevron argent between three eagles diſplay'd Or, on a chief of the third three martlets gules.*

Near it, on another marble monument,

In the Church Yard
Behind this Monument
are depoſited the Remains of
WILLIAM RAYMOND
of SIBLAND, in this Pariſh Eſq;
Who died the 14th April 1756, aged 57.
He married MARY Daughter of
JACOB VANDERESCH of HAGUE
In the Province of HOLLAND, Eſq;
By whom he had ELIZABETH, Wife to
Mr. RALPH GROVE
Of the Borough of Thornbury.
By Mary his next Wife,
Third Daughter and Coheir of *Philip Hampton*, of Westbury, in the Foreſt of Dean, and Anne his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Symonds of Cleer-Well, in this County Eſq; he had Iſſue five Sons and ſix Daughters: of whom ſix lie buried with their Mother at Westbury, Two, Philip and Anne, with their Father. The Survivors, Mary, Wife to Richard Bigland, of Frocester in this County, Florence Raymond, and Thomas Raymond, from Duty and Affection, have erected this Monument to the Memory of the Deceaſed, A. D. 1770.

At bottom, on the dexter ſide, Raymond, impaling *Azure, an eſtoile Or; on a chief of the ſecond two carpenters ſquares in ſaltire of the firſt.* On the ſiniſter ſide, Raymond, and on an eſcutcheon of pretence, *Argent, a chevron gules between three cinquefoils azure.*

In the ſame aile, is a ſmall monument for the Tyſons of Hope-farm, in this pariſh, with their arms, *Vert, three lions rampant regardant argent, ducally crowned Or.*

Benefactions.

Mr. William Edwards of Alveſton built a free-ſchool in the town, which Mr. White afterwards endowed with 14*l.* a year.

Sir

Sir John Stafford built an almſhouſe for ſix poor people, and endowed it with 10*l.* a year, charged on his eſtate at Buckover.

Thomas Slimbridge built an almſhouſe for four poor people, and endowed it with lands worth 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* a year. And by his will dated Sept. 27, 1605, gave all his houſes, gardens, and lands within the borough and lordſhip of Thornbury, to the uſe of the poor of the ſaid borough, at the diſpoſal of the mayor and eldeſt burgeſſes for ever.

John Hilp of Thornbury, gent. by deed dated the 1ſt of June, 2 Jac. 1. gave 52*s.* a year charged on his houſes and lands there, to be diſtributed weekly to the poor. Alſo a meſſuage, with a garden in the ſaid borough, called the lower almſhouſe, for four poor people for ever.

John White of Thornbury, by his will in 1590, gave 17*s.* 4*d.* charged on a tavern in that borough, to the uſe of the poor.

Katherine Rippe of Thornbury, by her will, proved in 1594, gave a houſe there for an almſhouſe, and charged her tan-houſe there with 3*s.* 4*d.* a year for the reparation of the ſame almſhouſe.

Cecily Harwood, of the city of Glouceſter, widow, by her will in 1668, gave the intereſt of 20*l.* for placing out poor children of this pariſh apprentices.

Chriſtian Morſe gave the intereſt of 20*l.* to the ſame uſe.

Mr. Thomas Haynes of Wick, gave 20*l.* to the poor, which was diſtributed accordingly.

John Atwells of Thornbury, gent. by his will, proved in 1730, gave 500*l.* for eſtabliſhing a free ſchool in Thornbury, for teaching to read, write, knit, and ſew. Alſo a further ſum of 200*l.* to be laid out on lands, the rents to be applied to apprentice out poor boys of Thornbury to trades.

William Stephens, of Littleton upon Severn, gave 20*l.* a year to ſuch poor of Thornbury as have not relief of the pariſh.

Here is alſo a free grammar ſchool, but I could not obtain the exact particulars of its eſtabliſhment.

Thornbury and Coat.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 45	16	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	40	3	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	82	6	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	40	10	0

Oldbury upon Severn.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 250	8	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	27	13	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	174	14	5
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	161	18	3

Morton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 186	4	0
	Poll-tax — 1694, —	33	12	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —	207	16	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	154	19	0

Kington.

	Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, —	167	2	9

According to ſir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 270 houſes, and about 1100 inhabitants, whereof 100 were freeholders; yearly births 33, burials 31. The inhabitants are now about 1971.

TIBERTON

IS a ſmall pariſh in the Foreſt diviſion, and in the hundred of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, about four miles diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from Newent, ſeven north-eaſtward from Mitchel-Dean, and ſix north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

The name is ſometimes written Tibberton, but the antient orthography is *Tebriſton*, as in *Domeſday*; and it ſeems to indicate that the place belonged to one Tebri, or in other words, that it was *Tebri's Town*, perhaps early in the Saxon times.

The pariſh was comprized in the hundred of Botloe, 'till, by act of parliament, in the fiftieth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, Lancaſhire was erected into a county palatine, and John of Gaunt, ſon of that king, was honoured with the title of duke of Lancaſter. Then all thoſe eſtates in Glouceſterſhire which came to him in right of Blanch his wife, daughter of the preceding duke of Lancaſter, of which Tiberton was one, were ſevered from the hundreds to which they antiently belonged, and erected into a new one, then firſt, and ever ſince, called the hundred of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

Tiberton enjoys an unlimitted right of common in the foreſt of Dean, and in Huntley common. It lies in the vale, and the ſoil is naturally rich and fertile; but, like the adjoining pariſhes of Tainton and Rudford, is not in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation. Here, and in moſt other parts of the foreſt diviſion, is plenty of iron ore, and ſome orcharding, from which they make an excellent ſort of cyder, much eſteemed for its rich and pleaſant flavour. They alſo make good cheeſe, and the corn fields produce fine wheat and other grain. But the place affords no other curious productions of art or nature.

A brook divides this pariſh from Tainton and Newent, and taking its courſe to Rudford, runs through two arches under the river Leden. This under paſſage was enlarged when thoſe arches were made, about ſix years ago, and by that means the meadows, which before were almoſt continually in a wet and rotten ſtate, have been drained and very much improved.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William the ſon of Baderon holds Tebriſton, 'in Botelau hundred. There are five hides. 'Ulfelin held it of king Edward, and could go 'where he pleaſed. There are three plow-tillages 'in demean, and ten villeins, and eight bordars, 'with eight plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, 'and a wood three miles long, and one broad. 'It was worth 6*l.* 10*s.* now 100*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 73.

Henry

Henry earl of Lancaſter, deſcended from Edmond earl of Lancaſter, ſon of king Henry the Third, was lord of this manor 2 E. 3. at which time the lands were held under him by ſeveral tenants, *viz.* William Lunge held Tiberton by the ſervice of one knight's fee; Jeffry de Feerre held other lands here by the fifth part; as did Ralph Marmion by the eighth part; William Franklyn by the twentieth part; and John ſon of Stephen by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. The above Henry became duke of Lancaſter, and dying of the plague 35 E. 3. left two daughters, Maud, and Blanch. Maud was married to the duke of Bavaria, and had the manor of Tiberton aſſigned to her, but dying without iſſue, her eſtates came to Blanch, the younger ſiſter, married, in 1359, to John of Gaunt, (fourth ſon of king Edward the Third) who, in her right, ſucceeded to the eſtates of the former duke of Lancaſter; and he and Blanch his wife levied a fine of Tiberton, Rodley in Weſtbury, and Minſterworth, to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 39 E. 3. He died in 1399, and his ſon Henry became king of England the ſame year, by the reſignation of Richard the Second, whereupon this manor came to the crown.

But, leſt the houſe of York ſhould recover the crown, king Henry the Fourth procured an act of parliament to be paſſed, in the firſt year of his reign, whereby the dutchy of Lancaſter was ſevered from the crown, and entailed on his heirs. And king Henry the Fifth, in the year 1414, probably with the ſame view, procured another act of parliament, by which all thoſe great eſtates that deſcended to him from Mary his mother, daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, were likewiſe annexed to the dutchy of Lancaſter.

Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the houſe of York became poſſeſſed of Tiberton, together with the crown, in the perſon of king Edward the Fourth, who levied a fine of it to the uſe of Elizabeth his queen, in the 15th year of his reign. The manor was in the crown in the year 1608, and was granted to Edward Ramſey, and Robert Ramſey his brother, by king James the Firſt. Mr. Payne, and Mr. Twitty, both of Worceſter, were joint proprietors of it about the beginning of this century, but Mr. Edward Elton, of the city of Glouceſter, is the preſent lord of the manor. He is deſcended from an antient family, ſeated near Ledbury in Herefordſhire, and gives for his arms, *Paly of ſix, Or and gules, on a bend ſable three mullets pierced of the firſt.*

The abbey of Glouceſter held Hawker's Place in Tiberton, and granted a leaſe of it 2 H. 8. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, and is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Daniel Ellis, as leſſee under the college. Almoſt all the other lands are copyholds of inheritance.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Foreſt deanery, worth 100*l.* a year. There has been a diſpute about the advowſon. Mr. Elton claims the whole, and the heirs of Mr. Somerſet Jones claim two preſentations out of three. The reverend Mr. Joſeph Parry is the preſent incumbent.

John de Langley held the advowſon of the church, of Henry earl of Lancaſter, 2 E. 3.

The church is a ſmall building, in good repair, dedicated to the Trinity, with a low tower at the weſt end, covered with tiles.

There is a parſonage houſe and garden, with a new barn, and about ſeven or eight acres of glebe land.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	16 0	Proc. & Syn. £.	0 10 0
Tenths —		15	7¼	Pentecoſtals -	0 1 6

Benefaction.

Four acres of land, worth about 40*s.* a year, are given for the repair of the church.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	97 12	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	10 19	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	92 12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	65 9	6

At the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 33 houſes in the pariſh, and about 150 inhabitants, 8 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. There are now about 230 inhabitants.

TIDENHAM.

THIS pariſh formerly conſtituted the intire hundred of Tedeneham, but it now lies in the hundred of Weſtbury, in the Foreſt diviſion. It is ſituated eaſtward from the town and pariſh of Chepſtow, from which it is ſeparated by the river Wye. It is ſeven miles diſtant ſouth from Colford, and twenty-five ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter; and there is a turnpike-road leading through it to that city from the ſouth of Monmouthſhire. The lands are chiefly paſture, with ſome good arable; and there is plenty of coal here, and in moſt other parts of the foreſt. Some petrifications of ſhell fiſh are found in the cliffs and banks of the Wye and the Severn; but Tidenham produces no plants that are curious and uncommon.

The ſouth-weſt part of the pariſh is hemmed in by the Severn on one ſide, and the Wye on the other, and forming a narrow promontory, runs into the broad channel of the Severn where the waters of the two rivers join; and ſir Robert Atkyns was of opinion that Tidenham took its name from the high tides which aſſault both ſides of it. About two miles above the mouth of the Wye, there is a bridge over that river, commonly called Chepſtow Bridge, becauſe one end ſtands in the

pariſh of Chepſtow, and leads to the town of that name. The other end is in Tidenham, and by a ſtatute, 28 Eliz. it was enacted, that one half of the bridge ſhould be repaired by Monmouthſhire, the other by Glouceſterſhire. It is built of timber, at a prodigious height above low water, for the tide here flows ſixty feet high at particular times, and it is thought that it does not riſe higher in any part of the world.

The famous intrenchment, called by the Britons *Claudh Offa*, i.e. *Offa's Dyke*, which was thrown up by the Mercian king of that name, about the year 760, to divide and protect his dominions from the Welch, began in this pariſh; and there are at this time large remains of it, extending almoſt from the Severn to the Wye, in length near half a mile, croſſing the turnpike-road that leads from Chepſtow to Beachley, at a place called Buttington's Tump. It was a prodigious work, and was carried from this place northward, to the mouth of the river Dee, in Flintſhire, croſſing Radnorſhire near Knighton, to which town the Welch, upon that account, gave the name of *Tref-y-claudh*, that is, the place of the ditch. And John of Saliſbury writes, that king Harold made a law, that if any Welchman ſhould be found with a weapon on this ſide the dyke, he ſhould loſe his right hand.

The dyke now ſeparates Beachley from Sudbury, two hamlets in this pariſh, the latter of which was ſo called in reference to the bulwarks, or camp, about two miles northward of it. Beſides theſe, there are traces of other old fortifications upon Beachley-green, which at this time alſo go by the name of the Bulwarks.

When or by whom theſe works were made is altogether uncertain, but moſt likely at different times; for as Beachley is a ſtrip of land running out between the before-mentioned great rivers, it was eaſily fortified, and the poſſeſſion of it was thought of importance in the many civil wars which this kingdom has ſo frequently and fatally experienced.

In the reign of king Charles the Firſt, as Corbet relates it, prince Rupert ſent five hundred horſe and foot into the foreſt, who began to fortify Beachley for a laſting guard, and which was then the only commodious ferry, or paſſage, from Wales to Briſtol, and the weſtern parts. 'The 'governor,' (ſays my author) meaning colonel Maſſie, 'advanced upon them four days after they 'began the fortifications, and had drawn the 'trench half way from the banks of one river to 'the other, when the other part was well guarded 'with an high quick-ſet hedge, which they lined 'with muſquetteers, and a ditch within, with a 'meadow beyond, wherein they had made a re-'intrenchment. At high water the place was 'inacceſſible, by reaſon of their ſhips which 'guarded each river with ordnance, lying level 'with the banks, and clearing the face of the 'approach from Wye to Severn. Wherefore the 'governor taking the advantage of low water, 'ten muſquetteers were ſelected out of the for-'lorn hope, to creep along the hedges. Theſe 'gave the firſt alarm, and cauſed the enemy to 'ſpend their firſt ſhot in vain. Upon the gover-'nor's ſignal, the forlorn hope ruſhed on, being 'followed by the reſerve, and fell upon the hack, 'when the whole and each part of the action was 'carried on without interruption. Of the king's 'troops ſome were killed, the reſt taken priſoners, 'beſides ſome few that recovered the boats, and 'many of them that took the water were drowned.

'The king's friends attempted a ſecond time 'to fortify this place, but before the works were 'compleat, colonel Maſſie attacked and defeated 'them, but had like to have fallen in the attempt, 'for the foremoſt of his party forcing two or 'three palliſadoes, found themſelves between the 'line of palliſadoes and a quick-ſet hedge lined 'with muſquetteers. The governor, in this 'critical ſituation, who was now the leader of 'the forlorn hope, with not a little difficulty 'forced his horſe over the hedge, fell in among 'the king's men, by whom he was furiouſly re-'charged, his head-piece knocked off with the 'but-end of a muſket, and was in the utmoſt 'danger, when ſome of his men came to his 'aſſiſtance, and bore down the enemy before 'them, ſlew thirty, and took priſoners a lieu-'tenant-colonel, a major, two captains, three lieu-'tenants, three enſigns, with other officers and 'ſoldiers to the amount of two hundred and 'twenty. They forced ſir John Winter down 'the cliff into the river, where a little boat lay to 'receive him. Many took the water and were 'drowned, others by recovering the boats ſaved 'themſelves.'

Theſe particulars are extracted from Corbet's *Military Government of the City of Glouceſter*, and have a connexion with the hiſtory of the village. The place where ſir John Winter eſcaped is called *Winter's Leap*, and there is a tradition that he leaped his horſe, at once, from the high rock on the ſide of the Wye, into the water. But that could not be the fact, for both horſe and rider muſt have been daſhed to pieces againſt the declivity of the rock in the attempt.

It is ſaid that antiently, near the confluence of the Severn and the Wye, there ſtood a chapel, dedicated, according to Leland, to St. Terendake, but others ſay to St. Tecla, who was martyred in the year 47. What they call the ruins of it may be ſeen among the rocks, at low water, but at high water they are overflowed, and at leaſt a hundred yards diſtant from the ſhore. Hence it may be inferred, with ſome degree of probability, that if it really was a chapel, either the tides did not flow ſo high as they now do, when it was firſt built; or elſe, that it muſt ever have been an uſeleſs building.

At Beachley in this pariſh is a ferry or paſſage over the Severn, between Briſtol and Wales. It is

is called Beachley, or the Old Paſſage, and 'till lately was the loweſt upon the river. The oppoſite paſſage-houſe is at Auſt, in the pariſh of Henbury. The times for paſſing are already ſet down in the 47th page of this book, to which the reader is referred. I come now to treat

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

When *Domeſday* was compiled, there were ſeveral great proprietors of eſtates in this pariſh, as appears by the following tranſlation of the paſſages in the record concerning it.

'The abbey of Bath had one manor, Tedene-'ham by name, in Tedeneham hundred. They 'had thirty hides there, of which ten were in 'demean. There were thirty-eight villeins, hav-'ing thirty-eight plow-tillages, and ten bordars, 'eleven fiſheries in the Severn in demean, and 'forty-two fiſheries of the villeins; one fiſhery 'in the Wye, and two fiſheries and a half of the 'villeins.

'Earl Roger added two fiſheries in the Wye. 'There is a wood two miles long, and half a mile 'broad, and twelve other bordars.

'Earl William gave one yard-land of this 'eſtate, with one villein, to O. the biſhop, his 'brother. And he gave two fiſheries in the 'Severn, and half a fiſhery in the Wye, with one 'villein, to Walter de Laci. And he gave two 'fiſheries in the Wye, with one villein, to Ralph 'de Limeſi. And he gave half a hide of land, 'and the church, with the tithes of the manor, 'to the abbey of Lyra.

'This manor paid no tax in the time of 'king Edward, except proviſions for the monks. 'Archbiſhop Stigand held it when earl William 'took to it. Now it pays 25 *lib.* twenty of it in '*Ora* and white money. There is now a mill 'of 40 *den.*' *Domeſday*, p. 69.

'William de Ow holds one yard-land and a 'half in Tideham, and they were taxed. Stigand 'the archbiſhop held them. There is one villein, 'with one plow-tillage, and two fiſheries. It is 'worth and was worth 10 *ſol.*' *Ib.* p. 73.

'Roger de Laci holds half a hide in Tedeham. 'Archbiſhop Stigand held it. There is one 'villein, with one plow-tillage, and four fiſheries 'and a half. It is worth and was worth 20*s.*' *Ib.* p. 75.

Some time after the compilation of *Domeſday*, the Welch poſſeſſed themſelves of Tidenham and Woolaſton, from whom they were taken by Walter and Roger, younger brothers of Gilbert earl of Clare, which happened in the year 1160, in the reign of king Henry the Second. Gilbert de Clare, ſurnamed Strongbow, left Richard Strongbow his ſon and heir, who became earl of Pembroke and Strigule, now called Chepſtow. His only daughter Iſabel was married to William Mareſchal, who, in right of his wife, was earl of Pembroke, whereby this manor came into that family. They were deſcended from Gilbert Mareſchal, who bore the office of Mareſchal to king Henry the Firſt; which office deſcended hereditarily in that family to the famous William earl of Pembroke, who died 3 H. 3. and left five ſons and four daughters.

William earl of Pembroke, ſon of William, gave a conſiderable eſtate in the manor of Tudeham to the abbey of St. Mary of Tintern in Monmouthſhire, founded by Walter de Clare in 1131, with common of paſture, and of wood, and other benefits in his chaſe of Tudeham, 8 H. 3. All the five brothers were ſucceſſively earls of Pembroke, and all died without iſſue, whereby the ſiſters became coheireſſes. Maud, the eldeſt, was married to Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who, in her right, and for her ſhare, was ſeized of the manor of Tidenham.

This Hugh Bigot was deſcended from Roger Bigot, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, and died 7 H. 1. William Bigot, ſon of Roger, was ſteward of the houſhold to king Henry the Firſt, and was drowned coming from Normandy with the king's childred 20 H. 1. Hugh Bigot was brother and heir to William, and alſo ſteward to the king. He is eminent in hiſtory for making oath that king Henry the Firſt, on his death bed, gave the crown of England to king Stephen, in diſinheriſon of his own daughter Maud, the empreſs. He died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land 23 H. 2.

Roger Bigot ſucceeded Hugh his father in the earldom of Norfolk, and ſtewardſhip of the king's houſhold, and died 5 H. 3. Hugh earl of Norfolk, ſon of Roger, married Maud, coheireſs of William Mareſchal earl of Pembroke, as aboveſaid, by whom he had a ſon Roger, earl of Norfolk, who died ſeized of Tidenham, and of 10*s.* rent in the village of Beteſlegh, and of the hamlet of Lancaut, 25 E. 1. This earl Roger had levied a fine of his honour, and of his lands, to the king, taking back an eſtate taille to himſelf and Alice his wife, and dying without iſſue, the manor of Tidenham came to the crown.

King Edward the Second granted the title of earl of Norfolk, and all the eſtate of the former earl of Norfolk, 6 E. 2. to his brother Thomas, the fifth ſon of king Edward the Firſt, generally called Thomas of Brotherton, a place in Yorkſhire, where he was born. He died ſeized of the manor of Tidenham 12 E. 3. leaving two daughters coheireſſes, Margaret, and Alice.

Margaret was firſt married to John de Segrave, and afterwards to ſir Walter de Manny, who, in her right, was ſeized of the manor of Tidenham 46 E. 3. She was afterwards created dutcheſs of Norfolk for life, 21 R. 2. Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heireſs of Margaret, by her firſt huſband John de Segrave, was married to John de Mowbray, who was therefore created earl of Norfolk, and earl Mareſchal.

The family of the Mowbrays deſcended from Nigel de Albini, who was of noble extraction, and

and together with his brother William de Albini, came into England with king William the Conqueror. Nigel, by his mother's ſide, was a Mowbray, and had done eminent ſervice in the wars for king William, and alſo for king William the Second, and king Henry the Firſt, and was therefore rewarded with all the eſtates of Robert Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, who had been guilty of treaſonable conſpiracies. He married Maud, the wife of that earl, whilſt her huſband was living, by a ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope; but having no children by her, was the cauſe of their divorce. He then married Gundred, daughter of Girald de Gournay.

Roger de Mowbray was ſon and heir of Nigel de Albini, and of Gundred; and by command of king Henry the Firſt, took the name of Mowbray. He married Alice de Gaunt, and was buried near Gundred his mother, in the abbey of Biland in Yorkſhire, which he had founded for Ciſtercian monks, in 1138. Nigel de Mowbray, ſon and heir of Roger, married Mabel, daughter of the earl of Clare, and died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

William de Mowbray, ſon of Nigel, married Agnes, daughter of the earl of Arundel, and fiercely eſpouſed the cauſe of the barons againſt king John. Nigel Mowbray was ſon of William, and married the daughter and heir of Roger de Camvil, but died without iſſue 13 H. 3. Roger de Mowbray, brother and heir of Nigel, married Maud, the daughter of William Beauchamp, of Bedford, and came of age 25 H. 3. He had a ſon Roger, who had livery of his lands 6 E. 1. and was ſummoned as a baron to parliament. He married Roſe, ſiſter to Gilbert earl of Clare, and died 26 E. 1. John de Mowbray, ſon of the laſt Roger, married Aliva, daughter, and afterwards coheir, of William de Brewes of Gowher. He was governor of York, and ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and being taken in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, was hanged at York. John de Mowbray, ſon of John, was in favour of king Edward the Third. He married Joan, one of the daughters of Henry earl of Lancaſter, and died of the plague at York 35 E. 3. John de Mowbray, ſon and heir of the laſt John, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John lord Segrave, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, as before related, and was, in her right, created earl of Norfolk, and earl Mareſchal, and was lord of the manor of Tidenham. He was ſlain by the Turks, near Conſtantinople, 42 E. 3.

John de Mowbray, ſon of the laſt John, was four years old at his father's death. He was created earl of Nottingham 1 R. 2. and died 6 R. 2. whereupon his brother Thomas de Mowbray was created earl of Nottingham. He married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John le Strange, of Blackmore, and was created earl Mareſchal for life. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and had the grant to him and his heirs to be earls Mareſchal, and to bear a golden truncheon. He joined with the debauched favourites of king Richard the Second, and to gratify them promoted the death of his father-in-law the earl of Arundel, and guarded him to execution. He was a principal contriver of the death of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, uncle to the king, who was murdered at Calais, which obtained him ſuch favour from the king, that he was created duke of Norfolk; but that day twelve-month, on which the duke of Glouceſter was murdered, this duke of Norfolk was baniſhed the realm, and died of the plague at Venice, in his return from Jeruſalem, 1 H. 4. and that year the manor of Tidenham was ſeized by the crown. He left two ſons, Thomas, and John; and two daughters, Iſabel, married to James lord Berkeley, and Margaret, married to ſir Robert Howard.

Thomas Mowbray, eldeſt ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, had no other title than Earl Mareſchal. He married Conſtance, daughter of John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, which drew him into rebellion againſt king Henry the Fourth, and he was beheaded at York 6 H. 4. John, his brother, and next heir, married Catherine, daughter to Ralph Nevil earl of Weſtmoreland, and was reſtored to the dukedom of Norfolk. He died 11 H. 6. and Catherine his widow was endowed with many great eſtates, and with the manor of Tidenham. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, duke of Norfolk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John the firſt earl of Shrewſbury, and died 15 E. 4. leaving an only daughter, Anne, who was married to Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of king Edward the Fourth, but died without iſſue, whereby a vaſt eſtate came to the families of Berkeley and Howard, whoſe anceſtors had married Iſabel and Margaret, daughters of Thomas Mowbray, the firſt duke of Norfolk; and a partition of that great eſtate was made between their heirs 14 H. 7.

The manor of Tidenham came ſoon afterwards to the earls of Worceſter. Henry earl of Worceſter died ſeized of it 3 E. 6. from whom it has regularly deſcended down to Henry duke of Beaufort, the preſent lord of the manor of Tidenham.

John ap Adam held one mill in Tudenham, and one hundred and ſixty acres of land lying within the liberties of Chepſtow, 6 E. 2. And by the eſcheator's inquiſition taken 9 E. 4. n. 21. it appears, that William Herbert earl of Pembroke, who was taken priſoner in the battle near Banbury, between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, and beheaded the next day, died ſeized of the caſtle, manor and lordſhip of Chepſtow, of the manor of Tudenham, and of other very great eſtates. But this muſt not be underſtood of the principal manor of Tidenham. Thomas Atkyns was ſeized of fifty acres of arable land, twenty of meadow,

meadow, thirty of paſture, and twenty of wood in Tudenham, by the grant of Henry earl of Worceſter, 4 H. 8.

HAMLETS, and places of diſtinct names.

1. *Church-End*, in which are twenty families. Mr. Charles Williams has a good houſe near the church, late the property of Mr. William Jones.

2. *Biſhton*, formerly written Biſten, containing nineteen families.

3. *Sudbury*, in which are nineteen families. William Webley, of Chancery Lane, London, eſq; has a handſome houſe called the Mead, and a good eſtate in this hamlet.

4. *Beachley*, antiently *Betteſley*, containing eleven families. There is a houſe of good accommodation, and a paſſage over the Severn, at this place, very much frequented in the route between Wales and the city of Briſtol. The river is upwards of two miles over, and the oppoſite paſſage-houſe is at Auſt, in the pariſh of Henbury. It is called the Old Paſſage, in reference to another lately ſet up a few miles below, at St. Pierre in Monmouthſhire. It is high water at new and full moon, a little after ſeven o'clock, in general, but the wind may occaſion a ſmall variation. Proper directions for paſſing are given at p. 47. Henry Lewis, eſq; was ſeized of the manor of Betteſley, from whom it deſcended to George Lewis, his ſon, who died ſeized thereof 10 Car. 1. and left William his ſon and heir ſeven years old. Morgan Lewis, eſq; is the preſent lord of this manor; but the ferry belongs to four proprietaries, *viz.* the ſame Morgan Lewis, eſq; William-Bromley Cheſter, eſq; Mr. Samuel Hill, and Mr. Charles Williams. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Ewin, near the paſſage-houſe, now totally demoliſhed.

5. *Wibden*, or *Widden*, formerly belonging to John Madocke, eſq; who had a good eſtate and a handſome ſeat here, now fallen into ruins, and the eſtate is gone out of the name. The ſame John Madocke was deſcended from Owen Gwineth, a prince of South Wales. Some of his anceſtors reſided for ſeveral generations at Alvington, and removed thence to Wibden. John Madocke died ſeized of Wibden in 1587, and the eſtate continued in the ſame name and family 'till within our memory; but it now belongs to William Sheldon, of Weſton in Warwickſhire, eſq. Morgan Lewis, eſq; has the manor of Walden in this hamlet. There are twenty-ſix families in Wibden.

6. *Stroat*, or *Strote*, where the James's have for many ages enjoy'd a good eſtate, which is now the property of Mr. Selwyn James. There are fourteen families here.

7. *Lancaut*, containing three families. There is a chapel in this hamlet dedicated to St. James, where divine ſervice is performed once a month. It was formerly a diſtinct rectory, to which Henry earl of Worceſter preſented in 1548; but it has lately been annexed to Wollaſton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 100*l.* a year. James Davis, eſq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. William Seys the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of Sheen in Surrey, who gave thirteen buſhels of wheat, and 13*d.* in money yearly to the poor, on the Thurſday before Eaſter; and it was granted to Thomas James, 5 Jac. reſerving that yearly payment, which has been continued to the poor ever ſince. Mr. William Webley, and Mr. Charles Williams are the preſent impropriators.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle, and has a low tower, with ſix bells, at the weſt end. It ſtands on high ground, and is ſeen from many parts at a conſiderable diſtance on the other ſide of the Severn.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	0	0	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	9	2
Tenths —		0	18	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1	6

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a raiſed tomb in the church-yard, incloſed with iron palliſadoes, with ſhort inſcriptions for the following perſons, who died in the years ſet after their names, *viz.* John Madocke of Wibden, gent. in 1587; Edmund his ſon, 1626; Anſelm ſon of Edmund, 1615; John ſon of Anſelm, 1643; Edmund ſon of John, 1693; John ſon of Edmund, 1732-3. At one end of the tomb are the family arms, *viz. Argent, a chevron between three foxes heads erazed ſable.*

On another raiſed tomb are inſcriptions for the following perſons, with the dates of their deceaſe, *viz.* William Webley, 1712; Walter Webley, his ſon, 1763, &c. &c. And their family arms, *viz. Or, a bend between three mullets pierced ſable.*

Benefactions.

Thirteen buſhels of wheat, and 13*d.* in money are given annually out of the impropriation to the poor.

Mrs. Bridget Madocke of Wibden, by her will, proved in chancery in 1736, gave 5*l.* a year in land, 50*s.* part thereof, for teaching poor children to read; 40*s.* to the miniſter for catechiſm in the church, from the firſt ſunday in April to the firſt ſunday in June; and 10*s.* a year for keeping the tomb of her anceſtors in the church-yard in repair.

William Stevens gave 5*s.* a year to the poor; and John Stevens of Briſtol gave 10*s.* a year to the ſame uſe.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	229	0	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —		55	6	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, -		250	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		187	16	0

There were 140 houſes in this pariſh at the beginning of this century, and about 600 inhabitants, whereof 32 were freeholders; yearly

births 16, burials 15. *Atkyns.* In ten years, from 1708, to 1717, both inclusive, there were entered in the parish register 165 baptisms, and 138 burials; and in the same period of time, from 1767 to 1776, the baptisms were 163, and the burials 150. The present number of families is 112, and of inhabitants about 500.

TITHERINGTON.

THIS parish lies in two hundreds. The hamlet of Itchington is in the hundred of Henbury. The part called Titherington is in that of Thornbury, distant three miles south-eastward from the town of that name, three and a half westward from Wickwar, and twenty-four southward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by Cromhal, on the west by Alveston, on the north by Thornbury, and on the south and south-east by Iron Acton and Wickwar.

The village is seated on the south side and at the foot of a high rock, called Tower Hill, whose top is pretty level, and adjoins to Milbury Heath, which lies part in Thornbury, and part in this parish. To the south of the village the lands form a flat vale of very rich pasture ground.

About a quarter of a mile westward from the church, there is a strong intrenchment on an eminence called *Castle Hill.* It is an oblong square, inclosing about four or five acres of ground, and overlooks the vale to the east and south-east. It is generally supposed, from its construction and other circumstances, to be the work of the Romans, who had certainly a lodgment here, as may be concluded from a tessellated pavement dug up at Stidcot in this parish, towards the close of the last century. This was one of those forts supposed to have been thrown up by that people to protect their road between the *Trajectus* and *Aqua Solis.* There is a prevailing notion in the neighbourhood, that a castle formerly stood upon this ground, but that is a mistake arising from the name of the place, which was called Castle Hill from the camp there, in like manner as several other intrenchments in this county have obtained the name of castles.

About the year 1772, some persons employed to dig materials in this parish for repairing the roads, found a large stone like a step, not far below the surface of the ground, and then another such stone, and searching further, discovered two perfect skeletons, inclosed in stone coffins, lying in a direction to the north and south; whence some persons have concluded, but I think upon very slender foundation, that the corps were placed there before the general establishment of Christianity in this country. One of the skeletons was six feet and a half long, as a gentleman who measured it assured me, but they both fell to pieces on being slightly touched; and no coin, armour, nor other thing that I can hear of, was found in the sepulchre to give any light as to the time of interment, or the people to whom these reliques belonged.

A small brook, called the Laden, runs from hence, and empties itself into the Lower Froom, which falls into the Bristol Avon.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Osbern bishop of Execeſtre holds Tidrentune 'in Bacheſtanes hundred. Aluui held it in the 'time of king Edward. There are five hides, 'and two plow-tillages in demean, and one villein, 'and five bordars, and two *ſervi*, and twenty 'acres of meadow. A wood half a mile in length 'and breadth. It was worth 100*s.* now 40*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloucester, and is now within the jurisdiction of the honour court.

Walter de Stukeley, sheriff of Gloucestershire, being commanded by the king's writ, to return into the exchequer the names of all the vills in his county, with their respective proprietors, certified that William Corbet was lord of Tederinton 9 E. 1. and Roger Corbet was seized of it in the 15th and 18th years of the same reign. William Corbet, son of Roger, purchased a charter of free warren in Titherington 33 E. 1. By an inquisition taken 8 E. 2. after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, it was found that Roger de Corbet held Tetherington of the said Gilbert, by the service of one knight's fee, value 34*l.* William Corbet of Chadsey held the same 17 E. 2.

Thomas de Bradeston, a very eminent person, was summoned to parliament among the barons 16 E. 3. and died seized of Titherington, Ichenton, Stinchcombe, Horton, Winterbourne, and Bradestone in Berkeley, 34 E. 3. Agnes the widow of Thomas lord Bradeston held the four first of these manors, together with Arlingham, in dower, and died 43 E. 3. Thomas lord Bradeston, son of Robert, succeeded his grandfather Thomas in all the before-mentioned estates, of which he died seized 48 E. 3. leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, afterwards married to Walter de la Pool, who had livery of her lands 13 R. 2. the same year in which she came of age.

Robert, second lord Willoughby of Broke, was seized of this manor at the time of his death, 1521, 13 H. 8. He was son of Robert lord Willoughby of Broke, and grandson of John, and great grandson of Thomas Willoughby, the third son of Robert lord Willoughby (and of Alice his wife, the daughter of sir William Skipwith, of Ormesby in Lincolnshire, knight, who died chief baron of the exchequer, 1366, 40 E. 3.) lineally descended from sir John de Willoughby, a Norman knight, who had the lordship of Willoughby in Lincolnshire, by the gift of king William the First, with whom he came into England.

England. The before-mentioned Robert, ſecond lord Willoughby of Broke, married, to his firſt wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheireſſes of Richard lord Beauchamp, by whom he had an only ſon Edward, who died before his father, but left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Nevil lord Latimer, three daughters, coheireſſes, Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanch.

Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward Willoughby, was granted in ward to ſir Edward Greville, of Milcot in Warwickſhire, and after the death of her two ſiſters, without iſſue, became one of the richeſt heireſſes in England. Her guardian deſigned to have matched her with John his eldeſt ſon, but ſhe choſe, and took for her huſband, ſir Fulke Grevil, the ſecond ſon, who died ſeized of this manor 1 Eliz. leaving by his ſaid wife three ſons, and four daughters.

Sir Fulke Grevil, the eldeſt ſon, was knighted 7 Eliz. and having married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, died in 1606, 4 Jac. 1. leaving an only ſon Fulke, and a daughter Margaret, married to ſir Richard Verney.

Fulke Grevil, ſon of ſir Fulke, was alſo knighted, and made a conſpicuous figure both as ſtateſman and ſoldier, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles the Firſt. He obtained a grant of the ruined caſtle of Warwick, 2 Jac. 1. and converted it into a magnificent ſeat, at the expence of 20,000*l.* In the 18th year of the ſame reign, he was advanced to the dignity of baron Brooke, by letters patent, Jan. 9, 1620-21, with remainder (in default of male heirs of his own body) to Robert ſon of Fulke, and grandſon of Robert the ſecond ſon of Fulke Grevil and Elizabeth Willoughby before-mentioned. Neglecting to reward one Hayward, or Haywood, an old ſervant, he was ſtabed by him at Brookehouſe in London, and dying unmarried Sep. 30, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, was buried at Warwick, under a monument he had erected for himſelf, with this remarkable inſcription:

Fulke Greville,
Servant to Queen *Elizabeth,*
Councellor to King *James,*
and Friend to Sir *Philip Sidney.*
Trophæum Peccati.

Upon the death of Fulke lord Brooke without iſſue, the title devolved on his kinſman Robert, but the manor of Titherington deſcended to ſir Richard Verney, knight, who had married Margaret Grevile, as before recited, and by her had iſſue four ſons, Grevile, John, Richard, and George; and four daughters.

Sir Grevile Verney, knight, ſucceeded his father in this eſtate, and died May 12, 1642, having married Catherine, daughter of ſir Robert Southwell, of Woodriſing in Norfolk, by whom he had four ſons, and one daughter; Grevile, John, Richard, George, and Elizabeth.

Sir Richard Verney, of Belton in Rutlandſhire, third ſon, on the death of William, great grandſon of Grevile his elder brother, without iſſue, in the year 1683, ſucceeded to this eſtate; and laying claim to the antient barony of Willoughby, it was allowed him in parliament, and he had ſummons accordingly, as baron Willoughby of Brooke by deſcent, Mar. 25, 1695, and died July 18, 1711, in the 91ſt year of his age. By Mary his firſt wife, daughter of ſir John Prettiman, of Lodington in Leiceſterſhire, bart. he had three ſons, John, George, and Thomas.

George lord Willoughby, D.D. the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father in honour, and was proprietor of Titherington when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. He died Dec. 26, 1728.

The manor of Titherington paſſed afterwards to James Hardwicke, eſq. Joſeph Hardwicke, eſq; was afterwards proprietor of it, and dying in the year 1771, was ſucceeded by his ſon John Hardwicke, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor of Titherington. His arms are, *Argent, a ſaltire ingrailed azure; on a chief of the ſecond three roſes of the firſt.*

Sir Walter de la Pool and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Bradeſton, were ſeized of eighteen acres of meadow in Titherington 12 H. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Itchington*, which lies in the hundred of Henbury. 2. *Stidcot*, where the remains of a Roman teſſellated pavement were diſcovered, about the cloſe of the laſt century.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 95*l.* a year. John Hardwick, eſq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Shellard is the preſent incumbent, and holds the impropriation for life; after which it devolves to the lord of the manor. It was formerly appropriated to the priory of Lanthony.

The parſonage houſe was built in the year 1662, by William Eldridge, vicar, who died Nov. 20, 1677, and lies buried in the chancel.

The church conſiſts of the nave, with an aile on each ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, in which are three bells. It is ſeventy-one feet long, and fifty broad, including the chancel and ſide ailes, and is kept in good repair.

From the top of the ſcar, or hill, above the church, there is an extenſive proſpect over the Severn; and I am told that ſeventeen or eighteen pariſh churches may be ſeen from it in a fair day.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	0	0	Pentecoſt.	0	1	0
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the north wall of the chancel, is this inſcription,

S. M.
Reuerendiſſimi viri Dni Richardi Bridges, filij Roberti Bridges de Wood-cheſter gen: natu 3^tii^ Art. Mag. & Eccles: paroch: de Cromhall (dū inter viuos fuerat) Rect: qui duxit in Vxorē Eleanoram,

Eleanoram, filiam Guil: Lawrence de Shurdington gen. ex quâ 5 ſuſcepit Liberos; quorū 2 reliquit ſuperſtites Richardū & Elizabetham, & febre tandem correptus, quicquid habuit mortale depoſuit 4^to^ iduū maij A° Dni 1657 Anoq; Ætat. 45.

Hoc Eleanora relicta L. M. Q. P.

Siſte o viator Quisquis hùc venis gradū;
Fletuſq; ſolve debitos loco tuos.
Pauper ades? olim pede quē calcas cinis,
Clarum Patroni nobiLis corpus erat:
Seu Dives? infra conditur quem vel tibi
Fortuna fecit ampla Mens atq; parem.
Divina pandis Myſtes Oracla? fratris
Curare Mortem Literas fata negant.
Iactas Amici nomen? en fidum caput,
Integritatis veteris exemplar novum!
Commune quam ſit vir bonus Loci Bonū,
Et quam caducum docuit, ac moræ brevis.
Abi, et fac SimiLe.

Stay Paſſenger, whoer Thou art,
And dropp a teare ere Thou depart:
Grieſe clayms that tribute as a due
From aLL Who this Inſcription view.
If Poore, here Lye's Thy Patron, he
Who whiL'ſt he Liv'd breath'd charity:
If Rich, Thy FeLLow, who by none
In Courteſyes Would be out-gone.
Art of the Learn'd fraternity?
The book Saves no man; cLerks muſt dye.
A friend? Lament en-tomb'd to ſee
True friend-ſhipp's None-ſuch, this was He.
His Life made Vertue's Value knowne,
His Death hath beſt men's frailty ſhowne.
Goe hence, & Imitate.

On the monument are the arms of Bridges, as already blazoned in ſeveral places of this work.

On a marble monument againſt a pillar, is this inſcription,

Near this Place lies Interred ALICE HOBBS (Spinſter) one of the Daughters of Edward and Sarah Hobbs of this Pariſh Clothier; who died Aug^st^. 28^th^. 1750, Aged 28, To whoſe Memory this Monument was erected.

In Memory of MARTHA HOBBS (Spinſter) Siſter to the above; who departed this Life Octo^r^. 24^th^ 1765, Aged 42.

A real example of Patience Meekneſs and Fortitude;
Her Submiſſion to the decrees of Providence;
Her effectionate Behaviour to all her Relations;
were ever uniform and exemplary; A tender & ſincere Friend
A ſhining pattern of Chriſtian Piety.

Arms, *Argent, a bend wavy between two hawks, or hobbys, proper.*

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	103	18	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	33	5	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	115	17	0
	The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	86	18	4½

Sir Robert Atkyns ſet down the number of houſes in this pariſh at 85, and eſtimated the people at 320, of whom 15 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. It appears by the pariſh regiſter, that in ten years, from 1760, the baptiſms were 96, burials 81; and the people now amount to about 310, of whom 132 were upwards of fourteen years of age at the time this account was taken.

TODENHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred, about eight miles diſtant northward from Stow on the Wold, ſix eaſtward from Campden, and about thirty-four north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

Sir Robert Atkyns aſſerts, that the name is derived from *Toedoen*, a noble family which came in with king William the Conqueror; but I apprehend he was miſtaken, for before, as well at the time of the conqueſt, and afterwards, the manor belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter, and not to any of that family. In *Domeſday* it is written *Teodeham*, and it ſeems probable that the place took its name from *Thodo*, or *Dodo*, one of the dukes of Mercia, who lived about the beginning of the eighth century. He had a palace at Derhuſt in this county, which he converted into a monaſtery, and was lord of that large manor, of which this place was a member; and ſo it might from him be called *Thodham*, or *Teodeham*, with great propriety.

There is nothing very curious or remarkable in this pariſh. It lies at the north-eaſt extremity of the county, where Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, and Glouceſterſhire are very much intermixt. It is bounded on the eaſt, north, and ſouth by Warwickſhire, from which it is ſeparated by two brooks that empty themſelves into the Stour; on the weſt by a detached part of Worceſterſhire; and on the ſouth-weſt by Lemington in Glouceſterſhire.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter at the time of the general ſurvey, and is ſet down, in *Domeſday-book*, as one of thoſe *berewics*, or hamlets, dependant on the extenſive manor of Derhurſt. See the whole account in the original language of the record, p. 72.

Robert Fitz-Hamon took Todenham from the abbey of Weſtminſter, in the reign of king William the Second; but Lawrence, the twenty-fifth abbat, recovered it by a ſuit at law, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

Ralph de Papilion, the twenty-eighth abbat of Weſtminſter, was deprived for dilapidations, by Nicholas biſhop of Tuſcany, by the ceremony of breaking his ſeals; and the abbat of Waltham (to whom the making proviſion for his maintenance had been referred) aſſigned him the manor of Todenham for life, in the poſſeſſion of which he was confirmed by William de Hume, the ſucceeding abbat of Weſtminſter.

After the diſſolution of the abbey, and erection of the ſee of Weſtminſter, this manor was granted to that ſhort-lived biſhoprick, 34 H. 8. from which it was afterwards taken, and granted to ſir William Petre and Anne his wife, in exchange for lands in Warwickſhire, in the 36th year of the ſame reign. From this time the manors of Todenham and Sutton under Brayles have been enjoyed by the ſame owners, and lord Petre is the preſent proprietor of both. His lordſhip's pedigree and arms are given p. 721.

A rent in Todenham, formerly belonging to the biſhop of Weſtminſter, and afterwards to the biſhop of London, was granted to ſir William Petre 7 E. 6.

HAMLET. Upper Lemington is a hamlet in this pariſh, and is ſet down in *Domeſday* among thoſe

thoſe members of the great manor of Derhurſt that were held by radcheniſters in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, and belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter at the time of the general ſurvey. See p. 72.

Richard Grevill levied a fine of the manor of Lemington Over to Thomas Grevill, and others, 8 H. 7. William Palmer, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Lemington Over, and of lands in Todenham, to John Newdegate, 2 Mariæ. It belonged to ſir William Juxton at the beginning of this century, and is now the property of lady Fane.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 150*l.* a year. The biſhop of London is patron, and the reverend Mr. George Upton is the preſent incumbent.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

The advowſon formerly belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter, and was granted to Thomas biſhop of Weſtminſter, by king Henry the Eighth; but the ſee of Weſtminſter being ſoon ſuppreſſed, the advowſon was granted to Nicholas biſhop of London, 4 E. 6. and confirmed 1 Mariæ.

Tithes in Todenham, which had belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, in truſt, 7 E. 6.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, 'the abbat of Weſtminſter reſerved the tithes of his own farm, 'which now belong to lord Petre, and are in leaſe 'to Mr. Kite.' But I am informed by the rector, that no tithes appear to have been reſerved. The leaſe granted to Mr. Keyte was of lands worth 200*l.* a year, which, by the death of Mrs. Agnes Keyte, are now fallen into lord Petre's hands, and that eſtate pays tithes.

Dr. Parſons, in his MS. Collections, which he made about the cloſe of the laſt century, obſerves, that the pariſh clerk's name was John Green, and that the names of all the pariſh clerks for near two hundred years paſt had been the ſame, which is remarkable.

Robert Wickens, rector of this church, and maſter of the free-ſchool at Campden, publiſhed a Concordance to the Engliſh Bible, and wrote ſeveral grammatical treatiſes. He died in 1682.

The church has an aile on the north ſide, called Upper Lemington chapel, another on the ſouth ſide, and a handſome ſpire at the weſt end, in which are ſix bells. It is dedicated to Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Firſt fruits	£. 18	19	9½	Synodals £. 0	2 0
Tenths —	1	17	11	Pentecoſtals 0	1 1½
Procurations	0	6	8		

Benefactions.

A tenement is given to the poor; and archbiſhop Juxton gave 50*l.* to the ſame uſe. Mrs. Mary Rawlinſon gave 20*l.* to teach poor children to read.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 175	2	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	30	8	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	125	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	88	10	0

About the beginning of this century, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 38 houſes in the pariſh, and about 160 inhabitants, 7 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. But the people have increaſed very much ſince ſir Robert's time, and are now eſtimated at upwards of 450.

TODINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, nine miles eaſtward from Tewkeſbury, eleven north-weſtward from Stow on the Wold, and ſixteen north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The river Iſbourne runs through it from Winchcombe, in its courſe to the upper Avon, which it joins a little below the town of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire.

This village lies in the vale, and is diſtinguiſhed for the richneſs of its ſoil, but more particularly for its being the reſidence of the lord viſcount Tracy. His lordſhip's houſe is large and handſome, and was built about the cloſe of the laſt century, ſince which it has undergone but little alteration. There is a large oak chimney-piece in the great hall, brought from Hayles Abbey, where it was ſet up by the Hobbys, as appears by a large ſcutcheon in the centre of it, divided into ſix quarterings, the firſt being the Hobbys arms, *viz. A feſs between three hobbies or hawks*, but the colours are not expreſſed in the carving. The hall windows are ornamented with painted glaſs, brought from the ſame place, and among other things, have in them the arms of France and England quarterly, and thoſe of Richard duke of Cornwall in a large ſcutcheon, *viz. Or, an eagle diſplay'd with two heads ſable*, and round, *Ricard. Plantagenet Semper auguſtus fundator Noſter.*

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Todington exhibits a very extraordinary inſtance of an eſtate deſcending for upwards of ſeven hundred years in the male line of the ſame family, in uninterrupted ſucceſſion. The preſent noble proprietor is deſcended from the blood of the antient Saxon kings of England.

Ethelred the Second, ſon of Edgar, was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, April 14, 979. During his reign, the Danes frequently invaded the kingdom, but were ſometimes prevented from committing depredations, by the payment of a large ſum of money; which however, being only a preſent relief, the king planned a general maſſacre of them, which was accordingly executed, Nov. 13,

1002. He died at London in 1016, after an unhappy reign of thirty-ſeven years.

Goda, the youngeſt of king Ethelred's daughters, was the wife of Walter de Medantine, or de Maigne, a noble Norman, and by him was mother of

Radulf earl of Hereford, lord of the manors of Sudley and Todington, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. He was ſucceeded in both eſtates by his ſon

Herald, who was poſſeſſed of them in the reign of king William the Firſt, as appears by the record, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'The ſame Herald holds Todintun. His father [earl Radulph] held it. There are ten hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ſeventeen villeins, and ſeven bordars, and two free men, having among them all eight plow-tillages. There are ten [plow-tillages] among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*, and two mills of 20*s*. A ſalt pit pays fifty meaſures [*mittas*] of ſalt. Theſe two manors [Sudlege and Todinton] are worth and were worth 40*l*.' *Domeſday*, p. 77.

John de Sudley, ſon and heir of Herald, ſucceeded his father, and married Grace, the daughter of Henry de Traci, lord of the honour of Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, which he had by the gift of king Stephen, as a reward for his valour and faithful ſervices in the Weſt. This family of the Tracies took their name from the town of Traci in Normandy, and accompanied king William in his invaſion of England, in 1066. By this lady, John had two ſons, Radulph, or Ralph, who ſucceeded to the barony of Sudley, and

William, who aſſumed his mother's family name, and lived in the time of king Henry the Second. He held lands (probably the Todington eſtate) of his brother Ralph de Sudley, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, in the laſt-mentioned reign, and is ſuppoſed to be one of thoſe four knights who killed Thomas Becket,[t] archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171.

Oliver de Tracy, ſon of William, occurs among the knights in Glouceſterſhire who paid ſcutage 2 Joh. and was father of

William de Tracy, who preſented to the church of Todington 53 H. 3. In 1289, 17 E. 1. he is recorded among the knights of the county of Glouceſter, and, with Ralph de Sudley, his kinſman, commanded under that king in his victorious expedition into Scotland. He left a minor ſon,

Sir William Tracy of Todington, who in a return of the gentry in Glouceſterſhire, made 25 E. 1. 1298, being then in ward to Lawrence Treſham, is certified among thoſe who had 40*l*. a year in lands, and were qualified to receive the honour of knighthood. He was ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 12 & 17 E. 2. and left iſſue a ſon Henry, and a daughter Margery, wedded to John, ſon of John Archer, of Umberſlade in Warwickſhire, and anceſtor to the preſent lord Archer.

Henry Tracy, ſon of ſir William, had likewiſe a ſon

Henry, whoſe ſon and heir,

Thomas Tracy, was high ſheriff of this county in 1359, and ſo continued for four years ſucceſſively.

John Tracy, ſon of Thomas, was knighted by king Edward the Third, and, together with Thomas Moygne, John Clifford, and John Slogher, commiſſioned to view and take order for the repair of the banks and drains for the preſervation of the low lands upon the Severn between Briſtol and Glouceſter, 36 & 38 E. 3. He gave the advowſon of the church, and an acre of land in Todington, to the abbey of Hayles, 37 E. 3. and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1366, and ſerved as knight of the ſhire in the parliaments convened in the 32d, 37th, 40th, and 43d years of that reign.

Henry Tracy, ſon of John, was father of

John Tracy, high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1379, 2 R. 2. whoſe ſon

William Tracy likewiſe ſerved that office in the 18th year of the ſame reign, 1395.

William Tracy, ſon of William, was high ſheriff in 1416, and married Alice, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Guido de la Spine, lord of Coughton, (whoſe great grandfather, William de la Spine, had to wife Joan, daughter and heireſs of ſir Simon de Cocton) and by her had iſſue William, his heir; John, living 27 H. 6. and Alice, wife of Hugh Culme, or Cullum, anceſtor to the preſent baronet, ſir John Cullum, of Haſtide in Suffolk.

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[t] The other three were ſir Richard Brito, ſir Hugh de Morville, and ſir Reginald Fitz-Urſe.—The fickleneſs of the human mind is perhaps in no caſe more obſervable, than in this event; for thoſe who deteſted the pride and arrogance of this eccleſiaſtic when alive, began to worſhip him after his death, and thus they ſang of him:

Tu per Thomæ ſanguinem, quem pro te impendit,
Fac nos, Chriſte, ſcandere quo Thomas aſcendit.

Imitated thus:

By Thomas's blood, which for thee was expended,
O Chriſt, may we riſe whither Thomas aſcended.

Such a prodigious number of miracles were reported to have been performed at his tomb, as neither Chriſt nor his apoſtles wrought in ſupport of the Chriſtian diſpenſation. Indeed the great variety of them exhibited on every trivial occaſion, would, in an age leſs ſuperſtitious, and more enlightened, have utterly deſtroyed their credibility; for the monks paid no attention to Horace's maxim,

Nec Deus interſit, niſi, dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.

Becket's biographers pretend, that all thoſe perſons who had been concerned in his death, died miſerably in three or four years afterwards, as it ſhould ſeem, by ſome particular interpoſition of providence in his behalf. But little or no credit is to be given to monkiſh writers, in matters that affect the reputation of their favourite ſaints, and the champions of papal authority; for it appears upon record, that this ſir William de Tracy was in arms, with other barons, againſt king John, 17 *regni*, for which offence his lands were ſeized by the crown, but were reſtored to him again 2 H. 3. and that in the 6th year of the laſt mentioned reign, 1222, he ſerved in an expedition againſt the Welch; ſo that he ſurvived the commiſſion of that murder upwards of fifty years: It is equally certain, that Hugh de Morville was living in the reign of king John, and held the manors of Kirk Oſwald and Leſingby in Cumberland, which he enjoyed in right of his wife Heloiſe de Eſtouteville.

William Tracy, eldeſt ſon of the laſt William, was high ſheriff in the years 1442, and 1443, and left a ſon

William Tracy, who was high ſheriff of this county in 1449. By Margery his wife, daughter of ſir John Pauncefoot, he had two ſons, Henry, and Richard.

Henry Tracy, eldeſt ſon of William, married Alice, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Baldington, of Adderbury in Oxfordſhire, eſq; and by her was father of three ſons, William his heir; Richard; and Ralph, a monk; and two daughters.

Sir William Tracy, eldeſt ſon of Henry, was knighted, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in 1512. He was one of the firſt that embraced the reformed religion in England,[a] and, by Margaret his wife, ſecond daughter of ſir Thomas Throckmorton, of Corſe-court in this county, had iſſue three ſons, William, his heir; Richard, who, as well as his father, was a zealous reformer, and wrote ſeveral treatiſes on religious ſubjects, (ſome of which king Henry the Eighth by proclamation forbad to be read) and was living in 1556; and Robert, who left no iſſue.

William Tracy of Todington, ſon of ſir William, married a daughter of ſir Simon Digby, of Coleſhill in Warwickſhire, and by her was father of Henry, his heir; and of Richard, who had the manor of Stanway ſettled upon him, and became the anceſtor of the baronets of that place, the male line of which family ended in the perſon of ſir John Tracy, in the year 1677.

Henry Tracy, eldeſt ſon of William, took to wife Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of John firſt lord Chandos of Sudley, anceſtor to the duke of Chandos, and dying in 1551, left iſſue John, Giles, Edward, Francis, and Nicholas; and a daughter Eleanor, wife to William Kingſton, of Quenington in this county, eſq.

Sir John Tracy, the eldeſt ſon, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, in her progreſs to Briſtol, 1574, and in the 20th year of that reign, 1578, was high ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter, and died in 1591. By Anne his wife, daughter of ſir Thomas Throckmorton, of Corſe-court, knight, he left iſſue five ſons, *viz.* John, his heir; Thomas, William, Anthony, and Henry; and two daughters, Dorothy, married firſt, to Edmond Bray, of Barrington in this county, and ſecondly, to ſir Edward Conway, of Arrow in Warwickſhire, created lord Conway; and Mary, wedded firſt to Mr. William Hobby, and ſecondly, to that renowned general, ſir Horatio Vere, baron of Tilbury.

Sir John Tracy, eldeſt ſon of ſir John, was knighted by king James the Firſt, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1609. He was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Tracy of Rathcoole, in the county of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, by king Charles the Firſt, Jan. 12, 1642; and having married Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Shirley, of Iſfield in Suſſex, knight, left iſſue by that lady,

Robert, ſecond viſcount Tracy, who took to wife Bridget, third daughter of John Lyttelton, of Frankley-court in Worceſterſhire, eſq; by whom he had one ſon John, and a daughter Anne, wedded to William Somerville, of Edſton in Warwickſhire, eſq. His lordſhip married ſecondly, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks, of Caſtle-ditch in Herefordſhire, and by that lady was father of Robert Tracy, one of the juſtices of the king's bench to king William, and one of the judges of the court of common pleas to queen Anne, and commiſſioner of the great ſeal in 1710: He was again in the commiſſion of the great ſeal, with ſir John Pratt and ſir James Montague, in 1718, but retired from his employments, on

[a] Before the Reformation in religion was fully eſtabliſhed, numbers of thoſe who favoured it were cruelly perſecuted and burnt at the ſtake. Sir William Tracy eſcaped the flames in his life-time, yet ſome paſſages in his laſt will, deviating from the ſtandard of church orthodoxy, as then eſtabliſhed, excited ſo violent a reſentment in the popiſh party, that he was condemned as an heretick after his death, and an order was ſent to Parker, chancellor of Worceſter, to raiſe his corps. The officious chancellor, however, deſirous to ingratiate himſelf with his ſuperiors, exceeded the bounds of his commiſſion, and burnt the body, in which proceeding he could not be juſtified, even by the laws of the church of Rome, as ſir William was not a relapſe. So two years after, the chancellor being ſued by Tracy's heirs, was turned out of his office, and fined 400*l.*

The obnoxious paſſages in the will are ſubjoined for the ſatisfaction of the reader, who will eaſily perceive, that ſir William's contempt of purgatory, and of prayers for the dead, gave occaſion of offence.

The WILL.

'IN the name of God, Amen. I William Tracy, of Todington in the county of Glouceſter, eſq; make my Teſtament and laſt Will as hereafter followeth:

'Firſt, and before all other things, I commit myſelf to God, and to his mercy, believing, without any doubt or miſtruſt, that by his grace and the merits of Jeſus Chriſt, and by virtue of his paſſion and reſurrection, I have, and ſhall have remiſſion of all my ſins, and reſurrection of body and ſoul, according as it is written, *I believe that my Redeemer liveth, and that at the laſt day I ſhall riſe out of the earth, and in my fleſh ſhall ſee my Saviour*: This my hope is laid up in my boſom.

'And touching the wealth of my ſoul, the faith that I have taken and rehearſed is ſufficient (as I ſuppoſe) without any other man's works or merits. My ground and belief is, that there is but one God, and one meditator between God and man, which is Jeſus Chriſt; ſo that I accept none in heaven or in earth to be mediator between me and God, but only Jeſus Chriſt; and all other to be but as petitioners in receiving of grace, but none able to give influence of grace; and therefore will I beſtow no part of my goods for that intent, that any man ſhould ſay or do to help my ſoul, for therein I truſt only to the promiſes of Chriſt. *He that believeth and is baptized ſhall be ſaved, and he that believeth not ſhall be damned.*

'As touching the burying of my body, it availeth me not whatſoever be done thereto; for St. Auguſtine ſaith, *De cura agenda pro mortuis*, that the funeral pomps are rather the ſolace of them that live, than the wealth and comfort of them that are dead, and therefore I remit it only to the diſcretion of my executors.

'And touching the diſtribution of my temporal goods, my purpoſe is, by the grace of God, to beſtow them to be accepted as the fruits of faith. So that I do not ſuppoſe that my merit ſhall be by the good beſtowing of them, but my merit is the faith of Jeſus Chriſt only, by whom ſuch works are good, according to the words of our Lord, *I was hungry, and thou gaveſt me meat, &c.* and it followeth, *That ye have done to the leaſt of my brethren, ye have done it to me, &c.* And ever we ſhould conſider that true ſaying, *That a good work maketh not a good man, but a good man maketh a good work: For faith maketh a man both good and righteous, for a righteous man liveth by faith, and whatſoever ſpringeth not of faith is ſin.*

'For my temporal goods, &c.' Dated 22 H. 8.

account

account of his ill health, in 1726, and died Sep. 11, 1735, having filled his ſeveral poſts, equally to the honour and advantage of himſelf and his country.

John, third viſcount Tracy, eldeſt ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Thomas lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh in Warwickſhire, and by her ladyſhip had iſſue William, his heir; Charles; and Ferdiando, to whom ſir John Tracy, the laſt baronet of Stanway, bequeathed that manor, which continued in the Tracies, his deſcendants, 'till it paſſed, very lately, to the preſent viſcount Hereford, by the marriage of an heireſs. He had alſo one daughter Mary.

William, fourth viſcount Tracy, married firſt, Frances, daughter of Leiceſter Devereux, viſcount Hereford, by whom he was father of Elizabeth, wife to Robert, ſon and heir apparent to ſir Robert Burdet, of Brameſh in Warwickſhire, and mother of ſir Robert Burdet, of Foremark in Derbyſhire, bart. His lordſhip married, ſecondly, Jane, third daughter of ſir Thomas Leigh, and ſiſter of lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, and by her ladyſhip had one ſon Thomas-Charles, and one daughter Anne, married to ſir William Keyte, of Ebberton in this county, bart.

Thomas-Charles, fifth viſcount Tracy, on Dec. 27, 1712, eſpouſed Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of William Keyte, eſq; ſon of ſir William Keyte, of Ebberton, bart. and had iſſue William, who died in 1752; Thomas-Charles, his ſucceſſor; and one daughter Jane, wedded to Capel Hanbury, of Pont-y-pool in Monmouthſhire, eſq. His lordſhip took to wife, ſecondly, Frances, daughter of ſir John Packington, of Weſtwood in Worceſterſhire, baronet, by whom he had three ſons, John, D.D. warden of All Souls college, Oxford; Packington, who died young; and Henry; likewiſe three daughters, Frances, woman of the bedchamber to the queen; Anne, the wife of John Smith, of Comb-hay in Somerſetſhire, eſq; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1764. His lordſhip ſurvived his ſecond lady, and departing this life, June 4, 1756, was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſecond but eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

Thomas-Charles, the preſent viſcount Tracy, and lord of the manor of Todington. His lordſhip, on February 6, 1755, married Harriot, one of the daughters of Peter Bathurſt, of Clarendon-Park, in the county of Wilts, eſq; by Selina his ſecond lady, daughter of Robert Shirly, earl Rivers; but his lordſhip has no child now living.

His lordſhip's paternal arms are, *Or, an eſcallop in the dexter chief ſable, between two bends gules.*

CREST. *On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, an eſcallop ſable between two wings erected Or.*

SUPPORTERS. *Two falcons proper, beak'd and bell'd Or.*

MOTTO. MEMORIA PII ÆTERNA.

HAMLET. Stanley Pontlarch is a hamlet in this pariſh, which has its own officers, and a chapel within it, where divine ſervice is performed once a month, but the people bury at Todington.

'Four hides and a half in Stanlege belong to 'the church of Teodekeſberie. There is one 'plow-tillage, and four villeins, with two plow-'tillages, and three bordars, and five *ſervi*. This 'eſtate was free from tax. It was worth 4*l.* 'now 40*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 68.

Robert de Pontlarch, or Pont de L'arch, held this eſtate under the church of Tewkeſbury; and it is probable that it received the addition of Pontlarch, from him, by way of diſtinguiſhing it from two pariſhes in this county of the name of Stanley.

John de Sudley was ſeized of Stanley Pontlarch 41 E. 3. and Hugh Croft, and Agnes and Leon Croft, levied a fine of the ſame manor to ſir William St. Maur 18 H. 7.

Walter Havanage recovered lands in Stanley, and in Thorp, Greet, and Greeton in Winchcombe, againſt Adam Havanage and Alice his wife, 28 E. 1. Lands in Stanley Pontlarch belonged to the viſcount Liſle, and were granted to Thomas earl of Eſſex, upon whoſe attainder they were again granted to ſir William Kingſton 32 H. 8.

This hamlet contains ſeven houſes.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, value 32*l.* in the king's books. There are twenty-eight acres of arable land, and eleven of meadow and paſture, belonging to the glebe, which have been let at 23*l.* a year; and there is a compoſition of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The chapel of Stanley Pontlarch is annexed to it, on which account the impropriator pays the vicar a further ſum of 4*l.* a year, as I find it in biſhop Benſon's viſitation book.

The advowſon formerly belonged to the Tracies, and was given by ſir John Tracy to the abbey of Hayles, 37 E. 3. And in the year 1403, the biſhop of Worceſter ſettled a compoſition with the abbat of Hayles for the maintenance of the curate of Todington. After the diſſolution of Hayles abbey, the advowſon returned into the ſame family, and Thomas lord viſcount Tracy is patron and impropriator.

The church is ſmall, but neat, and was rebuilt in the year 1723, by Thomas-Charles lord viſcount Tracy.

First fruits	£.	8	13	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	6
Tenths —		0	17	4	Pentecoſt.	0	0	8½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There are four monuments in the chancel, with the following inſcriptions: Againſt the ſouth wall,

Hic jacet Dominus Iohannes Tracy Miles, quondam Dominus de Todington, &c. (Filius et Hæres Henrici Tracy Armigeri, et Elizabethæ Filiæ Iohannis Domini Chandos Baronis de Sudely) qui obijt Septembris 25° Anno Dni 1591.

On the ſame ſide,

The Body of this Church was rebuilt in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and twenty-three, by the Right Honourable

Honourable Thomas-Charles Lord Viſcount Tracy, who died on the 4th of June, 1756, in the 66th Year of his Age.

His lordſhip's buſt ſtands over the tablet, and beneath it a ſcutcheon, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, Tracy; 2d *and* 3d, *Argent, a chevron between three mullets ſable.*

Againſt the north wall,

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret one of the Daughters and Coheires of Thomas Whittington of Pavntley, Eſquior, and Wife of Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Torthworth, Knight, who deceaſed Feb. 1° Anno Dni 1577.

As alſo the Bodies of Anthony Throckmorton and Margaret, her Sonne and Daughter.

On this monument are the arms of Whittington and Throckmorton.

Againſt the eaſt wall,

M. S.

Nobiliſſ[i] juvenis Caroli Tracy, filij tertij Honoratiſſ[i] Dni Ioh: Vice-comitis Tracy. Juvenis non natalibus ſolùm ſed et egregiâ indole, et ſummis ingenij Dotibus illuſtriſſ[i]: Qui poſt pueriles annos fæliciter ſtudijs liberalibus impenſos, migravit Oxonium, ubi ſeſquianno vix dum elapſo, non ſine ſuſpirijs omnium quibus innotuit, immature (proh dolor!) obijt 3° die Maij 1676.

Sed Heus! Lector, oculis cave, ſi enim vivum nôſſes cujus jam mortui Epitaphium legis, verendum eſſet ne inſtar Niobes, indulgens lachrymis rigeres in ſtatuam.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 211	7	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	22	15	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	188	4	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770, —	104	16	10½
Stanley Pontlarch.			
Land-tax at 3s. 1770, —	28	5	9½

At the beginning of this century, there were 48 houſes, and about 200 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 6, and burials 6. *Atkyns.* But examining the regiſter, I found, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there had been 58 baptiſms, and 53 burials; and in a like period, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 53, the burials 49; and the inhabitants are now about 186.

TORMARTON

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, about four miles northward from Marſhfield, four ſouth-eaſtward from Chipping Sodbury, and thirty-two ſouth from Glouceſter.

The village is ſeated upon high ground, in a fine, healthy, champaign country, through which three turnpike-roads are carried; one from Glouceſter and Cirenceſter to Bath, a ſecond from Chippenham to Sodbury and Briſtol, and the third from Chriſtian Malford in Wiltſhire, to Pucklechurch, Mangotsfield, and Briſtol. The pariſh is bounded on the eaſt by Weſt Kyneton in Wiltſhire, on the weſt by Dodington, on the north by Old Sodbury, and has Weſt Littleton on the ſouth, which latter was formerly taken out of it.

The name is of doubtful original, yet ſir Robert Atkyns ſuppoſed it to be taken *from the tower of the church, and from* Meark, *which in the Saxon language ſignifies a boundary; and this town,* ſays he, *ſtands in the borders between the Mercian and Weſt Saxon kingdoms.* But he formed his judgment from the modern name, for Tormentone, as it is written in *Domeſday*, does not favour his conjecture.

The ſame learned author takes notice of a ſort of ſtones found in the north fields in this pariſh, about the bigneſs of piſtol bullets, which being broke, look ruſty like iron ore. Upon inquiry, I find that thoſe ſtones, as he calls them, are not uncommon at this time, and are really no other than iron bullets, diſcharged, I apprehend, in the battle and ſkirmiſhing that happened in theſe parts in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, between the king's troops, and thoſe under the command of ſir William Waller.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Richard the legate holds Tormentone, in 'Hedredeſtan hundred, of the king. There are 'eight hides. Alric held it of king Edward. 'There are ſix plow-tillages in demean, and 'twenty villeins, and four bordars, and a prieſt, 'and one radcheniſter, having among them all 'twelve plow-tillages. There are twelve *ſervi*. 'It was worth 12*l.* and is now worth 15*l.*' *Domeſday-book*, p. 76.

The records ſhew, that Henry de Willington, ſon of Ralph de Willington, held Tormarton 23 E. 3. in which year he had livery of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurſt, all in the county of Glouceſter. John de Willington, of Willington-court in Sandhurſt, great grandſon of Henry, was ſeized of Tormarton, Littleton, and all the before mentioned manors, at the time of his death, 20 R. 2. and left Joan his ſiſter and heir, who was married to John Wrath.

This manor was held of the Willingtons, as chief lords, by ſome of the perſons following:

Richard de la Rivere, or de Ripariis, had a grant of fairs in Tormarton, and of free warren in all his lands in England, 38 H. 3.

The ſheriff, in his liſt of all the vills in the county, and their reſpective proprietors, 9 E. 1. omits Tormarton and Littleton, but ſays, John, the ſon of John de la Rivere, is lord of Acton Turville, in Grymbaldeaſhe hundred, and in ward to the earl of Arundel; and I conclude that he was then likewiſe proprietor of this manor, for it appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition 8 E. 2. that he died ſeized of Tormarton, and of the hamlet of Littleton, both together worth 30*l.* a year, which he held of John de Wylintone by the ſervice of two knights fees; and alſo of half a knight's fee in Actone Turvyle, worth 6*l. per ann.* which he held of the earl of Arundel, and left John, his ſon and heir, two years old.

Richard de la Rivere forfeited all his lands for rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, and Edward earl of Arundel had a grant of them, and was ſeized of Tormarton in the 20th year of that reign; but Richard de la Rivere recovered poſ-

ſeſſion 1 E. 3. The manor was held of Edward earl of Kent, by knight's ſervice, 4 E. 3.

John de la Rivere held Tormarton and the hamlet of Littleton, with markets and fairs, 6 E. 3. and John de la Rivere, his ſon, was ſeized thereof in the 13th year of the ſame reign. Henry de la Rivere had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Tormarton 22 R. 2.

Sir John Drayton held this manor, and Acton Turville, 5 H. 5.

Iſabel, the widow of ſir Thomas de la Rivere, and daughter of ſir Maurice Ruſſel, died ſeized of Tormarton, Littleton, and Skirewell, 15 H. 6. Maurice de la Rivere, ſon of ſir Thomas and Iſabel, had a ſon Robert, whoſe daughter and heireſs, Iſabel, was married to ſir John St. Loe, and carried the inheritance of the manors of Tormarton, Littleton, and Acton Turville, into that name and family. She was afterwards wedded ſucceſſively to ſir John Drayton, ſir Geoffry Scrope, and Stephen Hatfield, eſq; but had no child by the three laſt. Sir John St. Loe, ſon of ſir John, and of Iſabel the heireſs of the de la Riveres, married a daughter of ſir John Guyſe, by whom he had ſir William, his heir; Nicholas, Edward, and Clement. Sir William St. Loe, eldeſt ſon of ſir John, married Elizabeth,* daughter, and at length heireſs of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke in Derbyſhire, and widow of ſir William Cavendiſh, of Chatſworth in the ſame county, and ſettled upon her the inheritance of this eſtate, which paſſed, on her fourth marriage, to George earl of Shrewſbury, whoſe ſon, Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury, was poſſeſſed of it in 1608. The manor afterwards became the property of William marquis of Newcaſtle, who conveyed it to ſir Francis Top, from whom it deſcended to ſir John Top, baronet, who reſided here. He left two daughters, one of whom was married to —— Hungerford, whoſe only ſon John Hungerford, of Dingley-hall in Northamptonſhire, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manors of Tormarton and Acton Turville. His arms are, *Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.*

John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Tormarton, to the uſe of themſelves for life, remainder to their ſons, Humphry, Thomas, and John, ſucceſſively in taille, remainder to Margaret Baſiles, late wife to ſir Peter Baſiles, 49 H. 6. 1470, in which year Henry, that pageant king, recovered and enjoyed his crown for a few months, 'till he was again dethroned in 1471.

Lands in Tormarton belonged to the priory of Black Canons at Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, and were granted to John Pope 37 H. 8.

The ſimilarity in names of places frequently produces confuſion, and to this cauſe it muſt be attributed that ſir Robert Atkyns has applied ſome records to Tormarton which evidently belong to Farmington, as already obſerved under the account of that pariſh.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth upwards of 400*l.* a year. Nathaniel Caſtleton is patron, and the reverend Mr. Newdigate Pointz is the preſent incumbent. He is deſcended from the antient family of that name, formerly lords of the manor of Iron Acton.

The biſhop of Wincheſter appropriated this church to the abbey of Malmeſbury, 35 E. 3.

Ninety-five ſtatute acres belong to the glebe.

The whole pariſh was incloſed about the year 1760, when the glebe was laid together, but the other lands were not exonerated from tithe.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low embattled tower at the weſt end. It was built by ſir John de la Rivere, who is alſo ſaid to have founded a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Mary.

Firſt fruits £.	27	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	2	14	0	Pentecoſt.	0	0	10
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Leland ſays, *There lyeth buried in the Body of the Paroche Churche of Thormerton one Petrine de la Ryvers, with a Frenche Epitaphie. He was owner of the Lordſhype of Tormerton.* And ſir Robert Atkyns obſerves, that in his time, the effigies of ſir John de la Rivere, with the model of the church in his hand, remained in the chancel; but the braſſes of both theſe monuments are now torn off and loſt.

Upon a braſs plate, fixed to a black marble ſtone, in the body of the church, is the effigy of a man, with a purſe hanging before him, and

* This beautiful and accompliſhed lady had been married, at fourteen years of age, to Robert Barley, of Barley in Derbyſhire, who was likewiſe very young, and died ſoon after, Feb. 2, 1532-3; but ſhe enjoyed the whole of his large fortune, by ſettlement on her and her heirs. After living a widow ſome years, ſhe was married, ſecondly, to ſir William Cavendiſh, by whom ſhe was ſo intirely beloved, that at her requeſt, he ſold his poſſeſſions in the ſouthern counties, to purchaſe eſtates in Derbyſhire, where her relations chiefly reſided; and by her perſuaſion, he began building a noble ſeat at Chatſworth, which, however, he did not live to finiſh, dying 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. She accepted for her third huſband, ſir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to the queen Elizabeth, and proprietor of Tormarton, and other conſiderable eſtates in Glouceſterſhire, all which, in failure of iſſue by him, were ſettled on her and her own heirs. She ſurvived him, but not her charms of wit and beauty, by which ſhe captivated George Talbot, ſixth earl of Shrewſbury, then the greateſt ſubject in the realm, whom ſhe took for her fourth huſband; and had the honour of being keeper to Mary queen of Scots, during ſeventeen years of her impriſonment in England. She was a fourth time left a widow, in 1590, and ſo continued 'till her death, Feb. 13, 1607, in the 87th year of her age. Happy in her ſeveral marriages, ſhe roſe by each huſband to greater wealth and higher honours; but had iſſue only by the ſecond, *viz.* 1. Henry, who died childleſs in 1616; 2. William, created baron Cavendiſh of Hardwicke, May 4, 1605, and earl of Devonſhire, Aug. 8, 1618; 3. Charles, father of William, earl, marquis, and duke of Newcaſtle; and three daughters. It is not unworthy obſervation, that ſhe built three of the moſt elegant ſeats that were ever raiſed by one perſon in any county in England, *viz.* Chatſworth, Hardwicke, and Oldcotes, all tranſmitted intire to the firſt duke of Devonſhire.

his

his hands in a ſupplicating poſture. Round the verge, in old character, is this inſcription:

✣ Orate pro Anima Iohannis Ceyſyll quondam famulus Reverendi Dni Iohīs Sendlow militis qui quidem Iohannes Ceyſyll ſuum clauſit extremum in vigilia Sancti Bartholomei Apoſtoli Anno Dni Millimo cccclxxxxiii° Et anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi nono. Cuius anime propitietur D' Altiſſimus Amen.

On a white ſtone in the chancel,

Here lyeth the Body of John Baber, Doctor of Divinity, in his life time parſon of this Church of Tormarton, and Chaplain in ordinary to K. James of bleſſed memory; who by his care preſerved that which remaineth to his ſucceſſors. He departed this life y^e 9 May, 1628, being aged threeſcore and five years, having for many years undergone with great credit ſeveral places of eminency in the commonwealth, and enjoy'd this parſonage of Tormarton 37 years.

Againſt a pillar in the church,

Near by lyeth interred the Body of Edward Topp, Son of Lingen Topp of Witton in the county of Salop, Eſq; late High Sheriffe of that county, and Son of Alexander Topp of Witton Eſq; Son of John Topp of Stockton in the county of Wilts Eſq; who departed this life the 15th Day of May in the 50th yeare of his age, and in the yeare of our Lord 1699.

Arms, *Argent, in a canton gules a dexter hand clinched and erected azure.* Creſt. *On a wreath, a dexter hand holding a ſiniſter arm couped below the elbow gules.* Motto. FORTIOR EST QUI SE.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.			
Poll-tax — —	1694, —	20	12	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	95	7	0
The ſame, at 3s.	1770, —	75	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his Hiſtory, there were 30 houſes in this pariſh, and about 130 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. The people are ſince increaſed to 207.

TORTWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, four miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, four weſt from Wotton-underedge, and twenty ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts of ſome woodland, with a ſmall proportion of arable, but much the greater part is rich paſture ground, and dairy farms, that yield as good cheeſe as any in Glouceſterſhire.

Tortworth, or Torteword, is a name of the ſame claſs with Badgworth, Brockworth, Pebworth, &c. already explained under thoſe heads.

The pariſh is diſtinguiſhed by an antient ſeat near the church, where the anceſtors of the preſent lord Ducie ſometime reſided, and the park ſtill remains incloſed with a high ſtone wall. The houſe is large and irregular, and was built by one of his lordſhip's family. There is a cheſnut-tree in the garden of great antiquity and ſize, having been there, it is ſaid, ever ſince the year 1216. The greater part of it is dead, but ſome of the branches bear fruit every year, and the writer of this account meaſured it two or three years ago, and found it eighteen yards in circumference. Some have ſuppoſed it to be ſeveral trees incorporated together, but the notion is abſurd, and the appearance of the tree is ſufficient to refute it.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Tortworth is thus deſcribed in the ſurvey, made in the reign of king William the Firſt:

'Turſtin the ſon of Rolf holds Torteword in 'Bacheſtan hundred. There is one hide. Aluuold 'held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'ſix villeins, and ſeven bordars, with ſeven plow-'tillages. There are ſix *ſervi*, and two mills of '15s. [rent] and ten acres of meadow. A wood 'one mile long, and half a mile broad, pays 5s. 'The manor was worth 7*l.* now 100s.' *Domeſday-book*, p. 78.

The ſheriff returned that Nicholas de Kyneſton was lord of Totworth 9 E. 1. and it is extremely probable, that his mother was one of the daughters and coheireſſes of a former proprietor; and that Margaret, the other coheireſs, was married to ſir William Manſel, of Lypiat; for ſir William Manſel, and Margaret his wife, releaſed all their right in the manor and advowſon of Tortworth to ſir Nicholas, who at the ſame time releaſed his right in other lands to them, in the 27th year of that reign. He purchaſed the privilege of fairs, markets, and free warren in this manor 32 E. 3. and died ſeized thereof 9 E. 2. Hawiſe, his only daughter and heireſs, had been married to, but was then the widow of Robert de Veel, or le Veel, as appears by ſir Nicholas's charter to the abbey of Kingſwood, 9 E. 2. wherein he releaſes all his right in a piece of meadow called Joneſham in Charfield, which had been given to that houſe by Hawiſe his daughter.

Sir Peter le Veel held Tortworth 14 E. 2. Nicholas le Veel, ſon and heir of ſir Peter, died ſeized of Tortworth, which he left in dower to Margaret his widow, who died 23 E. 3. John Veel was poſſeſſed of Tortworth, at the time of his death, 36 H. 6. and was ſucceeded by Robert his ſon, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pointz, eſq; and by her had an only daughter and heireſs Alice, married to ſir David Matthews, of Glamorganſhire, who was lord of this manor, in right of his wife, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

William Throckmorton, deſcended from the antient family of that name, ſeated at Fladbury in Worceſterſhire, married Margaret, the eldeſt of the five daughters of ſir David Matthews. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 21 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Thomas Throckmorton, who married Margaret, one of the ſix daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Whittington, of Pauntley, eſq. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county 6 Phil. & Mar. and was ſucceeded by his ſon

Sir Thomas Throckmorton, who had livery of the manor 9 Eliz. and was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the 30th and 43d years of the ſame reign. He married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley of Stoke Giffard, and ſecondly, —— daughter of ſir Edward Rogers, and dying in

in the year 1607, was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir William Throckmorton, who married Cicely, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall. He was lord of the manors of Charfield and Tortworth in the year 1608, but he ſold the latter to —— Webb.

Sir Robert Ducie, baronet, alderman of London, deſcended from the Ducies in Staffordſhire, purchaſed the manor of Tortworth of —— Webb. Sir Richard Ducie, baronet, ſon of ſir Robert, was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 12 C. 1. He was taken priſoner in the civil wars by ſir William Waller, and dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by his next brother, ſir William Ducie, baronet, who ſerved the office of high ſheriff in the year 1660, and was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the Second, by whom he was alſo created viſcount Down in the kingdom of Ireland. He died without iſſue, whereupon the manor deſcended to Elizabeth, only child of Robert Ducie, eſq; his younger brother. She was married to Edward Morton, of Morton in Staffordſhire, eſq; and had iſſue Matthew-Ducie Morton, created lord Ducie, June 13, 1720. From him the manor of Tortworth deſcended to Matthew lord Ducie, and after his death, to Thomas the preſent lord Ducie, whoſe pedigree and arms are given under Woodcheſter.

But there was another manor in this pariſh, which was held of the king, as of the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh.

Henry Wogan was ſeized of it, in right of Katherine his wife, and dying 9 H. 8. left an only daughter Joan, then eleven years old, heireſs to her mother. Thomas Hicks, in right of his wife Joan Dorney, was ſeized of lands in Tortworth, and of a fulling mill, which paſſed to John Hicks, his ſon, who died poſſeſſed of them 38 H. 8. leaving John his ſon, three years old.

There are places in this pariſh of the following names, which are too inconſiderable to be conſidered as hamlets, *viz.* 1. *Tafarn-Bàch*, corruptly called *Tavern-bath*, of which already, under Charfield. 2. *Avening*. 3. *Avon's-green*. 4. *Damery*. and 5. *Crockley*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 250*l.* a year. The advowſon paſſed with the manor for many ages, but is now veſted in Oriel college, Oxford, and the reverend Dr. Boſworth is the preſent incumbent.

Sixty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and has an aile on the ſouth ſide, and an embattled tower at the weſt end.

First fruits	£.	16	3	4	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths	—	1	12	4½	Pentecoſt.	0	1 0
Procurations		0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Near the chancel, there is a handſome monument for ſir Thomas Throckmorton, with his effigy lying upon it in full proportion.

A monument on the ſouth ſide of the church bears the following inſcription:

Near this place lies the body of the Right Honourable Matthew the firſt Lord Ducie, Baron of Moreton in the county of Stafford, who departed this life May the 22d 1735, in the 72d year of his age.

Here alſo is interred the Right Honourable Arabella Lady Ducie, relict of the firſt Lord Ducie, one of the coheireſſes of Sir Thomas Preſtwich of Lancaſhire, baronet. She died Mar. 14, 1749, aged 90.

Over the monument hang a helmet and gauntlet; and beneath it are the Ducies arms, *viz. Argent, a chevron gules between three ſquare buckles ſable.* Motto. PERSEVERANDO.

Benefactions.

A houſe and land worth about 12*l.* a year are given for the uſe of the church. And the reverend Mr. Brooke, rector of this church, who died Aug. 1, 1757, left a library of books for the uſe of his ſucceſſors.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	142	0	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	30	17	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	150	17	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	117	9	0

About the beginning of this century, there were 45 houſes in the pariſh, and about 240 inhabitants, 8 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 8. *Atkyns.* The people having been accurately numbered a few years ago, were found to be 241, ſo that population has remained nearly in the ſame ſtate for the laſt ſixty years.

TREDINGTON

IS a pariſh in the lower diviſion of Tewkeſbury hundred, two miles and a half ſouth-eaſtward from the town of that name, five north-weſtward from Cheltenham, and nine north from Glouceſter.

It lies in a healthy part of the Vale, free from thoſe floods and inundations to which lower ſituations are frequently expoſed; and the face of the pariſh is diverſified by an agreeable variety of gentle ſlopes and ſwells, without any eminence of conſequence; but the traveller is diſguſted with the badneſs of the roads, which have never been attended to 'till within theſe few years, and are ſtill in a miry condition, tho' conſiderably improved.

The little river Swilyate runs through this pariſh, and is here augmented by two ſmall ſtreams, one from Aſton, the other from Stoke Archer, and empties itſelf into the Upper Avon, a little below the town of Tewkeſbury.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Tredington was appendant to, and dependant on, the great lordſhip of Tewkeſbury, at the time of

of the general ſurvey taken in the reign of king William the Firſt, as the reader may ſee in the copy of that record at p. 68 of this book. And the manor deſcended to the ſeveral ſucceſſive proprietors of Tewkeſbury, 'till it came to Anne, widow of Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, who levied a fine of this and many of her other eſtates to the king, 3 H. 7. by which means it came to the crown.

Queen Mary, in the 5th year of her reign, granted the manor, by the name of late Warwick's lands, to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs males of ſir Adrian. The manor belonged to ſir Francis Forteſcue in the year 1608, and lord Craven is the preſent proprietor of it.

Ralph Seimour and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Tredington, to ſir Richard Croft, 16 E. 4.

Lands, called Penny-land, belonged to the counteſs of Warwick, and were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Ingram 7 E. 6.

Tithes in Tredington belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. Several lands here, likewiſe belonging to the ſame abbey, were reputed a manor, and granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, 7 E. 6.

John Surman, eſq; has a houſe and a large eſtate in the pariſh, deſcended to him from his anceſtors. William Surman, eſq; was owner of them at the beginning of this century, and dying in 1742, was ſucceeded by his ſon William-Packer Surman, whoſe ſon William-Packer dying without iſſue, the houſe and eſtate came to John Surman, eſq; his younger brother. The arms of Surman, as I find them on a hatchment in the chancel, are, *Or, a lion rampant ſable, armed and langued gules, between three holly leaves ſlipped proper.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 20*l.* a year, to which the biſhop of Glouceſter preſents by ſequeſtration. It was formerly reputed a vicarage, and belonged to the priory of Lanthony.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, with a low wooden tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells.

There was formerly a lofty ſtone croſs in the church-yard, of which nothing remains, at preſent, but the ſteps and column that ſupported it.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a tomb in the church-yard, formerly ſurrounded with paliſadoes, for John Surman, eſq; who died in 1687, and others of the ſame family.

Near the communion table, in the chancel, are the two following inſcriptions upon a flat blue ſtone:

In Memory of William Surman, of Tredington in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq^r. who died the 14^th Day of July, Ann^o Dom. one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and forty two, Ætat. Suæ 75.

Anne the Wife of William Surman, of this Pariſh Eſq^r. and Sole Daughter and Heir of William Packer, late of Cricklade in the County of Wilts, Gent. who died the 26^th of May, Anno Dom. 1728, Ætat. Suæ 56.

At the top of the ſtone are theſe arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Or, a lion rampant ſable, armed and langued gules, between three holly leaves ſlipped proper*, for Surman. 2. *Gules, a croſs lozengy Or between four roſes argent*, for Packer.——*Note.* The colours are not expreſſed on the ſtone, but are taken from an hatchment over the communion table.

Upon another flat ſtone, cloſe to the laſt,

Here lyeth the Body of W^m Packer Surman, Eſq; who departed this Life y^e 7^th day of January, 1764, Aged 60.

And alſo the Bodys of W^m and Ann Son and Daughter of the above W^m Packer Surman, Eſq^r. Ann died Jan. the 17^th 1747, Aged one year and 10 Months. W^m died March the 9^th 1747, Aged 11 Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Daughter of William Surman, Eſq; who died the Nineteenth day of January, 1761, Aged 60.

There are likewiſe inſcriptions for ſeveral of the Cartwrights, once a conſiderable family in this pariſh, with their arms, *A feſs embattled between three cart wheels.*

Benefactions.

Several parcels of land are given for the repair of the church. Edwin Scrimſhire, of Aquilat in Staffordſhire, eſq; gave the tithes of Tredington and Fidington to the miniſter of Tewkeſbury, but ſubject to the annual payment of 12*l.* each to the miniſters of Tredington and Aſhchurch.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 78	12	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	21	11	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —	56	0	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	42	12	0

About ſeventy years ago, according to ſir Robert Atkyns, there were 23 houſes in the pariſh, and about 100 inhabitants, 8 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. But population is very much increaſed, for it appears by an exact liſt taken this year, (1777) that the preſent number of families is 30, of inhabitants 169.

TURKDEAN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, three miles diſtant north from Northleach, eight ſouth-weſtward from Stow, and nineteen eaſt from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts chiefly of open fields, and lies in the high Coteſwold country, but affords no antiquities, nor any thing curious in natural hiſtory.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The lands in this pariſh were divided between two proprietors at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by the following extract:

'William Leuric holds Turghedene in Bradeleg 'hundred, and Goisfrid holds it of him. Oſgot 'held it. There are five hides, and one yard land 'and a half, but nothing in demean. There are 'two villeins, and three bordars, with one plow-'tillage. This eſtate pays tax. It was worth 4*l.* 'and is now worth 10*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 74.

'Robert de Olgi holds Turchedene. There 'are five hides, and two yard lands and a half 'which pay tax. Siuuard held them. There 'are four plow-tillages in demean, and twelve 'villeins, with ſix plow-tillages, and there are 'eight among the *ſervi* and *ancillæ*. It was worth '6*l.* now only 100*s.*' *Ib.* p. 76.

It is difficult to diſtinguiſh theſe manors in their deſcent to their ſeveral proprietors. Two religious houſes were ſeized of the greater part of the pariſh, and the remainder was veſted in lay proprietors, *viz.*

Upper-Turkdean belonged to Weſtbury college, near Briſtol, and after the diſſolution of that houſe, was granted to ſir Rafe Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Banniſter died ſeized of Turkedeane 2 Jac. 1. leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, as appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, taken the ſame year. Thomas Banniſter was ſeized of it in 1608, from whom it deſcended to Mr. ſerjeant Banniſter, who enjoy'd it when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh: Since which time it paſſed out of that name, and Edmund Waller, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of it.

Lower Turkdean belonged to the priory of Lanthony, near Glouceſter. Richard Poncy gave certain lands in Turchdene to the canons regular of Lanthony, which were afterwards confirmed to them by the king's charter 1 Joh. and a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought againſt the prior to ſet forth his right to a court leet and waifs in Turkdean, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. After the diſſolution of that priory, this eſtate was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. John Walter, upon the death of his father, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It came afterwards to Oliver lord St. John, who died ſeized thereof 24 Eliz. and John lord St. John, his ſon, had livery of it the ſame year. It paſſed afterwards to Mr. Coxwell, who enjoyed it about half a century ſince; but it is now the property of ſir John Nelthrop, baronet. His arms are, *Argent, on a pile ſable, a broad ſword of the field, with a martlet in chief ſiniſter for difference.*

Beſide the above-mentioned manors, or reputed manors, there was another which continued in lay hands. Robert de Tormin held Turkdean by one knight's fee 3 Joh. John Langley died ſeized of the manor of Turkdean 2 E. 1. as did another John Langley, eſq; 39 H. 6. Walter Langley was ſurvived by Iſabel his wife, who died ſeized of this manor, and of Upper and Lower Siddington, in dower, 14 E. 4. Sir Ralph Dutton was ſeized of it at the beginning of this century, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir John Dutton, baronet; from him it paſſed thro' two deſcents, like Sherbourne, to James Dutton, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that Philip Burnell died ſeized of lands in Turkdean 22 E. 1. Thomas Ralegh held one meſſuage and two plow-tillages in Turkdean, of the honour of Wallingford, 21 R. 2. and Thomas his ſon died ſeized of the ſame 6 H. 4. Walter Ralegh, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, died ſeized of the manor of Turkdean 8 H. 5.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 60*l.* a year. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty. Chriſt Church college in Oxford, are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Thomas Bowen is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the priory of Black Canons of Oſney. The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage were granted to Chriſt Church college 34 H. 8. and confirmed 38 H. 8. and the impropriation is now in leaſe to Mr. Miller.

The vicar has all privy tithes, half the hay tithes, and the corn tithes of three yard lands.

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, and an embattled tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	10	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —		1	0	0	Pentecoſtals	0	1	0
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	53	18	10
Poll-tax ——	1694,	—	19	1	6
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	56	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	34	3	9

There were 32 houſes in this pariſh at the beginning of this century, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, and burials 3. *Atkyns.* Thers are now 25 families, and exactly 113 inhabitants.

TURLEY *and* HAW.

TURLEY is only a part of the pariſh, lying in the lower diviſion of Weſtminſter hundred. The Haw, another part, lies in the lower diviſion of the hundred of Derhurſt. The pariſh is four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Tewkeſbury, eight eaſt from Newent, and eight north from Glouceſter. It is ſituated upon the weſt bank of the Severn, and very ſubject to floods from that river.

The etymology of Turley, or Tirley, as it is ſometimes written, is uncertain; but Haw ſignifies a green plot in a valley, and is deſcriptive of the ſituation of the place.

It is a rich, loamy ſoil, with ſome clay, and produces excellent herbage. The houſes in general are mean cottages, built of brick and wattling, notwithſtanding there is a quarry near, if not in the pariſh, of fine blue ſtone, with a very ſtrait ſmoth ſurface, proper for building.

It is a common practice at this place, particularly after floods, to fiſh, as they call it, in the Severn for coals, and the buſineſs is performed in

in the following manner: They ſink a net, with its mouth extended by an iron hoop of a ſemi-circular form, and a perſon ſtirs the bottom of the river with a long pole juſt before the net, by which means, and by the aſſiſtance of the current, the coals roll into it. Five or ſix boats are ſometimes employ'd in this buſineſs at a time.

They ſtill retain the antient cuſtom at this place, which formerly prevailed at many others, of ſtrewing the floor of the church over with graſs on Whitſunday and Trinity ſunday, and there is an acre of ground given to maintain it.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This was part of the manor of Derhurſt at the time of the general ſurvey.

'Edric held two yard-lands and a half at 'Trinleie, in the time of king Edward, but 'William the ſon of Baderon holds them now.' *Domeſday*, p. 72.

Turley belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter 'till that houſe was diſſolved. It was then granted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 34 H. 8. But queen Mary coming to the crown, the monaſtery was reſtored, and this manor was regranted to the abbey and convent of Weſtminſter in the fourth year of her reign. After the death of that princeſs, the monaſtery was again diſſolved, and the manor of Turley regranted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz.

Thomas Throckmorton had livery of the manor of Turley 9 Eliz. and ſir William Throckmorton, or Throgmorton, was lord of it in 1608. Thomas earl of Coventry was lord of the manor when ſir Robert Atkyns drew up his account of it, and the preſent earl of Coventry is now lord of the manor. For his lordſhip's arms, ſee Derhurſt.

Lands in this pariſh, given to maintain lamps in the church of Turley, were granted to ſir William Rider 7 Jac. A meadow in Turley, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, was granted to Lawrence Baſkerville, and William Blake, ſcrivener, 3 Jac. Chriſtopher Raſtall died ſeized of Woodend and Baul's Meadow in Turley, and left Thomas his ſon thirty years old. Mr. Griffin has a good eſtate in this place, which formerly belonged to Mr. George Hurdman.

The Haw is the other diviſion of the pariſh, where there is a paſſage over the Severn. The prior of Derhurſt was ſeized of Haws 56 H. 3. After the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, the manor of Haws was granted to the abbey of Tewkeſbury 7 E. 4. And after the ſuppreſſion of that abbey, it was granted to Giles Throckmorton 35 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Derhurſt, worth 40*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and the reverend Mr. Charles Parker is the preſent incumbent. There is no glebe, and the impropriation belongs to the earl of Coventry.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It is ſmall, with a low embattled tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits £. 9 6 8 Tenths £. 0 18 8

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

The following inſcription is upon the table of a monument in the chancel:

Beneath lyes William the ſon of George Hurdman, of Sandpitts Gent. Grandſon of Edward Hurdman y^e^ firſt Maior of the City of Worceſter. He dy'd Auguſt y^e^ 5th 1684, aged about 55 Y^rs^.

The monument is decorated with the family arms, *viz. Argent, upon a feſs between three creſcents gules, as many fleurs de lis Or.* —There are alſo inſcriptions for ſeveral others of the ſame name.

Upon a monument, againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, it is thus written:

To the Pious Memory of M^rs^ Mary Browne, third Daughter of Iohn Browne Sen^r^ of Cumberwood in y^e^ Pariſh Gent., who exchanged this Life for a better Ian^ry^ 18^th^ 1717. She was a Perſon eminent for her Piety, Liberality and Charity, and like Tabitha, was allways employ'd in doing Good and in Diſpenſing her Bounty to all about her: But in a more particular Manner to her Relations.

Upon the monument are theſe arms in a lozenge, *Or, on a feſs gules three cheſs rooks of the firſt; in chief as many martlets ſable.*

There are inſcriptions for John Brown of Tirley, gent. who died in 1656; for John Brown of Cumberwood, gent. buried in 1681; and for Jane his wife, daughter of Giles Driver, of Rendcombe, gent. who died in 1683; for Henry Browne, ſon of John and Jane, buried in 1688; and for Charles and Anne Browne, ſon and daughter of John and Jane, who were buried in the year 1722.

Benefactions.

A houſe and land called Turley's Elm are charged with 10*l.* a year for the uſe of the poor. Mr. Joſeph Millard, who was buried in 1727, by his will, gave 5*l.* a year for ever out of his eſtate at the Rye, to buy five coats, ſhoes, and ſtockings, for as many poor men. The reverend Mr. Bateman, vicar of this pariſh, gave 20*l.* with which an acre of land in Kingſend was purchaſed, for the uſe of the poor. And Mrs. Suſanna Gwyn gave three acres of land in Harley, and one in Churchfield to the ſame uſe. Mrs. Jane Atwood, and Mrs. Mary Atwood of Tewkeſbury, gave about an acre of paſture ground and orcharding, called Netherſtone Leaſow, in Turley, to the uſe of the miniſter, for a ſermon in the church on Holy Thurſday, and on Aſcention-day, for ever. In default, the profits to go to the poor.

Turley.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	50	6	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		12	0	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —		89	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		67	8	0

The Haw.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	34	0	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —		18	17	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		80	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		61	5	10½

At the beginning of this century, there were 76 houſes in this pariſh, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 8, and

and burials 7. *Atkyns.* Examining the pariſh regiſter, I found that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 111, and the burials 78; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 76, and the burials 87. There are now 65 houſes in the pariſh, and about 280 inhabitants.

TWINING.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant north from Tewkeſbury, twelve ſouth-ward from Worceſter, and thirteen north from Glouceſter.

It is pleaſantly ſituated in a point of land between the rivers Severn and Avon, and very probably took its name from Tpi, which in the Saxon language ſignifies *two*, and inge, a *meadow*, becauſe it has meadows on the banks of thoſe two rivers.

It is the only pariſh in the county that lies wholly on the north-weſt ſide of the Avon, over which it has a ferry at a place called Twining's Fleet; and the turnpike-road from Glouceſter and Tewkeſbury to Worceſter runs through the midſt of the village.

It conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſture, with a conſiderable quantity of very good arable land; and is within the juriſdiction of the leet of Winchcombe, where the court is held for Kiftſgate hundred.

The middle part of it lies high, and on the weſt ſide there is a little head of land ſhooting out from the continent, with which it is level, but it ſtands on a great eminence above the meadows next the Severn. The top of it conſiſts of ſeveral acres of ground, and is fortified all round with double intrenchments. This camp is not above a mile diſtant from the river, which it ſurveys for a conſiderable length, and commands a great extent of country on that ſide. It is called Towbery Hill, but Leland miſtakes it for Tetbyri Caſtelle, and ſays, 'It is a 2 miles from Theokeſ-'byri, above it, *in ripa leva Sabrinæ.* It is now,' continues he, 'overgrowne with Trees and Buſhes 'of Juniper. It longgid to Winchelcumbe Ab-'bay. Peradventure it was King Offa or King 'Kenulphus Houſe.' *Itin.* V. 6. p. 71.

I don't know why Leland fixed on this for the ſcite of the royal palace; but leaving that matter in uncertainty, as it is ever likely to remain, I ſhall only obſerve, that it was moſt probably a Roman camp; yet upon the ſtricteſt enquiry, I cannot diſcover that any Roman coins have been found thereabout, as might be expected.

The pariſh is well ſupplied with ſprings of water, and in a piece of ground called the Park, where it is ſuppoſed the antient manor houſe formerly ſtood, is a ſpring, whoſe water is ſaid to be a prevalent remedy for cutaneous diſorders, and even the leproſy itſelf. It turns the vegetables that ſtand in its courſe of a reddiſh yellow colour, which ſhews it to have paſſed thro' a bed of ochre.

The order of the different *ſtrata* near the ſurface of the ground is uncertain and irregular. In ſome places, firſt, a competent depth of loam, then gravel, next marle, then clay; but marle is to be found in almoſt every part of the pariſh, at ſome depth or other, tho' the inhabitants never uſe it for manure.

The principal houſe and eſtate in the village, belong to Mrs. Hancock, relict of the late Peter Hancock, eſq. But there are ſeveral other good houſes, which are taken notice of in the account of the hamlets to which they belong.

Stubbill-gardens, in this pariſh, is a very pleaſant rural place, belonging to Mr. Warren, conſiſting of two or three acres of ground, laid out in walks, with beautiful ſhrubs and flowers, in a very pretty taſte. There is a ſummer-houſe, and pleaſant ſeats agreeably diſpoſed, and kept in the neateſt order; and many perſons of good faſhion reſort thither in the ſummer ſeaſon to a public breakfaſting.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There were two great proprietaries of lands in this pariſh when *Domeſday* was compiled, from which the following is extracted:

'The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe 'holds Tueninge in Greteſtanes hundred. There 'are three hides taxed, and two plow-tillages in 'demean, and twenty-four villeins, and eight 'bordars, with twenty-ſeven plow-tillages. There 'are eight *ſervi*, and two *ancillæ*, and forty acres 'of meadow; a wood two furlongs long, and 'one broad. It was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 71.

At the time of the conqueſt, the other eſtate was held under the great but unfortunate Brictric, lord of Tewkeſbury, who was diveſted of it, and the record ſhews how it was diſpoſed of.

'Four villeins held two hides in Tuninge, and 'a thane held half a hide. There are four plow-'tillages, and three acres of meadow. The queen 'gave this eſtate to John the chamberlain. It is 'worth and was worth 35 *ſol.*' *Ibid.* p. 68.

The firſt mentioned eſtate continued in the abbey of Winchcombe 'till its diſſolution. The abbat purchaſed a charter of free warren in Twining 35 H. 3. and was impleaded for it in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John Cole and others granted one yard land in Twining near Tewkeſbury, to the abbey of Winchcombe 34 E. 1. That abbey aſſigned the manor of Twining to the abbey of St. Ebrulph at Utica in Normandy 2 E. 2. but it reverted again to the monks of Winchcombe.

After the diſſolution of Winchcombe abbey, the manor of Twining, and a meadow ground on the ſide of the Avon, called Upham, were granted to ſir Rafe Sadleir 1 E. 6. and Ralph Sadler, eſq; was

was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It paſſed afterwards to Richard Baugh, eſq; who died ſeized of Twining in 1682, and left three daughters coheireſſes, of whom the eldeſt was married to Charles Hancock, eſq; who died ſeized of the manor of Twining in the year 1717. It paſſed afterwards to Peter Hancock, eſq; who dying on the 5th of May, 1776, his widow, Mrs. Anne Hancock, became poſſeſſed of it as part of her jointure. By her he left iſſue two daughters, Anne, married to George Maxwell, of Twining, eſq; and Charlotte, wedded to John Embury, of the ſame place, eſq; to whom, as coheireſſes, the manor will deſcend on the death of their mother. Mr. Maxwell's arms are, *Argent, within a bordure gules a ſaltire between two creſcents, one in chief the other in baſe, ſable.*

John Conqueſt died ſeized of the manor of Gobe's Hull, within the manor of Tewkeſbury 26 E. 1. The place is now called Gubber Hill. It is an antient ſeat, moated round, formerly belonging to the Reads, but is now the property of

HAMLETS. 1. Part of *Mythe-Hook*, which lies in the hundred of Tewkeſbury.

2. *Wood-end*, where Thomas Kemble, eſq; has a good eſtate. His arms are given under Tewkeſbury.

3. *Church-end*, in which is the ſeat of the late Peter Hancock, eſq.

4. *Shuthanger*, which lies upon the great turnpike-road. Mr. George Turberville died ſeized of a good houſe and eſtate in this hamlet about the year 1775, which are now his widow's. The Turbervilles are an antient family, and bear *Checky vert and gules, a feſs ermine.*

The Neaſts were a reſpectable family, formerly reſiding here, who enjoyed a good eſtate, now gone out of that name by the marriage of the heir general with the late Mr. Havard, whoſe ſon, Mr. Neaſt Havard of Tewkeſbury is the preſent owner of it. Mr. Havard gives for his arms, *Argent, a bull's head caboſhed between three mullets.*

The Miſs Woolleys have alſo a good houſe and eſtate here, formerly belonging to the Aycriggs.

5. *Hill-end*, where John Martyn, of Overbury, eſq; has a good eſtate. Mr. Martyn of Pebworth, who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the year 1732, gave for his arms, *Sable, on a feſs Or three maſcles azure, between as many ſwans heads erazed argent gorged of the ſecond.* But I am not abſolutely certain that the Martyns of Overbury bear the ſame arms.

6. *Green-end*, where Mr. Baldwin's houſe and eſtate lay, now the property of the reverend Mr. Vernon.

Puckrup is not properly a hamlet, but an eſtate formerly Mr. Baldwin's, but now Mr. Phelps's. And *Phelps* is another good eſtate, belonging to Mr. Warren.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 43*l.* a year to the curate. The dean and chapter of Chriſt Church college in Oxford are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Francis Mines is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation and advowſon of the vicarage formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8. The impropriation pays 30*l.* a year to the curate. The vicarage has no glebe belonging to it.

There was a diſpute in the time of Malger biſhop of Worceſter, and of William abbat of Tewkeſbury, between the church of Tewkeſbury, and that of Twining, concerning certain tithes in this pariſh; which diſpute was amicably adjuſted in the manner expreſſed in the regiſter-book of Tewkeſbury abbey, whence the writing is copied and printed in Mr. Stephens's *Supplement to the Monaſticon*, p. 201.

Lying near the deanery of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire, this church, by agreement, is viſited by the archdeacon of Worceſterſhire, in exchange for Broadway in the dioceſe of Worceſter, which is viſited by the archdeacon of the dioceſe of Glouceſter.

The church is dedicated to Mary Magdalen, and has a low embattled tower, with ſix muſical bells, at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£. 7	9 7	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	0	14 11½	Pentecoſt.	0	1 0
Procurations	0	6 8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a marble monument on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, with the following inſcription:

Qui multa ſolus meruit, unius jacet Monumenti particeps,
Nempe Edwinus Baldwyn,
Patre ſuo Thoma ante annos circiter viginti ſepulto,
Hîc una reconditur.

Generoſus a virtutibus ſuis ſine ære aut marmore celebris futurus, Egregiæ quidem indolis, et qualem paucis contigiſſe ſatis conſtat, Quam autem eâ excoluit induſtriâ, ut hâc ſola minor videretur. Legibus, quibus inſtitutus erat, pari ſucceſſu incubuit, ac integritate Exercuit, utrinq; hominum gratiam et amorem abunde promeruit. Febre tandem hujus unius fato nimium peſtilenti correptus, Virtute, quam annis gravior, et univerſum ſui deſiderium relinquens, occubuit 10^mo die Mart. Anno ætatis ſuæ 55° Æræ Chriſtianæ 1669.

The monument is adorned with theſe arms, *Argent, a ſaltire ſable.*

Upon another monument, with an exceedingly well finiſhed alabaſter figure of a lady, in the dreſs of her time, and an infant in her arms, it is thus written:

Heare lyeth buried the bodyes of Sybill Clare wyffe to Fraunces Clare Eſquier and Anne their daughter, w^ch Sybill was only daughter & heire apparant unto Gabriel Blycke Eſquier & Margaret his wyffe whoe in y^e 18 yeare of her age gave her in marriage to y^e ſayed Fraunces, a Gentilman bothe worſhipfull in parentage & commendable in good qualites between whom ſuch was the affection & good lykinge as was ſeldom ſeen in their age, ſoe as if they had not ben prevented by deathe they had continewed a rare example, but when they moſte rejoyced their matche they weare ſoneſte devided: for the ſayed Sybill being conceavid with child and after a dewe tyme delivered of a daughter, within one forthnight fell ſycke, & after ſhe had languiſhed certen dayes, ſhe willinglye yealded her innocente ſoule into y^e handes of God the xiii daye of Februarie in the yeare

yeare of our Lord 1575, to the unſpeakable loſſe & ſorowe of her deare Parentes, Frendes, and of all that knewe her but moſte eſpeciallye of her lovinge huſband beinge departed from ſo deare a wyffe, well endewed wyth ſondrye rare gyftes bothe of bodye & minde, in whos Remembraunce as an eternal pledge of good will, the ſayed Fraunces cauſed this Monumente to be erected at his proper Coſtes and Charges the 12 of Auguſte in the yeare of our Lord 1577. To whos Soule God graunte a joyfull Reſurrection. Amen.

At the top of the monument are the following arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent, three chevrons ermine.* 2d and 3d quarters are, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Sable, on a chevron argent three pellets, on a chief of the ſecond three black birds.* 2d *and* 3d, *Two lions paſſant.*

There is a very large monument againſt the eaſt wall of the chancel, with inſcriptions,

For William Hancock, of Norton in the pariſh of Bredon, in the county of Worceſter, eſq; who died in 1676, aged 82.

For William Hancock, his eldeſt ſon, by his firſt wife, who died in 1674, aged 49.

For Charles Hancock, of this pariſh, eſq; who died in 1717, aged 73.

Under the figure of the firſt William Hancock are his arms, *viz. Gules, a dexter hand couped argent, on a chief of the ſecond three fighting cocks of the firſt.*

The laſt-mentioned monument is ornamented with paintings of ſhips, as if the family had been much concerned in naval affairs.

On the table of another monument in the chancel, it is thus written:

Juxta ſepultæ ſunt mortales Reliquiæ Thomæ Neaſt, Generoſi, Et quod corruptabile eſt, Spe reſurgendi Anima evolavit ſuperiores ad auras, ſanctaſq; ſedes Aprilis duodecimo, Annoq; ſalutis Mileſimo ſexcenteſimo octageſimo octavo, Redamatus ab omnibus, multiſq; deſideratus. Iam pergas, Lector, et ſi poſſis imitare. Anna Neaſt mœrens poſuit.

Over the monument are theſe arms, *Per pale, baron and femme,* 1. *Argent, two lions paws erazed in ſaltire gules,* for Neaſt. 2. *Argent, on a croſs ſable a leopards face caboſhed Or,* for Bridges.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions for the Baughs, particularly for Edward Baugh, gent. late one of the coroners for this county, who died in 1773. Their arms are, *Gules, a feſs vaire between three mullets Or.*

Benefactions.

Richard Edgock gave a farm in Twining, worth about 25*l.* a year, half to the miniſter, and half to the poor for ever. And Richard Portman, clerk, gave 40*s.* a year for ever, one half to the miniſter, and the other to the poor. As did John Reeks 6*s.* 8*d.* to the miniſter, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor for a term.

John Beſt gave 50*s.* a year to the poor, and John Turberville gave twelve pecks of wheat to be diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas day, yearly, for ever.

Charles Hancock, eſq; gave two ſilver flaggons for the communion, and 3*s.* 4*d.* a year is charged on a houſe at Tewkeſbury towards the repair of the church.

Twining.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,		75	14	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	71	8	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	190	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	133	15	6

Mythe.

Taxes.			£.		
The Royal Aid in	1692,		94	0	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	6	16	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	70	13	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	54	7	3

There were 140 houſes, and about 600 inhabitants in the pariſh, at the beginning of this century, whereof 37 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 13. *Atkyns.* The number of ſouls is now about 567.

****

U L E Y.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, above four miles north-eaſtward from Wotton-underedge, two eaſt from Durſley, and fourteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

The name of it has been variouſly written, as *Euuelege, Iweley*, and *Uley*, and was given it on account of the many ſprings that riſe here, for, like that of Durſley, it ſignifies the *Watry Place.*

The middle, and perhaps the greater part of the pariſh is paſture ground, interſperſed with orcharding, but there is ſome arable, and a great deal of woodland. The herbs Centaury, Lady's Mantle, Maidenhair, Agrimony, Vervain, and ſeveral other medicinal plants, are found in various parts of it.

It is bounded on the eaſt by part of the little village of Olepen, and, together with it, forms a deep comb, or valley, about a mile over, beautifully adorned with borderings of beech-wood, and plantations of fir, on the ſides of the lofty hills that everywhere encompaſs it, except to the weſt. Defended by thoſe hills from the chilling blaſts to which open ſituations are expoſed, vegetation is forward in the ſpring, and the winter not ſo ſevere as in moſt of the neighbouring places. It has an opening weſtward to the Vale, and a ſmall bourn, formed of the ſprings which riſe here, takes its courſe that way, and together with the Durſley water, runs into the Severn at Slimbridge.

Part of the hill on the north ſide of the village ſhoots out in a rocky head, and is united by a narrow neck of land to the open plain adjoining to the pariſh of Nimpsfield. This ſpot of ground is called the *Berry*, from the oblong camp on the top of it, for *Berry*, or *Bury*, is but another name for a camp. Thus we have Berrybank in Staffordſhire, Berryhill in Hampſhire, Egbury, Dunbury, Okebury, and many other Berries in various parts of the kingdom beſides Glouceſterſhire. That which I am now deſcribing is very ſtrong by ſituation, with double intrenchments round the edge of the hill, incloſing the whole ſpace of ground on the top, conſiſting of thirty or forty acres; and the declivity without is ſo great as to ſecure it from any powerful attack, except at the entrance. This was certainly a Roman camp, as I prove by the coins which have been found about

about it, (the greater part being of the emperors Antoninus and Conſtantine) of which Mr. Small, late owner of the eſtate, has made a collection.

Our anceſtors delighted in ſheltered ſituations, and Uley, from early ages, ſeems to have been the reſidence of many good families; but leaving the antient ſtate of the village, to be reſumed under the account of the manor, the following places engage our preſent attention.

Stout's-Hill is a handſome new houſe, with octagonal projections, turreted, and ornamented in the Gothic taſte. It ſtands in a lawn of excellent verdure, upon an eminence that commands a view of the village in front, with a curtain of fine beech wood, hanging, as it were, from the ſlope of the hill, at a very agreeable diſtance to the ſouth. It is the property and reſidence of Timothy Gyde, eſq; who has a good eſtate in the pariſh, and gives for his arms, *Azure, on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, as many mullets of the field.* This is alſo the place of the writer's nativity, where he collected his firſt ideas, and for which he ſtill indulges a natural partiality.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet. . . . . .
Ver ubi longum, tepidaſque præbet
Jupiter brumas. . . . . . Hor. O. vii.

There are two other good houſes at the Green, near the church. One of them is the property of John Holbrow, eſq; where he reſides, and has alſo a very good eſtate in the pariſh. He is the ſon of the late William Holbrow, eſq; who was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire in the year 1741. The preſent Mr. Holbrow is in the commiſſion of the peace for the county, and gives for his arms, *Azure, a bend between ſix mullets argent.*

The other was built in the time of king James the Firſt, by one of the Dorneys, (a family of antient ſtanding in this pariſh) as appears by their name in the front, and who then poſſeſſed the eſtate belonging to it. It was afterwards ſold to the Smalls, and is now the property of Mrs. Small, relict of the late Mr. John Small, who died in January, 1778.

Bencombe is a good houſe, where the Dorneys have long reſided, and now belongs to Mr. Edward Dorney, who has a good eſtate there. His arms are, *Gules, a chevron vaire between three creſcents Or.*

This village, tho' not large, is very populous, from a manufacture of fine broad cloth long eſtabliſhed here. It is ſtill carried on by ſeveral perſons in a very extenſive manner, and furniſhes employment for the lower claſs of people. But idleneſs and debauchery are ſo deeply rooted in them, by means of thoſe ſeminaries of vice called Alehouſes, that the poor are very burthenſome. Theſe houſes are ſcattered all over the country, and are daily increaſing, which we owe either to the magiſtrates inattention, or indulgence; or, perhaps, to a miſtaken notion of ſerving the community by increaſing the public revenue from licences; but they may be aſſured that nothing can compenſate for depravity of morals, and the loſs of induſtry.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This place was a member of the great lordſhip of Berkeley at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by a paſſage in *Domeſday*, p. 68, and by the tranſlation of it under Berkeley, p. 271, where there is nothing further recorded than that 'In 'Euuelege are two hides.'

It has been fully related under the account of the laſt-mentioned town, that the lordſhip of Berkeley, with its members, was given by king Henry the Second to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor to the preſent earl of Berkeley; and this eſtate continued in the elder branch of his lordſhip's family, 'till it was ſettled on Maurice Berkeley, ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, ſome time in the reign of king Edward the Third. That Maurice Berkeley was anceſtor to the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard, whoſe deſcendants held Uley in an uninterrupted ſucceſſion to the end of the reign of king Richard the Third, when ſir William Berkeley took part with that king, and was in the battle of Boſworth. Victory declaring for the earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the Seventh, ſir William fled into Britainy, and was attainted 1 H. 7. and his eſtates were ſeized by the crown.

Jaſper duke of Bedford, the king's uncle, had a grant of Uley to himſelf, and the heirs male of his body, 1 H. 7. But afterwards ſir William Berkeley made his peace with the king, and took a grant of the reverſion after the duke's eſtate taille, 4 H. 7. whereby this eſtate returned to his family. The earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor of Uley.

There were two dependant manors in the pariſh. Baſſet's court was a reputed manor, wherein the Baſſets had an antient ſeat. Sir Anſelm Baſſet married Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, and of Joan, the daughter of Ralph Somery, lord of Campden, and with her had this eſtate. William Baſſet was lord of Baſſet's court in the year 1608. Richard Baſſet was ſequeſtered in the great rebellion, and paid a compoſition of 653*l.* William Baſſet, a deſcendant from the laſt William, left two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, coheireſſes, of whom Elizabeth, the ſurvivor, was married to William Weſcombe, who ſold this eſtate to ſeveral perſons upwards of twenty years ſince, and there is now only a ſmall part of the antient manſion houſe remaining. The Baſſets gave for their arms, *Ermine, on a canton gules a mullet Or.*

The White Court was another reputed manor, which is ſaid to have had two parks formerly belonging to it. The manor houſe has been totally

totally demoliſhed time immemorially, but there is a kind of hamlet that ſtill retains the name of the White Court.

Bencombe lies on the ſouth ſide of the pariſh, upon an eminence at the head of the combe, or valley, which gave occaſion to its name, and is mentioned in records.

It belonged to the Berkeley family when they firſt had Uley. Peter de Iweley died ſeized of it 1 R. 1. John de Benecomb died alſo ſeized of it, and left Agnes, his only daughter and heireſs, married to John de Couel (de Coaley) in the reign of king Edward the Third.

It has been obſerved that Mr. Edward Dorney has a good houſe and eſtate there.

The records mention, that Elianor the widow of John de Veel, ſon of ſir Peter le Veel, held lands in Uley for her life. Sir William Rumſey levied a fine of the reverſion of thoſe lands to ſir John Popham and Elizabeth his wife 3 H. 4.

Beſides the above, there are places in Uley of the following names, *viz.* Toney, Crawley's Shard, Shoreditch, Shadwell, Ellcombe, Rowdon, Bawcot, which in the Britiſh ſignifies a little wood; Angerſton, perhaps more truly Hengaerſton, the town at the antient camp; Reſdon, the Hurn, and ſome others; which names are ſuppoſed to be all ſignificant, and expreſſive of ſome ſtriking circumſtances peculiar to the reſpective places.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 140*l.* a year. Roger lord Berkeley gave the advowſon of it to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's; and thirty acres in the pariſh now pay tithes to Stanley. The lord chancellor is patron, and the reverend Mr. John Gregory is the preſent incumbent. There are ſixteen acres for the glebe. The rectory pays 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the crown.

Sir Herbert Croftes, baronet, afterwards biſhop of Hereford, was rector of this church in 1667.

The church is dedicated to St. Giles. It has no aile, but there are two handſome galleries at the weſt end, and a low embattled tower on the north ſide.

Firſt fruits	£.	12	3	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	4	4	Pentecoſt.	0	0	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. William Pegler, who died in 1695, gave a parcel of land, and 10*l.* in money, to the uſe of the poor; and an eſtate belonging to Mr. John Holbrow is charged with 10*s.* a year in lieu of the latter.

The reverend Mr. Henry Stubs gave 50*l.* to the pariſh, to eſtabliſh a ſchool for teaching poor children to write. And he alſo gave 10*s.* a year in books for the poor.

Mr. Tether gave 30*s.* a year to be diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas day, and 10*s.* for a ſermon. And Thomas Parſlow gave 10*s.* a year to the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 103	4	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	37	8	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	114	1	1
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	84	17	6

It is ſaid there were 200 houſes in this pariſh, and about 900 inhabitants, of whom 80 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 21, and burials 19. *Atkyns.* In the year 1748, the number of ſouls was 1162, and ſince that time they are increaſed to about 1310.

UPLEADEN

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Botloe, three miles eaſtward from Newent, and about ſix north-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It lies in the Vale, on the weſt bank of the river Leden, by which it is bounded, and from which it takes its name. The lands, like the circumjacent fine country, are abundantly rich in corn and paſture, but the pariſh has nothing particular to recommend it to the notice of the antiquary or naturaliſt.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor belonged very antiently to the abbey of Glouceſter, as appears by a paſſage in *Domeſday-book*, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'The ſame church [St. Peter at Glouceſter] 'holds Ledene in Botelawes hundred. There are 'four hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, 'and eight villeins, and one bordar, with eight 'plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and a mill 'of 4*s.* and ten acres of meadow. A wood two 'miles long, and two furlongs broad. It is worth 'ſcarcely 30 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 71.

The abbat of Glouceſter had a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, to oblige him to ſet forth his right to free warren here, and his claim to that privilege was allowed 15 E. 1.

The manor continued in the abbey 'till the general diſſolution, when it paſſed to the crown, by which it was afterwards granted to John Arnold, who died ſeized of it 37 H. 8. and livery was granted to ſir Nicholas Arnold, his ſon and heir, the ſame year. Rowland Arnold, ſon of ſir Nicholas, left an only daughter Dorothy, married to ſir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot in Warwickſhire, who was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It paſſed afterwards to Thomas Brown, eſq; alderman of Glouceſter, who was owner of it at the beginning of this century, and Mrs. Broxoline is the preſent proprietor.

Of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the Foreſt deanery, worth 20*l.* a year, to which the dean and chapter of Glouceſter preſent.

The impropriation, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to the chapter of that ſee, 33 H. 8. It is now in leaſe to Mrs. Broxoline, and pays 14*l.* 10*s.* a year to the curate.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	78	14	0
Poll-tax — —	1694,	—	7	16	0
Land-tax ——	1694,	—	69	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	52	5	6

Sir Robert Atkyns reckoned 25 houſes in this pariſh, and eſtimated the people at about 100, 7 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The preſent number of houſes is only 19, and the inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be proportionably decreaſed.

UPTON St. LEONARD's.

THIS pariſh lies in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton, about three miles north from Painſwick, and three ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

With reſpect to *Upton*, or *Optune*, as it was antiently written, it will be ſufficient juſt to obſerve, that the village is ſeated on a gentle elevation, in the vale, which certainly ſuggeſted the firſt idea of the name.

Creed's Place is a very handſome new brick houſe, the property and reſidence of Robert Campbell, eſq; who built it upon an eſtate which he purchaſed of John Guiſe, eſq; about the year 1770.

Whitley Court is alſo a handſome ſeat, belonging to Peter Snell, eſq; who reſides there.

I don't find that there are any antiquities or curious natural productions here, but the hills adjoining to the ſouthward yield iron ore, or ochre, as appears from a ſpring of water that runs down the road, tinging the ſtones in its courſe of a rediſh yellow colour.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Upton was a member of the great manor of Bertune, before, and at the time of the general ſurvey, and is entered in the record among the demeans of the crown, under the title *Terra Regis*.

'Aluui, the ſheriff, claims Optune, another 'member [of the manor of Bertune]. There is 'one hide of land, and there are four [free] men. 'Hunfridus holds it.' *Domeſday*, p. 67.

But ſir Robert Atkyns has placed another abſtract from *Domeſday* to the account of this pariſh, which has nothing to do with it, but belongs to Utone, or Wotton, near Glouceſter.

There were formerly two manors in this pariſh of the common name of Upton. Want of diſtinction occaſions great difficulty in applying the records with preciſion, but I ſhall endeavour to point out the deſcent of each manor in regular ſucceſſion.

Walkelyn de Fabrica held Uptone of king Edward the Firſt, by the ſervice of paying two hundred arrow heads. He pleaded his right in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him 15 E. 1. and his claim was then allowed.

Edmond Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, was ſeized of the manor of Upton; but being beheaded at Hereford, in the unſettled reign of king Edward the Second, all his lands here came to the crown, and were granted to Richard de Munemuth 4 E. 3. Richard earl of Arundel, ſon of Edmond, was ſeized of one tenement, and one mill in Upton St. Leonard, and of the hundred of King's Barton, 21 R. 2. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was ſeized of Upton 3 H. 6. John duke of Norfolk was ſeized of the manor of Upton St. Leonard's 11 H. 6. John duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of it 8 E. 4. Joan, the widow of William de Beauchamp, lord de Bergavenny, one of the ſiſters and heirs of Thomas earl of Arundel, died ſeized of the manor of Upton St. Leonard's 14 H. 6. as did Beatrix, the widow of Thomas earl of Arundel, 18 H. 6. Eleanor, the widow of ſir Walter Hungerford, late wife of ſir Richard Poinings, and formerly the wife of John earl of Arundel, died ſeized of Upton 33 H. 6.

Another manor of the name of Upton belonged to the Berkeley family for ſeveral ages ſucceſſively.

Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeized of Upton St. Leonard's 35 E. 3. as did Maurice lord Berkeley, his ſon, in the 42d year of the ſame reign. Thomas lord Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, had livery the next year, and dying 5 H. 5. left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Edward Nevil, lord Bergavenny, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in whoſe right he was ſeized of the manor of Upton, and died 16 E. 4. Thomas lord Berkeley died poſſeſſed of this manor 24 H. 8. whereupon Thomas lord Berkeley, his ſon, had livery granted him the ſame year, and died in the 26th year of that reign. Henry lord Berkeley, ſon of the laſt Thomas, had livery 3 Mariæ.

The manor of Upton was granted to Walter Pye and William Beal 2 Jac. It is now divided among ſeveral freeholders, but the late Mr. Singleton, lord of Dudſton and King's Barton hundred, was lord paramount.

Bullins is a reputed manor in this pariſh, belonging to Mr. Selwyn.

Grove Court is another reputed manor, formerly the property of a family who ſeem to have taken their name from this eſtate. Jeoffery de la Grave held one yard-land in Upton by the ſervice of

attending the king, in his wars againſt Wales, with bow and arrows forty days at his own charge, and afterwards at the king's coſt, 5 H. 3. and Sibilla de la Grave held lands in Upton St. Leonard's of the king in *capite*, by the ſame ſervice, 10 E. 2. *Eſch.* This eſtate paſſed afterwards to the Berkeleys, and was the property of Richard Walter, eſq; at the beginning of the preſent century. It now belongs to Mrs. Bliſſet, of Chancery Lane, London.

John the ſon of Nicholas le Broke granted divers lands in Upton St. Leonard, Glouceſter, Barton Abbats, Kynemerſbury, and Sneedham, to the abbey of Glouceſter 3 E. 2. and that abbey held two plow-tillages in Upton, each worth 30*s. per ann.* 17 E. 3. William Nottingham, eſq; the king's attorney-general, gave the manor of Sneedham, &c. to the abbey of Glouceſter, for the purpoſe of erecting a chantry in the abbey, 10 E. 4.

Part of Snedeham in the pariſh of Upton St. Leonard, late belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, and containing twenty-ſix acres and a half, was ſold by the crown, Sep. 11, 34 H. 8. to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, who conveyed it to Thomas Lane, eſq; the following year. Theſe lands, with ſome others, were to be held by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and by the payment of 3*s.* 6*d. ob.* to the court of augmentation.

Lands and tithes in Upton belonged to the abbey of Perſhore, and were granted to John Butler 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 20*l.* a year from the impropriation. The rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Upton St. Leonard belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron and impropriator, and the reverend Mr. Charles Biſhop is the preſent incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has an aile on the north ſide, and an embattled tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells.

An eſtate worth about 15*l.* a year is given for the repair of the church.

Synodals 1*s.* Pentecoſtals 1*s.* 2*d.*

Taxes.					
	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	151	6	8
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —		17	1	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —		238	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		179	2	0

There were 110 houſes in the pariſh, and about 450 inhabitants at the beginning of this century, 40 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 10. But the people are now decreaſed to about 300.

WALTON CARDIFFE

IS an inconſiderable pariſh, in the lower diviſion of Tewkeſbury hundred, about one mile ſouth-eaſtward from the town of that name, and nine northward from Glouceſter.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of rich meadow and paſture, and is watered by the little river Tirle, or Turle, which comes from Aſhchurch, and after joining the Swilyate at this place, runs down to Tewkeſbury.

What is the ſignification of Walton, I ſhall leave to the determination of others, but the cognomen of *Cardiffe* was certainly taken from the family of *de Kaerdyff*, to whom the manor belonged, and diſtinguiſhes this place from *Walton* in the neighbouring pariſh of Derhurſt.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Walton was dependant on the great manor of Tewkeſbury in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by the tranſlation from *Domeſday-book*, inſerted under Tewkeſbury.

It continued to be a member of the ſame lordſhip, and was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, 47 H. 3.

In the ſheriff's liſt of all the vills of the county, with their reſpective lords, returned into the exchequer 9 E. 1. it is ſaid, that William de Kerdiffe was lord of Walton Kerdiffe in Tewkeſbury hundred, but that it was then in the hands of Margaret counteſs of Glouceſter and Hertford.

It appears by the eſcheator's inquiſition, taken 8 E. 2. after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, that Paulinus de Kerdyff then held Walton of the ſaid earl; and by another inquiſition, it likewiſe appears, that the ſame Paul de Kaerdyff died 9 E. 2. ſeized of the hamlet of Walton, which he held of the counteſs of Glouceſter, as of the honour of Tewkeſbury, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and left William de Kaerdyff his ſon and heir, ſixteen years old. Joan the widow of —— Kaerdiff, and afterwards the widow of John de Wynecote, was endowed of Walton Kaerdiff, and died 23 E. 3. Robert Underhill and Evet his wife levied a fine of Walton Kaerdiffe, to Edward de Kaerdiff and Joan his wife, to —— Impringham of Tewkeſbury, to Thomas Geſtock, and to John Bandrip and Elizabeth his wife, 37 E. 3. And Edward de Kaerdiffe and Joan his wife were ſeized thereof in the 43d year of the ſame reign.

William de Cheſterton, and others, were ſeized of the manor of Walton Kaerdiff 7 R. 2. as was Edward earl of Stafford 4 H. 4.

John Baſſet, of Bentbury in Glamorganſhire, in right of Elizabeth his wife, was ſeized of Walton at the time of his death, 4 H. 8. William Baſſet, ſon of John, dying before his father, William Baſſet, ſon of William, became heir to his grandfather, and had livery of the manor granted to him 22 H. 8.

William

William lord Willoughby, and Thomas Hurmage and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Walton Caerdif to the king, 3 E. 6. James Gunter and Anne his wife, levied a fine of Walton Cardiff, and Walton Baſſet, to Thomas Barew and Margaret his wife, 1 Mar.

The manor came afterwards to the Reads, who enjoyed it for many years. Giles Read, eſq; was lord of it in 1608, and Foulk Read, eſq; was proprietor of it in 1658. The manor is now veſted in the corporation of Tewkeſbury.

Three cloſes in Walton, which had belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, were granted to Thomas Sheldon and Lawrence Poyner, 36 H. 8. The tithes of Walton Caerdiffe, and divers lands, reputed to be a manor, part of the poſſeſſions of Tewkeſbury abbey, were granted, together with a moiety of lands in Derhurſt Place, to William Read and John Read, 7 E. 6. Another portion of tithes, formerly the property of that houſe, was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, the ſame year. Another portion of tithes in Nether Gaſton in Walton Cardiff, and tithes of hay in Walton Cardiff, which had belonged to the ſame monaſtery, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Phillips, in truſt for ſir William Ryder, 7 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth 17*l.* 10*s.* to the curate, who is nominated by All Souls college, Oxford. Foulk Read, eſq; in 1658, gave the ſmall tithes to the curate, and the ſame year built the chapel, which is dedicated to St. James. The pariſhioners bury at Tewkeſbury and Aſhchurch.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 79	17	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	7	10	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	116	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	88	5	1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houſes in the pariſh, and about 56 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns*. There are now 6 families in the pariſh.

WAPLEY *and* CODRINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, about ſix miles diſtant north-weſt from Marſhfield, three ſouth-weſtward from Chipping Sodbury, and about thirty-two ſouthward from Glouceſter.

The ſoil is fruitful, and the greater part of the pariſh is in paſturage. The river Boyd riſes in the hamlet of Codrington, and runs thro' Bitton, where it empties itſelf into the Avon. The face of the country is exceedingly diverſified with ſlopes, ſwells, and agreeable declivities, but the pariſh yields nothing curious for the entertainment of the naturaliſt or antiquary.

The large manor houſe, called Codrington Court, is now occupied as a farm houſe.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

A part of Wapley was conſidered as a member of the great manor of Betune, in Suinheve, now Langley and Swineſhead hundred, and is entered under the title *Terra Regis* in *Domeſday-book*. There were likewiſe two other eſtates here, which are thus deſcribed in the record:

'The biſhop of St. Laud at Conſtance holds 'Wapelie in Polcrecerce hundred, and Aldred 'holds it of him. The ſame perſon held it in 'the time of king Edward. There is one hide, 'and one plow-tillage in demean, and two *ſervi*. 'It is worth and was worth 20 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 71.

'Radulf the brother of Roger [de Berchelai] 'holds Wapelie, in Pulchecerce hundred, of the 'king. There is one hide. Godric held it. 'There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four '*ſervi*. It is worth and was worth 20 *ſol.*' *Ibid.* p. 75.

The manors of Wapley and Codrington were granted by king Henry the Second to Radulph ſon of Stephen, who immediately gave them to the abbey of Stanley, in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, to pray for the ſoul of the king, and for the ſouls of himſelf and his family.

The ſheriff returned that the abbat of Stanley was lord of the manor of Codrinton, in Grymbaldeaſhe hundred, 9 E. 1. and a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought againſt the abbat, in the 15th year of the ſame reign, to oblige him to ſet forth his right to court leet and felons goods within the manor of Codrington, and his claim to thoſe privileges was then allowed.

The abbat of Stanley obtained a licence for alienating the manor of Wapley, reſerving a rent of 11*l.* a year, for the repair of his abbey. Accordingly it was ſold to John de Codrington, and to the heirs of his body, 33 H. 6. and John de Codrington obtained from pope Martin the Fifth, in the 12th year of his pontificate, a licence for having a portable conſecrated altar for the celebration of maſs in what places he pleaſed.

Simon Codrington, eſq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, as was his deſcendant, Robert Codrington, of Didmarton, eſq; at the beginning of the preſent century. The manor continued in the Codrington family, 'till it paſſed out of that name to ſir Richard Bamfylde, by his marriage with Jane, daughter and ſole heir of colonel John Codrington, of Wraxall in Somerſetſhire. Sir Richard Bamfylde, baronet, died in the year 1776, and his relict, lady Bamfylde, is the preſent owner of the manors of Wapley and Codrington. The arms of Bamfylde are, *Or, upon a bend gules three mullets argent.*

HAMLET. *Codrington* is a conſiderable hamlet, once the reſidence of the Codringtons, who

who took their name from it, agreeable to the cuſtom of antient times. The abbey of Stanley in Wiltſhire was ſeized of Cudelington, *alias* Cotherington, 33 H. 6. John Sloper, lord of this manor, died in the year 1550, and left an only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Walter Dennys, who likewiſe left an only daughter and heireſs, married to Simon Codrington. From this time the manors of Wapley and Codrington have been enjoyed by the ſame perſons, and lady Bamfylde is the preſent proprietor.

Mouſwell is a place in this pariſh, where ſir Thomas Roe had an eſtate, which he charged with the payment of 25*l.* a year to the town of Cirenceſter for apprenticing out poor boys, &c. Theſe lands now belong to Mrs. Dorrington of Chipping Sodbury.

Robert Stanſhaw, eſq; died ſeized of lands in Wapley 12 E. 4. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother levied a fine of lands in Wapley and Codrington 12 H. 7. Lands in Wapeley belonged to St. Auguſtin's abbey in Briſtol, and were granted to the dean and chapter of that city 34 H. 8.

John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Cotherington to the uſe of themſelves for life, remainder to Humphry, John, and Thomas, their ſons, ſucceſſively in taille; remainder to Margaret Beſiles, late wife of ſir Peter Beſiles, in taille, 49 H. 6.

Lands in Cotherington belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Pynely in Warwickſhire, and were granted to Thomas Reeve and Richard Bullet 5 Mariæ. Lands called Magdalen's Croft, in Codrington, belonged to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, and were granted to Henry Brain and John Marſh 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 35*l.* a year, and in the patronage of the lady of the manor, who holds the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Briſtol. The reverend Mr. Gold is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon belonged to St. Auguſtin's abbey in Briſtol, and was granted, together with the impropriation, to the dean and chapter of that ſee, 34 H. 8.

The abbat of Stanley would have erected a chapel in Codrington, but the meaſure was oppoſed by the abbey of St. Auguſtin, as being prejudicial to the church of Wapley, of which they were patrons. This controverſy was ſettled in the year 1280, when the abbat of Stanley had permiſſion to build a chapel for the ſole uſe of the capital meſſuage at Codrington; but no other perſons were to reſort to it without leave from the miniſter of Wapley.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is ſmall, and has an aile on the ſouth ſide, which was the burying place of the Codrington family.

Firſt fruits	£. 7	18	0	Synodals £. 0	2	0
Tenths —	0	15	9½	Pentecoſt. 0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8			

Monument and Inſcription.

Several of the Codringtons lie buried in the ſouth aile, particularly John Codrington, eſq; for whom there is an altar monument, and upon a ſmall freeſtone tablet againſt the wall, this inſcription:

Hic jacet Iohēs Codrynton Armiger qui obijt nono die Menſis Octobris Anno Dni M°CCCC°LXXV° Cujus Ætas erat die quo obijt CXI annor. V menſium XIII dierum. Cujus aie p'piciet' de' Amen.

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	170	2	8
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	18	2	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	191	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	150	7	3

There were 45 houſes in this pariſh at the beginning of the preſent century, and about 180 inhabitants, 5 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The people are increaſed within the laſt ſixty years, and are now about 200 in number.

WASHBOURN (GREAT)

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the upper diviſion of Tewkeſbury hundred, ſeven miles eaſtward from the town of that name, five north from Winchcombe, and about fifteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It lies in the Vale, and has a ſmall brook which runs into the river Carrant. It is one of thoſe places of which there is but little mention, except in rent-rolls and books of account, where, I ſuppoſe, it makes a handſome figure; for the ſoil is rich and fertile, and the greater part of the land is paſture. However, Anthony a Wood takes notice, that the great traveller John Cartwright was of this pariſh, and publiſhed his travels into Judea, Perſia, and other eaſtern parts, in the year 1611.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Waſeborne belonged to the church of Tewkeſbury when *Domeſday*, was compiled, for the record takes notice that the abbey held three hides in Waſeborne, and that there were two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, with three plow-tillages; and one bordar, and nine *ſervi*, with one *ancilla*. p. 68.

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Tewkeſbury, this manor was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs males of ſir Adrian, 5 Mariæ. Sir Francis Forteſcue was lord of it in the year 1608. It paſſed afterwards to Mr. Starkey, and is now veſted in lord Craven, who holds a court leet.

Of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Campden, worth 5*l.* 10*s.* a year. Mr. Dark is patron and impropriator, and Mr. Roberts is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and was granted to Drew Drurey and Edward Downing 16 Eliz. The curate has no houſe nor glebe.

The church is a ſmall building, with a wooden turret in the middle. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has divine ſervice performed in it only once a fortnight.

Pentecoſtals - - 4½*d.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 88	18	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	3	10	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	29	14	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	29	14	0

There were 14 houſes in the pariſh, and about 60 inhabitants, 3 of whom were reputed to be freeholders, at the beginning of the preſent century. And the people are about the ſame number at this time.

WELFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper diviſion of Derhurſt hundred, nine miles diſtant north from Campden, four ſouth from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and thirty-ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded by Weſton upon Avon on the eaſt, by Dorſington on the ſouth, and on the north and north-weſt by the river Avon, which ſeparates it from Warwickſhire.

It is a rich ſoil, abundantly fertile in corn and paſture; but the public roads in all this part of the county are very incommodious, and almoſt impaſſible in the winter ſeaſon. They are either carried through miry lanes, or along head lands in the common fields, ſo that the traveller is obliged to ſhape his courſe in a zig-zag direction, as the ground will permit.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Domeſday takes notice of Welford among the vills in Derhurſt hundred, which were held by the church of St. Dennis at Paris, and obſerves, that there were fifteen hides. But as the record will not bear abridgment, the reader is referred to p. 72. where he will find the whole account in the original language.

The priory of Derhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, held the manor of the earls of Glouceſter, and the ſame houſe continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution of alien priories, when this manor was granted to the abbey of Tewkeſbury.

After the general diſſolution of religious houſes, this manor was granted by the crown to William Willington, of Barcheſton in Warwickſhire, in taille, the remainder to Edward Grevil of Milcote, and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Willington, and to her heirs, 7 E. 6.

Lodowick, or Lewis Grevil, only ſon of Edward and Margaret, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. Sir Edward Grevil of Milcot, only ſon of Lodowick, was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but being much involved in debt, he ſold his whole eſtate to Lionel Cranfield earl of Middleſex, whoſe daughter Frances carried this manor, by her marriage, to Richard Sackville, fifth earl of Dorſet. Charles Sackville, ſixth earl of Dorſet, died Jan. 29, 1705-6, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Lionel-Cranfield, ſeventh earl and firſt duke of Dorſet, who was lord of the manor of Welford at the beginning of this century, and the duke of Dorſet is the preſent lord of the manor. His grace's arms are, *Quarterly Or and gules, over all a bend vairé.* CREST. *Out of a ducal coronet Or, an eſtoile of eight points argent.* SUPPORTERS. *Two leopards argent, ſpotted ſable.* MOTTO. AUT NUNQUAM TENTES AUT PERFICE.

The records mention other perſons as proprietors of the manor. Thus it is ſaid, ſir Thomas Weſt and Alice his wife were ſeized of the manor of Welford 10 R. 2. and John Grevil, eſq; died ſeized of it 23 H. 6. But they could only be tenants under the priory of Derhurſt.

William Hoeſe and Margaret his wife purchaſed lands in Welford of Ralph de Welford, which lands had been formerly purchaſed by the ſaid Margaret, and by William Comyn her former huſband, 5 H. 3. A tenement in Welford belonged to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bordeſley in Worceſterſhire, and was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 16 Eliz.

HAMLETS. 1. *Bickmarſh*, containing one family. In the antient ſurvey, made in the reign of king William the Firſt, Bichemerſe is ſaid to be in Ceolflede hundred, which is now comprized in that of Kiftſgate. But how derogatory ſoever it may ſeem to that record, the hamlets belonging to this pariſh now lie in Warwickſhire, and pay land-tax in aid of that county, but contribute to the parochial levies of Welford. Hence it may be inferred, that ſome alterations have taken place in the diviſion of counties, as well as of hundreds, within the laſt ſeven hundred years. The record runs thus:

'Eddiet holds Bichemerſe in Ceolflede hundred, 'of the king. She held it in the time of king 'Edward. There is one hide, and in demean 'two plow-tillages, and one villein, and one 'bordar, and four *ſervi*. It is worth and was 'worth 20 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 79.

2. *Little Dorſington*, where are three families.

3. *Bedlam*, which does not ſeem at preſent intituled to the diſtinction of a hamlet, as the only houſe within it was originally a barn.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 180*l.* a year. The duke of Dorſet is patron, and the reverend Mr. Green is the preſent incumbent.

Two yard-lands in Welford, and two in Bickmarſh belonged to the glebe, but are now intirely loſt from the living.

There was antiently a chapel at Bickmarſh in this pariſh, and a compoſition was made in the reign of king John, between Walter abbat of Tewkeſbury, and Robert Foliot, parſon and patron of the chapel of Bikemareys, concerning tithes, of which the reader may ſee ſome account in Stevens's *Supplement to the Monaſticon, Appendix*, p. 201.

In the year 1497, the biſhop of Worceſter, at the requeſt of the inhabitants, made a ſpecial viſitation in the pariſh, for which he received four marks.

The advowſon paſſed from the priory of Derhurſt to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and after the general diſſolution of monaſteries, was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler, 1 E. 6.

The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and has a high tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£. 29	15 10	Synodals	£. 0	2 0
Tenths —	2	9 7	Pentecoſt.	0	1 0½
Procurations	0	6 8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the body of the church, is this inſcription:

℔ Hic jacet dns Waltherus Williams quondam Rector iſti' Eccl'ie qui obiit die . . . . . Menſis Auguſti Anno dni MCCCCLXXXIIIJ° Cuj' Aie ppiciet' deus Amen.

Againſt the outſide of the ſouth wall of the chancel,

Underneath is the Grave of Richard Rawlings of Wolford, who by Will bearing Date the 22d Day of October 1727 did give 3 Pounds per Annum charged upon his Half yard land in Welford (one moiety whereof to be paid half year) for the Maintenance of a Schoolmaſter there for ever to teach eight poor boys of the pariſh to read and write Engliſh, to inſtruct them in the Church Catechiſm, in the uſe of figures, & to make them ready Accountants.

This little Charity the Founder Gave
to excite the rich who larger Sabſtance have
to increaſe its Fund & ſo reſpect his Grave.

Benefactions.

John Frecketon gave 13*s.* 4*d.* and a further ſum of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, payable out of the Millhams, to the poor for ever. Thomas Mills gave 3*l.* yearly to the poor, and 3*s.* 4*d. per ann.* for the repair of the highways of this pariſh, both which ſums are charged on a meadow called Synderham. A full account of Richard Rawling's charity is given in the inſcription for him.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 200	16	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	39	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	202	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	140	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 98 houſes in the pariſh, and about 450 inhabitants, 18 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 13, burials 11. *Atkyns.* But at preſent the people fall ſomething ſhort of that number.

WESTBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the Foreſt diviſion, and in three different hundreds. It is two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Newnham, four ſouth-eaſt from Mitchel Dean, and ten ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded for ſeveral miles on the ſouth by the river Severn, and forms a very extenſive tract of rich ground, of which the greater part is meadow and paſture, interſperſed with orcharding and ſome arable land.

The name of the place ſignifies the *Weſt Camp*, yet I cannot diſcover any traces of antient intrenchments now exiſting.

Weſtbury-Court is an elegant houſe, in modern taſte, with beautiful canals and extenſive pleaſure gardens, ſtanding about half a mile from the Severn, on the ſide of the road leading from Monmouthſhire to Glouceſter. It is the ſeat of Maynard Colcheſter, eſq; who reſides there. In the pediment over the Attic ſtory are the family arms, impaling three creſcents; and the following inſcription ſtands over the door in the front:

D.
O. M.
N. M. M. H. E. P. N. C.

This houſe was built by Maynard Colcheſter, eſq; father of the preſent owner, whoſe piety and gratitude are well expreſſed in the firſt three letters of the inſcription, which I read *Deo Optimo Maximo.* The ſubſequent line contains the initials of this hexameter:

Nunc mea, mox hujus, et poſtea neſcio cujus.

alluding to the ſucceſſive deſcent of property from one generation to another.

In this large pariſh the ſoils are various, and the natural productions numerous. The Foreſt diviſion is allowed by competent judges to yield the beſt cider in the kingdom, and there is more truth than poetic fiction in the following verſes:

— *To the utmoſt bounds of this*
Wide univerſe, Silurian cider born,
Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine.

So Phillips ſang: And Weſtbury may juſtly claim her ſhare of the general commendation. Iron ore is found not only here, but in almoſt every part of the foreſt; and I have no doubt but that there is plenty of coal in Weſtbury, tho' no particular inducement to ſearch for it, the inhabitants being ſo well accommodated with that moſt uſeful foſſil from the next pariſh.

There is alſo a thin kind of ſtone found in the cliffs next the Severn, of a fine glittering colour on the ſurface like gold, which was lately tried in the

the furnace. Much of its ſubſtance evaporates in ſmoak, but it contains no metal of any kind. I believe this to be the only place in Glouceſterſhire where the *Carduus Fullonum*, or Teaſle, is cultivated for the uſe of the clothing manufacture. Several common medicinal plants grow in different parts of the pariſh, and I obſerve the herb Celery flouriſhes vigorouſly on the banks by the ſides of the high roads, which indicates a great ſtrength of ſoil.

There is a ferry over the Severn at this place, to Framilode on the other ſide, where is an inn for the accommodation of travellers; but no ſuch conveniency on the Weſtbury ſide.

My inquiries for antiquities in this place have not been very ſucceſsful. I viſited the pariſh church in 1776, and ſaw a piece of a bone lying in the chancel window, which was ſaid to be a part of the thigh bone of ſome prodigious giant. It was about two feet long, appearing very porous at the broken end. I could make no eſtimate of the length of it when intire, but it was twenty-two inches in circumference. The inhabitants knew not how it came there, nor indeed any thing about it.

Doctor Hakewill, in his learned *Apology of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*, relates, that about the year 1634, there were ſeveral bones of a prodigious ſize found not far diſtant from Glouceſter, but does not ſay where; and that king Charles the Firſt appointed lord Herbert of Cherbury to examine them, who collected a huckle bone, a piece of a ſhoulder blade, ſome part of a tooth, and the bone of the noſe, all of aſtoniſhing ſize. Doctor Hervey, a great anatomiſt of that age, and Doctor Clayton, the king's profeſſor of phyſic in Oxford, with ſeveral other judicious perſons, examined them, and concurred in opinion that they were not human, but the bones of an elephant, brought hither, as may be ſuppoſed, by the Romans; for according to Dion, Claudius brought elephants into Britain. The bone of the noſe in particular was not like a man's, which confirmed them the rather in opinion that none of the others were human. They were all found together, mixt with the bones and horns of ſheep and oxen, and the tuſk of a boar, and a great ſquare ſtone, like the top ſtone of an altar, lay by them, whence it is imagined that they were the relicks of ſome great ſacrifice made near the place where they lay. And it is not improbable that the piece of the bone which I ſaw in Weſtbury church was found at the ſame time with the above.

I am next to ſhew what ſhare this pariſh has had in military affairs. In the time of the great civil wars, the governor of Glouceſter placed a garriſon at Weſtbury, to keep the market of that city open, but Corbet relates that the garriſon was loſt 'by the treachery of captain Thomas 'Davis, who ſold them at a rate to ſir John Win-'ter. This Davis,' ſays he, 'commanded the 'guard at Huntley, where himſelf by night, ſome 'diſtance from the houſe, attended the enemy's 'coming, went in before them, as friends from 'Glouceſter, gave them poſſeſſion, and having 'accompliſhed that piece of treaſon, immediately 'marched to Weſtbury, where he was received 'for a friend, and led in his train of cavaleers, ſo 'that both places were ſurprized in two hours, 'and about eighty men and arms loſt in that 'great exigency.' The ſame author relates that afterwards, '150 muſkettiers, and the whole 'ſtrength of horſe were drawn out [from 'Glouceſter] towards the foreſt ſide, and came 'upon Weſtbury. Here the enemy held the 'church, and a ſtrong houſe adjoining. The 'governor [Maſſie] obſerving a place not flanked, 'fell up that way with the forlorn-hope, and 'ſecured them from the danger of ſhot. The 'men got ſtools and ladders to the windows, 'where they ſtood ſafe, caſt in granadoes, and 'fired them out of the church. Having gained 'the church, he quickly beat them out of their 'works, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the houſe, where 'he took about thirty priſoners without the loſs 'of a man.'

Before the reformation, there lived at this place one Mr. James Baynham,[x] who was burnt at the ſtake for religion in the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

Of

[x] The following detail of his ſufferings will excite an abhorrence of the perſecuting principles of the times he lived in, and tend to make the preſent age happy in the religious liberty they enjoy.—Mr. James Baynham was ſon of ſir Alexander Baynham, the elder, who had conſiderable poſſeſſions in this pariſh, in St. Briavel's, and other parts of the foreſt of Dean. The ſon was bred up at the inns of court, and was of a virtuous and religious turn. He married the widow of Simon Fiſh, the author of a famous book intituled the *Supplication of the Beggers*, which contributed greatly to the reformation of religion. King Henry the Eighth had read and approved the book, and gave his protection to the author to ſkreen him from perſecution. Mr. Baynham was ſuſpected to be of reforming principles, and not long after his marriage, was accuſed to ſir Thomas Moor, then chancellor of England, and taken by a ſerjeant at arms out of the Temple to ſir Thomas's houſe at Chelſea, where he remained a kind of priſoner at large for ſome time. But ſir Thomas not being able to prevail with him to renounce his principles, uſed him with greater ſeverity, caſt him into a priſon in the ſame houſe, whipped him at a tree in his garden, called afterwards the *Tree of Truth*, and at length ſent him to the tower of London to force him by the rack to accuſe ſuch gentlemen of the Temple as were of his judgment, and to confeſs where his books were, attending in perſon to ſee this cruelty executed on him. And becauſe his wife could not be prevailed with to diſcover his books, ſhe was ſent to the Fleet, and their goods were confiſcated.

When ſir Thomas found all his attempts to reduce him to the church were vain, he ſent him to the biſhop of London, who put him in Lollard's Tower, examined him ſeveral times upon articles and interrogatories, and at laſt, by fair words and threats, brought him to recant; and ſo doing penance at St. Paul's croſs, he was ſoon diſmiſſed and ſent home. But he was ſo troubled in conſcience, that within a month afterwards he aſked forgiveneſs of God, and the proteſtant congregation in Bow-lane; and openly declared in St. Auſtin's church, that he had denied God, and prayed all the people to forgive him. Upon this, he was ſoon apprehended, condemned, and delivered to the ſheriff to be executed. When he came to the ſtake in Smithfield, where he ſuffered April 30, 1531, he ſpoke thus to the people: 'Good 'people, I am come hither to die as an heretic, and theſe be the 'articles I ſuffer for: I ſay that it is lawful for every man and 'woman to have God's book in the mother tongue: That 'the pope is antichriſt: That there are no other keys of 'heaven gate but preaching of the word: That there is no other

'purgatory

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This and Hueſberie, which we now call Weſtbury upon Trim, were two large manors, and as the accounts ſtand in *Domeſday*, there appears to be ſome difficulty, at firſt ſight, eſpecially, to diſcriminate between them.

For as Chire, that is Shirehampton, and Cliftone immediately follow the account of Weſtbury in the record, it is natural enough to imagine that the account relates to Weſtbury upon Trim, in whoſe neighbourhood thoſe places lie. But that could not be the caſe, becauſe the record declares Weſberie to be the demeans of the crown, and it appears by the ſame authority, that Hueſberie, now Weſtbury upon Trim, belonged at that time to the church of Worceſter.

This difficulty ſeems to have been the reaſon why ſir Robert Atkyns gave no abſtract from *Domeſday* concerning this manor. The record runs thus:

'There are thirty hides in Weſberie. King 'Edward had five plow-tillages there in demean, 'and thirty-two villeins, and fifteen bordars, 'with twenty-eight plow-tillages. There is 'one *ſervus*. This manor paid a farm of one 'night in the time of king Edward, and ſo it did 'likewiſe for four years in the time of king 'William. But ſix hides were afterwards taken 'from the manor. There are ten hides in Chire 'and Cliftone, eight in Noent and Chingeſtune, 'and one in Ladenent.

'The abbey of Cormeile, and Oſbern, and 'William the ſon of Richard, hold theſe lands 'now, but nevertheleſs the ſheriff pays the whole 'farm for the remainder.

'The men of the county ſay, that Sapina be-'longed to the farm of king Edward in Weſtberie.' p. 67.

Beſides the principal manor, there were two ſmall eſtates in Weſtberie hundred, held of the king's farm, and a third that was independent of it, as appears by *Domeſday-book*.

'William ſon of Baderon holds two yard lands 'and a half, and has there one villein, and one 'bordar. Wihanoc his anceſtor held it, but the 'county affirms that this eſtate is held of the 'king's demean farm in Weſtberie, and is worth '3 *ſol.*' p. 74.

'William Goizenboded holds half a hide of 'land, and half a fiſhery in Weſtberie hundred. 'Aluuin the ſheriff held it, and gave it to his 'wife. This eſtate belonged to the king's farm 'in Weſtberie.' p. 74.

'Durand the ſheriff holds one manor of three 'hides in Weſtberie hundred. Aluuold held it 'and paid tax. There is one plow-tillage in 'demean, and four villeins, and three bordars, 'with four plow-tillages. There are two *ſervi*, 'and it was worth 60 *ſol.* now only 40 *ſol.*' p. 76.

It is obſervable that the book does not mention what pariſh theſe eſtates lay in, but only the hundred; yet there is reaſon to ſuppoſe they were a part of Weſtbury, and that the records of the following dates relate chiefly to theſe, and not to the principal manor.

Henry de Myners reſided in this pariſh, and purchaſed a licence to incloſe a park near his houſe 2 Joh.

The manor of Weſtbury was granted to Ralph de Beauchamp 18 Joh. and paſſed afterwards to the Burghulls, or Bornhulls, for Baſilia de Burghull died endowed thereof 55 H. 3. Roger de Burghull, ſon of Roger, died ſeized of the ſame manor, and of the hundred of Weſtbury, 31 E. 1. Roger Burghull, ſon of the laſt Roger, died ſeized of Weſtbury 1 E. 3. and Robert de Sapy held it 10 E. 3.

Jeffery de Mareſchal was ſeized of Weſtbury 32 E. 3. It was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

Sir John de Aylesford, *alias* Eynesford, died ſeized of the manors of Weſtbury and Bolley 19 R. 2. Iſabel the wife of ſir John de Aylesford ſurvived him, and was endowed with the manor of Weſtbury, and afterwards married Richard de la More, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeized of Weſtbury 9 H. 5.

John Milborn and Elizabeth his wife were ſeized of the manor of Weſtbury 1 & 15 H. 6. John earl of Shrewſbury was ſeized thereof in the 32d year of the ſame reign; as was Alice the widow of William Codder 34 H. 6.

This manor paſſed afterwards to the Baynhams, for John Baynham died ſeized thereof, and of twenty meſſuages, and three hundred acres of paſture, &c. in Weſtbury, 20 H. 8. William Baynham, ſon of John, had livery of it 26 H. 8. Robert Baynham had alſo livery granted to him 9 Eliz. as had Joſeph Baynham in the 14th year of the ſame reign.

The hundred of Weſtbury is now in the crown, and the court leet is kept by the ſheriff. But Maynard Colcheſter, eſq; is lord of the manor. His arms are, *Or, a chevron between three eſtoiles gules.*

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that Nicholas de Bath was ſeized of one meſſuage, 260 acres of arable, &c. in the pariſh of Weſtbury next Newnham, 20 E. 2. John Knight and others were ſeized of ſix acres in Weſtbury, and of the advowſon of the church, and of twenty libratas of land in Whitington and Weſtbury,

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'purgatory but Chriſt's blood; and that the ſouls of the faithful 'go immediately to heaven: That Thomas Becket was no 'ſaint, but a traitor: That there is no tranſubſtantiation in 'the ſacrament, but that 'tis idolatry to worſhip the bread, &c.' ——One Pavy gave him the lie in thus ſpeaking, and haſtened to burn him.

While he was in the midſt of the flames, and his arms and legs were half conſumed, he cried out, 'O ye papiſts, ye look 'for miracles, behold here ye may ſee one, for in this fire I feel 'no more pain than if I were in a bed of down, but it is to me 'as a bed of roſes:' And then expired ſoon after.

for

for the uſe of the church of St. Athelbert in Hereford, 4 R. 2. which church was founded by Milefrid king of the Mercians in the year 825. William Aſton was ſeized of a tenement called Aſton's Court in the pariſh of Weſtbury 3 H. 4. Richard Beke levied a fine of lands in Weſtbury to Edward Veel 1 Mar. The manor of Cellers in Weſtbury belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Thomas Reeve, William Ryvet, and William Hechins, 6 Eliz.

HAMLETS. There are ſeveral large hamlets in this pariſh, of which in their order.

1. *Rodley*, which lies in the hundred of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and is ſituated about two miles eaſtward from the church. *Domeſday* gives the following particulars of the manor. 'Walter 'Baliſtarius holds Rodele. There is one hide 'taxed. Tovi held it. There is one plow-tillage 'in demean, and two villeins, and four bordars, 'with two plow-tillages. It was worth 40 *ſol.* 'but now only 10 *ſol.*' p. 77.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his account of this manor, has confounded it with Ruddle in the pariſh of Newnham, which was given to the abbey of Glouceſter; but the manor of Rodele in Weſtbury was never any part of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery, as ſir Robert aſſerts.

The records ſhew, that Henry de Bohun releaſed all his right in Rodley to king John, in the firſt year of that king's reign; and Simon Montfort, the great earl of Leiceſter, died ſeized of Rodleigh 43 H. 3.

Gilbert Talbot, ſon of Richard and of Aliva, daughter of Alan Baſſet, juſticiar of England, married Guenthlian, or Guendoline, daughter of Rheſe ap Griffith, prince of Wales, and died ſeized of Rodleigh and Longhope 2 E. 1. In an inquiſition taken 4 E. 1. it is ſaid, Rodeley was of the antient demeans of kings, and was then in the hands of Richard Talebott, but the jury did not know by what means; and that it uſed to yield to the king a revenue of 42 *l.* a year.

Edmond earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of king Henry the Third, was ſeized of Rodleghe, and had his right of court leet allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of earl Edmond, and brother and heir to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, was ſeized of Rodeley, and of twelve acres of paſture in the foreſt of Dean belonging to the manor of Rodeley, 10 E. 2. Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon of earl Henry, and afterwards duke of Lancaſter, was ſeized of Rodleye, and of eſtovers in the foreſt of Dean, 10 E. 3. He died of the plague at Leiceſter-caſtle 35 E. 3. and left two daughters coheireſſes. Maud, the elder, was married to the duke of Bavaria, and had the manors of Rodelegh, Tiberton, and Minſterworth aſſigned to her, but dying without iſſue, her ſiſter Blanch, married in 1359, to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, became her heir, from whom are deſcended the kings of England of the line of Lancaſter. John duke of Lancaſter and Blanch his wife levied a fine of the manors of Rodleyh, Tiberton, and Minſterworth, to the uſe of themſelves in taille 39 E. 3. Joan the widow of Robert Grinder died endowed with Rodley 24 H. 6. This manor is part of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and king Edward the Fourth levied a fine of it to Richard Martin to hold for one month, the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, and to the archbiſhop and other great perſons, 15 E. 4. Sir William Guiſe, baronet, is the preſent lord of this manor.

The records alſo ſhew, that William de Dean died ſeized of Rodeley, which he held of Thomas le Blount by the ſervice of 12 *s.* he was alſo ſeized of one yard-land worth 6 *s.* a year, and of ſix borachs in the Severn worth 6 *s.* a year, and of two acres of meadow worth 5 *s.* a year. *Eſch.* Richard de Blenſedon was ſeized of two meſſuages, ſixty acres of arable land, and of a fiſhery in the Severn at Rodeley 20 E. 2. Philip Hook of Little Dean died ſeized of the manor of Stantways in Rodeley, 16 H. 6. and it was granted the ſame year to Richard Barton and Morgan Merideth, to hold for their lives.

The tenants of this manor antiently paid, and ſtill continue to pay, to the lord, a rent called Pridgavel, for liberty of fiſhing in the Severn, of which ſee more under Minſterworth.

2. *Walmer* is a diſtinct manor within this pariſh, conſiſting of very large commons by the ſide of the Severn. Ralph de Abbenhall was ſeized of ten acres of meadow in Walmer 29 E. 1. Richard de Poulton held Walmore and Northwoode *in capite*, paying to the king three bearded arrows as often as he ſhould hunt *in propria perſona* in the foreſt of Dean; and he died ſeized of the ſame, and of one meſſuage, fifty acres of arable, and three acres of meadow, 12 E. 2. *Eſch.* John Ate-Yate was ſeized of Walmore and Littlemore within the manor of Rodley, as parcel of the manor of Stanteway 41 E. 3. Sir Brian Tuke died ſeized of Walmer 37 H. 8. and Charles Tuke, ſon of ſir Brian, had livery the ſame year. Richard Andrews and Urſula his wife levied a fine of the manor of Walmer to Edward Wilmot and others 2 Mar. of which manor, and of a large houſe called the Grange, Anthony Kemp, eſq; of Slyndon in Eſſex, was ſeized at the beginning of the preſent century. The manor of Walmer, and the Grange, are now, by marriage, veſted in the earl of Newburgh.

3. *Chaxhill*, which lies eaſtward from the church.

4. *Bolloe*, which alſo lies eaſtward from the church. The two hamlets of Bolloe and Chaxhill have one tithingman.

5. *Upperleigh*, which lies about two miles north-eaſt from the church. This place belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury, and was granted to ſir Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

6. *Northwood*,

6. *Northwood*, which lies north from the church. Northwood and Upperleigh have one tithingman.

7. *Netherleigh*, which lies about two miles north-eaſt from the church. Nicholas Gamage died ſeized of this manor 24 E. 3. It belonged afterwards to ſir John Scudamore, who being attainted, it was granted to ſir Richard Herbert, and his heirs males, 4 E. 4. George Rawleigh, eſq; died ſeized of the manor of Netherlaugh 37 H. 8. and left Simon his ſon twenty-two years old, and Leonard a brother, who had a ſon Thomas. The manor then paſſed to the Baynhams. Sir George Baynham died ſeized thereof 38 H. 8. and livery was granted to his ſon ſir Chriſtopher Baynham 3 E. 6. and Richard Baynham, brother of Chriſtopher, had livery of it 5 Mar. This place has its own tithingman.

8. *Boſeley*, which lies north-weſtward from the church. John Sabyn and others held one meſſuage, one toft, and one plow-tillage in Boſely, Leye, and Rodlegh, 10 R. 2. This place hath a tithingman.

9. *Cleeve*, which lies ſouth-eaſtward from the church. 10. *Adſet*, lying north-eaſtward from the church. 11. *Stanteway*. Theſe three have one tithingman.

12. *Elton*, which lies weſtward from the church, is a large hamlet, and has its proper tithingman.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Foreſt deanery, worth about 140*l.* a year. The Vicars Choral of the cathedral of Hereford are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Kidley is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation, which belongs to the ſame Vicars of the church of Hereford, is worth 300*l.* a year, and is in leaſe to Doctor John Cam, a phyſician at Hereford, whoſe arms are, *Paly of ſix argent and azure.*

There are two churches in the church-yard. The old church has a handſome wooden ſpire at the weſt end. The new one, in which divine ſervice is performed, was built in the year 1530, and ſtands at a conſiderable diſtance from the other. It conſiſts of the nave, with an aile on each ſide, ſupported by pillars, and is dedicated to the virgin Mary.

There were two chantries in Weſtbury church, whereof one was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the lands belonging to it were granted to ſir Nicholas Arnold 5 Eliz. The other chantry was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and John Shawe was the laſt incumbent, who enjoyed a penſion of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1553. The lands, and a meſſuage in Adſet, which belonged to this chantry, were granted to Anthony Cope and others 10 Jac.

A licence was granted to the vicar of Weſtbury to purchaſe land to enlarge his houſe 26 E. 3. Doctor John Hooper, biſhop of Glouceſter, at the deſire of the inhabitants, made a ſpecial viſitation in this pariſh, for which was paid 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for procuration.

Firſt fruits	£.	20	2	10	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0	9	2
Tenths	—	2	0	3¼	Pentecoſtals	-	0	1	4

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon a tablet in the chancel,

MEMORIÆ NICHOLAI ROBERTS AR. QVONDAM HVIVS MANERIJ DOM. QVI MORTALITATEM EXUIT 19 IAN. 1636.
HOC QVALECVNQ; CHARISSIMI AVUNCVLI
MERITIS QVAM LONGE IMPAR
SACRATVM VOLUIT
E SORORE NEPOS RICHVS COLCHESTER AR.
MODERNVS EIVSDEM MANERIJ DNS.

This monument is ornamented with two coats, the one *Party per pale ermine and gules, a lion rampant ſable*, for Roberts. The other Colcheſter, as already given.

There are alſo four very handſome marble monuments in the chancel, with the following inſcriptions:

Deo Opt. Max. Sacrum
Ut laudetur in
Pia Memoria
DUNCUMBI COLCHESTER, Eq. Aurati,
Qui obiit Maij 25^to^ A° D^ni^ 1694° Æt. 65.
Hic (ut olim SOLOMON) in viis Cordis ſui
Pede heu! libero nimis AMBULANS,
Non infructuoſo tandem EXPERIMENTO didicit,
VANA OMNIA PRÆTER NUMINIS CULTUM.
Eximiis NATURÆ dotibus pollens,
MUNERA PUBLICA non unius generis obivit;
Nec ſine LAUDE Sæculi.
Sola defuit MATURA SANCTITAS,
Sed MORBO tandem, velut NUNCIO Cœlitus miſſo, admonitus,
Quicquid Supererat VITÆ
Id totum PIETATIS ſtudijs impendit.
Nec ſufficere ſibi ratus PRIVATAM POENITENTIAM,
OMNIBUS, quotquot EXEMPLO ſuo nocuiſſe videri poterat,
POENITENTIAM, etiam ſuam NOTAM eſſe voluit.
Non metuens de FAMA, nec moratus
Dicacem IMPROBORUM hominum ſtultitiam.
REM etiam in TEMPLIS PUBLICARI curavit ipſe,
NOVO et SINGULARI Exemplo
SE VIVUM præſtans OMNIBUS,
Maxime DIERUM VANITATIS ſuæ ſociis, (TUM.
ILLUSTRISSIMUM GENEROSÆ POENITENTIÆ MONUMEN-
Etiam MORTUUS loquitur, LECTOREM ſerio MONENS
Vt DEVM ſibi quam citiſſime AMICUM conciliet,
Quem ASYLUM omnes optabunt.

MAINARDUS COLCHESTER, F. natu maximus,
Hoc Marmor PATRI
P.
Necnon DOROTHEÆ SORORI Chariſſimæ, quæ diu LANGUENS
Pia CURA ÆGROTANTIS Patris,
MORTUI DESIDERIO,
TERRENORUM omnium TOEDIO,
Ad COELESTEM Patrem MIGRAVIT
Maij 10^mo^. A°. D^ni^. 1696, Æt. . . .

This monument is decorated with two coats, *Baron and femme*, 1. Colcheſter. 2. *Argent, three ſiniſter hands couped at the wriſt gules*, for Maynard.

To the left of the above,

Dominæ Elizabethæ Colcheſter,
Uxoris Duncumb Colcheſter Militis,
Filiæ Iohan. Maynard Equitis Aurati,
Servien. ad Leg: et Regis Conciliarij in Lege peritiſſimi,
Cineribus Sacrum.
Vitæ Sanctimoniâ,
Morum Suavitate et Candore,
In rebus Oeconomicis Peritiâ,
Charitate erga Pauperes,
Medicamentis arga Infirmos,
Præceptis erga Errantes,
Clementiâ erga Ignorantes,
In ſe Omnium benevolentiam Conciliantis:
Sed Eheu! per multos annos,
Varijs morbis et cruciantibus conflictata,
Tandem Animam immaculatam
Deo reddidit Septemb: 19, 1681.
Filios duos, tres Filias Superſtites reliquit moriens.
Optimæ Conjugi Amantiſſimus Maritus
Hoc poſuit Monumentum.

There are the ſame arms on this monument as on the foregoing.

On

On the right hand of the communion table,

Near this place are depoſited y^e precious Remains
of *Maynard Colcheſter*, Eſq^r; dec^d. honourably deſcended
being y^e eldeſt Son of S^r *Duncomb Colcheſter*
late of this Pariſh by Eliz. daughter of S^r *Io. Maynard*,
dec^d. one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal of
ENGLAND;
But much more honourable & worthy to be had in everlaſting
Remembrance for thoſe truly noble qualities w^ch by the Grace of
God he was early poſſeſſed of, & perſevered in to the laſt &
whereby he was enabled to diſcharge w^th great judgment
inflexible Integrity, & undaunted Courage the ſeveral
Offices & Truſts w^ch without ſeeking he was called to by his
Prince & Country, & to deviſe & do many great & liberal things
for y^e Honour of God & y^e Good of mankind, having been
A principal Founder & Supporter of the Societies for
Reformation of Manners & promoting Chriſtian Knowledge
by Charity Schools of w^ch he ſet up & maintained ſeveral at his own
charges. And likewiſe one of y^e firſt Members of y^e Society for
propagating y^e Goſpel in foreign Parts, and A generous
Encourager of that & many other good Deſigns.
This excellent Perſon was ſtrictly pious himſelf & zealous to
promote true Piety in others within his reach, eſpecially in
his own Family, & was thought to have been ſo ſingularly
happy herein, as to have even overpaid y^e debt of filial
Duty & Gratitude, by being an inſtrument of
Spiritual Life to him, from whom he had only
Received that which was Natural.
He was an effectionate Huſband,
a tender & careful Parent, A kind and faithfull Friend,
A true lover of all good Men (tho' differing from him)
And ready to every good worke;
particularly to thoſe of Charity to y^e Poor & diſtreſſed,
For whom he yearly ſet apart
A large proportion of his Income, w^ch
was ſtrictly, tho' ſecretly applyed
to y^e moſt uſefull Charities.
This Chriſtian Hero was exerciſed for many
Years with almoſt conſtant ſickneſs and the
moſt accute pains, which he bore with exemplary
patience, and an intire Submiſſion to y^e Divine
Will & Pleaſure, & at length joyfully reſigned
up his pious Soul into y^e hands of his faithful
Creator & merciful Redeemer y^e 25^th of June
1715 in y^e 51^st year of his Age; leaving 3 Daughters
Anne, *Jane*, & *Eliz.* by *Jane* y^e only
Daughter of S^r. Edward Clarke, K^t.
dec. late L^d Mayor of London
his loving & dutifull
wife & now mournfull
widdow.

At top of the monument are the arms of Colcheſter, impaling thoſe of Clarke, *viz. Argent, on a bend ſable a croſs croſlet fitchy Or.*

Near the laſt,

In Hopes of an happy Reſurrection,
Near this Place lies the Body
of MAYNARD COLCHESTER, Eſq^r. Nephew and
Heir of COL^l. MAYNARD COLCHESTER,
to whoſe Memory a Monument is here erected.
He was Grandſon of S^r. DUNCOMB COLCHESTER,
and great Grandſon of that eminent Lawyer and Friend
to the Conſtitution and Liberties of England,
SERJEANT MAYNARD.
He retained thro' Life with his own Choice and Judgment
an hereditary Affection for the Laws, the Religion,
and civil Rights of Engliſhmen, as eſtabliſhed by the
Revolution. From this Principle he ever manifeſted a firm
Attachment to the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, and
the proteſtant Succeſſion, particularly during the Rebellion
in 1746: and approved himſelf by his Conduct at all Times
a vigilant, active, and prudent Magiſtrate, and a Friend
to Society.
In private Life he was a good Chriſtian, a kind Father, and
indulgent Maſter, was cautious and diſcerning in his
Choice of Friends, and ſteady and unchangable towards them
when choſen.
His whole Character did himſelf and Family Honour, and
needs not Praiſes, but deſerves Imitation.
Died May 25^th 1756. Aged 53 Years.
At the top of this monument are the Colcheſters arms only.

Benefactions, from a Table in the Church.

John Young of Ley, gave by will 7*l.* a year, one moiety for a pariſh ſchool-maſter, the other for ſermons, for ever.

The church lands, let for 4*l.* 16*s.* yearly, are given by a perſon unknown, and are applied towards the repairs of the church.

Several tenements adjoining to the church-yard, and the church houſe, are given by perſons unknown, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

The houſe, garden, and orchard, adjoining to the king's common pound, uſually let at 40*s.* a year, were given by a perſon unknown for the uſe of the pariſh for ever.

A tenement near the above, granted on leaſe formerly to Thomas Cook, and now occupied by Tobias Cowles, was left by a perſon unknown to this pariſh.

Cornelius Draper gave one piece of incloſed land in Huntley, now let to James Drinkwater at 40*s.* a year, to be given in bread to the poor.

Joſeph Bayſe gave the intereſt of 10*l.* (the principal now lying in the pariſh ſtock) to be given in bread to the poor of Elton tithing.

Joſeph Holſtead of Ley, gent. gave the intereſt of 20*l.* for the education of two boys at the ſchool.

John Mayn, of Staintway, gent. by will, gave ſeveral parcels of free-land in Walmore's hill, and one rudge and forehead of leaſe-land during the reſidue of his term, of the yearly value of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to buy coal for the poor, in November yearly.

A chief-rent of 3*s.* 8*d.* on a tenement now belonging to John Sier, was given to the poor of this pariſh by a perſon unknown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans gave 20*l.* the intereſt to be given yearly for ever to the poor of this pariſh.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 436	12	0
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	106	11	6
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	565	18	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	414	18	6

There were 290 houſes in this pariſh, and about 1200 inhabitants, at the beginning of the preſent century, whereof 100 were reputed freeholders; yearly births 34, and burials 32. *Atkyns.* But examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 451 baptiſms, and 308 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 424, and the burials 340; and the inhabitants being numbered in the year 1765, were found to be 1275, and are ſince increaſed to above 1300.

WESTBURY *upon* TRIM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, two miles and a half diſtant northward from the city of Briſtol, thirteen ſouth-weſtward from Chipping Sodbury, and thirty-five ſouth-weſtward from Glouceſter.

The river Avon bounds it on the ſouth-weſt, and the great road from Wales, by the New and Old Paſſages, leads through it to the city of Briſtol.

It

It has its name, ſays ſir Robert Atkyns, *from lying on the river Trim, and weſtward from the city of Briſtol.* But with due deference to that gentleman, the ſituation of the village, which is directly north from that city, will not juſtify his etymology. Indeed *Hueſberie,* ſeems to be the true name of the village, as it is found in *Domeſday:* And if it ſhould be contended that this was the way which the writer of that record expreſſed the ſound of W, the contrary will appear in an inſtance directly in point, where *Weſtberie* (thus written) ſtands for the name of a village in the foreſt of Dean. The former is compounded of *berie,* a camp, and *Hueſ,* (as I conjecture) from *Hue,* the name of ſome perſon who either occupied the fortifications, or poſſeſſed the lands about them. And that there was ſuch a camp I have not the leaſt doubt, tho' at preſent no traces of it ſhould remain.

In Mr. Wantner's papers, written about the year 1714, and now depoſited in the Bodleian library, it is ſaid, that at Pollbury in this pariſh, where the brook Trim falls into the Avon, 'much 'Roman coin hath been found'; and I am informed that great numbers of them, with pieces of Roman pottery, have been taken up at the ſame place ſince thoſe papers were written: And there are certain veſtiges of a Roman road leading from thence, acroſs Durdham down. Theſe circumſtances ſhew that the Romans had an encampment, or ſmall ſtation, there; but I don't pretend to ſay that it was from that camp, in particular, that the pariſh took its name.

Durdham down lies one part in this pariſh, the other in Clifton. It is a large tract of high and healthy ground, with a good turf for riding, and affords the fineſt opportunity for air and exerciſe to the citizens of Briſtol, and the inhabitants of this part of the country. Weſtbury lying in the vicinity of that opulent city, is ornamented with many gentlemen's houſes, of which the following are the principal:

Stoke Houſe is an exceeding good one, and inferior to few in the county for real comfort and utility. It was built by ſir Robert Cann, about the year 1669, as appears by an inſcription over the porch. It underwent a thorough repair by the late Mr. Jefferis; and Mr. Lippincott, the preſent owner, has ſince added conſiderably to the offices and gardens. It ſtands on a delightful eminence, with a charming view of the Severn and Avon, and of the ſhips as they turn Portſhead Point, and paſs up and down the river. The high road which ran very near the houſe, was turned to an eaſy diſtance, and a much pleaſanter and more open one made, Jan. 6, 1778, under the direction of the commiſſioners of turnpike, but at Mr. Lippincott's expence, by which he has the advantage of a fine lawn before his houſe, and the public are alſo greatly benefited by the alteration.

Sneed Park is another handſome ſeat in the tithing of Stoke Biſhop, under which head ſome deſcription is given of it, with a ſhort account of the family to which it belongs.

Redland Court is one of the moſt elegant houſes in this part of the country. The front is ornamented with Ionic pillaſters, and there is a flight of ſteps to the entrance. The gardens are kept in excellent order, and the green-houſe is ſtored with a well choſen variety of curious exotics. This ſeat ſtands on an eaſy elevation near the great road leading from the village of Weſtbury to Briſtol. It was built by the late Mr. Coſſins, and is now the reſidence of John Innys, eſq. Not far from the houſe is a beautiful chapel, of which a further account will be given in the ſequel.

Weſtbury College claims the precedence of all in point of antiquity. Indeed there is but a ſmall part of the antient College remaining at preſent, which ſtood intire in the former part of the reign of king Charles the Firſt. It was turreted round, and had a large embattled tower on the ſouth ſide, but prince Rupert cauſed it to be ſet on fire in the time of the civil wars, and it was then in a great meaſure deſtroy'd, to prevent its being garriſoned by the parliament's forces, to annoy the city of Briſtol. That part which remains is incorporated with buildings erected ſince that time, and together conſtitute the ſeat of John Hobhouſe, eſq; who has, near adjoining to it, a new farm houſe and farm, remarkable for its neatneſs and elegance of culture. He gives for his arms, *Azure, three eſtoiles iſſuing out of as many creſcents Or.*

Pen Park is a delightful little villa, about a mile north of the church, with extenſive gardens and pleaſure-grounds, laid out in elegant taſte, from whence there is a proſpect of the country on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Severn, and of King-road, the mouth of that river. This little ſeat belongs to John Harmer, eſq; who gives for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron between three annulets gules, another of the field.*

Cote is a good houſe and eſtate on the north ſide of the road from the village of Weſtbury to Briſtol. It is turreted and embattled, and within the courſe of the laſt twenty years has been ſucceſſively the property of William Phelps, John Thomas, and John Webb, eſquires. By Mr. Phelps's demiſe it went to his widow, and paſſed afterwards by will to Mr. Thomas, who ſold it lately to captain Webb, the preſent owner, whoſe family arms are emblazoned p. 470.

John Fowler, eſq; a conſiderable merchant of Briſtol, has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate at Cote, which he purchaſed of the creditors of the late Mr. Daniel Saunders, and has fitted up and ornamented the houſe in a genteel and modern taſte.

Mrs. Hort has alſo a good houſe, with a ſuitable eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated near Cote-houſe, upon the edge of Durdham-downs.

Cotham-houſe ſtands about a quarter of a mile from Redland Court. It is a genteel building, with

Fig. 1. An East and West Section of *PEN-PARK HOLE*.

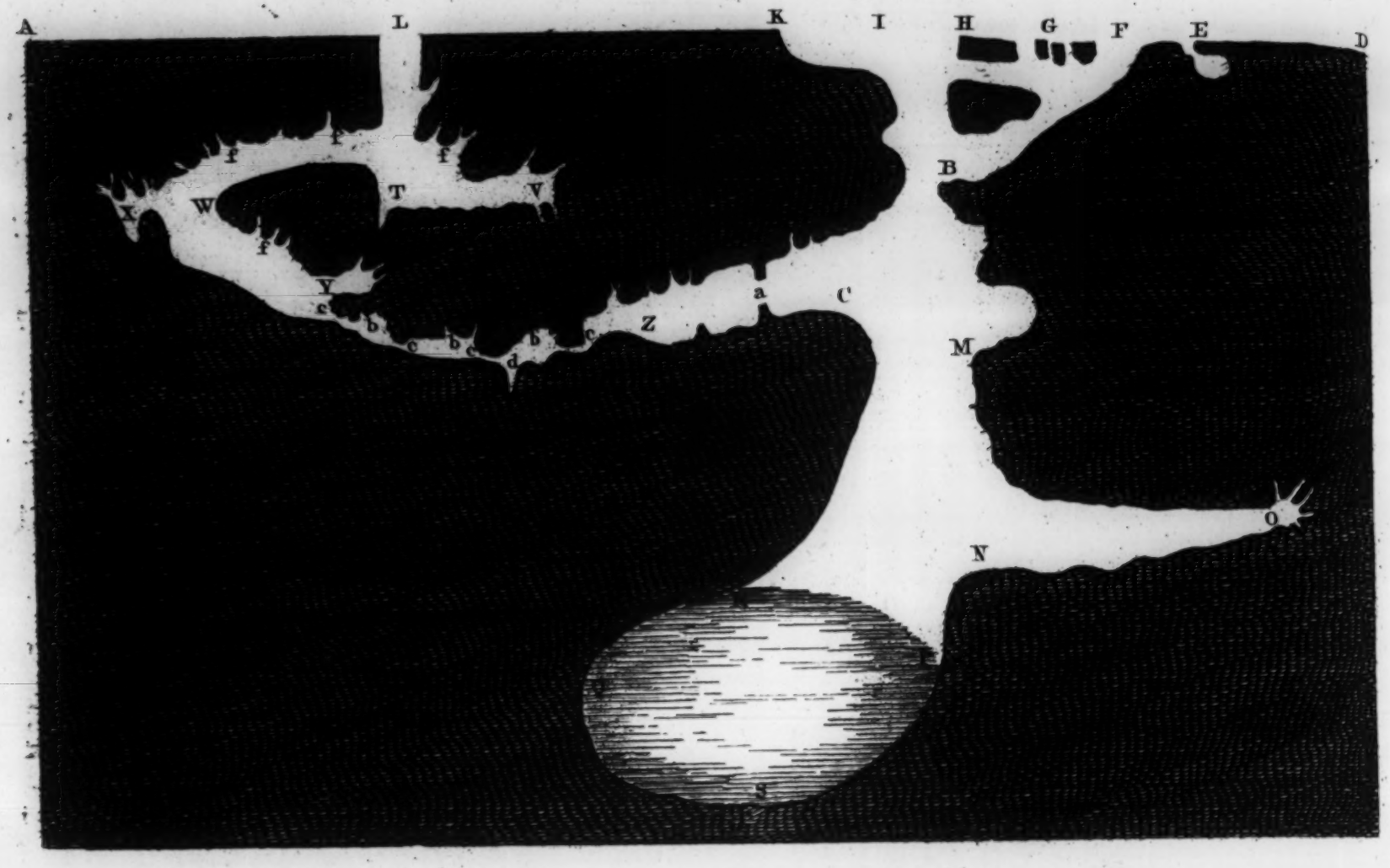
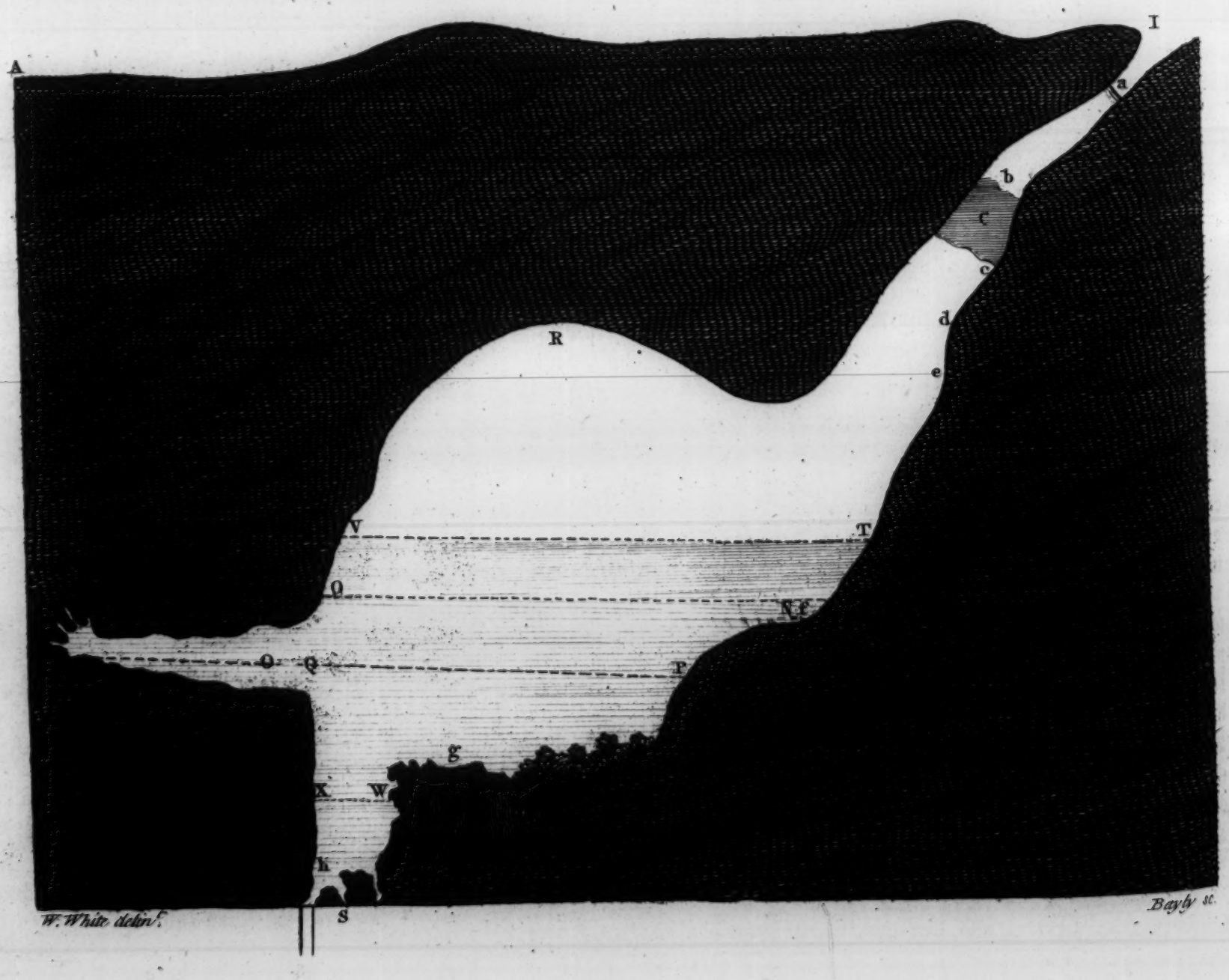


Fig. 2. A North and South Section of the Hole.



with very handſome ſtables, &c. and there is a good eſtate belonging to it, of which Mr. Charles Partridge is owner. The Partridges family arms occur in the account of Miſerden.

Mr. Samuel Lloyd has a good houſe, very agreeably ſituated in the hamlet of Stoke Biſhop, with a garden laid out with great taſte and elegancy, and a conſiderable eſtate belonging to it, which has been for many years in the family.

The *Lodge* on Durdham down is a very pleaſant houſe, belonging to Thomas Jones, eſq; of the Park, Briſtol, who always makes it his ſummer reſidence.

Of the natural productions of this place the Cotham Stone (ſo called from the place where it is found) is the moſt curious and remarkable. It lies in a detached manner, within the ſurface of the ground. The upper ſide of it is full of nodules and bunches, and the prominences on ſome of theſe ſtones reſemble the interlacings of ivy, growing over each other, as it is ſometimes ſeen againſt old walls. The largeſt of them are about two feet and a half long, and ſeven or eight inches thick. They are uſed rough in the ruſtic work of gateways and other buildings, in which they have a good effect. Cut longitudinally through the thickneſs, and poliſhed, they exhibit a beautiful landſcape, like a drawing in Indian ink, and are often uſed in chimney-pieces. That part which in its native bed lies undermoſt, has the exact appearance of a river; beyond that there is a margin of trees and ſhrubs; next, another river; and a fertile fancy may very well imagine a high bank on the further ſide, covered with ſhrubs and hanging woods. The Cotham ſtones that I have ſeen have in them all the appearance of one or more rivers; but the other objects admit of variety in form and order in different ſtones. To give the reader a more perfect idea of this curious ſtone, there is a good engraving of it, by way of decoration to the map of the county, at the beginning of this work.

Lead ore and the Calamine ſtone are found in many parts of the pariſh, particularly in Pen-Park eſtate, but there is no mine of either worked at preſent.

There is a prodigious cavern in that eſtate, called Pen-Park Hole, about a mile and a half north-eaſt from the village of Weſtbury, and ſix miles eaſtward from the mouth of the Severn, with a vaſt depth of water in it at particular ſeaſons. Some account of this cavern has been publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, but the moſt accurate ſurvey of it was taken in 1775, by Mr. White, an eminent land-ſurveyor of Briſtol, who deſcended into it ſeveral times, took the meaſure of its particular parts, and made drawings of two ſections of it, from which the annexed plate is engraven.

Fig. I. is the eaſt and weſt ſection.

A, L, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, repreſent the ſurface of the earth.

A, the eaſt end.

D, the weſt end.

E, a ſmall cave.

F, B, the weſtern paſſage, 13 yards long.

G, ſmall holes leading down to the ſame.

H, I, K, the great mouth of the cavern.

I, B, M, N, P, the paſſage down.

M, a ſhort cave to the weſt of the main funnel.

N, O, the lower weſtern cavity, 78 feet long.

P, Q R, S, the ſurface of the water.

P, Q the length of the water, 80 feet, but ſubject to vary.

R, S, the breadth of the water, 52 feet, alſo ſubject to variation.

L, T, the deſcent into the eaſtern funnel.

T, V, the firſt branch weſtward.

T, W, X, the extent eaſtward.

X, Y, Z, C, the lower branch weſtward.

a, a kind of door-way.

b, b, b, ſmall caves.

c, c, c, c, very ſtrait paſſages leading from one cave to another.

d, ſmall impaſſible chaſms running down in the rocks.

e, a pillar of ſtone.

f, f, f, f, ſmall funnels running upwards in the rocks.

N.B. There is another paſſage near X, that dips and runs a conſiderable way to the eaſtward, the mouth of which, not now diſcoverable, was ſtopt up a few years ago; and a perſon who was in it to ſearch for lead ore, before it was ſtopt up, ſays he was about half an hour going to the end and returning, making ſome obſervations as he went.

Fig. II. is the north and ſouth ſection.

A, I, the ſurface of the earth.

I, the great mouth of the hole.

a, a prop of ſtone.

C, the mouth of the eaſt branch.

R, the roof over the baſon.

T, V, the higheſt ſtate of the water, as appears from the mud left on the ſides, nearly 75 feet deep.

N, O, the height of the water, March 17, 1775, 66 feet.

P, Q its height, 45 feet, the 25th of April following.

W, X, its loweſt ſtate, as found late in October 1777.

S, the bottom of the hole, 100 feet perpendicular from the roof.

I, b, the firſt deſcent, — —	40 feet.	
b, c, the firſt perpendicular deſcent,	8	
c, d, the ſecond deſcent, — --	12	
d, e, the ſecond perpen. deſcent,	8	
e, f, the third deſcent to the bay	50	
f, h, irregular deſcent to the bottom,	97	
I, a, b, c, d, e, f, h, the whole depth of the hole. — —	} 215 feet.	

O, the mouth of the lower eaſt branch, near the ſame length and form of the weſt lower branch in Fig. I.

g, a maſſy rock, which appears to have fallen from the roof.

This ſurvey had probably never been taken, but for the following melancholy accident: On Friday the 17th of March, 1775, the reverend Thomas Newman, one of the minor canons of Briſtol cathedral, in company with another gentleman, and two ladies (one his ſiſter, the other his intended wife) went to this place to examine the depth with a line; and approaching the mouth of the pit, laid hold, for the greater ſafety, of a twig that ſprung from the root of an aſh-tree, growing over the mouth of the cavern. But moſt unfortunately his foot ſlipt, the twig broke, and he fell to the bottom in ſight of his friends. Many perſons went down daily for a conſiderable time in ſearch of the body, and it was found thirty-nine days after the accident, floating in the water, with a large contuſion in the back part of the head, the eyes wide open, the face red as ſcarlet, and the body ſwelled nearly to double its natural ſize.

Mr. George Catcott, a gentleman of Briſtol, was one of the many whom curioſity prompted to view this remarkable cavern, and has written a very circumſtantial account of it, which was ſent me in manuſcript, by a gentleman, with his approbation. 'The roof,' ſays he, 'appears to 'be nearly of equal height in every part, and very 'much reſembles the cieling of a Gothic cathedral. 'The ſides are almoſt ſtreight, at leaſt as much 'as was then above water; and, *conſidering the 'whole to be intirely the work of nature, are remark-'ably regular*. The place is rendered ſtill more 'awful by the great reverberation that attends the 'voice when you ſpeak loud, and if thoroughly 'illuminated muſt have a very beautiful appear-'ance. When you view the place from hence, '[*i.e.* the bottom] objects of the moſt diſmal 'kind preſent themſelves from every quarter. 'The deep water almoſt directly under your feet, 'rendered ſtill more dreadful by the faint glim-'mering rays of light paſſing through the open-'ings of the chaſms above, and reflected from its 'ſurface; together with the black rugged rocks, 'horrid precipices, and deep caverns over head, 'brought to my remembrance the following lines 'of Milton:

'The diſmal ſituation, waſte and wild,
'A dungeon horrible on all ſides,
'No light, but rather darkneſs viſible,
'Serv'd only to diſcover ſights of woe,
'Regions of horror, doleful ſhades.'

The ſame ingenious gentleman gives the dimenſions of the ſeveral parts of the cavern; but the annexed plate, with the explanation, precludes the uſe of thoſe particulars, as a more perfect idea may be obtained from a drawing, than verbal deſcription is capable of giving. However, I acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Catcott for his papers, tho' I differ in opinion from him as to the origin of Pen-Park Hole.

By the paſſage diſtinguiſhed in Italicks, he declares it to be the work of nature; and ſpeaking of the eaſtern branch of the cavern, (Fig. I.) gives the following and only reaſon in ſupport of his opinion, *viz.* 'In the roofs of 'theſe caverns, and upper part of the ſides, are a 'great number of cavities in the ſolid rock, in 'form of inverted funnels, (ſee f, f, f, f, in 'the plate, Fig. I.) which as they widen in pro-'portion to their depth, prove they could not 'have been made by art, as ſome have abſurdly 'aſſerted; but by the retreat of the waters which 'flowed through them into the great abyſs be-'neath, at the time of the univerſal deluge, of 'which great and awful event they ſtill remain as 'ſo many undeniable proofs.'

I would by no means attempt to invalidate an argument in ſupport of Sacred Hiſtory; but it would be unfortunate if the truth of it reſpecting the deluge were to reſt on deductions to be made from Pen-Park Hole. If Mr. Catcott had obſerved that many places round about, in the ſame and the adjoining fields, appear to have been opened from the ſurface; and that along the field to the northward, the ground is much higher than in other parts, running into tumps like heaps of rubbiſh brought up out of a mine: If he had been informed of a tradition handed down in the family, that the great grandfather of the preſent owner received fifteen or ſixteen hundred pounds for his ſhare of ore raiſed there; and had known, from the information of the late Mrs. Anne Jefferis, that many places thereabout were worked by the company of Royal miners, he then would moſt likely have been of the general opinion of all competent judges of this matter, that it is no other than a large lead mine. Of that number is captain Hamilton, who has viſited all the principal mines in Europe, and deſcended into this no leſs than ſix times, where he generally continued for four or five hours together. As to the cavities which Mr. Catcott thinks could not have been made by art,—Are they not of the very ſhape commonly made by miners working over head? But that gentleman will have them formed by the retreat of the waters through them into the great abyſs; he ſhould, however, have ſhewn, that they now have, or at leaſt formerly had, a communication upwards through the rock to the ſurface; whereas no ſuch thing appears upon examination.

Upon the ſuppoſition of this being a Swallet hole, how can it be accounted for, that broken pipes of an old make, with very ſmall bowls, pieces of glaſs bottles, and fragments of old leather ſhoes, were found intermixt with ſome gravel and ſpar, brought up out of the eaſtern branch of it, about the year 1770, as I have been informed by Mr. Harmer, a gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity? The workmen then offered to get out a thouſand tons of ſuch gravelly ſtuff, which had moſt probably been beat off from the ore, and was uniformly

formly thrown up on the ſides of the paſſages, ſo as to leave a clear carriage way. I would now aſk, Does not this look like mining? and can there remain a doubt that Pen-Park Hole is any thing but an old mine? Indeed Mr. Catcott himſelf ſeems to have been of the general opinion, when he wrote the beginning of his account, where deſcribing the part a, (Fig. II.) he ſays, *It is a prop or pillar of ſtone, which appears to be left with a deſign to keep the north part from falling down.* And it was undoubtedly left by the miners with that very deſign. I conjecture, however, from the antient make of the tobacco pipes found in the rubbiſh, that the hole was worked out in the early times of ſmoaking tobacco, and long before the Pen-Park lands were divided amongſt different proprietors, as they now are, which was done in the year 1650.

The only manufacture carried on in this pariſh is a pottery of coarſe, red ware; and it ſeems to be chiefly employ'd in making pans for the ſugar bakers in Briſtol.

Of the College of Weſtbury.

There was an antient monaſtery in this place, but of whoſe foundation is uncertain; and long before the conqueſt, the eſtates with which it had been endowed were appropriated to the church of Worceſter; for in thoſe days the biſhops had the cuſtody of all monaſteries in their dioceſes, and could appropriate their revenues to the colleges of their own cathedrals.

Oſwald was advanced to the ſee of Worceſter about the year 960. He reformed the monaſteries within his dioceſe, expelling the ſecular clergy, and placing monks in their ſtead, and the little monaſtery here partook of the general reform. The biſhop, with the aſſiſtance of king Edgar, was a good benefactor to the college, of which the monks were a new order of inhabitants, and therefore Oſwald was looked upon by ſome to be the founder. But as all human inſtitutions are ſubject to change, ſo this college experienced another alteration in the following century.

Sampſon, a Norman, was made biſhop of Worceſter in 1096. He annulled Oſwald's conſtitution, expelled the monks out of this college, and filled their places with ſecular canons; which gave no ſmall offence to the whole monaſtic order. He died at Weſtbury on the 5th of May, 1112; and the ſeculars kept poſſeſſion of the college during the time of Theulf his ſucceſſor.

In the year 1125, Simon ſucceeded to the ſee of Worceſter, in whoſe time the ſecular clerks ſaw a reverſe of fortune, for he diſplaced them from Weſtbury, and put monks in the poſſeſſion of the college, who maintained their ground there 'till the general diſſolution of monaſteries. Many of theſe particulars are related in the Survey of Worceſter Cathedral.

King Edward the Third gave the hoſpital of St. Lawrence, near Briſtol, towards the maintenance of the monks of this college. And Richard duke of York, and his third ſon Edmond earl of Rutland, were ſo great benefactors, that ſir Robert Atkyns affirms the college was founded by them, at which time it conſiſted of a dean and five canons; but in the particular of its foundation ſir Robert was certainly miſtaken.

King Edward the Fourth gave the manor of Aylminſter, (now Elmſtree) in the pariſh of Tetbury, to the monks of this college, when Henry Sampſon was dean, and a tranſlation of the royal grant is printed in the Appendix to this work, N°. 25.

William Canning, a rich merchant of Briſtol, after he had been five times mayor of that city, retired from buſineſs, and went into prieſt's orders, and ſeven years afterwards was made dean of this college, which, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Carpenter, he new built, and was a great benefactor to it. He was a man of great generoſity and public ſpirit, and built an almſhouſe in Weſtbury, for poor men and poor women, and directed that the mayor of Briſtol ſhould have the placing in of one of the poor men, and the mayoreſs the appointment of one of the poor women. He alſo ſettled lands for the payment of 44*l.* a year to the ſheriffs, in lieu of toll demanded by them at the gates of the city, for proviſion brought thither. He built the large and beautiful church of Redcliff in Somerſetſhire, adjoining to the city, where he lies buried in the ſouth aile, in his prieſt's robes, cut in white marble. He died in 1474.

Two thirds of the tithes of Biſley and Stroud were appropriated towards the maintenance of two prebendaries in this college; and a licence was obtained to erect the prebend of Auſt 49 E. 3. The college alſo obtained a licence to purchaſe lands of the yearly value of 10*l.* for the maintenance of Richard Fulcher's chantry in their church, 35 H. 6.

At the general diſſolution of monaſteries, the yearly revenues of this houſe were valued at 232*l.* 14*s.*

The dimenſions of the college, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, are given by William of Worceſter, as follows: *Collegium de Weſtberye continet in longitudine 47 virgas, latitudo ejus continet 5 [25] virgas. Eccleſia Collegij Diocenatus de Weſtbery continet in longitudine 42 virgas, vel 60 graſſus. Latitudo ejus continet 24 virgas, vel 25.* In Engliſh: The college of Weſtbury is 47 yards long, and 5 [ſuppoſed 25] broad. The college church 42 yards or 60 ſteps long, and 24 or 25 yards broad.

I have already given the ſtate of the building in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, from ſir Robert Atkyns, and its preſent ſtate from my own knowledge.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It has been already obſerved, that in early ages the biſhops could appropriate the revenues of religious

religious houſes to the colleges of their own cathedrals, and, with reſpect to Weſtbury college, that was actually done by the biſhop of Worceſter. Before the Norman conqueſt, the biſhop's reeve, or bailiff, received the profits of all ſuch eſtates, allowing to the monaſtery for ſuſtenance and clothing what the biſhop thought neceſſary. So that in fact there was little or no diſtinction between the proper lands of the biſhoprick, and thoſe antiently given to the uſe of ſuch impropriated monaſteries. This accounts for the manor of Hueſberie ſtanding in *Domeſday* under the title *Terra Eccle' de Wireceſtre*, as in the following extract from that record:

'The land of the church of Wireceſtre in 'Bernintreu hundred.

'Saint Mary of Wireceſtre held and ſtill holds 'Hueſberie. There were and are fifty hides. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, 'and ſix bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There 'are four *ſervi*, and one *ancilla*. Theſe mem-'bers, Henberie, Redeuuiche, Stoche, Giete, be-'long to this manor. In theſe are nine plow-'tillages in demean, and twenty-ſeven villeins, 'and twenty-two bordars, with twenty-ſix plow-'tillages. There are twenty *ſervi*, and two '*ancillæ*, and twenty *coliberti*, with ten plow-'tillages, and a mill of 20 *den*.

'Six radcheniſters belong to this manor, 'having eight hides, and eight plow-tillages, and 'they could not be ſeparated from the manor. 'And there are two houſes in Briſtou paying '16 *den*.

'Of the lands of this manor Turſtin the ſon of 'Rolph holds five hides in Auſtreclive, and 'Giſlebert the ſon of Turold three hides and a 'half in Contone, and Conſtantine five hides in 'Icetune. In theſe lands are five plow-tillages 'in demean, and ſixteen villeins, and twelve 'bordars, with twelve plow-tillages, and there 'are eleven *ſervi*.

'Oſbern Giffard holds five hides of the ſame 'land of this manor, and does no ſervice.

'All the manor, with its members, was worth '24 *lib*. in the time of king Edward, and now the 'demeans of St. Mary are worth 29 *lib*. 14 *ſol*. 6 *den*. 'That which the men hold is worth 9 *lib*.' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

This large manor continued a part of the poſſeſſions of the college of Weſtbury, under the church of Worceſter, 'till the general diſſolution of monaſteries. Weſtbury college was ſurrendered to king Henry the Eighth by John Barlow, dean thereof, on the 18th of February, in the 35th year of that king's reign. The king, by his letters patent, granted the ſame, with all manors, &c. thereunto belonging, to ſir Rafe Sadleir and his heirs for ever, 35 H. 8.

Sir Thomas Sadleir, or Sadler, knight, was ſon of ſir Rafe, and proprietor of the hundred of Henbury, and manors of Henbury, Weſtbury, and Stoke Biſhop, 32 Eliz. Sir Thomas left a ſon, Rafe Sadler, eſq; and a daughter Gertrude. Rafe Sadler leaving no iſſue, Gertrude, his ſiſter, who was wife to ſir Walter Aſton, of Tixal in Staffordſhire, became his heir. Walter lord Aſton, (ſon and heir of the ſame ſir Walter and Gertrude his wife) with lady Mary, wife to Walter lord Aſton, and Walter Aſton, eſq; their ſon and heir apparent, ſold the manor of Weſtbury Bryan, *alias* Weſtbury upon Trym, lately belonging to the college of Weſtbury, in the county of Glouceſter, to Thomas Yate and Gregory Gearing, eſquires, May 20, 1675.

Sir Samuel Aſtry, of Henbury, knight, purchaſed the ſame, July 2, 1680, of Thomas Yate, of Gray's Inn in the county of Middleſex, and Gregory Gearing, of Denchurch in the county of Berks, eſquires. Sir Samuel Aſtry left three daughters coheireſſes; Elizabeth, married to ſir John Smyth, baronet; Diana, the wife of Richard Orlebar, eſq; and Arabella, the lady of Charles-William earl of Suffolk, whom ſhe ſurvived; and dying without iſſue, ſhe left her third part to ſir John Smyth, baronet; whoſe ſon, ſir John Smyth, ſold a moiety of that third to the heirs of Edward Colſton, eſq; who had purchaſed the third part late Mr. Orlebar's. A moiety of the manor was then in ſir John Smyth, whoſe three ſiſters and coheireſſes ſold it to ſir Jarrit Smith, baronet, who married Florence, one of the ſaid coheireſſes. The other moiety deſcended to the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Edwards, eſq; one of whom was married to Francis lord Middleton; the other wedded to Alexander Ready, eſq; who afterwards took the name of Colſton, and died in the year 1775. So that ſir Jarrit Smith, baronet, is the preſent owner of one moiety of this manor, and the honourable Thomas Willoughby, ſecond ſon of the late lord Middleton, and Alexander Colſton, eſq; at the time of his death, were proprietors of the other moiety.

This account is abſtracted from the original deeds, in the poſſeſſion of ſir Jarrit Smith.

The ſcite of the college belonged to Mr. Vigaur when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, but it is now the property of John Hobhouſe, eſq; as already taken notice of in the account of the gentlemen's ſeats in this pariſh.

John Newton, ſon and heir of John, late merchant in Briſtol, levied a fine of lands in Weſtbury to the uſe of William More, 28 H. 6.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS*.

1. *Stoke Biſhop* is a very conſiderable tithing. It was called Stoke Biſhop, or Biſhop's Stoke, becauſe it belonged to the biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy; and to diſtinguiſh it from Stoke Giffard in this neighbourhood. The particulars of the manor are thus recorded in *Domeſday*:

'The biſhop of St. Laud holds Eſtoch in 'Bacheſtanes hundred, and Tetbald holds it of 'him. Eldred held it of earl Herald, and could 'go where he pleaſed. There are two hides, one 'taxed,

'taxed, the other not. In demean is one plow-'tillage, and two villeins, and one bordar, with 'one plow-tillage. There are ſix *ſervi*, and five 'acres of meadow. It was worth 40 *ſol.* now '20 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

The manor of Stoke Biſhop was afterwards veſted in the biſhops of Worceſter, and held by them in ſucceſſion, 'till it was alienated to the crown, by doctor Heath, 1 E. 6. and that king granted it the ſame year, among other particulars, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Worceſter, to ſir Rafe Sadler, and his heirs. Sir Thomas Sadler, knight, was lord of the manor of Stoke Biſhop 32 Eliz. from whom it deſcended, like Henbury and Weſtbury, down to the preſent time, and with them is now veſted in the ſame proprietors.

There is a handſome ſeat, and a large eſtate in this tithing, formerly belonging to the Canns. William Cann, of Compton, alderman of Briſtol, married Margaret, ſiſter to ſir Robert Yeomans. Robert Cann, ſon and heir of William and Margaret, married to his firſt wife, Cicely, daughter of Humphry Hooke, alderman of Briſtol. By her he had William, his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Thomas Langton, of Briſtol, knight. Their ſon and heir, William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cheſter, of Knole, and by her had one daughter and heireſs, Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas Maſter, of the Abbey at Cirenceſter, eſq; which Elizabeth is mother to the preſent Thomas Maſter, of the ſame place, who married Mary, daughter of James-Lenox-Napier Dutton, eſq; and by her has iſſue ſeveral children.

The before-mentioned Robert Cann was knighted by king Charles the Second, Apr. 22, 1662, and created a baronet on the thirteenth of September following. He married, to his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of ſir Derrick Popley, by whom he had a ſon, Thomas, knighted by king James the Second, Apr. 18, 1686; in favour of whom he made a will, to the diſinheriſon of his ſon William, which cauſed very long and expenſive law-ſuits between the two branches of the family; when, after ſeveral hearings in chancery, and a bill of Revivor brought by the laſt ſir William Cann, bar^t. the will was fully eſtabliſhed. Sir Robert Cann ſerved the office of high ſheriff in the year 1676.

Sir Thomas Cann, knight, ſon of ſir Robert, left iſſue two ſons, Robert and William, of whom the latter was town-clerk of Briſtol; and three daughters, Anne, married to Nicholas Jackſon, of Sneed Park; Catherine, married to John Fog, alderman of Briſtol; and Mary, who died unmarried. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff in the year 1686, and dying, was ſucceeded in eſtate by his eldeſt ſon

Robert Cann, who alſo, on the death of his couſin ſir William Cann, Apr. 27, 1726, ſucceeded to the title of baronet. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1726, and died a batchelor in 1748.

William Cann, town-clerk of Briſtol, was brother to the laſt ſir Robert Cann, whom he ſucceeded in honour and eſtate, and died in the year 1753.

Sir Robert Cann, ſon and heir of the laſt ſir William, ſucceeded his father, and died without iſſue, July 20, 1765. His only ſiſter, Catherine, had been married to Mr. Charles Jeffries, of Briſtol, by whom ſhe had iſſue one ſon, Robert-Cann Jeffries; and one daughter, Catherine.

Robert-Cann Jeffries was heir to his uncle ſir Robert Cann, but dying a batchelor, May 16, 1773, the whole of his fortune deſcended on his ſiſter Catherine, who, Feb. 10, 1774, was married to Henry Lippincott, eſq; the preſent owner, in right of his wife, of the Canns ſeat and eſtate at Stoke Biſhop, and lord of the manors of Compton, Olveſton, and Elberton; and, by a late purchaſe, of Littleton upon Severn. He has likewiſe ſeveral good eſtates in other counties, and in the city of Briſtol. They have iſſue one ſon, Henry-Cann Lippincott, born June 5, 1776. Mr. Lippincott is of an antient family in the county of Devon, and has twice ſerved the office of ſheriff for the city of Briſtol, *viz.* in 1768, and 1771; and once for the county of Glouceſter, in 1776, when there was an election of a knight of the ſhire, which was ſtrenuouſly conteſted between the honourable George-Cranfield Berkeley, brother to the earl of Berkeley, and William-Bromley Cheſter, eſq. The poll laſted thirteen days; but the buſineſs was afterwards carried, by petition, into the Houſe of Commons, when Mr. Lippincott's conduct appeared ſo unexceptionable to the committee, that they unanimouſly came to the following reſolution, *viz.* 'The committee, in juſtice to 'the high ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter, 'declare, that they have ſeen no reaſon, by any 'evidence adduced to them, to impeach his con-'duct with partiality, in the diſcharge of his duty 'in taking the poll.' Mr. Lippincott gives for his arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th, *Per feſs crenelle gules and ſable, three mountain cats argent*, for Lippincott; 2d *and* 3d, *Sable, a chevron argent between three mermaids proper*, for Wyvely. Marrying an heireſs, he bears a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Azure, a fret Or, on a chief argent a lion paſſant gules*, for Jeffries; 2d *and* 3d, *Azure, fretty argent, on a feſs gules three leopards faces Or*, for Cann.

Sneed Park lies in the tithing of Stoke Biſhop, and was formerly a park belonging to the church of Worceſter, but has been long ſince turned into farms, and is remarkable as well for the natural inequality and beautiful variety of the ground, as for the ſtriking views it affords; particularly of the pendent rocks and woods on each ſide the Avon, which bounds it on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, it became part of the very large eſtate of ſir Rafe Sadler, of whoſe ſon it was purchaſed by Joſeph

Jackſon, an anceſtor to the preſent owner. He was fifth ſon of Nicholas Jackſon, by —— daughter of ſir Edward Stradling, knight. He married Mary, daughter of —— Hele, of Devonſhire, eſq; and built Sneed Park houſe, as appears by his arms on the maſonry over the entrance, impaling thoſe of Hele, *viz. A bend lozengy ermine.*

Joſeph Jackſon, only ſon and heir of the laſt Joſeph, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Skinner, of Dewliſh in the county of Dorſet, eſq.

Nicholas Jackſon, eldeſt ſon and heir of the ſaid Joſeph and Catherine, married Anne, eldeſt daughter of ſir Thomas Cann, of Stoke Biſhop, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Robert, and Nicholas; and two daughters, Catherine-Anne, and Mary; all living, except Catherine-Anne, who died in 1752.

Robert Jackſon, eſq; ſon and heir of Nicholas, is the preſent owner of Sneed Park, where he has a good eſtate, beſides others in the neighbourhood, and in the city of Briſtol. He bears *Or, on a chevron ſable, between three eagles heads erazed azure, as many cinquefoils of the firſt.* This family is originally from the county of York, and has been ſeated at Sneed Park about one hundred and thirty years. There is another branch of it, long ſince ſettled at Pentroilas in Herefordſhire, and is now in two heireſſes, the one married to Henry Shiffner, of the ſame place, eſq; and the other to Jonathan-Morton Pleydell, of the county of Dorſet, eſq.

Sneed Park houſe, tho' ſeated on an agreeable eminence, is ſheltered by hills on every ſide. It had ſuffered much by age, but was faſhed, and thoroughly repaired a few years ago, and is now a chearful and comfortable habitation. The terrace commands the river Avon, and the whole navigation of the city of Briſtol, at leſs than a quarter of a mile below it; and in full view, at the diſtance of two or three miles, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, ſtands the fine old houſe of Mrs. Gordon, one of thoſe places where king Charles the Second lay concealed, after the battle of Worceſter, as fully related by lord Clarendon; but it was then the property of Mr. Norton, and formerly a country houſe belonging to St. Auguſtin's priory in Briſtol. The ground, on every other ſide of Sneed Park houſe, falls, with an eaſy deſcent, to a little rill which feeds ſome fiſh-ponds, beyond which it riſes gradually again, and terminates the view not far from the edge of Durdham down; where, upon a delicious ſituation within the park walls, and near the point of Saint Vincent's rocks, ſtands an octagon tower, which forms a pretty object to the houſe, and to all the country thereabout. It commands a birds-eye view of the rocks, and of both ſides of the river Avon, as well as of the Severn, ſhut in by the mountains of Wales; and conſiſts of three good rooms, with an obſervatory at top. It was built two or three hundred years ago, as ſuppoſed, by one Cook, from whom it vulgarly obtained the name of *Cook's Folly*. The rooms are fitted up, and the tower is made uſe of as a Belvidere to Sneed Park houſe.

Say-Mills is an eſtate in this tithing, where, at the confluence of the Trim with the Avon, large docks for the preſervation of ſhipping were made ſeventy or eighty years ago. Rowles Scudamore, eſq; ſteward of the ſheriff's court in the city of Briſtol, is leſſee, under lord Clifford, of a good eſtate at Say-Mills, where he has a pretty villa. He is likewiſe the largeſt proprietor of the docks there. Theſe premiſſes are held by leaſe of a thouſand years, unimpeachable of waſte, from Edward Southwell, eſq; great grandfather to the preſent lord Clifford, at the rent of 81 *l. per ann.* The docks were planned and executed by Mr. Joſhua Franklyn, a wealthy citizen of Briſtol, who divided the ſame into thirty-two ſhares, moſt of which were purchaſed by his friends, and ſtood them in upwards of 300*l.* a piece. Mr. Franklyn ſunk the greateſt part of his fortune in this undertaking, and the ſhares at preſent bear only an ideal value, ſome of them having been ſold at 10*l.* a piece, and the docks have been utterly abandoned for ſeveral years.

Redland is a hamlet in the tithing of Stoke Biſhop. Redland formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkeſbury, and the privilege of a court leet, waifs, and felons goods therein, was allowed to that abbey in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt them 15 E. 1. Thomas Janitor, by his deed, reſtored to the church of Tewkeſbury, and to St. James of Briſtol, the land which Maud his wife gave to God and the church of St. James. He likewiſe gave to the ſame church of St. James, beſide other particulars, land worth 12*s.* in Redland [*rubea terra*] to be held as freely as Robert earl of Glouceſter, his lord, gave it to him, and earl William, ſon of Robert, confirmed it. After the diſſolution of that abbey, it came to the Wilſons. Egion Wilſon and Dorothy his wife, and Miles Wilſon, joined in levying a fine of the manor of Rydland, *alias* Th' Ridland, to John Foxton 6 E. 6. John Innys, eſq; has an elegant houſe in this hamlet, built by the late Mr. Coſſins.

Thomas-Edwards Freeman, of Batsford in this county, eſq; has a good eſtate here.

This hamlet lying at a conſiderable diſtance from the church, the before-mentioned Mr. Coſſins, in the year 1740, built a chapel for the convenience of the inhabitants, upon an eminence not far diſtant from his houſe; and endowed it with lands, &c. which *communibus annis*, are worth about 130*l.* a year. He alſo ſoon afterwards built a houſe for the miniſter, at the expence of 1000*l.*

The chapel is of freeſtone. The entrance is at the weſt end, over which there is a pediment of the whole extent, ſupported by four Ionic pillaſters. It has one bell, which hangs under a handſome rotundo.

The

The floor and the ſteps to the altar are of black and white marble. The altar-piece is half an octagon, wainſcotted in compartments, and highly finiſhed with carvings of trophies and feſtoons, and ornamented with an excellent painting of the Embalming of Chriſt. The marble communion table is ſupported by a gilt eagle, and a little before it, upon pedeſtals, ſtand two other eagles, highly gilt, for placing books upon. The cieling is finiſhed in the beſt taſte, and it may be truly ſaid, that this chapel is one of the moſt elegant buildings of its kind.

In a ſmall veſtry room on the right of the entrance, there is a handſome monument, with the following memorials and family arms:

In the Vault under the Communion Table are depoſited the Remains of

Mrs. ANNE INNYS, Siſter to Mrs. COSSINS, who died 5th Decemb. 1747, Aged 69.	NICHOLAS MARISSAL of Edmonton Eſq; who died 29th Auguſt, 1739, (brought from Chriſt Church in Middleſex in Decemb. 1747) Aged 52.	Mrs. MARY MARISSAL his Wife, Siſter to Mr. COSSINS, who died Septemb. 9, 1757, Aged 66.	IOHN COSSINS of REDLAND COURT, Eſq; Founder of this Chapel, who died 19th April, 1759, Aged 77.	Mrs. MARTHA COSSINS his Wife, Daughter of ANDREW INNYS of BRISTOL, Gent.
Beneath in a lozenge, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Argent three ſhoulets azure*, for Innys. 2d, *Gules, three boars heads couped Or*, for Abercherder. 3d, *Or, three bars undy gules*, for Lovel.	Baron and femme, 1ſt, *Azure, a chevron between three cups Or*, for Mariſſal. 2d, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, *Azure, a lion rampant Or, gutty du ſang*, for Coſſins. 2d *and* 3d, *Argent, on a bend ſable three owls of the field*, for Saville.	In a lozenge, the ſame coats, and alike diſpoſed as in the preceding column.	Baron and femme, 1ſt, Coſſins and Saville quarterly, impaling 2d, *Quarterly* 1ſt *and* 4th, Innys. 2d, Abercherder. 3d, Lovel, as in the firſt column.	In a lozenge, the ſame arms, and alike diſpoſed, as in the preceding column.

On one ſide the entrance, within, is the buſt of Mr. Coſſins, the founder, well executed in marble by Ryſbrack; and on the other ſide, that of Mrs. Coſſins, his wife.

2. *Shirehampton*, is another large tithing, ſouth-weſtward of the church, in the precincts of which are Kingroad, and Hungroad, two eminent ſtations for ſhips. This tithing is intirely detached from the reſt of the pariſh. It occurs by the name of Chire in *Domeſday*, and was a member of the large manor of Weſtbury, in the foreſt of Dean, as appears by the extract from that record.

Thomas Mallet, eſq; had livery of the manor of Shirehampton granted to him 9 Eliz. He died in the 22d year of the ſame reign, and left John his ſon and heir twelve years old. Henry Lewis, eſq; was ſeized of it, from whom it deſcended to George Lewis, ſon of Henry, who died poſſeſſed of it 10 Car. and left William his ſon ſeven years old.

There is a chapel in this tithing, where divine ſervice is celebrated once a fortnight.

South Mead is a manor within the pariſh of Weſtbury, formerly belonging to the nunnery of St. Mary Magdalen in Briſtol. The prioreſs granted a long leaſe of this manor to Thomas Haines, eſq; who obtained a reverſion in fee from king Henry the Eighth. The manor of South-mead in Weſtbury, lately belonging to the Magdalen nunnery in Briſtol, was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley, in truſt, 36 H. 8. Richard Haines died ſeized of Southmead 20 Eliz. and livery was granted to Thomas Haines, ſon of Richard. The heir of this family ſold it to Mr. Barker, anceſtor to the late Mr. Barker of Fairford, of whom it was purchaſed by Mr. Knight, and having ſince paſſed thro' ſeveral hands, has been lately ſold to Mr. Joſhua James, a diſtiller of Briſtol, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Southmead, and has made very conſiderable improvements on the manſion houſe and eſtate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Briſtol. It is an impropriation worth 10*l.* a year to the curate, before it was augmented, in the year 1719, by the queen's bounty, and the joint donations of Edward Colſton and Thomas Edwards, eſquires. The honourable Mr. Henry Fane is the impropriator and patron; and the reverend Mr. Ray is the preſent incumbent.

The church is large and handſome, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It conſiſts of the nave, and two ailes, with a large chancel, and has a very handſome pinnacled tower at the weſt end. In the north window of the chancel are painted in the glaſs the figures of St. Auguſtine, St. Gregory, and St. Ambroſe, with their names; and in the windows of the north aile are the arms of ſome of thoſe perſons who contributed to the building of it.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of the chancel, upon an altar tomb, lies the figure of a naked man, ill executed in ſtone, without arms or inſcription; but it is ſaid to be intended for doctor Carpenter, biſhop of Worceſter.

Under an arch in the north aile is the figure of a man in armour, and this memorial:

HERE VNDER LIETH INTERRED THE BODIE OF S^r RICHARD HILL, OF REDLAND COVRTE IN THIS PARISH, KNIGHT, WHO DECEASED THE 29^th DAY OF MAY IN Y^e YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1627, AGED 70 YEARES.

Over the monument are theſe arms: *Quarterly*, 1ſt, *Gules, a ſaltire vaire between four mullets argent.* 2d, *Gules, a lion rampant Or debruiſed of a bend ermine.* 3d, *Sable, a bend Or between ſix roundlets azure.* 4th as the 1ſt.

In the chancel, upon a handſome marble monument, it is thus written:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Giles Hungerford, Son and Heir of Giles Hungerford, late of Willow in the County of Somerſet, Eſq^r; deſcended from the Hon^ble Houſe of the Hungerfords of Farley Caſtle in the ſaid County. He married Martha, eldeſt Daughter of Iohn Iacob of Norton in the County of Wilts, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue only this Son, who died the twenty-third Day of Auguſt, in the One and twentieth Year of his Age, *Anno Domini* 1689.

Under the inſcription are theſe arms, *Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.*

On

On the table of another handsome monument:

Juxta tumulatur Corpus Jacob Knight de Southmead Armigeri, filij Johannis Knight Militis, Vico de Temple Civitate Bristol, olim habitantis.

Uxorem duxit Annam Dowdeswell filiam Caroli Dowdeswell, Armigeri, de Forthampton Court Goue. Filios reliquit quatuor Johannem, Thomam, Jacob, & Carolum.

In Piam Memoriam Patris-Patriæ dignissimi, erga Parentes piissimi, Mariti amantissimi, Filiisq; indulgentissimi, Hoc erigi jussit Monumentum Vidua Superstes. Obijt pridie Idus Julij, MDCCXX. Ætat. XXXVI.

Jacob tertius filius supradict. Jacob Knight obiit 28 Nov. 1726, Ætat. 9.

Upon the monument are these arms: Baron and femme, 1st, *Argent, three roundlets gules, on a chief of the second a buckle Or.* 2d, Dowdeswell, as under Forthampton.

There is also a memorial for Anne Knight, wife of the above Jacob, who died in 1736, aged 47.

On the table of a pyramidal monument:

Near this Place lies the Body of JOHN HENLEY, late of the Red Lodge in the City of Bristol, Esq; descended from an antient Family in the County of Somerset. He married Mary the eldest Daughter of HENRY FANE, Son of Sir FRANCIS FANE, Knight of the Bath. He was an affectionate Friend, a charitable Benefactor to the Poor, and was greatly esteemed and regarded by all his Acquaintance. He departed this Life the 31st Day of December, 1702, in the 59th Year of his Age.

The arms on this monument are, Baron and femme, 1st, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure of the second semee of roundlets gules*, for Henley. 2d, *Azure, three gauntlets Or*, for Fane.

Upon a flat stone,

Here lie the Remains of Samuel Creswick D. D. late Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells, who departed this Life Jan. 14th 1766, aged 72 Years.

Upon another flat stone,

Hic
repositum quicquid mortale,
reverendi admodum viri,
GULIELMI STONE,
nuper hujus Ecclesiæ, necnon Comptoniæ,
Pastoris dignissimi.
Vir,
integerrimæ vitæ.
Eruditionis, in omni genere, singularis.
Pietate secundum Deum, maxime conspicuus.
diffusa in homines Benevolentia et Charitate,
non minus insignis.
Gravitate, mira quadam Comitate condita,
spectabilis.
cæteris ad sacram *Functionem* cunctis
Virtutibus ornatus.
Qui,
Postquam Evangelium summa, tum Constantia,
tum Diligentia, quadraginta et sex circiter annos,
fidelissime predicâsset,
Mortem obijt,
4to Febii Anno { Salutis nostræ } MDCCXXIII
{ Ætatis suæ } LXXIII.

On the table of a handsome pyramidal monument in the south aile,

Near this Place lyes interred (Esqr.
The Body of WILLIAM JEFFERIS, of Pen-Park in this Parish,
whose Industry and Integrity in Mercantile Affairs
procured him an ample Reward.
Having gone through the Offices of *Magistracy*
in the City of BRISTOL with great Reputation,
he died the 17th Day of April, 1752, in the 61st Year of his Age.
Also (FERIS,
ANN, sole Daughter and Heiress of the above WILLIAM JEF-
born the 21st of August, 1723, married the 30th of March 1752,
to JOHN HARMER then of the City of Bristol, *Merchant*,
and died the 9th of July, 1765.
The Sincerity of her Heart in all the Actions of her Life,
illuminated by the Practice of every commendable Virtue,
deservedly procured her
the Affection and Esteem of Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance;
and the solid Hope
of a more glorious Reward in a Life of Immortality.

Over the table are these arms: *Sable, a lion rampant between three scaling ladders argent*, for Jefferis. Beneath, *Argent, on a chevron between three annulets gules another of the field.* On a scutcheon of pretence, Jefferis, as before.

Upon a neat marble monument in the same aile, it is thus written:

Near this Monument lies interred the Body of James Pipon of London, Merchant, who departed this Life at the Hot Wells, Bristol, the 12th of June, 1759, aged 48 Years. He was the 5th Son of Joshua Pipon, Esq; Lieutenant Bailly, chief Magistrate of the Island of Jersey.

In a scutcheon upon the pyramid are these arms, *viz. Party per chevron, azure and Or, in chief between two estoiles of six points a crescent argent.*

There is also an elegant monument in the same aile, with the following memorial on the vase:

Near this Place are interred the Bodies of WILLIAM PHELPS, Esq; and MARY his Widow and Relict, both late of *Cote*, in this Parish: He died the tenth Day of August 1763, aged 43 Years. She died the first Day of January, 1764, aged 53 Years.

This Monument is erected to their Memories in Pursuance of the Directions of the said MARY, in a Codicil to her Will.

The monument is ornamented with a scutcheon of two coats, Baron and femme, 1st. *Argent, a lion rampant sable between six cross crosslets fitchy gules*, for Phelps. 2d, *Or, a fess between three griphons heads erazed sable.*

Beside these mentioned in the inscriptions, there are several other eminent persons buried in the chancel, for whom there is no memorial, *viz.* Thomas earl of Westmoreland, who died about seven years ago; and Henry Fane, of Wormesley in Oxfordshire, esq; his brother: John earl of Westmoreland, (son to the above Thomas) and lady Burghurst, his wife: Mrs. Mary Creswick, relict of doctor Samuel Creswick, dean of Wells, and sister to Thomas earl of Westmoreland: And lady Anne Fane, eldest daughter to the said earl.

Benefactions.

Ralph Sadler, esq; formerly lord of the manor, gave two large houses by the church-yard to the use of the poor. Mr. Robert Ardern gave two houses without Laford's gate, worth 12*l.* a year, to the use of the poor. Mrs. Katherine Rutland gave 50*l.* the interest whereof to be paid to the minister for six annual sermons. *Atkyns.*

The following particulars are hung up in a written table in the vestry room, *viz.* Robert Ardern gave the ground on which Robotham's house now stands. William Ashley, the interest of 10*l.* and Honor Bodman, the interest of 50*l.* both to Shirehampton. Humphry Brown, 10*s.* for a sermon, and 40*s.* for bread, to Westbury and Stoke only. William Burgis, six score sacks of coal to six housekeepers of Westbury tithing only. Lady Cann, the interest of 20*l.* Doctor William Cooke, sixty twopenny loaves on New-years day. Edward Colston, esq; 100*l.* towards augmenting the living. Thomas Elbridge, the interest of 100*l.* *viz.* 20*s.* for a sermon on the 30th of January, the rest in bread. Edward Haines, the interest of 20*l.* Elizabeth Hellen, the interest of 5*l.* Sir Richard Hill, of Redland Court, the interest of 20*l.* Anthony Hill, the interest of 20*l.* Mrs. Betty Hallister, the interest of 100*l.* Thomas Hart, esq; the interest of 50*l.* John Jelf, the interest of 30*l.* Robert Kitchin, 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for bread, to the tithings of Westbury and Stoke only. John Knight, the interest of 10*l.* Thomas Moor, the interest of

50*l.*

50*l.* John Morgan, the intereſt of 5*l.* Samuel Roach, for a ſermon at Shirehampton, 10*s.* and 10*s.* for coals to the poor there. Edmund Rutland, ſenior, and Edmund Rutland, junior, the intereſt of 5*l.* each. Mrs. Katherine Rutland, the intereſt of 10*l.* Chriſtopher Smith, 20*s.* for a ſermon at Shirehampton, and 20*s.* to the poor there. Joan Stainer, the intereſt of 75*l.* to Weſtbury and Shirehampton. Thomas Tilladam, the intereſt of 20*l.* Edward Wade, 15*s.* *per ann.* John Waſborow, the intereſt of 4*l.* George Webb, eſq; the intereſt of 200*l.* Mrs. Mary Webb, 10*s.* a year for a ſermon. William White, the intereſt of 10*l.* Mrs. Mary White, the intereſt of 20*l.* Robert Wood, the intereſt of 10*l.* Mr. Robert Yeomans, the intereſt of 20*l.* Mrs. Mary Innys, gave the intereſt of 200*l.* to the poor. The ſmall ſums are now put together to intereſt, and the produce diſtributed annually on the 6th of December.

Weſtbury.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 135	16	0
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	37	14	0
Land-tax —— 1694, -	144	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	106	16	0

Shirehampton.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 135	8	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —	23	5	0
Land-tax — 1694, —	115	4	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	86	17	0

Stoke Biſhop.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 139	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	37	14	0
Land-tax —— 1694, —	232	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	176	14	0

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were, according to him, 140 houſes, and about 650 inhabitants, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 23, burials 22. Since that time population is increaſed, and the inhabitants are now eſtimated at upwards of 900.

WESTCOT

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Slaughter, four miles ſouth-eaſtward from Stow, five northward from Burford, and twenty-ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter. It lies in a Vale, with Bledington to the eaſt, Little Riſington to the weſt, Icombe to the north, and Idbury in Oxfordſhire to the ſouth of it; and conſiſts chiefly of good meadow and paſture ground.

It is called *Icumbe* in *Domeſday*, from *Y-cwm*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies *a valley*; but about the reign of king Stephen, the firſt letter was omitted, and then it was written *Combe*, and afterwards *Combe Baſkerville*, from a family who were lords of the manor, and whoſe name was added to diſtinguiſh this place from the adjoining hamlet of Icombe. In proceſs of time, the name of Combe was very little uſed, and the place was then called *Weſtcot*, as at preſent, perhaps for ſtill greater diſtinction. But there are ſome traces of the antient name ſtill remaining, in that of a wood in this pariſh, called *Gocombe*, i.e. Combe wood.

The river Evenlode bounds Weſtcot to the eaſt.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, there were two proprietors of eſtates in this place, as appears from two paſſages in *Domeſday*, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'Radulf de Todeni holds Icumbe, in Sale-'maneſberie hundred, and Roger holds it of him. 'There are ten hides which pay tax. In demean 'are three plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and 'two bordars, with ſeven plow-tillages. There 'are eight *ſervi*. It is worth and was worth 7 *lib.*' *Domeſday*, p. 76.

'Roger de Laci holds Iccumbe in Salemaneſ-'berie hundred, and Radulf holds it of him. 'Haldene held it. There are two hides. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, 'and two bordars, with one plow-tillage. There 'are four *ſervi*, and three *ancillæ*. It is worth 'and was worth 40 *ſol.* This eſtate pays tax.' *Ibid.* p. 75.

The Baſkervilles had property here ſoon after the conqueſt, for Hugard de Baſcheville gave one hide of land in Combe to the abbey of Glouceſter, and king Stephen confirmed the donation.

The ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in obedience to the king's writ, returned into the exchequer the names of all the vills in his county, with their proprietors, and he then certified that Combe was a vill in the hundred of Salmoneſburye, and that Sibilla Baſkerville was lady thereof, 9 E. 1.

It afterwards belonged to ſir Richard Baſkervill, and paſſed to the family of the Sheldons by the marriage of one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir John Blacket.

James Baſkervill levied a fine of Weſtcot Over and Nether Weſtcot, of the advowſon of the church, and of a fiſhery, to the uſe of William Sheldon, eſq; 1 E. 6. Ralph Sheldon had livery of theſe manors granted to him 13 Eliz. and a Ralph Sheldon was lord of Weſtcot in the year 1608. The late Mr. Owen, canon reſidentiary of St. David's, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and had a good houſe near the church, which is now the property of the reverend Dr. Thomas Brookes; but the manor is divided among the freeholders.

Henry Huſee gave one hide and a half of land in Weſtcote, to the knights templars. *Dugd. Monaſt.* V. 2.

A tenement in Weſtcot, that had belonged to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, was granted to Edward Jewell 36 H. 8.

Benjamin Baron, eſq; enjoyed a good eſtate here, at the time of his death, in 1693. His daughter and heireſs carried it, by her marriage, to ſir Thomas Littleton, treaſurer of the navy, and ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, who was owner of it at the beginning of this century. It paſſed afterwards, by purchaſe, to Mr. Snell, and Powell Snell, of Guiting Grange, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of it. This eſtate was made tithe free, by appropriating a ground, called the Breach, to the rectory, as it was proved and ſettled, by an iſſue at law concerning the ſame, about the beginning of the preſent century.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 140*l.* a year, of which the reverend Thomas Brookes, D.D. is patron and incumbent. Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

Firſt fruits	£.	9	7	3	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	18	3¾	Pentecoſt.	0	0	7½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	135	17	4
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	20	8	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	79	8	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	68	7	3

About the beginning of this century, there were 45 houſes in the pariſh, and about 160 inhabitants, of whom 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The people are now computed at 120.

WESTERLEIGH.

THIS pariſh lies in the weſt part of the hundred of Pucklechurch, whence its name; three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Chipping Sodbury, ſeven north-weſt from Marſhfield, and nine north-eaſtward from the city of Briſtol.

It conſiſts chiefly of paſturage, with large tracts of waſte land, or common, and abounds in coal; ſo that a great part of the laborious inhabitants are employ'd in mining. There is alſo a manufacture of felt hats carried on in the village, which ſeems to be improving.

Doctor Edward Fowler, biſhop of Glouceſter, was a native of this place, and died at Chelſea, Aug. 26, 1714.

The *Oſmunda Regalis*, a very curious plant, grows ſpontaneouſly in Weſterleigh common.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Weſterleigh was antiently a member of the extenſive manor of Pucklechurch, which was given to the monks of Glaſtonbury, to pray for the ſoul of king Edmund the Firſt, who was ſtabbed in his palace at Pucklechurch, in the year 946. And being part of that manor at the time of the general ſurvey, it is not particularly mentioned in *Domeſday*.

The monks of Glaſtonbury quitted claim to the manors of Pucklechurch, Abſton, and Weſterleigh, to Joceline biſhop of Bath and Wells, 7 Joh. on condition that he would reſtore to them the election of their own abbat; and Weſterleigh continued as part of the poſſeſſions of that ſee 'till after the reformation. King Edward the Sixth took it from the biſhoprick of Bath and Wells in the ſecond year of his reign, and it was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 6 E. 6. Sir Nicholas Pointz, heir of ſir Anthony Pointz, died ſeized of it 4 Mar. leaving Nicholas, his ſon and heir, twenty-one years old.

John Roberts, alderman of Briſtol, purchaſed the manor of Nicholas Pointz, and was lord of it in the year 1608, as was Thomas Roberts, eſq; at the time of his death, in the year 1673. Sir Samuel Aſtry, knight, died poſſeſſed of it Sep. 22, 1704, and left it to Elizabeth his widow, afterwards the wife of Simon Harcourt, eſq; whom ſhe outlived, and dying Dec. 27, 1708, the manor paſſed to her three ſurviving daughters and coheirs by ſir Samuel Aſtry, *viz.* Elizabeth, wife of ſir John Smyth, of Long Aſton, com. Somerſet, baronet; Diana, wife to Richard Orlebar, eſq; and Arabella, afterwards lady of Charles-William, earl of Suffolk. From them the manor deſcended like Henbury, to its preſent owners, who are ſir Jarrit Smith, baronet, the honourable Thomas Willoughby, and Mrs. Colſton, relict of the late Alexander Colſton, eſq.

Livery of the chapel of Weſterleigh, and of a meſſuage called Sherwick, was granted to John Dennis 14 Eliz.

HAMLETS, and places of diſtinct names in this pariſh, are as follow: 1. *Nibley*; 2. *May's Hill*; 3. *Henvild*; 4. *Wotton's End*; 5. *Coal-pit Heath*; and 6. *Kendalſhire*; but none of them afford any thing worthy particular notice.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, and is annexed to Pucklechurch. A mortuary of 10*s.* is due to the vicar of the laſt-mentioned church from the executors of all ſuch houſholders of this pariſh as die worth 40*l.*

The church is a neat building, ſupported by eight octagonal pillars, and two pilaſters; and has a handſome gallery at the weſt end, erected at the expence of the pariſh, in the year 1771. In the tower are ſix muſical bells.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel, is this inſcription:

P. M.
Richardi Holliſter eximii Eccleſiæ Alumni et columinis, qui obijt Maij 20° 1659. Æt. 47.
Epitaphium.
Vir virtute virens, Chriſti pugil, alter Elias,
Prudens, ſidus homo, jam requieſcit humo.
Mater humus domus eſt, tenebroſa nocte ſed orta
Sole, datur ſanctis luce tenenda Domus.

On

On a monument againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel:

In Memoriam Thomæ Roberts, Armigeri, hujus Manerij dudum Domini, Qui obijt
Julij 26° Anno Domini 1673
Ætatis ſuæ 49.

The arms upon this monument are, Baron and femme, 1. *Party per pale argent and gules, over all a lion rampant ſable*, for Roberts. 2. *Sable, a bend argent, on a canton a leopard's head caboſhed.*

On a braſs plate,

To the Memory of his dear Mother Mrs. Mary Jones, Wife of William Jones, Eſq; Lord of this Manor. She deceaſed Oct. 22, A. D. 1661, Ætat. 38,
Tho. Jones filius poſuit.

Arms, Baron and femme, 1. *Ermine, a ſaltire gules*, for Jones. 2. Roberts, as before.

On an oval table, againſt the eaſt wall of the chancel,

Exuvias Mortalitatis ſuæ infra depoſuit Richardus Prigg, Gen. nuper de Ciuitate Briſtol Pharmacopœus. Vir apto preditus Ingenio, Fortuna eminens, Arte ſua præſtans, Amicorum Solatium dum vixit Mortuus ſuſpirium. Natus fuit in hac Parochia, Denatus vero in Civitate prædicta
Anno Ætatis ſuæ 65,
Salutis noſtræ 1723.

Over the monument, in a ſcutcheon, are theſe arms: *Argent, a lion rampant regardant azure, between three trefoils proper.*

Benefactions.

John Roberts, lord of this manor, gave the church houſe, and a cottage called But Hays, to feoffees, for the benefit of the poor, 29 Eliz.

Mr. Edward Hill, who died in 1619, gave 100*l.* which ſum has ſince been laid out on lands that now produce about 14*l.* a year. The income is thus applied: 3*l.* for ten ſermons; 3*l.* 10*s.* to be diſtributed to the poor on Candlemas-day; and the remainder for apprenticing out poor children of this pariſh.

The reverend Thomas Prigg, in 1986, gave a large ſilver flaggon, and other plate, for the communion ſervice.

Mr. Robert Nailer, by will, in 1702, charged a tenement and lands at Acton with the payment of 5*l.* a year, for apprenticing a boy of this pariſh.

Sir John Smyth, in the year 1715, by deſire of his lady, ſettled 20*l.* a year for ever, for teaching poor children of this pariſh to read and write.

Taxes.					
	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	225	4	0
	Poll-tax — —	1694, —	58	17	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	274	14	8
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	217	8	3

Sir Robert Atkyns reckoned the houſes in the pariſh at 120, and the people at about 400, 14 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 13. Examining the pariſh regiſter, I find, that from 1700 to 1709, both inclusive, the baptiſms were 218, and the burials 125; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 353, and the burials 247. The preſent number of inhabitants is about 930, and therefore they are in proportion to the annual burials nearly as 1 to 38.

WESTON *upon* AVON

IS a pariſh in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, at the northern extremity of the county, four miles weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, nine north from Campden, and thirty-ſix north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

It lies in that vaſt tract of rich country, ſometimes called the *Vale of Eveſham*, on the ſouth bank of the Avon, over which there is a bridge at this place; and the lands conſiſt almoſt wholly of meadow and paſture. It has nothing to recommend it to the traveller's notice, but the common productions of nature, which indeed are very abundant.

At the time of the general ſurvey, there were many places in Glouceſterſhire of the common name of Weſtune, or Weſtone, which the experience of after ages found neceſſary to diſtinguiſh by additions, and this pariſh was then called Weſton upon Avon. The addition was given it for a reaſon too obvious to need explanation; and indeed the word Weſton is almoſt as obvious, being nothing more than the *Weſt Town*, and commonly denotes the ſituation of the place from ſome other of greater conſequence, near which it lies, or from the reſt of the places in the ſame hundred. So Eſtone, or Aſton, Norton, Sutton, are all names of like relative ſignification.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'The church of St. Mary of Eveſham holds 'Weſtune in Widelei hundred. There are three 'hides, and one free [from tax]. In demean are 'two plow-tillages, and five villeins, and a prieſt, 'with two plow-tillages. It was worth 20*s.* 'now 40*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 72.

How the manor paſſed from the abbey of Eveſham does not appear, but it belonged antiently to the Manduits, or Mauduits, earls of Warwick, which great family was deſcended from William Manduit, chamberlain to king William the Conqueror. He married Maud, the daughter and heireſs of Michael de Hanſlape, with whom he had a great eſtate; and this pariſh was frequently called Weſton Mauduit from his poſterity, to whom it belonged.

William Mauduit, baron of Hanſlape in Buckinghamſhire, and hereditary chamberlain to the king in his exchequer, married Alice, daughter and at length heireſs of Waleran earl of Warwick, and dying 41 H. 3. left iſſue William Mauduit, earl of Warwick, and baron of Hanſlape, who died childleſs 52 H. 3. and Iſabel Mauduit, the wife of William de Beauchamp, baron of Elmley in Worceſterſhire. William de Beauchamp, eldeſt ſon of William and Iſabel, was baron of Elmley, hereditary ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, and hereditary conſtable of the caſtle of Worceſter, in right of his father; and earl of Warwick, baron of Hanſlape, and hereditary chamberlain

chamberlain to the king, in right of his mother. He died 26 E. 1. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Guy de Beauchamp, who held the manor of Weſton Mauduit, *alias* Weſton upon Avon, at the time of his death, 9 E. 2. Thomas de Beauchamp, ſon of Guy, married Catherine, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer, and dying ſeized of Weſton Nov. 13, 1370, was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas earl of Warwick, who likewiſe died ſeized of this manor 2 H. 4.

Weſton ſoon afterwards changed its owners, for John Grevil, eſq; died ſeized of it 23 H. 6. as did his ſon ſir John Grevil, Aug. 6, 20 E. 4. and, by will, deſired to be buried in St. Anne's chapel in the pariſh church of Weſton upon Avon. Lewis Grevil had livery of it, and of Welford in this county, 1 Eliz. Sir Edward Grevil of Milcot was owner of thoſe manors in the year 1608, and ſold them to Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middleſex. Since that time, this manor has deſcended like Welford, and the duke of Dorſet is the preſent proprietor of it.

The abbey of Eveſham had court leet in Weſton 15 E. 1. Jeffery de Langeley was ſeized of Siddington and Weſton 2 E. 1. and John de Langeley, and Ela his wife, levied a fine of Weſton Mauduit to the uſe of themſelves for life, remainder to Jeffery their ſon, and Mary his wife, in taille, 18 E. 2. John Rous, and others, held lands in Weſton upon Avon 49 E. 3. Sir Thomas Weſt, and Alice his wife, held the manor of Weſton 10 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth 32*l.* a year, and in the gift of the duke of Dorſet.

In the reign of king Henry the Fourth, a patent paſſed the ſeal for appropriating the church of Weſton ſuper Avon to the nunnery of Whitſtane, or Wiſtan, in the ſuburbs of Worceſter, the revenue of which nunnery was valued at the diſſolution at 53*l.* 3*s.* 7*d. per ann.* The impropriation is now veſted in the duke of Dorſet.

Twenty-five acres, in ſeveral incloſures, belong to the glebe.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to All Saints.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	14	5	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —		0	15	5	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8
Procurations		0	6	6				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Two ſtones in the chancel, inlaid with braſs, bore the following inſcriptions:

Hic ſitus eſt Johannes Grevillus, Eques auratus, Milcoti olim Dominus, qui fatum implevit Anno Reparationis humanæ ſupra mileſimum quingenteſimum quadrageſim° ſexto, Edvardi vero Sexti Anglorum Regis ſecundo, Calendis Decemb.

Hic ſitus eſt Edvardus Grevillus, Eques Auratus, Milcoti olim Dominus, qui fato conceſſit pridie natalis Chriſti Anno ſalutis humanæ quinquageſimo nono ſupra mileſimum et quingenteſimum, imperante tum Anglis ſereniſſima Regina Elizabetha.

There were ſeveral other inſcriptions for the family of the Grevils, many of whom were buried in St. Anne's chapel in this church; among whom was Edward Greville, who had been at the battle of the Spurs in France, and died 20 H. 8. But thoſe inſcriptions have been defaced time immemorially.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	115	16	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	12	10	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	133	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	100	7	0

At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 14 houſes in the pariſh, and about 60 inhabitants, 3 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* The people are ſince increaſed to between 70 and 80 in number.

WESTONBIRT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſtward from Tetbury, eleven north-eaſtward from Chipping Sodbury, and about twenty-four ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It was antiently called Weſtone, as being ſituated in the weſt point of the hundred to which it belongs; but the reaſon why *birt* was afterwards added to it, is not ſo apparent.

The turnpike-road from Tetbury to Bath and Briſtol runs along the north ſide of the pariſh, and the ſouth ſide is bounded by Wiltſhire. The lands are chiefly arable, but there are neither antiquities, curious natural productions, nor any thing obſervable in the village, except the manor houſe, which belongs to Peter Holford, eſq; one of the maſters in ordinary in the high court of chancery, who uſually reſides here in the ſummer ſeaſon.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'William the ſon of Baderon holds Weſtone, 'in Langetreu hundred. Bricſi held it in the 'time of king Edward. There are three hides. 'In demean are two plow-tillages, and two vil-'leins, and three bordars, with two plow-tillages. 'There are four *ſervi*, and ſix acres of meadow. 'It was worth 6*l.* now 3*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 73.

'Earl Hugh holds Weſtone in Langetreu hun-'dred. Elnod held it in the time of king Edward. 'There are three hides taxed. Leuuin held one 'hide in the ſame hundred.' *Ibid.*

Sir Robert Atkyns was moſt probably miſtaken in repreſenting Maurice de Gaunt as lord of this manor in the reign of king John. Beverſtone, King's Weſton, and many other eſtates in Glouceſterſhire, belonged to Maurice de Gaunt 17 John, as I have related under Beverſtone. He was a branch of the Berkeley family, and his poſſeſſions deſcended to them. And as this manor and

King's

King's Weſton frequently occur in the records by the name of Weſton, without any diſtinction; ſo there is good reaſon to ſuſpect that ſome of the records which relate to the latter, have been miſapplied by the before-mentioned learned hiſtorian to Weſtonbirt. Thus he ſays,

'This manor, and the manor of Beverſtone did 'belong to Maurice de Gaunt earl of Lincoln '17 Joh. Margaret the widow of John Giffard 'held the ſame 6 E. 3. Thomas lord Berkeley 'held Weſtonbirt 35 E. 3. Sir John Berkeley 'held the ſame 6 H. 6. Sir William Berkeley 'died ſeized of this manor 5 E. 6. and livery there-'of was granted to John Berkeley, ſon of ſir 'William 6 E. 6.'—All theſe particulars are ſuppoſed to relate to King's Weſton.

When there are two or more places in a county of the ſame name, it frequently creates confuſion. The following records are ſuppoſed to concern Weſtonbirt:

Hugh le Diſpencer the younger was ſeized of the manor of Weſtonbirt 5 E. 2.

Sir Ralph de Willington, ſon of John de Willington, died 22 E. 3. ſeized of the manors of Weſtonbirt, Ablington in Bibury, Poulton in Awre, Frampton Cotterel, Yate, and Sandhurſt, of all which his ſon Henry had livery the following year, and was living 26 E. 3. Sir John Paulet and Margaret his wife were ſeized of Weſtonbirt and Poulton 15 R. 2. but it ſeems to have been only in truſt, for John de Willington died without iſſue 20 R. 2. ſeized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, Sandhurſt, Culverden, and Moreſlade, all in the county of Glouceſter, and left Joan his ſiſter and heir, who was married to John Wrath.

John Wrath, ſon of John and Joan de Willington, died without iſſue 13 H. 4. leaving his two ſiſters coheireſſes to his great eſtate, of whom Elizabeth was married to ſir William Poulton, and Iſabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife dying without iſſue, Iſabel Beaumont became poſſeſt of her father's eſtate, which after the death of her ſon John Beaumont, without iſſue, deſcended to her daughter Iſabel, who died unmarried 2 H. 6. ſeized of the manors of Ablington, Poulton, Yate, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurſt, all which were the patrimony of her anceſtors the Willingtons.

Sir Thomas Beaumont ſucceeded her, and died 29 H. 6. leaving a ſon William Beaumont, eſq; afterwards knighted, who died in the 32d year of the ſame reign. Philip Beaumont, brother and heir of William, died 13 E. 4. ſeized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Weſtonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurſt, of all which Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, levied ſeveral fines 16, 18, & 20 H. 7. to Richard biſhop of Durham, and other biſhops, to ſir Giles D'Aubeny, or Giles lord d'Aubeny, and many other great perſons. Giles lord d'Aubeny died ſeized of the ſaid manors 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to his ſon Henry lord d'Aubeny, the ſame year. They afterwards were in the crown, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, upon whoſe attainder they came again to the crown, and this and ſeveral of the before-mentioned manors were granted to James Baſſet 4 Mar. and the grant was confirmed to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

Nicholas Dymery was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The Crews were afterwards proprietors of it, and it paſſed out of that name and family, by the marriage of an heireſs, to ſir Richard Holford, knight, who was appointed one of the maſters in ordinary in the high court of chancery, in June, 1693. From him the manor deſcended to Robert Holford, eſq; who was appointed a maſter in ordinary of the ſame court, in October, 1712; and from him it deſcended to Peter Holford,[y] eſq; who now poſſeſſes it, and was alſo appointed a maſter in chancery, in the room of his father, by the earl of Hardwicke, in Auguſt, 1750. He is poſſeſſed of other good eſtates in this county, and elſewhere, and gives for his arms, *Argent, a greyhound paſſant ſable.*

Of

[y] The family of Holford is of great antiquity in Cheſhire, being deſcended from Hugh de Runchamp, who was lord of Loſtock about the reign of king Stephen. He had a ſon Richard de Runchamp, whoſe ſon Gralan, or Gralam de Runchamp, ſold Houlme juxta Nether Pever, in Cheſhire, to Richard ſon of Randle Groſvenor, in the year 1234; and the town of Loſtock was called Loſtock Gralam, after his name. The Loſtocks bore for their arms, *Argent, a greyhound paſſant ſable.*

Gralam de Loſtock, ſon of the laſt Gralam, had iſſue by Letitia his wife, three ſons, Richard, Robert, and Galfrid. Richard, the eldeſt, married Emme de Merton, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Richard and Thomas, who both died *ſine prole*; and one daughter Joan, married, in 1277, to William Toſt, younger ſon of Roger de Toſt, lord of Toſt; whom ſhe ſurvived, and was married, ſecondly, to Thomas Vernon, about the year 1316, from whom the Vernons of Haſlington in Cheſhire deſcended. She was married, after the death of her ſecond huſband, to William de Hallum, in the year 1337. Which ſaid William Toſt gave for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three text tees ſable*, and by Joan his wife, had iſſue three ſons, Roger, Henry, and Walter.

Roger de Holford, the eldeſt ſon, was living in the year 1316, and after the manner of thoſe ages, aſſumed the name of Holford from the place of his reſidence. He married Margery, daughter of Richard le Diſpencer, but died without iſſue 5 E. 3. whereby Henry, his next brother, became his heir, and aſſumed the name of Holford. Which Henry de Holford, by Margery his wife, had iſſue two ſons, William and Roger, to which latter he gave lands in Plumley, 1344.

William de Holford, the eldeſt ſon, died in his father's life-time, having married Iſabel, daughter of by whom he had one ſon John.

John de Holford, ſon and heir of William, recovered the manor of Holford againſt Richard Vernon, of Loſtock Gralam, 42 E. 3. and ſealed uſually with *a chevron between three text tees*; the chevron making the diſtinction between theſe and the arms of Toft of Toft, who bears the Tees without a chevron. He had iſſue by Joan his wife, daughter of Roger Bruyn, of Stapleford, one ſon Thomas, and died 9 H. 4.

Thomas Holford, ſon and heir of John, died before his father, 12 R. 2. having married Alice, daughter of William Buckley, of Oateworth.

William Holford, of Holford, was ſon and heir of Thomas. He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Richard Venables, of Kinderton, and by her had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, his heir; John, and Hugh; and two daughters, Jonet, wife of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 80*l.* a year. Peter Holford, eſq; is patron. The living was augmented about the year 1725, by the donations of Robert Holford, eſq; and Doctor Godolphin, who gave 100*l.* each, and by queen Anne's bounty.

About forty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end.

First fruits	£.	6	2	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	12	2½	Pentecoſt.	0	1	0
Procurations		0	6	8				

Benefactions.

A houſe and garden, and an acre in the common field, are given for the benefit of the poor.

Mrs. Hodges left 3*l.* a year for teaching the poor children to read.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £ 47 5 0

The ſtate of population in this pariſh, about the beginning of the preſent century, as given by ſir Robert Atkyns, was 18 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders. There are now 22 families, and 106 inhabitants.

WESTON SUBEDGE

LIES in the upper diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, about one mile weſt from Campden, ſix ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and about twenty-eight north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village is ſeated under the ſide of a hill, whence it received the addition of *Subedge*, but in all probability it was called *Weſton* from its ſituation from the town of Campden, or elſe from its weſtern aſpect on the ſide of the hill.

It is ſaid that the hundred court was formerly kept on the top of the hill, above the village; and ſir Robert Atkyns was of opinion, that the hundred received the name of Kiftſgate, from a gate near the place where the court was held.

Here is no great manufacture, but the women and girls are commonly employ'd in ſpinning flax.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The lands in this pariſh were divided between two great proprietaries, when *Domeſday* was compiled, as appears by the record, of which the following is a tranſlation:

'Hugo de Grentemaiſnil holds Weſtone in 'Ceolflede hundred, and Roger holds it of him. 'There are four hides. Balduin held it. In de-'mean are two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, with 'three plow-tillages. There are four *ſervi*, and 'five *ancillæ*, and a mill of 10*s.* It was worth 7*l.* 'now 6*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 77.

'Anſfrid de Cormeliis holds Weſtone in Celfle-'ſtorn hundred. Two thanes (one a free man 'of earl Herald's, the other Leuric's) held ten 'hides there, for two manors, and could go where 'they pleaſed. In demean are four plow-tillages,

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Randle Brereton of Malpas; and Margery. He died 38 H. 6. and was ſucceeded by

Thomas Holford, of Holford, eſq; his ſon and heir. Which Thomas, by his wife Joan, daughter of Richard Legh de Weſt-Hall, in High Leigh, had an only ſon Thomas Holford, and died in 1464.

Thomas Holford, of Holford, the younger, eſq; ſon of the laſt mentioned Thomas, married Maud, daughter of William Buckley, deputy judge of Cheſter, 1444, and by her had iſſue George, his ſon and heir; Randle, who had iſſue Humphry and Richard; Robert Holford, who had iſſue John, Philip, Bartholomew, Owen, Matthew, and Bryan. This Thomas died about 13 E. 4.

Sir George Holford, of Holford, knight, ſon and heir of Thomas, married Iſabel, daughter of Robert Legh, of Adlington, eſq; and widow of Lawrence Warren, and by her had two ſons, John, and George; and one daughter Conſtance, married to William, ſon of Edward Bradſhaw. Sir George was ſheriff of Cheſhire 16 H. 8. and bore Loſtock's arms on his ſeal, *viz. Argent, a greyhound paſſant ſable.* He had alſo four baſtard ſons, 1. Thomas, 2. Arthur, from whom the Holfords of Davenham; 3. Rauſe, 4. Robert. Alſo Ellen, a baſe daughter, all living 22 H. 7.

Sir John Holford, of Holford, knight, ſon of ſir George, was ſheriff of Cheſhire 33 H. 8. He married Margery, ſole daughter and heir of Rauſe Brereton, of Iſcoit in Flintſhire, 22 H. 7. and had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, his heir; and Chriſtopher, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Danyell, of Over-Tabley, eſq; 1555; from whom the Holfords of London and Eſſex are deſcended. Alſo one daughter Alice, married to Piers Leyceſter, of Nether-Tabley, eſq. Sir John died in 1545.

Thomas Holford, of Holford, eſq; ſon and heir of ſir John, married, firſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Butler, of Bewſy in Lancaſhire, by whom he had one ſon Chriſtopher. After the death of his ſaid wife, he married, ſecondly, Jane, the widow of Hugh Dutton, and daughter of ſir William Booth, of Dunham-Maſſey, by whom he had iſſue George Holford, of Newborough in Dutton, gentleman, the continuator of this family, of whom hereafter; Thomas, the ſecond ſon; and John. Alſo Ellen, married to John Carrington, of Carrington in Cheſhire, eſq; Dorothy, married to John Bruyn, of Stapleford in Cheſhire, eſq; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Manwaring, of Croxton in Cheſhire, eſq; 1560. This Thomas Holford died in 1569.

Chriſtopher Holford, of Holford, eſq; ſon of Thomas by the firſt venter, had alſo two wives; firſt, Anne, daughter of Hugh Dutton and Jane aforeſaid, by whom he had iſſue Thomas Holford; and another ſon John, and a daughter Anne, who both died infants. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, the widow of Peter Shakerley, and daughter and coheir of ſir Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, by whom he had iſſue one daughter Mary.

Thomas Holford, ſon and heir of Chriſtopher, having married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Shakerley, of Hulme, eſq; and Elizabeth, aforeſaid, died without iſſue, and was buried at Nether Pever, in 1561; whereby the ſaid Mary Holford became ſole heir to Chriſtopher her father, and was married to ſir Hugh Cholmondley, of Cholmondley in Cheſhire, and had a numerous iſſue.

I return now to George Holford, brother to Chriſtopher, and next heir male of the Holfords. Between whom and the ſaid Mary Cholmondley were law ſuits concerning the Holford eſtates for upwards of forty years, which at laſt were ſettled by mediation of friends, and the eſtates were parted between them. The ſaid George Holford married Jane, daughter and heir of Charles Awbrey, of Camriff in Brecknockſhire, and widow of Henry Maſterſon, and by her had iſſue ſeven ſons, Thomas and John, twins; Edward, Peter, (continuator of the male line) George, Charles, and William; and one daughter Mary, married to William Harcourt, of Winſham, gentleman. He died in 1635; and Thomas Holford of Iſcoit, his ſon and heir, died without iſſue male, wherefore the inheritance deſcended to James Holford, of Newborough, ſon and heir of Peter, fourth ſon of George; for all the brothers of Peter died without iſſue male. Which James Holford married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Carleton, of Lincoln's-inn, London, and dying in 1666, left iſſue one ſon Thomas, and one daughter Mary.

Sir Richard Holford, knight, lord of the manor of Weſtonbirt, by family tradition, was a branch of this houſe; but no care having been taken to continue the Holfords pedigree, neither in the heralds office, nor in family papers, it is uncertain where he ought to be joined to the antient ſtock.

Robert Holford, eſq; was ſon of ſir Richard, and dying in the year 1750, was ſucceeded by his ſon Peter Holford, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor of Weſtonbirt.——This pedigree is chiefly extracted from ſir Peter Leiceſter's *Hiſtorical Antiquities*, and the particulars are authenticated by antient deeds from which he extracted them.

'and

'and eighteen villeins, and one bordar, with nine 'plow-tillages, and twelve *ſervi*. It was worth '100*s*. now 7*l*.' *Ibid.* p. 78.

Theſe manors are deſcribed in the records by the ſame common name; which making it difficult to apply the accounts of them with certainty, they are therefore ſet down in chronological order.

Jeffry Giffard, archbiſhop of York, was ſeized of the manor of Weſton Subedge 7 E. 1. and Henry de Penbrugge held it the ſame year. The ſheriff returned that John Giffard was lord of Weſton 9 E. 1.

Godfrey Giffard, was lord chancellor of England, and biſhop of Worceſter. A court leet and free warren in Weſton and Norton were allowed him in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. and he died ſeized of thoſe manors in the 30th year of that reign. The Giffards of Weſton, afterwards, the better to announce their deſcent from this prelate, gave for their arms, *Argent, ten torteauxes*, which are thoſe of the biſhoprick of Worceſter.

John de Feckenham was ſeized of the manors of Weſton and Norton 34 E. 1. John Giffard of Weſton, or of Doyton, died 13 E. 2. poſſeſſed of the manors of Weſton Underegge, and Norton Underegge, and of the advowſon of the church of Weſton; and the eſcheator's inquiſition found, that John Giffard, his ſon, held the ſame of the king for life. A John Giffard, probably the ſame perſon noticed in the inquiſition, held the beforementioned eſtates 1 & 38 E. 3.

Thomas de Eveſham held Weſton Underegge 17 E. 3. as did William de Acton 47 E. 3. John Solers was ſeized of two yard-lands, and of ſeven acres of meadow, in Weſton Underegge, 20 R. 2. and William Solers was poſſeſſed of an eſtate dignified in the records by the name of Weſton Underegge 5 H. 4. Thomas Weſton, the chaplain, was likewiſe ſeized of an eſtate of the ſame name, 6 H. 4.

Roger Giffard, eſq; was ſeized of the manors of Weſton Underegge, and Norton Underegge, 25 H. 6. Margaret, the widow of Thomas Herward, was ſeized of the manor of Weſton Subege 12 E. 4. Joan the widow of ſir John Merney, late wife of Robert Giffard, and formerly the wife of —— Barendine, was poſſeſſed of the manors of Weſton Underegge, and Norton, 18 E. 4. Livery of the manor, park, and advowſon of Weſton Underegge, and of Norton, was granted to George Giffard 15 Eliz.

Sir Edward Grevil was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Francis Throgmorton was alſo ſeized of it, but being attainted of treaſon, it was granted by the crown to Henry Spiller, eſq; and others, in truſt for George Giffard, 7 Jac. 1. It was again granted to the ſame perſons, 9 Jac. and they ſold it to Henry Fleetwood, eſq; and others.

Richard Graves, eſq; purchaſed the manors of Weſton Subedge, Aſton Subedge, and Mickleton, with the royalty of the hundred of Kiftſgate, about the middle of the laſt century. He ſold Weſton Subedge to William Morgan, eſq; who had married one of his daughters. Richard Morgan, grandſon of William, by his will, dated May 29, 1740, gave this manor to Morgan Graves, eſq; great grandſon of Richard Graves, before-mentioned; and his ſon, Walwyn Graves, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manors of Weſton Subedge, Aſton Subedge, and Mickleton, all in this county.

Nicholas le Chamberlain held two yard-lands in Weſton Subedge 29 E. 1. Agnes de la Chambre held lands here 2 E. 3. and Alice at Chambre was likewiſe ſeized of lands in this place 37 E. 3. Thomas Biſhop was ſeized of one meſſuage, and of one yard-land in Weſton, 18 E. 2.

A large wood, called Weſton Park, on the ſide of the hill, together with ſome other lands, were ſold from the manor, by Henry Fleetwood and the other owners, to ſir Baptiſt Hicks, in the year 1610. This eſtate, by deſcent, is now veſted in the earl of Gainſborough.

HAMLETS. There are three hamlets in this pariſh of the name of Norton.

'Anſfrid de Cormeliis holds five hides in 'Nortune, in Celfleſtorn hundred. Two thanes 'held them for two manors, and could go where 'they pleaſed. In demean are four plow-tillages, 'and nine villeins, and two bordars, with four 'plow-tillages, and ten *ſervi*. They were worth '4*l*. now 6*l*.' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

It has already been ſhewn, that the Giffards enjoyed this eſtate (called Norton Giffard from them, but generally Norton Underedge) for many ſucceſſive generations; but it afterwards became divided into three diſtinct hamlets, and ſo it continues.

1. *Upper Norton.* Richard Fiennes, lord Say and Seal, ſon of Richard lord Say, died 11 Jac. ſeized of the manors of Weſton and Norton, and left William lord Say, his ſon and heir, twenty-eight years old. This eſtate paſſed afterwards to ſir William Keyt, baronet, who being burnt in his own houſe, in the year 1741, his ſon ſold it to ſir Dudley Ryder, lord chief juſtice of England, whoſe ſon, Nathaniel Ryder, eſq; is the preſent proprietor of Upper Norton.

2. *Middle Norton*, which belonged to Mr. Sprig at the beginning of this century, is now, by purchaſe, the property of Mr. Ryder.

3. *Lower Norton*, where was formerly a chapel of eaſe. Lady Langley, of New-Houſe in Herefordſhire, and Laurence Fiennes, eſq; were proprietors of Lower Norton at the beginning of this century. The Fiennes family ſold it to Mr. Maunder, of whom it was purchaſed by Thomas Eden, eſq; the preſent owner.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 500*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Peeley is patron and incumbent.

Tithes

Tithes in Weſton Subedge belonged to Winchcombe abbey, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

The church land, worth 40*s.* a year, is aſſigned to the uſe of the pariſh clerk. Three yard lands belong to the glebe.

The parſonage houſe is of good hewn ſtone, and, together with the gardens, is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall of conſiderable antiquity. In one of the rooms the letters W. L. are many times expreſſed on the painted glaſs, and are ſuppoſed to be the initials of the perſon's name who built it.

The church is a ſtrong building, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, with a tower at the weſt end. The walls have been decorated with paintings, as of the Aſcenſion, the four Evangeliſts, &c. but time has much impaired the colours.

John Bell, rector of this church, was archdeacon of Glouceſter, prebendary of Lincoln and Litchfield, warden of the collegiate church of Stratford upon Avon, vicar-general of the dioceſe of Worceſter, and afterwards biſhop of that ſee in 1539. But he reſigned his biſhoprick in 1543, and retired to a private life at Clerkenwell, where he died in 1556.

Firſt fruits	£.	31	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	3	2	0	Pentecoſt.	0	1	0½
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

On a braſs plate, fixed to a blue marble ſtone, is the figure of a man, and underneath this inſcription:

Here lyeth the bodye of William Hodges, who Maried y^e^ Daughter of Sir George Throgmorton of Kawghton, knyght, and was the wyddowe of John Gifford, of Weſton Underedge, Eſquire, who Departed this lyfe the xxiii of Auguſte An°. 1590.

H. S. E.

Iohannes Ballard, M. B. Vir perquam doctus, artiſq; præſertim Apollineæ, quam ſumma cum laude ſucceſſuq; admodum felici exercebat, Peritiſſimus. Anatomiam, Chymiam, herbas, adeo calluit, ut nemo magis dignus qui vel Gallenum ætate ſuperaret; nondum annos ſeptuaginta natus, Oxonii (inter Muſas & literatos ſibi gratiſſimos) animam efflavit, Maij 2, Anno Dom. 1678, Ætatis ſuæ 66.

On the table of a marble monument, againſt the north wall of the chancel, is this inſcription:

H. S. E.
Pharamus Fiennes LL. D.
Gulielmi Vicecomitis Say et Seal
Nepos;
Collegij Winton Socius;
Hujus Parochiæ Rector.
In quâ Domum Dei et Rectoris,
Illam Vaſis deauratis;
Hanc Ædificijs hortiſq; Cultiſſimis,
(Hoſpitalitate vero magis
et Liberalitate)
Utramq; ſuâ ſuorumq; pietate
et moribus ſanctiſſimis
Ornavit.
Populum ſibi concreditum
Fideliter docuit,
Prudenter rexit,
Unice amavit.
Obijt Dec. Anno { Dni MDCCVIII / Ætatis LXII.

Over the monument are theſe arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, three lions rampant Or.* 2. *Argent, upon a chevron between three cinquefoils gules a leopard's face inter two roundlets Or.*

Benefaction.

Twenty pounds a year, payable out of an eſtate at Lower Norton, are given to four poor widows of this pariſh.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	319	14	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		32	19	4
Land-tax —— 1694, —		252	18	6
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —				

There were 58 houſes in the pariſh when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, and he eſtimated the inhabitants to be about 300, of whom 26 were reputed to be freeholders. He alſo ſets down the annual births at 8, and burials at 6. But ſir Robert's eſtimate was too high, for according to the regiſter, in ten years, from 1700 to 1709 incluſive, there were only 60 baptiſms, and 42 burials; and in the ſame number of years, from 1760 to 1769, there were 105 baptiſms, and 47 burials. Thus it appears that population has advanced ſince ſir Robert's time, and the preſent number of inhabitants being 197, exceed that of the annual burials in the proportion of 42 to 1.

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WHADDON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the united hundreds of Dudſton and King's Barton, about ſix miles north from Stroud, and four ſouth from Glouceſter.

It lies in the Vale, and conſiſts chiefly of rich paſture land, but has nothing very curious, in the works of art or nature, to diſtinguiſh it.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Durand the ſheriff holds Wadune, in Dunef-'tane hundred. There are five hides. Five 'brothers held them for five manors, and could go 'where they pleaſed, and were equals [*i.e.* had 'equal ſhares]. In demean are five plow-tillages, 'and one villein, and ſeven bordars, with five 'plow-tillages. In the time of king Edward it 'was worth 8*l.* and is now worth 100*ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 76.

The manor belonged to Robert de Pont de Larch, or Pont de l'Arch, 30 H. 3. Robert Waleran, ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, was ſeized of it 31 H. 3. in which year he obtained a grant of an annual fair in Whaddon, to be held on the eve, the day, and the morrow after the feaſt of St. Margaret the virgin.

William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, uterine brother to king Henry the Third, was ſeized of Whaddon and Moreton Valence, by the gift of Robert de Pont de Larch. He had a confirmation of the grant of thoſe manors from the king, 36 H. 3. and the privileges of court leet and free warren were allowed him 15 E. 1. He was ſlain by the French at Bayonne, 23 E. 1. and died ſeized of Moreton and Whaddon, the latter of which was held in dower by Joan his wife, daughter

daughter and at length heireſs of Gwarine de Montchenſy.

Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, ſurviving ſon of William, was killed in France, on account of the part he had taken in the death of the earl of Lancaſter, 17 E. 2. He left no iſſue, and the eſcheator's inquiſition found that he died ſeized of Payneſwyke, Morton, and Whaddon; that there were in Whaddon *quidem gurges in Sabrina*, worth 20*s. per ann.* 125 acres of arable land, worth 4*d. per* acre; and 100 acres worth 2*d. per* acre; 30 acres of ſteril land, worth only 1*d.* an acre; 40 acres of meadow, at 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre; 15 acres of paſture at 1*s.* and a park without deer; and that John de Haſtinges, Johanna the wife of David de Strabolgi earl of Arthelos, and Elizabeth Comyn were his heirs.

From this Audomar the manor of Whaddon paſſed, like thoſe of Moreton Valence and Painſwick, 'till it came into the poſſeſſion of ſir William Kingſton, who levied a fine of Painſwick and Whaddon to ſir Nicholas Pointz, 5 E. 6.

The manor paſſed from the Kingſtons to the Jerninghams of Coſſey in Norfolk; and Henry Jerningham had livery of it 15 Eliz. Sir William Dorrington was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and ſir Samuel Eckley died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of queen Anne. It paſſed afterwards to Mr. John Small, and is now veſted in Samuel Peach, eſq; a ſilk-merchant in London. His arms are, *Gules, three martlets between two chevronels argent.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth 25*l.* a year. The leſſee of the prebendary of Hereford is patron and impropriator, and Mr. John Jones is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation is now worth 52*l.* a year, and pays 15*l.* a year to the curate.

The church is a ſtrong building, dedicated to St. Margaret, and has an embattled tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	15	0	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —		1	5	6	Pentecoſt.	0	0	5½
Procurations		0	3	0				

Benefaction.

Mrs. Harris, of Abergavenny, left 1000*l.* now laid out on the purchaſe of an eſtate at Upton St. Leonard's, for the following purpoſes, *viz.* 20*s.* for an anniverſary ſermon on the 27th of June, the day of her death; 5*s.* for a ſacrament; and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk; with the ſame donations to the pariſh of Hempſted. Four widows are to be clothed on that day; and the remainder of the income, if any, is to be employed in apprenticing poor boys of this pariſh and Hempſted, or in clothing poor men. See Hempſted.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	56	14	8
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	11	2	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	65	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	49	4	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 27 houſes in the pariſh, and about 110 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 123.

Wheatenhurſt, *or* Whitminſter,

IS a pariſh in the hundred of Whitſton, in the Vale part of the county, about five miles diſtant weſt from Painſwick, ſeven north from Durſley, and eight ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It conſiſts chiefly of rich paſture and meadow ground, proper for dairy and grazing, and produces very good cheeſe and cider.

Witenherſt, as the name is written in *Domeſday*, ſignifies the *ſtrong wood*, and denotes the antient condition of the place when the name was given it. The pariſh was afterwards vulgarly called *Whitminſter*, (contracted from *Whitenherſt*, and *Minſter*, a *Monaſtery*) in honour of the abbey of Glouceſter, becauſe the monks had acquired a manor here; and the latter is the name moſt commonly uſed at preſent, but *Wheatenhurſt* occurs in all deeds, and formal writings.

The river Froom, or the Stroud river, which is a boundary between Saul and this pariſh, falls into the Severn at the diſtance of ſomething more than a mile from the church, and a navigable canal from the Severn at Framilode, croſſes this pariſh, and will ſhortly be extended to the town of Stroud, under which head the reader will find an hiſtorical account of the proceedings on that buſineſs.

Two turnpike-roads paſs through Whitminſter, one leading from the eaſt part of the county, by Minchin Hampton and Stroud, and ſo weſtward towards the paſſages over the Severn at Framilode and Newnham; the other, is the great road from Glouceſter to Bath and Briſtol. And ſurely there cannot be a more infamous turnpike-road, for ſeveral miles of it, than the latter; for, incredible as it may ſeem, the writer of this account, in the winter of 1776, ſaw a chaiſe mired in it, about half a mile from the Swan inn in this pariſh, and was there told, that a horſe had like to have been ſmothered in the ſame place two days before, but was luckily ſaved by ſome perſons coming accidentally to the poor animal's aſſiſtance. Several cauſes operate to this evil; the ſcarcity of ſtone, the remiſſneſs of the commiſſioners; and the total ignorance of the ſurveyor. There may be, however, one lucky circumſtance attending this road. If it could once be put in repair, the canal will

eaſe it of a great part of the coal, and other heavy carriage, and it may then, with no great exertion, be prevented from relapſing into its preſent founderous condition.

Richard-Owen Cambridge, eſq; has a good old houſe and gardens near the church, where Frederick prince of Wales, the father of his preſent majeſty, did him the great honour of a viſit, when he made an excurſion into Glouceſterſhire, a little before his death. But this ſeat has been for ſome years intirely unoccupied.

Of the Manors and other Eſtates.

Domeſday gives the following account of this manor:

'Hardinc holds Witenherſt in mortgage of 'Brictric. The ſame Brictric held it in the time 'of king Edward. There are five hides taxed. 'In demean is one plow-tillage, and a prieſt, and 'two villeins, and ſix bordars, with five plow-'tillages. There are three *ſervi*, and a mill of '10 *ſol.* and ten acres of meadow. It was worth '100 *ſol.* now 30 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 80.

This was not the great, unfortunate Brictric, who was poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Glouceſter, but one of the king's thanes of the ſame name. Who was the next poſſeſſor to Hardinc does not appear; but Jeffery Fitz-Peirce, earl of Eſſex, was afterwards ſeized of this manor. He had one daughter Maud, married to Henry Bohun, earl of Hereford, to whom he gave the manor of Wheatenhurſt in frank marriage, and died 14 Joh. He had alſo three ſons, who died without iſſue, whereby the Bohuns, deſcendants of the aforeſaid Maud, became earls of Eſſex. Henry de Bohun died ſeized of Wheatenhurſt 4 H. 3. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Humphry de Bohun, who was taken in rebellion in the battle of Eveſham, and his lands were ſeized by the king; but the manors of Wheatenhurſt and Southam were reſtored to him 50 H. 3. and he died 3 E. 1. Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, obtained a licence to fortify his manor houſe of Wheatenhurſt, 21 E. 3. and died in the 34th year of the ſame reign. Another Humphry de Bohun, the laſt earl of Hereford, died 46 E. 3. having married Joan, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, by whom he left two daughters coheireſſes, Eleanor, the wife of Thomas of Woodſtock, youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third; and Mary, married to Henry earl of Derby, who was afterwards king Henry the Fourth.

Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, held the manor of Wheatenhurſt in right of his wife. He was ſmothered under a feather bed at Calais, 21 R. 2. and left Humphry, his ſon, who dying without iſſue, Anne Plantagenet, his only ſiſter, was his heir. She was married firſt to Thomas earl of Stafford, who dying before conſummation, ſhe was afterwards married, by ſpecial licence from the king, to Edmond earl of Stafford, younger brother of Thomas, who died ſeized of Wheatenhurſt 4 H. 4. In which name and family this manor continued for a long time, and of whom there is a further account under Thornbury.

King James the Firſt granted the manor of Wheatenhurſt to Peter Vanlore, merchant, and William Blake, ſcrivener, in the third year of his reign, and recites in the grant, that it came to the crown by the attainder of ſir Walter Rawleigh, and that it formerly belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter.

William Bayly, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whoſe family it continued 'till another William Bayly, eſq; conveyed it to ſir Samuel Eckley, whoſe brother and heir Mr. Eckley was lord of it at the beginning of this century. It paſſed afterwards to lord Middleton and Alexander Colſton, eſq; in right of their wives, and has lately been purchaſed by Nathaniel Peach, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Gules, three martlets between two chevronels argent.*

There is another manor in the pariſh, which formerly belonged to Richard Bird, who died in 1612. Thomas Lloyd, eſq; deſcended from the family of that name in Monmouthſhire, married Sybil, daughter and heireſs of Richard Bird of Whitminſter, and with her had this eſtate. Thomas Lloyd, ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded his father, and married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Hinſon, of Taviſtock in Devonſhire. Thomas Lloyd, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Theobald Gorges, of Aſhley in Wiltſhire; but dying without iſſue, in 1658, George Lloyd, his brother and heir, became ſeized of this eſtate, and marrying Anne, daughter of Giles Pain, of Rodborough, died in the year 1703. George Lloyd, eſq; ſon of George, married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of William Bayly of Frethorn, and was proprietor of this manor, and of a good houſe near the church, at the beginning of the preſent century. The houſe and eſtate now belong to Richard-Owen Cambridge, eſq; whoſe arms are, *Argent, on a pile gules a croſs croſlet of the field, between ſix croſſes croſlets fitchy ſable.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth in the whole about 50*l.* a year to the curate. Mr. Jaſper Selwyn is patron and impropriator, and Mr. Jaſper Selwyn, his ſon, is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation, now worth 80*l.* a year, antiently belonged to the priory of Bruton in Somerſetſhire. The abbey of Troars in Normandy had the advowſon of the church of Wheatenhurſt 56 H. 3.

The living was formerly valued at only 8*l.* a year, but it has been augmented by the queen's bounty, and by the donation of Mrs. Dorothy Bayly,

Bayly, who left the reverſion of an eſtate called Jackſons's farm, in this pariſh, now let at 84*l.* a year, to augment the livings of Frethorn and Wheatenhurſt; and the curate now receives half the profits. There is neither houſe nor glebe for the miniſter.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a handſome embattled tower at the weſt end, with four bells in it.

Proc. 6*s.* 8*d.* Syn. 2*s.* Pentecoſt. 9*d.*

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

A handſome black marble monument, on the north ſide of the chancel, bears the following inſcription:

Near Underneath reſt the Bodies of Thomas Lloyde the Elder, Eſq; who departed this Life October 15, 1658, aged 70. whoſe firſt wife was Rebecca, daughter of Tho. Hynſon, Eſq; Alſo Margery his 2d Wife, daughter of Leonard Ieſſerys, Eſq; who departed this Life April the 24 An° 1643. Alſo Tho. Lloyde the Younger Eſq; with Elizabeth his wife daughter of S^r Theobald Gorges K^t. She departed this life April the 16, 1666, aged 43, & he departed this life Octob. the 14th An° 1668 Aged 49.

Alſo Anne the Wife of George Lloyde, Eſq; daughter of Gyles Payne, Gent. who departed this life September the 10th An° 1670, Aged 44.

Alſo Philippa a 2d Wife (Daughter of Walter Parker of Lyſſell in y^e County of Wilts, Eſq;) Died y^e 20th of Aug^st. 1696.

Alſo George Lloyde, Sen^r. Eſq^r. who died March the 15th 1703, Ætat. Suæ 80.

Edmond the ſon of George and Anne Lloyde died 1670.
Elizabeth the D^r. 1680.
Elizabeth a 2d D^r.
Radegund 3d D^r. died 1669.

Diſcimus Exemplis quam totus Homuncio nil eſt,
Vive igitur, Lector, (dum licet eſſe) Deo.

Againſt the ſame wall, there is a ſmall neat marble monument, with the effigy of a woman kneeling, and this inſcription:

Here lyeth Rebecca Wife of Thomas Lloyde, Eſq; daughter of Thomas Hinſon Eſquire, by Ann daughter of the Lady Springe, daughter of Margaret Counteſs of Bath. She deceaſed the 16 day of Februā 1625.

Virgo modeſta fuit; pia Mater; optima Conjux:
Sed Parcas pietas flectere tanta nequit.
Victa tamen vivit; Gentiſq; inſignia, Soles *
Occiduos, mutat Splendidiori Solo.

* The family arms of Hinſon, which are placed on the ſiniſter ſide of the ſcutcheon upon this monument, *viz. Azure, on a chevron between three ſuns in their ſplendor Or, a creſcent gules.* On the dexter ſide is this coat, *Azure, a croſs ſable between four bucks Or,* ſuppoſed for Lloyd, whoſe arms are thus blazoned in the laſt herald's viſitation, *viz. 1 and 4. Quarterly Or and azure, four bucks trippant counterchanged. 2 and 3. Argent, a quiver gules, banded and repleniſhed with arrows Or, between three pheons ſable.*

Againſt the ſouth wall of the church,

Near this place lies the Body of George Bigland, of Bigland in the County Palatine of LANCASTER, Eſq^r. who died in this PARISH, upon his Return from BRISTOL, (where he had been for the Recovery of his Health) on the 19th Day of September, 1752, aged 49 Years. He married MARY, the only Daughter of JOHN FOX, of WHITEHAVEN, in the County of CUMBERLAND, Gent. by whom he left iſſue two ſons, viz. GEORGE and THOMAS.

At the top of the monument are theſe arms, *Baron and femme, 1. Azure, two ripe ears of wheat erect proper. 2. Or, on a chevron between three foxes heads erazed gules, as many fleurs de lis argent.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	80	10	8
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	10	1	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	126	12	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	103	3	9

About the beginning of this century, there were 46 houſes in the pariſh, and about 200 inhabitants, 12 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* Examining the pariſh regiſter, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1765, the burials were 87, and the preſent number of people is exactly 231, ſo that about one in 27 dies every year.

WHITTINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, near five miles ſouth-eaſtward from Cheltenham, five ſouth from Winchcombe, thirteen north from Cirenceſter, and thirteen eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is a ſmall pariſh, in the Coteſwold country, conſiſting of more arable than paſture ground. The village is ſheltered on the north by ſome very lofty fields, whoſe tops are adorned with plantations of firs. The Coln, a very pretty trout river, riſes in a ſmall head at this place, and growing more conſiderable, gives name to ſeveral villages thro' which it paſſes in its courſe to Fairford, where it empties itſelf into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

In *Domeſday* it is thus recorded:

'William Leuric holds Witetune, in Wacreſ-'cumbe hundred. Oſgot held it. There are 'three hides, and they are taxed. In demean are 'two plow-tillages, and ſix villeins, and one rad-'cheniſter, and four bordars, with four plow-'tillages. There is a mill of 10 *ſol.* [rent] and a 'wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It 'was worth 100 *ſol.* now 60 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 74.

A few ages afterwards, one Serlo was proprietor of this manor, of Broad Campden, and of Bradley in Wotton. He died without iſſue, and left Agatha and Juliana his ſiſters and coheireſſes. Anne his wife ſurviving him, was married to Hugh de Stratton, and had the manor of Whittington aſſigned to her for dower by the ſiſters and coheirs of her former huſband 4 H. 3.

Richard de Crupes poſſeſſed this manor in the ſame reign, and had a grant of markets, fairs, and free warren in Whittington 41 H. 3. which grant was pleaded and allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Another Richard de Crupes, deſcended from the former Richard, died ſeized of this manor 10 E. 3. as did Edward Crupes his ſon, in the 35th year of the ſame reign.

Edward, ſon of Edmond de Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third, was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, ſeized of Whittington, 3 H. 5.

Richard le Diſpencer, earl of Glouceſter, died ſeized of this manor, whereby Iſabel his ſiſter became his heir. She was firſt married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Worceſter, and afterwards by a ſpecial

a ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope, ſhe was married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who, in her right, died ſeized of the manor of Whittington 15 H. 6. Iſabel died 18 H. 6. and ſome ſhort time before her death, levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of her laſt will. She left iſſue Henry and Anne; Henry was afterwards created duke of Warwick, and his iſſue dying without iſſue, Anne his ſiſter was heir to his vaſt eſtate. She was married to Richard Nevill, the great earl of Warwick, and ſurviving him, was prevailed with by king Henry the Seventh, to convey this manor, amongſt many others, to himſelf, 3 H. 7. A more particular account of this family may be ſeen under Tewkeſbury.

King Henry the Seventh granted this manor to the Cottons, and Richard Cotton, eſq; died ſeized of it, and of the advowſon of Whittington, 3 Mar. John Cotton had livery of the ſame, and died 42 Eliz. William Cotton, the laſt male heir of that family, was lord of the manor in the year 1608. The heir female was married to ſir John Denham, author of that excellent poem, called Cooper's Hill. He was ſurveyor general of the works and buildings to king Charles the Second, and left two daughters coheireſſes; one married to ſir Thomas Price, who died without iſſue, whereby her inheritance devolved to her ſiſter, who was married to ſir William Morley, of Halnaker in the county of Suſſex, nephew to the reverend prelate of that name, biſhop of Wincheſter.

Sir William Morley likewiſe left two daughters coheireſſes, of whom one died unmarried, whereby Mary, the ſurviving ſiſter, was intituled to the whole eſtate. She was married to James earl of Derby, who, in her right, was lord of the manor of Whittington.

The manor paſſed afterwards to lord Conway, of whom it was purchaſed by the late Thomas Tracy, eſq; whoſe widow, Mrs. Tracy, is the preſent lady of the manor, and proprietor of ſeveral other good eſtates in this county.

William Bradehurſt and Alice his wife held lands in Whittington 2 R. 2. John Tayler was alſo ſeized of lands in Whittington 9 R. 2. Lands in Whittington, a water mill, and the advowſon of the rectory, which formerly belonged to the Deſpencers, and to the earls of Warwick, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. Other lands called Hill, Colemore, Plots, and Colewell, and a wood, called Hall-wood, belonged formerly to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to William Berners 36 H. 8.

HAMLET. *Syreford* is a hamlet in this pariſh, containing about ſix or ſeven houſes. Lands called Wally in this hamlet, formerly belonged to a religious foundation, and pay only 4*s.* a year in lieu of tithes.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 100*l.* a year, to which Mrs. Tracy has the preſentation.

Twenty-two acres incloſed, and about ſeventy in the common fields, belong to the glebe.

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, built by the Cottons, and a low wooden turret in the middle.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	6	8	Synodals	£.	0	1	0
Tenths —		1	6	8	Pentecoſtals		0	0	7½
Procurations		0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Under an arch, between the chancels, are the figures in ſtone, larger than life, of two knights in armour, lying with their legs acroſs. One is diſtinguiſhed with a large ſhield upon the left arm, bearing *ſix lozenges Or*, 3, 2, 1. And there is another figure of a female, lying along in the ſouth aile, diſtinguiſhed by the ſame arms.

Upon a plate of braſs, fixed to a flat ſtone, under the figures of a man and woman, with two children between them, it is thus engraven:

HERE LYETH THE BODDYES OF RICHARD COTON ESQVIER AND MARGARET COTON HIS WIFE. HE DECESSED THE NINE AND TWENTYTH DAYE OF MAYE IN THE THYRD AND FOWRTH YEARE OF THE REYGNE OF KINGE PHILLYPP AND QVEENE MARYE ANNO DOMINI 1556 AND THE SAYD MARGARET DECESSED THE DAYE OF MAY IN THE FYRST YEARE OF THE REYGNE OF OVR SOVERAINE LADYE QVEENE ELIZABETH ANNO DOMINI 1560.

Note, The arms are torn off this ſtone.

Upon a table againſt the wall in the chancel,

In Memoriam
Viri admodum literati
Morum et Religionis integerrimi
Iacobi Ingram
Qui S. S. Theologiæ merito Doctor
Hujuſce Paræciæ Paſtor fidiſſimus
Eccleſiam decoravit
Vitam cum Morte mutavit
Anno { Ætatis ſuæ 70, Domini 1670.
Iuxta quem
ſepultus jacet
Filius ejuſdem natu maximus
Iacobus Ingram
Cujus morum probitas ſimplicitas ſuavitas
Effecit
ut omnibus lugubre deſiderium reliquit
Ian. 20
Anno { Ætatis ſuæ 36 Domini 1678.

And beneath,

Haud procul poſitum eſt
Q^d reliquum Margaretæ
D^ris Ingram Filiæ
Antonii Barns 1^mo deinde Rob^ti Speat,
Conjugis
Lumina condidit Id. Maiis
An: { Ætatis ſuæ 52, Æræ X^nae 1692.

In chariſſimam Memoriam Margaretæ Barns Antonij et Margaretæ Prolis unicæ, Quæ præpropera Patris morte orba antequam nata, relicta Matri triſtiſſimæ ſolamen nimis breve præbuit; Variolis nempe Correpta immatura morte Quinto Novemb. Expiravit,

Anno { Ætatis ſuæ 7 Domini 1677.

In a ſcutcheon upon this monument are two coats, *Baron and femme.* 1. *Ermine, on a feſs gules three eſcallops Or.* 2. *Barry of ten pieces argent and azure, over all a lion rampant gules.*

There

There is an elegant marble monument, conſiſting of a vaſe ſupporting an urn, with proper decorations, in the ſouth chancel, and upon the front is the following memorial:

To the beloved Memory
Of Thomas Tracy, Eſq^r of Sandywell in Gloceſterſhire,
Youngeſt Son of Iohn Tracy, Eſq^r of Stanway
in the ſaid County,
who deceas'd Iune 24^th^, 1770, Aged 53.
This excellent Man was diſtinguiſhed in
Private Life
By an uncommon Sweetneſs of Temper
and Benevolence of Heart,
and poſſeſſed in an eminent degree thoſe ſocial
and amiable Virtues
Which not only procured him the Love of his
Relations and intimate Friends,
But the univerſal Eſteem of all
His Acquaintance.
He was unanimouſly Choſen by his Country,
in two ſucceeding Parliaments, to repreſent the
County of Gloceſter;
Which important truſt he diſcharged
with the ſtricteſt Integrity
and
Diſintereſted Zeal.
He married Mary only Daughter and Heireſs of
Sir William Dodwell, Kn^t.
And had by her one only Son, Dodwell Tracy,
A Youth (from his amiable Diſpoſition and
diſtinguiſhed Parts) of the moſt
promiſing Hopes.
But theſe, alas! were blaſted when in the
flower of his Age he was ſnatched
From the Arms of his Afflicted Parents and Friends,
Ian: 11, 1768, at Paris, on his return
from his Travels,
in the 21^st^ Year of his Age.
Mary their lamenting Wife and Mother
placed this Mournful Teſtimony of
Her tendereſt Affection
to her Dear Huſband
and her beloved Son.

Their Remains are depoſited in the Tracy Vault at Stanway.

Upon a ſhield placed at top of the monument, are theſe arms, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th *Or, on a bend voided gules an eſcallop ſable.* 2. *Azure, a croſs croſlet fitchy Or.* 3. *Sable, a bend ermine cotized flory Or.*——Over all a ſcutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly*, 1ſt *and* 4th *Vert, a feſs between three roſes argent*, for Dodwell. 2d *and* 3d *Argent, three bars gules, a canton of the ſecond.*

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 58	11	2
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	6	10	0
Land-tax —	1694, —	62	16	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	36	19	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 32 houſes, and about 126 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.*

Wickham, *or* Child's Wickham.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Kiftſgate, four miles diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, near ſix weſtward from Campden, and twenty-two north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated on the great road leading from Worceſter to London, and was antiently called *Wicuene*, and afterwards *Child's Wickham*, from the Childs of Northwick, who, it ſeems, were once lords of this manor.

It lies in the Vale, yet the greater part is arable; and the common fields were incloſed by authority of parliament, about the year 1765. A ſmall brook, riſing in two heads, one in Broadway, the other in Buckland, runs from hence into the Avon above Eveſham; but the pariſh is chiefly diſtinguiſhed in natural hiſtory by a ſalt ſpring, which not being work'd, is of no immediate advantage.

Here is a cuſtom from time immemorial, for the lord of the manor to give a certain quantity of malt to brew ale to be given away at Whitſuntide, and a certain quantity of flour to make cakes; every one who keeps a cow ſends curd, others plumbs, ſugar, and flour; and the payers to church and poor contribute 6*d.* each towards furniſhing out an entertainment, to which every poor perſon of the pariſh who comes, has, with a quart of ale, a cake, a piece of cheeſe, and a cheeſecake.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Rotbert Diſpenſator holds Wicuene, in Gretеſtane hundred. There are ten hides taxed. 'Balduin held it. There are three plow-tillages 'in demean, and thirty-two villeins, and ten bor-'dars, with twelve plow-tillages. There is one '*ſervus*, and two mills of 10*s.* and ten acres of 'meadow. In Wincelcumbe is one burgeſs pay-'ing 16*d.* It was worth 12*l.* and is now worth '16*l.*' *Domeſday*, p. 76.

'The church of Wincelcumbe holds one hide 'in Wicquenn.' *Ibid.* p. 71.

The above Robert Diſpenſator, or Deſpencer, came into England with William the conqueror, to whom he was ſteward, and had by his gift the manor of Wicuene in Glouceſterſhire, beſides four in Warwickſhire, fifteen in Lincolnſhire, and ſeventeen in Leiceſterſhire, of all which he was poſſeſſed at the time of the general ſurvey, as appears by the record juſt quoted.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, 'It is very probable 'that the Peches were afterwards owners of this 'manor; for king Edward the Second confirmed 'a grant of ſir Gilbert Peche, of lands in Wick-'ham, to the abbey of Leyſtone in Suffolk, 6 E. 2. 'The confirmation doth not indeed mention in 'what county Wickham lay, but ſince other lands 'in Gloſterſhire are named with it, and that the 'Peches were owners of very conſiderable poſ-'ſeſſions in this county, it is the more probable.'

Upon this paſſage I obſerve, that there is good reaſon to believe that the Peches were not owners of the Wickham of which I am now treating, for the ſheriff returned that the earl of Warwick [William de Beauchamp] was lord of Wickwane in Holford and Greſton hundred 9 E. 1. The eſcheator's inquiſition found, that his ſon Guido de Bello Campo, earl of Warwick, died 9 E. 2. ſeized of the manor of Wikewayne, which he held of the king *in capite*, but by what ſervice the jurors were ignorant; of 360 acres of arable land there, at 4*d.* an acre; of ſixteen

acres of meadow, at 3*s.* an acre; and of three acres of paſture, at 2*s.* the acre; of 6*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* of the rent of free tenants, and 119*s.* rent of the natives, and not more, becauſe 20*l.* rent is aſſigned to the chantry of the caſtle of Aumley [Elmley] by the king's charter, with the conſent of the lord Guy de Beauchamp. He left Thomas de Beauchamp, his ſon and heir, almoſt two years old.

The manor belonged to ſir William Cornwallis in the year 1608. It came afterwards to the Sheldons, of whom it was purchaſed by the Fermors. James Fermor, eſq; was proprietor of it about the beginning of this century, and his grandſon, William Fermor, of Stockeld Park, near Tadcaſter in Yorkſhire, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor of Child's Wickham, and gives for his arms, *Argent, a feſs ſable between three lions heads erazed gules.*

HAMLET. Murcot is a hamlet in this pariſh, lying north-weſtward from the church, and had formerly a chapel belonging to it, of which William Belſon was the laſt incumbent, and had a penſion of 2*l.* 10*s.* paid him in the year 1553. *Willis.* There is a piece of ground now called the Chapel cloſe.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, of which Mr. Fermor is patron, and Mr. Robert Burgis is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon of it formerly belonged to the abbey of Bordeſley in Worceſterſhire.

Mr. Fermor has the impropriation both of Wickham and Murcot.

In the year 1763 an act paſſed for incloſing the common fields in this pariſh, when lands, now let for 51*l.* a year, were allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes, which together with the vicarage houſe and orchard, eaſter offerings, &c. make the living worth about 60*l.* a year. For every perſon dying worth 30*l.* there is a mortuary of 10*s.* paid to the vicar.

This is a peculiar, and is viſited by the biſhop and arch-deacon in the manor houſe. And the lord of the manor, by cuſtom, entertains the viſitor with a cake, a loaf, a pound of butter, a quarter of a ſage cheeſe, and a quarter of a plain cheeſe, a dozen of ale, and ſix bottles of ſtrong beer. The vicar has the probat of wills within the peculiar.

The church is built in the form of a croſs, and has a handſome ſpire at the weſt end, with five bells. There is, painted on the glaſs in the chancel window, *Sable, a feſs between ſix croſs croſlets Or.* And upon ſome bricks in the church, *Three chevrons Or.*

Benefactions.

In the year 1683, Mr. Samuel Wharton, ſometime ſheriff of Briſtol, gave 27*l.* to purchaſe land for the uſe of the poor, which was laid out accordingly; and the ground ſo purchaſed, and another piece called the church head-land, were exchanged, upon incloſing, for land now let for two guineas a year.

Four ſmall tenements are given towards the repair of the church.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	115	18	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	17	8	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	117	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	82	10	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 75 houſes, and about 340 inhabitants, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 8, and burials 8. *Atkyns.* But ſir Robert's account of the baptiſms is very erroneous, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptiſms were 116, the burials 78. In the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 102, and the burials 88. But in 1761, and 1764, the burials were double the average number. The inhabitants are now about 306, ſo that population ſeems to be ſomething declining.

WICKWAR.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, five miles ſouth-weſt from Wotton-under-edge, four north from Chipping Sodbury, and about twenty-ſix ſouth from Glouceſter.

It is ſituated in the Vale, and conſiſts chiefly of paſturage, with ſome arable, and a conſiderable proportion of waſte land, pretty much inclined to clay.

The antient name was *Wichen*, from *wic*, which has various ſignifications, as a village, or hamlet, a caſtle, a dairy farm, &c. It was afterwards called *Wickwar*, from the family of *La Warr*, who for many generations were lords of the manor.

In this, and the neighbouring pariſhes of Chipping Sodbury, Yate, and Cromhall, are rocks of a very compact and ponderous ſtone, which, from its colour, is called the White Lays. It is a ſpecies of marble, and makes a moſt excellent lime. Broken ſmall, it wears as ſmooth as a gravel walk on the public roads, and is very durable. The calamine ſtone, and ſome lead ore, have alſo been found in theſe places.

This part of the country is bleſt with plenty of pit coal, which is of great advantage to the inhabitants, and ſeems not to be counterballanced by any natural inconveniencies, except that grain is uſually ſomething dearer than upon the hills, becauſe the lands here are chiefly uſed in grazing and dairy, many of which were formerly corn fields, as appears by the ridges ſtill remaining.

Within the pariſh ſtands a ſmall market town, of one ſtreet, whoſe privileges of a weekly market, and yearly fair, were firſt granted in the reign of king Edward the Firſt. King Henry the Eighth alſo

alſo granted to Thomas Weſt, lord La Warr, the like privileges of a weekly market, and of two annual fairs, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign; and I have ſeen an *Inſpeximus* and confirmation of the laſt-mentioned grant, dated July 4, in the fourth year of the reign of king Charles the Firſt. It was ſhewn me by the mayor, as a charter of incorporation, for the town is a borough by preſcription, like Wotton and Berkeley, with a mayor and twelve aldermen, who have the mace carried before them on particular days. The profits of the market and fairs belong to the mayor, and ſuch as have ſerved that office are deemed aldermen.

The market day is on Monday, and there are two fairs, one on Lady-day, the other on the ſecond of July. But the market is unfrequented, and the town declining. There are two courts, one held for the borough, the other for the tithing, or foreign, which have ſeparate conſtables.

The clothing buſineſs was probably ſettled here very early, for Leland, in the time of king Henry the Eighth, calls it a *pratye clothinge tounlet*, and the manufacture has continued here ever ſince, with various ſucceſs; but is at preſent in a very languiſhing condition, there being only one maſter, who does but little in it. However, the women and children have uſually full employment in ſpinning for the clothiers about Stroud and Chalford.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Humphry the chamberlain holds Wichen, in 'Bacheſtanes hundred. There are four hides. 'Three free men of Briſtric the ſon of Algar 'held it for three manors in the time of king 'Edward, and they could go where they would. 'There were three plow-tillages in demean, and 'nine villeins, and fourteen bordars, with nine 'plow-tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and twenty 'acres of meadow, and ſix furlongs of wood. It 'is worth and was worth 12 *lib.* Theſe two vills, 'Actune and Wichen, the queen gave to Hum-'phry.' *Domeſday* p. 79.

John earl of Glouceſter, brother to king Richard the Firſt, gave this manor to John la Warre, and afterwards confirmed it to him when he was king, 8 Joh. to hold of that king by the ſervice of half a knight. Jordan la Warre was ſon and heir to John. He often joined in rebellion againſt king John and king Henry the Third; but prudently took care to make his peace. John la Warre ſucceeded Jordan in this manor, and was himſelf ſucceeded by Roger la Warre, who held it 9 E. 1. and purchaſed a weekly market in Warre-Wike, on Tueſday; a yearly fair on Whit-monday, and the two following days; and free warren within the manor, in the 13th year of the ſame reign; and all theſe privileges were allowed him in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. He married Clarice, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of John lord de Tregoz, of Herefordſhire, an eminent baron, after whoſe death, this Roger la Warre had ſummons as a baron to parliament, 22 E. 1. He died 14 E. 2. ſeized of the manors of Wykewarre and Briſtlington, and the eſcheator's inquiſition found, that Wykewarre was then held of Thomas ap Adam, ſon of John ap Adam, as of the manor of Caſtleharpetre, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee. John lord la Warre, ſon of Roger, died 21 E. 3. and (John his eldeſt ſon dying before him) was ſucceeded by his grandſon Roger lord la Warre, who was eminent in the reign of king Edward the Third, whom he attended in his wars in France; and being preſent at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356, when the French king and his ſon, the earl of Tankerville, ſir Jaques of Bourbon, the earls of Ponthieu and Eue, with many other noblemen, were taken, he was one of thoſe knights who challenged the French king as their priſoner, and this ſir Roger had the crampet, or chape, of that monarch's ſword aſſigned him for his ſhare in that exploit, and he and his family afterwards bore it, as an honourable augmentation, in their armorial bearings. He and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Wickwar to the uſe of themſelves in taille, the remainder to John his ſon, 28 E. 3. and he died in the 44th year of the ſame reign. John lord De la Warre, ſon of Roger, died without iſſue 22 R. 2. and was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas lord de la Warre, rector of Mancheſter, who levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of himſelf in taille, the remainder to Thomas Weſt in taille, the remainder to Reginald Weſt, ſon of Thomas Weſt, 12 H. 4. and died without iſſue, 4 H. 6.

Reginald Weſt, ſon of ſir Thomas Weſt by Joan the daughter and heireſs of the laſt Roger lord de la Warre, ſucceeded to this manor in virtue of the before-mentioned entail, (notwithſtanding John Griffin was next heir male at law) and had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance. Petitioning the ſame year to have place and precedency among the barons as lord de la Warre, he had ſummons to parliament accordingly from 5 to 28 H. 6. and died in the 29th year of that reign, ſeized of Wyke-Warr, leaving Richard lord de la Warr, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who died 16 E. 4. Thomas lord de la Warr, eldeſt ſon of Richard, bore ſeveral important truſts under king Henry the Seventh, with whom he was in great favour. He made his will Oct. 8, 1524, and died ſoon after, as appears by the probat, which bears date Feb. 12, 1525. Thomas lord de la Warr, eldeſt ſon of Thomas by his firſt wife, had a grant of the abbey of Whorwell in Hampſhire, which afterwards became the ſeat of his family. He died without iſſue, ſeized of the manor of Wickwarre, and of the advowſon of the church, Sep. 25, 1554.

William Weſt, ſon of ſir George Weſt, who was brother by the father to the laſt-mentioned Thomas

Thomas lord de la Warr, was bred up in his uncle's houſe as his preſumptive heir, and impatient of delay, attempted to diſpatch him by poiſon; which being complained of in parliament, 2 E. 6. he was diſabled to ſucceed him in honour and eſtate, and had only an allowance of 350*l.* a year. But behaving with diſtinguiſhed valour in the Engliſh army at the ſiege of St. Quintin, in 1557, and carrying himſelf well for ſeveral years afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood at Hampton-court, Feb. 5, 1568; and obtained a new creation to the title of lord de la Warr, and by act of parliament, which paſſed on the 12th of March following, had full reſtitution in blood, and became poſſeſſed of this manor. He died 38 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas lord de la Warr, who, by petition to the queen in parliament, was reſtored to the precedency of his anceſtors, 39 Eliz. and dying in the 44th year of that reign, left Thomas lord de la Warr, his ſon and heir. This lord was conſtituted captain-general of the colonies planting in Virginia, whither he went with three ſhips, in 1609, and was very active in forming ſettlements and making diſcoveries; whereby his health was greatly impaired, and he died at ſea, in his return home, June 7, 1618.

Wickwar was afterwards purchaſed by ſir Robert Ducie, from whom it deſcended, like Tortworth, and lord Ducie is the preſent lord of the manor.

HAMLET. Bagſtone is a hamlet in this pariſh, which is ſuppoſed to have given name to the hundred called Bacheſtane hundred in *Domeſday-book*, and now comprized in the hundreds of Thornbury and Grumbald's-aſh. The abbey of Kingſwood was ſeized of the manor of Bageſton 12 H. 4. and Matthew Hale, eſq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century.

Andrew Sudenham granted an eſtate in Wikewarre to John and Thomas Howes, at the annual rent of two pounds of wax, to be paid at the altar of St. Mary, in the north part of the church of Wickwar, on the feaſt of the bleſſed virgin; and one pound of wax, to be paid at the altar of St. Lawrence, in the ſame church, on the feaſt of that ſaint, 12 E. 3. and the original grant is now in the hands of Mr. Rudge of this place.

John Newton, citizen of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Wickwar to the uſe of themſelves in taille, 8 H. 5. and John Newton, ſon of John, levied a fine of lands in the ſame place, to the uſe of William More, 28 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth 300*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Cheſter is patron and incumbent.

The church is a handſome ſtructure, dedicated to St. Mary, with an aile on the north ſide, and a well built tower at the weſt end. It ſtands on an eminence, at ſome diſtance from the town, and is ſaid to have been erected by one Woolſworth, an eminent clothier of this place, who likewiſe built a houſe at the pool in the bottom near the church. Againſt the eaſt end of this houſe, which now belongs to Mr. Jobbins, is the figure of St. John the Baptiſt, in an erect poſture, pointing with his left hand towards the church, and over him this inſcription in antient characters:

Ste Iohēs Baptiſta ora . . . . . .

Beneath the figure,

In ye zere of our Lord God Mº cccc° iiij ſcore & xvi trinete monday xxii day of May.

Firſt fruits £.	18	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	16	0	Pentecoſt.	0	0	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon a plain ſtone in the north aile it is thus written:

VNDER THIS STONE LYETH THE BODY OF ROBERT SPERT OF WICKWARE IN THE COVNTY OF GLOVC: ESQV WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1638. VT DAVID IONATHÆ MORTEM DEFLEVIT AMANTIS: SIC FLEO DECESSVM CHARE MARITE TVVM, SPES TAMEN VNA MANET CÆLO NOS ESSE SODALES PERPETVISQVE BONIS ABSQVE DOLORE FRVI.

On the ſide of a freeſtone altar tomb in the ſame aile, are the following inſcriptions, in three compartments:

M. S.
GVLIELMI FILIJ
NATV MAXIMJ JOHANNIS HICKS
HVJVS PAROChiæ GENEROSI
QVI OBIJT
JAN. 14° ANNO { DOMINI 1674 / ÆTATIS SVÆ 21.

Hoc ô Viator Marmore Conditæ
Charæ Recvmbunt Exuviæ brevem
Viventis OPTANTiſq; VITAM
Præcoce Cœlum Anima Petentis:
Muſarum Alumnus Jam fuit Artibus
Præfectus Sacris, quas Studio Pio
Atq; Aure quam fida receptas,
Oxonij Coluit Parentis.
Sed Sprevit Artes Vah nimium breves
Vitamq; longam Credidit heu Brevem
Triſtiſq; Plenum Errore multo
Ipſum Helicona Scatere vidit.

M. S.
Iohanīs Hickes hujus parochiæ Generoſi,
qui arthritico morbo confectus
mortem libenter oppetit
In explorata fide beatæ reſurrectionis
menſis Julij decimo quarto die
Ano ſalutis milleſimo
ſexcenteſimo nonageſimo quarto
Ætatis ſuæ ſeptuageſimo.

H. I. S.
Juxta Mariti Exuvias
Elizabetha Hickes
Filia Gul. Oldiſworth
de Coln Rogers in Com. Gloc.
Armigeri
Ob. Sepris 6to A. D. 1727
Æt. 81°.

Dum cœlum habet animam
Sub hoc tumulo hypogœum
caros conſervat cineres
Mariæ *Filiæ*
Iohanis et Elizabethæ Hickes
maxime piæ Virginis
Quæ immedicabilibus Variolis laborans
placide in Chriſto obdormivit
octobris die Viceſimo ſexto
æra chriſti
Milleſima ſeptingenteſima undecima
paulo poſt anos quadraginta impleverat.

A hand-

A handſome marble monument, in the ſame aile, bears this inſcription:

SACRED
To the Memories
of Mr. John Purnell,
Late of the Pool-Houſe, in this Pariſh,
Gentleman,
And of Jane his Wife,
Who was the youngeſt Daughter
of John Hickes, of Weſt End
In this Pariſh,
Gentleman,
By Elizabeth Daughter of
William Oldiſworth, of Coln Rogers, in this County
Eſquire.
Mr. Purnell dyed Aug. 16th 1726 Ætatis 46.
His Wife dyed Apr. 5th 1743 Ætat. 60.
Iohannes Purnell S. T. P. et Novi Collegij In Oxon
Cuſtos,
Eccleſiæ item Appropriatæ de Cwmdu Com. Brecon
et Dioc. Menevenſis Rector,
Optimis Parentibus
P. C.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a feſs between three maſcles azure, as many cinquefoils of the field*, for Purnell. 2. *Gules, a feſs undy between three fleurs de lis Or*, for Hickes.

There is likewiſe the following memorial on a flat ſtone:

Here Lyeth
A Rare Example of much goodneſs
Mr. JOHN PURNELL,
Late of ye Pool-houſe in this Pariſh
who died Auguſt the 16th
Anno Salutis 1726
Ætatis 46.
He was
A Zealous Member of ye Church of England,
a loving Huſband, a Tender Father,
A king Relation, a Generous Friend,
Always acceptable to the Rich,
and Liberal to the Poor.
Injurys between others He eaſily reconciled,
His own as readily forgave.
A Bleſſed Peace-maker.
He was through the whole Cours of his Life
A Sincere Chriſtian without Oſtentation,
And a Lover of all Mankind without Deſire of Praiſe.
Reader!
Go Thou and do likewiſe
That Thou mayeſt Reſt in Peace
and Riſe in Glory.
Alſo THOMAS his Youngeſt Son died Augt. the
6th, 1728, aged 4 Years 9 Mo.

On a marble table in the ſame aile,

Near this Monument, in the Burying Place of her Anceſtors, lies interred the Body of ELIANOR late the Wife of THOMAS STOKES of ye Parth Gent. and Second Daughter of IOHN HICKES the Elder, Formerly of Weſt End in this Pariſh Gentleman deceaſed, by ELIZABETH his laſt Wife Alſo deceaſed, Who was a Daughter of WILLIAM OLDISWORTH of Coln Rogers in ye County Eſquire, long ſince deceaſed. She departed this Life the 24th Day of July 1754, Aged 75 Years.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, a lion rampant argent*, for Stokes. 2. Hickes, as before.

On a marble table, againſt a pillar, in the ſame aile,

Near this Monument is interr'd the Body of ELIZABETH the Wife of EDWARD YATE of Malmeſbury in the County of Wilts Clothier, and Daughter of IOHN HICKES of this Pariſh Gent: by SYLVESTER his Wife who departed this Life the 16th Day of *October* Anno Dom. 1721, Ætatis ſuæ 67.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, three gates gules*, 2 *and* 1, for Yate. 2. Hickes, as before.

On a table of copper, againſt the ſouth wall,

In a Vault beneath the oppoſite Alley lie interred the Remains of Alexander Dorney, the younger, of this Pariſh Gent. He died Sept. the 21st Anno Dom. 1668, in the 38th Year of his Age, leaving behind him Sarah his Wife, and by her two Daughters, viz. Eliz. & Jane.

The above mentioned Sarah afterwards ye Wife of Thomas Stokes, youngeſt Son of Samuel Stokes formerly of Stanſhaw's Place in the Pariſh of Yate in ye County Gent. by Iſabella his Wife third Daughter of Samuel Codrington heretofore of Doddington in ye County Eſq; both long ſince deced lyeth alſo interr'd in the above-mentioned Vault. She Dy'd March ye Tenth 1721 in ye 94th Year of her Age, leaving behind her ye before-named Eliz: & Jane, as alſo Thomas her Huſband, & by him one Son only viz. Thomas.

Thomas ye Father lyeth alſo Inter'd in ye aforesd Vault as do likewiſe ye ſaid Eliz. & Jane, who reſpectively departed yr Life in ye following Order of Time, viz.

Thomas Auguſt the 12, 1732 Aged 87
Iane April the 2, 1738 Aged 75
Elizabeth Octor ye 7, 1745 aged 86
} Years.

Sacred to whoſe Memories yr Monument was here placed by ye aforementioned Thomas ye Son Nov. 7, 1753.

At the top are theſe arms, *Azure, a chevron between three dolphins nayant Or.* At bottom, *Sable, a lion rampant argent*, for Stokes.

On a marble altar tomb, in the church-yard, are the following memorials:

Here lies Sarah the Wife of Daniel Woodward
of the City of Briſtol Merchant, and Daughter of
Thomas Springett Eſq; of Groſmond in the County
of Monmouth, by Sarah his Wife,
Who
(Dear to her Relations
Valuable to her Acquaintance,
Charitable to the Poor
Pious towards God)
Died the 13th of June 1749 Aged 31,
and has left a Name behind her
more laſting than this marble can perpetuate.

On another compartment,

Alſo her two Daughters Elizabeth and Sarah, Elizabeth being interr'd with her, Aged 11 Days, and Sarah the 8th Day of January following, Aged 7 Months.

Alſo two of her Brothers James and Giles, James was buried Nov. 22d 1746, Aged 11 Months, Giles Jan. 25, 1733, Aged 12 Years.

At the end,

Here likewiſe lies interred William Giles of this Pariſh, Eſq; who died the 29th Day of Sept. 1750 Aged 80.

Here alſo lies Sarah the Daughter of the ſaid William Giles, Widow of Thomas Springett Eſq; and Mother of Sarah Woodward ſeverally aforementioned. She died the 19th of Aug. 1759, Ætatis ſuæ 65.

N. B. Upon a monument in the chancel, for the above William Giles, are theſe arms, *viz. Azure, a chevron Or between three caſtles argent.*

On the other ſide,

Here alſo lyeth interred the Body of William Woodward Son of Daniel Woodward Eſq; and the ſaid Sarah his Wife. He died the 31ſt Day of May 1754 Aged 6 Years.

The arms at one end of the tomb are, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Three oak leaves proper.* 2. *A feſs undy between three creſcents.*

On a marble monument, in the chancel,

In Memory of George Hobbs, ſon of William Hobbs, Clothier, by Sarah his Wife. He died Septr 5th 1740, Aged 21 Years.

Alſo of the ſaid William Hobbs, who died Feb. 23d 1747-8 Aged 55 Years.

And Sarah his Wife who died May 6th 1754 Aged 72 Years.

Alſo of John the Son of the aforeſaid William and Sarah Hobbs who died June 3d 1759 Aged 35.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a bend wavy azure between two hawks, or hobbys, proper*, for Hobbs. 2. *Sable, an unicorn Or, on a chief argent three pinks gules.*

Benefactions.

In 1655, John Wolford gave 4*l.* a year to the uſe of the poor, charged on a ground called the Moors, in the pariſh of Charfield. Mrs. Elizabeth Spurt gave 40*s.* yearly, one part for a ſermon, the other for the poor. Mr. Henry Cann gave 3*l.* a year to the poor; and John Cox gave a houſe in the borough, and 10*l.* to the ſame uſe. —— Prout gave a field called Cook's Leaze, worth 4*l.* a year; and Mr. William Hobbs, clothier, gave a rent charge of 30*s.* a year out of the Bell at Wickwar, both to buy clothing for

the poor. —— Yeates gave 60*l.* that the intereſt of it may be applied to the apprenticing out poor boys to London. And Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks gave 12*l.* to buy a branch for the church, and the intereſt of 20*l.* to be given to the poor.

But the principal benefactor was Mr. Alexander Hoſea, who, by his will, in 1684, eſtabliſhed a free grammar-ſchool in this borough, and endowed it with a very good houſe in Gray's inn lane, in Holbourn, London. He alſo gave 600*l.* to build a ſchool houſe for the maſter to live in. The maſter receives 28*l.* a year. There is another free-ſchool in this place, for teaching poor children to read and write, endowed with 10*l.* a year, and a houſe for the maſter. The corporation are truſtees to both ſchools, and appoint the maſters. —Mr. Hoſea had been a poor boy apprenticed to a weaver in the town, and upon a particular day in the year, when it was the cuſtom with the inhabitants to make a diſh, called *Whitepot*, his miſtreſs ſent him with a panfull to the bakehouſe. Poor Hoſea had the misfortune to break the pan, which ſo terrified him that he durſt not return to his maſter, but ſet out immediately for London, where he was proſperous, and acquired a large fortune.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in	1692,	£. 145	17	4
	Poll-tax ——	1694, —	37	3	0
	Land-tax ——	1694, —	180	16	6
	The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	133	14	$6\frac{3}{4}$

At the beginning of this century, there were 220 houſes, and about 1000 inhabitants, whereof 36 were freeholders; yearly births 27, and burials 24. *Atkyns.* Since that time the town has loſt its trade, and the preſent inhabitants are computed to be about 850.

WIDFORD.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant eaſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, ten ſouth-eaſt from Stow, and thirty eaſt from Glouceſter.

It is one of thoſe inſtances of the inconvenient and unnatural allotment of pariſhes to hundreds and counties, which I have had frequent occaſion to mention, and ſerves to mark the capricious humour even of the greateſt and wiſeſt of men. For what can be more abſurd than to appropriate this pariſh to Glouceſterſhire, when it lies ſome miles diſtant from any part of it, and is totally ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire?

The river Winruſh is of conſiderable breadth here, and is famous for fine trout and cray fiſh. It has a ford through it, which gave name to the place, for what is *Widford*, but the *Wide ford*?

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of arable lands and wood lands. A houſe, called Cap's Lodge, tho' lying within the boundaries of the foreſt of Whichwood, belongs to Widford, where, by antient cuſtom, the inhabitants of the town of Burford aſſemble, on Whitſunday yearly, and chuſe a lord and lady. They likewiſe claim the privilege of cutting wood, and of hunting with dogs, and killing deer in the foreſt; but the latter is compounded for, by delivering to them two bucks annually, on a certain day, with which the principal inhabitants of that town make an entertainment.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

'Saint Oſwald of Glouuecеſter held Widiforde, 'in Berniton hundred. In the time of king 'Edward there were two hides, and two plow-'tillages in demean, and four villeins, and three 'bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are 'four *ſervi*, and eight acres of meadow, and a 'mill of 10*s.* In the time of king Edward it was 'worth 40*s.* and is now worth 60*s.* Rannulf 'holds it of Saint Oſwald. It has the ſame 'owner now as it had in king Edward's time.' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

How, or at what time, the manor paſſed from the priory of St. Oſwald, does not appear; but it was in lay hands 9 E. 1. when the ſheriff returned into the exchequer the names of all the vills in his county, with their reſpective proprietors, certifying that Wideforde was a vill in the hundred of Salmoneſburye, and that Robert de . . . . . was lord of it.

It was ſome time afterwards veſted in the Lovels, who reſided at a place, called Minſter-Lovel, under Whichwood, where conſiderable remains of their manſion houſe are ſtill to be ſeen. John lord Lovel died ſeized of Widford and Little Riſington, 4 E. 4. and Joan his wife, the ſiſter of William viſcount Beaumont, was endowed with this manor, and died in the 6th year of the ſame reign. Francis lord Lovel, ſon of John, was in great favour with king Richard the Third, and a partaker with him in his wicked practices, and was therefore advanced to be lord chamberlain. His ill behaviour and undeſerved preferment drew on him the odium of the people, ſo that he was attainted 1 H. 7. for divers miſdemeanors; and entering the kingdom in arms, was ſlain near Newark, 3 H. 7. leaving no iſſue.

Widford was granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, uncle to the king, 1 H. 7. but he died without iſſue, in the 11th year of the ſame reign. It was afterwards mortgaged by the crown, together with other conſiderable eſtates, to Paul Withepool, and other citizens of London, 36 H. 8.

The manor came afterwards to the Johnſons, for Herman Johnſon, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Out of that name and family it paſſed to the Fettiplaces, about the cloſe of the laſt century. Sir Charles Fettyplace, baronet, was owner of Widford when ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his Hiſtory; and Robert Fettyplace, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a ſeat, with a large

large deer-park, and a good eſtate in the pariſh. His arms are, *Argent, two chevrons gules.*

Henry de Berkeley and Annabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Widford, to the uſe of Walter de Eſchale and Alice his wife, 51 H. 3. but this muſt be underſtood of Widford in Berkeley, and not of this place. John Martyn and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Widford, to the uſe of William Conbrook, 22 R. 2. and William Conbrook levied a fine of the ſame lands, to the uſe of John Faellore de Filking, 6 H. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 30*l.* a year, and in the gift of Mr. Fettyplace. The earl of Warwick formerly preſented to this church.

There is no houſe nor glebe for the miniſter.

The advowſon of the rectory of Widford, and a toft of land which lately belonged to the priory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Burford, were granted to Edmond Herman 37 H. 8.

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	25	16	0
Poll-tax —	1694, —		2	12	0
Land-tax —	1694, —		26	13	4
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —		20	17	3

There were 7 houſes in the pariſh, and about 36 inhabitants, 2 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* I think there are now only 3 houſes, and about 20 inhabitants.

WILLERSEY.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the upper diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, about three miles weſt from Chipping Campden, five ſouth-eaſtward from Eveſham, and twenty-ſix north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The village is ſeated in the Vale, and lies under the weſt ſide of thoſe hills which every where mark the limits of the Coteſwold country with a bold and well defined outline. On the ſummit of the hill above the village, but within the pariſh, there is a large camp, incloſing about ſixty acres of ground, ſuppoſed to have been formed in the time of the Daniſh ravages, and it ſtill continues pretty perfect.

From this camp there is a fine bird's-eye view of the vale below, interſected with beautiful hedge-rows, and ſcattered with villages and farm houſes. The river Avon meanders through the middle of the vale, and the town of Eveſham at an agreeable diſtance, preſents itſelf as the principal object, with the Breedon and Malvern hills in the back ground to cloſe the view. This camp and proſpect principally diſtinguiſh Willerſey; but in proſecuting my inquiry after curioſities, I was informed by the rector, as a matter worthy notice, that there is an eſtate here, ſubject to a rent-charge, proportioned by the rate of the land-tax, payable to a certain family as a recompence (tho' an inadequate one) for preſerving the life of king Charles the Second, by hiding him in the oak. When the land-tax is at three ſhillings in the pound, the annuity, or payment, is four guineas.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the Norman conqueſt, Willerſey belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, according to *Domeſday*; but ſir Robert Atkyns has repreſented it as being then the property of the church of Winchcombe, which error I apprehend he was led into by uſing an imperfect copy of *Domeſday*, as already obſerved under Broadwell. The following is a literal traſlation of the record:

'The ſame church [St. Mary of Eveſham] 'holds Willerſei, in Widelei hundred. There 'are eight hides, and one at Wiquenna [Child's 'Wickham]. There are three plow-tillages in 'demean, and ſixteen villeins, and four bordars, 'and a prieſt, with ſix plow-tillages. There are 'two *ſervi*, and a little meadow. It was worth '4*l.* and is now worth 100*s.*' *Domeſday*, p. 72.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free warren in this and many other manors, 35 H. 3. The ſame houſe was ſeized of the manor 9 E. 1. and their right to court leet and free warren was allowed, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, in the 15th year of that reign. Sir Thomas Weſt and Alice his wife held Willerſey 10 R. 2. as tenants to the abbey of Eveſham, in which year ſir Thomas died; and the ſame monaſtery continued ſeized of this manor 'till the general diſſolution of religious houſes.

The manor of Willerſey, and the demean lands thereof, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to John Cock and John Wrath, 36 H. 8. and the manor and the advowſon of the rectory were granted to ſir John Bourn, ſecretary of ſtate to king Philip and queen Mary, and to Dorothy his wife, 5 Mar. and the grant to them recites that the lands formerly belonged to the abbey of Eveſham.

The manor was veſted in Charles Kettleby, eſq; in the year 1608. Edward Winnington, eſq; ſon of ſir Francis Winnington, of Worceſterſhire, attorney-general to king Charles the Second, was owner of it at the beginning of this century; and ſir Edward Winnington is the preſent lord of the manor of Willerſey.

John Dereham died ſeized of a meſſuage and a yard land called Parſon's, and of an eſtate called Spragges's, and of ſeveral other lands, cloſes, and common of paſture in Willerſey, 43 Eliz. leaving William Dereham, his ſon and heir, twenty-eight years old. *Eſcheat. Inquiſ.* 2 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 150*l.* a year. The reverend

reverend Mr. William Scott is patron and incumbent. The patronage formerly belonged to the abbey of Eveſham.

The whole lordſhip contained about thirty-ſix yard lands. The impropriator had the great tithes of twenty-eight of them, paying the rector eight buſhels of wheat, eight of barley, and eight of beans; and the rector had the tithes of the remaining eight yard lands. But in the year 1767, the common fields and waſte lands were incloſed by act of parliament, when Anne George, the impropriatrix, had 145 acres allotted her in lieu of her tithes, and the rector 83 acres in lieu of his glebe and tithes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle; and the founder of it is ſuppoſed to lie buried in a niche in the chancel.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	2	6	Synodals	£.	0	1	0
Tenths	—	1	6	3	Pentecoſtals	0	0	8½	
Procurations	0	3	0						

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	97	6	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	18	5	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	60	11	0
The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	46	18	5

About the beginning of this century, there were 56 houſes in the pariſh, and about 250 inhabitants, 35 of whom were freeholders; the yearly births were 5, and the burials 5. *Atkyns.* I am not particularly informed of the ſtate of population at preſent.

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WINCHCOMBE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Kiftſgate, ten miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Campden, nine eaſtward from Tewkeſbury, and ſixteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The river Iſborne, which riſes in Charlton Abbats, receives the Poſtlip ſtream, and ſeveral ſprings out of Sudley manor, and taking its courſe northward through this pariſh, empties itſelf into the Avon a little below Eveſham in Worceſterſhire. It produces ſome trout and ſmall fiſh, particularly eels and gudgeons.

It is remarkable that tobacco was firſt planted in England in this pariſh, and yielded a conſiderable profit to the inhabitants, until they were reſtrained by act of parliament.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of rich meadow and paſture, and is pretty extenſive. It has a market town ſeated on the weſt ſide of it, which was antiently called *Wincelcumbe*, from the Saxon pincel, a *corner*, and *comb*, a *valley*, becauſe it lay in a nook, or corner of the vale, encompaſſed with hills, except to the north-eaſtward.

The town was formerly of much greater account than at preſent. It derived its conſequence from an abbey founded in the eighth century, by Kenulfe king of Mercia, who had a palace here; for the founding of religious houſes, in the early times of Chriſtianity, occaſioned a great reſort of people, and had pretty much the ſame effect on population in ſome places as the increaſe of trade had afterwards in others.

There was a ſmall territory adjoining to the town, and dependent upon it, which is ſaid to have been a ſheriffdom, or county, in the Anglo-Saxon time, and ſo to have continued 'till the reign of king Canute, whoſe vice-roy Edric, ſurnamed Streona, diveſted it of its independence, and adjoined it to Glouceſterſhire. But after the conqueſt the town was a diſtinct hundred,[a] as it is expreſſly mentioned in *Domeſday*; and it is remarkable, that the account of it ſtands in that record between the particulars of ſome manors and eſtates in Wales, and thoſe in Glouceſterſhire, as though the borough was not, even at that time, laid to the county at large. It is alſo obſervable, that it is called a borough in *Domeſday*, when no other towns in the county, except Glouceſter and Briſtol, were ſo dignified. The following is a tranſlation from that record:

'In the time of king Edward, the borough of 'Wincelcumbe paid a farm of 6 *lib.* of which 'earl Herald had the third penny, that is, 40 *ſol.* 'It paid 20 *lib.* afterwards with the whole hun-'dred of its vill. Durand the ſheriff added 100 *ſol.* 'and Roger de Ivrei 60 *ſol.* Now the three hun-'dreds being joined pay 28 *lib.* of which 20 are 'in *Ora.*' *Domeſday*, p. 67.

I ſuppoſe the 100*s.* and the 60*s.* ſo added as above, were paid on account of the two additional hundreds, but the record does not mention what they were, nor can I form any probable conjecture about them.

There were three burgages in the town, of 40 *den.* appendant to the manor of Oxendone; one appendant to Aldritone; one, paying 3 *ſol.* held by the church of Wireceſtre; one paying 18 *den.* held by the church of Hereford; two paying 10 *den.* belonging to the church of St. Dennis at Paris; William Goizenboded held one burgage; Roger de Laci held three of 32 *den.* Roger de Lueri held ten, paying 65 *den.* Robert Diſpenſator held one of 16 *den.* and Henry de Ferrers held two paying 16 *den.* Theſe make together twenty-five burgages, ſet down in *Domeſday* among the poſſeſſions of the ſeveral before-mentioned proprietors.

In its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, the town was large, and had a wall built round it, as appears by the Legend, or Life of St. Kenelm, and as Leland teſtifies,[a] who ſaw the appearance of the town wall when he viſited this place in the time

[a] His words are theſe: 'The towne of certaine, as it ap-'peareth in divers places, and eſpecially by ſouth, towardes 'Sudeley-Caſtle, was walled; and the Legend, or Life of St. 'Kenelme doth teſtifie the ſame.' *Itin.* 2d Edit. Hearne, V. 4. of

of king Henry the Eighth. He collected ſome particulars of it from one Avery, the parſon of Dene, who informed him, that Winchcombe was *oppidum muro cinctum*, and that a great part of the town ſtood on the ſide of the river next to Sudley-caſtle, where there were no houſes in Leland's time; and that it extended on the other ſide above the church, 'where the Farme of Cor-'wedene is.' From this account it is evident that the river Iſborne, which waters the foot of the preſent town, ran through the middle of the old one, *ſo that of old tyme*, ſays my author,[b] *it was a mighty large Towne*. It was defended by a fortreſs, or caſtle, which ſtood near the ſouth ſide of the preſent pariſh church, where are now ſome cottages and gardens; and was called the *Ivy Caſtle*, as appeared from writings in Winchcombe abbey, perhaps becauſe the walls of it were covered with ivy, which grows very commonly in the decay'd walls of old buildings. But the caſtle was not ſtanding in Leland's time, nor had the laſt prior of Winchcombe ever ſeen it, having only heard[c] that there was ſuch a fort which ſtood about the eaſt-north-eaſt part of the borough.

This is all we know of the antient ſtate of the town, and perhaps all that can now be collected about it. Richard Kidderminſter, the laſt abbat except one, wrote a hiſtory of the foundation of his abbey, &c. but his book was unfortunately burnt by the fire of London, in the year 1666, which accident has moſt likely prevented many hiſtorical matters concerning it from coming to our knowledge; ſo that we can neither fix the æra of its greateſt proſperity, nor the time of its firſt decline. We find that in Leland's time it had fallen much to decay; and as it roſe to its eminence by means of the monaſtery, ſo after the ſuppreſſion of that houſe, it ran ſtill more rapidly to ruin, as I conclude from the preamble to queen Elizabeth's grant of a fair and market, which recites, that *by the relation of Dorothy the lady Chandos, and the humble petition of the inhabitants of the borough or town of Winchcombe, the ſaid borough* appeared to be *fallen into ſo great ruin and decay, that its inhabitants* were *not able to ſupport and repair* it *for the great poverty that* reigned *amongſt them.*

It now conſiſts of two ſtreets, croſſing each other. One leads northwards towards Tewkeſbury and Eveſham; the other, which is by much the moſt conſiderable, leads on the eaſt ſide to Campden; on the weſt towards Cheltenham and Glouceſter. There is no great road through it, and conſequently it is but little frequented, except by thoſe who have immediate concerns with the inhabitants. It is a borough by preſcription, governed by two bailiffs, and their aſſiſtants, not exceeding ten in number, and out of thoſe twelve the bailiffs are taken by rotation, and annually at the court-leet are ſworn into their office.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, granted a fair to be holden within the borough, upon the eve, upon the feaſt, and upon the morrow after the feaſt of St. Mark; and a market upon Tueſday in every week. But there are now two annual fairs, held on the 6th of May, and the 28th of July, and the market is on Saturday. As the town is ſeated in a rich vale, the fairs are uſually well ſupply'd with cattle and draught horſes; but the market is very inconſiderable. The corporation have the tolls, which uſually let at about 10*l.* a year.

Of the ABBEY.

In the year 787, king Offa built a nunnery here, and in 798, Kenulph king of Mercia laid the foundation of a ſtately abbey in the place of the nunnery, wherein three hundred monks of the order of St. Benedict were maintained on its firſt foundation. But it is ſuppoſed that not more than forty or fifty of them were in holy orders, the reſt working to ſupply the prieſts and themſelves in all neceſſaries that might be wanting.

This monaſtery was dedicated with great pomp to St. Mary, and conſecrated by Wulfrid archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by twelve other biſhops, in the preſence of king Kenulph, and of Cuthred king of Kent, and of Sired king of the Weſt Saxons, and of ten dukes, and other noblemen; king Kenulph, in honour of the ſolemnity, releaſing at the high altar Eadbert king of Kent, whom he had then lately taken priſoner. At that time, beſides the rich preſents which he gave to the noblemen, the king gave a pound weight of ſilver to all ſuch who had no lands, and a mark in gold to all prieſts, and a ſhilling to every monk, and diſtributed many other valuables to the people.

King Kenulph died about the year 820, in the 24th of his reign, and was buried in the eaſtern part of this abbey church, leaving two daughters, Quendrid and Burgmill, and an infant ſon Kenelme, but ſeven years old, whom he committed to the care of his daughter Quendrid. But ſhe conſpired with Aſkebert, the young king's tutor and governor, to murder him, that ſhe might ſucceed to the kingdom. The wicked Aſkebert accordingly taking him into a wood called Clenth, cut off his head in an obſcure place between two hills, where a white cow frequented, and was therefore called the *White Cow's Valley*.

What follows in our antient hiſtorians[d] concerning the diſcovery of this murder and treaſon, ſavours too much of the marvellous to gain credit with many of the preſent age. I ſhall, however, give the ſubſtance of it for the reader's entertainment. They relate, that the murder was for a ſhort time unknown, 'till it was miraculouſly diſcovered at Rome, where a dove flying over the altar of St. Peter, let a parchment drop, on which it was thus written:

In Clent in Cowberche hed bewevyd lyth Kenelme.

Which being in the Engliſh langugage, was not underſtood by any except an Engliſhman that was very

[b] Itin. V. 8. p. 94. [c] Ibid. V. 4. p. 71. [d] Matthew Weſtminſter, &c.

very luckily preſent, and interpreted the writing to the pope, who by his apoſtolical letters diſcovered the murder to the Engliſh princes. Multitudes of people are ſaid to have been preſent at the taking up of the body of the infant king, and a contention ariſing between the inhabitants of Glouceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire which ſhould have his relicks, it was at laſt determined that he ſhould be buried at Winchcombe: And whilſt the corps was bringing into the town, accompanied by the clergy and laity, ſinging holy hymns, the wicked Quendred ſtood looking out at her window, and with a loud voice ſung the 109th pſalm, to diſturb the celebration of her brother's funeral: But when ſhe came to the 19th verſe, where are theſe words, *Let it thus happen from the Lord unto my enemies, and unto thoſe who ſpeak evil againſt my ſoul*, her eye balls inſtantly droped out of her head, and beſmeared the place with blood, which, it is ſaid, was to be ſeen many ages afterwards.

This is the ſtory of king Kenelm, who was canonized for a ſaint upon the account of theſe miracles, and his relicks brought infinite riches to the monaſtery. What reader will not abhor the cruel murder, and at the ſame time deteſt the lying tale of the miraculous diſcovery, invented by the monks, to raiſe a ſuperſtitious veneration for Kenelm, and ſo to excite many to viſit their abbey, and make offerings at his tomb!

In proceſs of time,[e] this monaſtery became a college of Seculars. It ſuffered ſeverely by the Daniſh ravages, and was in a very ruinous condition in the reign of king Edgar, when archbiſhop Oſwald rebuilt it, and reſtored it to great ſplendor. It was then conſecrated anew to the virgin Mary and St. Kenelm, whoſe ſtory the biſhop cultivated to the great enriching of the monaſtery.

In the fourth year of king William the Second, a vehement lightening ſhook the abbey, and the roof and ſteeple of the church, and threw down the crucifix and image of the virgin Mary.

This was a mitred and peeral abbey, and the firſt ſummons of the abbat of Winchcombe to parliament, which is now to be found on record, was in the year 1265, 49 H. 3. *Dugd. Summons.*

Catalogue of Abbats, taken from Mr. Willis's *Hiſtory of Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys.*

1. Germanus, prior of Ramſey, was made abbat by king Edgar upon the rebuilding of this abbey, *anno* 985. After he had governed ſeveral years, he retired to Ramſey, and was there buried. The next that I meet with is

2. Godwinus, whom I take to be the ſame that is called Eadwinus in the *Decem Scriptores*. He lived in the time of king Canutus, *anno* 1026, and dying *anno* 1054, as Florence of Worceſter has it, was ſucceeded by

3. Godricus, called Eadricus, for I take them to be the ſame in the *Decem Scriptores*, who *anno* 1066, oppoſing the Norman invaſion, the conqueror deprived him of his abbathip, and made him cloſe priſoner in Glouceſter caſtle, committing the charge of the monaſtery to the abbat of Eveſham, 'till ſuch time as he conſtituted

4. Galandus abbat in his ſtead. Whoſe ſucceſſor

5. Radulphus, dying *anno* 1095, this abbey was, after two years vacancy, conferred upon

6. Girmundus. He died *anno* 1122, 4 *Id. Junii*, and was ſucceeded by

7. Godefridus, prior of this church. He died *anno* 1137, and was ſucceeded by

8. Robert, in whoſe time this church was burnt. He governed 20 years, and dying *anno* 1157, was ſucceeded by

9. Gervaſe, who died *anno* 1172, and was ſucceeded by

10. Henry, prior of Glouceſter. He died *anno* 1184, (or as others *anno* 1181) and was ſucceeded by

11. Criſpin, prior of this place, who died the ſame year, and was ſucceeded *anno* 1185, by

12. Ralph; to whom ſucceeded *anno* 1193,

13. Robert. He ordained that on the morrow after All Souls, *viz.* on Nov. 3, an hundred people ſhould be relieved here with bread, meat, and drink. He redeemed the manors of Yanworth, Haſleton, Halling, &c. which were mortgaged for above 558*l.* to William, advocate of Bitton. He alſo laid out 570 marks and 12*s.* ſterling in diſafforeſting the manor of Twining. He alſo, at a great charge, made an aqueduct to bring ſpring water in lead pipes from Hanwell to his monaſtery. He died *anno* 1220, and was ſucceeded by

14. Thomas, prior of this place. He died 5 *Non.* Octob. 1232, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by

15. Henry de Tudinton, inſtalled abbat the 29th of the ſame month. He died *anno* 1248, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by

16. John de Yarmouth, or Ganeworth, as Wharton calls him; or as in the Monaſticon Yanworth. He obtained the manor of Dry Marſton, worth about 1130 marks, and many other good eſtates in tithes and farms were added to the church in his time. He died *anno* 1284, having reſigned two years before his death, on account of his age, to

17. Walter de Wickwane; who thereupon commenced abbat *anno* 1282, and held this dignity 'till the time of his death, which happened *anno* 1314. After his deceaſe

18. Tho. de Scirburn became abbat 4 *Id. Junii*, 1314; who dying the ſame year

19. Richard de Ydeburi, ſacriſt, ſucceeded. He bought the fee of the manor of Rowel for 550*l.* and purchaſed the farm of Cotes for ever, and the aſſart lands in Enneſton for 100 marks. He reſigned *anno* 1339, and had for his ſucceſſor, *anno* 1340,

20. Will. de Shirborn; whoſe ſucceſſor

21. Robert de Ippewell, confirmed abbat 24 Sept. 1352; reſigning *anno* 1359,

22. Walter de Winfortune, burſer or cellarer of Worceſter, was ſubſtituted in his ſtead. This abbat obtained the hundreds of Kiftſgate, Holford, and Greteſtan, for the abbey. He died June 22, *anno* 1395, and was ſucceeded the ſame year, *viz.* July 6 following, by

23. Will. Bradely. He died Dec. 28, *anno* 1422, and was ſucceeded January 15 following by

24. John Cheltenham; who dying *anno* 1452, was ſucceeded by

25. Will. Winchecombe, elected abbat Dec. 21, 1452. He was a conſiderable benefactor by removing the pariſh church out of the abbey. He died *anno* 1474, and was ſucceeded by

26. John Twinning; who received the benediction Aug. 22, the ſame year. He was a great promoter of learning, and dying *anno* 1488,

27. Richard Kederminſter was confirmed abbat July 10, 1488. He had been educated in Glouceſter college, afterwards called Glouceſter hall, and now Worceſter college in Oxford, where there was an appartment belonging to this abbey, called Winchcombe Lodging. He was a learned man, and by his wiſe government, and his encouragement of virtue and good letters, made the monaſtery flouriſh ſo much, that 'twas equal to a little univerſity. *Anno* 1500, he travelled to Rome, and became afterwards a celebrated preacher. In the year 1515, the privileges of the clergy being attack'd, he preached a remarkable ſermon on that account, ſhewing that 'twas againſt the law of God, who, by his prophet David ſays, *Touch not my anointed, and do my prophets no harm.* He wrote a very valuable hiſtory of the foundation of this monaſtery, and another of the lives of the abbats, beginning with Germanus, *anno* 7 of King Edgar, *anno* 988, and reaching down to his own time; which deſirable book was unhappily loſt in the fire of London, *anno* 1666. He died *anno* 1531, and was buried in the abbey church, in beautifying which, &c. he had expended a great deal, and in incloſing it with a ſtone wall *ex quadrato Saxo* towards the town. He was on his death ſucceeded by

28. Richard Ancelme, *alias* Mounſlow, the laſt abbat; who, with 24 others of his convent, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy *anno* 1534. After which, with the reſt of his monks, ſurrendering his abbey into the hands of the king's viſitors, on Dec. 3, 1539, he obtained a penſion of 160*l. per ann.* which I find him poſſeſſed of *anno* 1553, tho' with an abatement of 40*l.* on account, as I perſume, of his having ſome preferment given him to quit his penſion in part. *Anno* 1554, I meet with the preſentation of one Richard Mounſlow to the rectory of Radwinter, near Colcheſter, co. Eſſex, which about 4 years afterwards became vacant by his reſignation, or rather death, as I conclude: Whether he were

[e] Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica.

were the ſame with our abbat I cannot be certain; and all I have elſe to add is, that *anno* 1553, there was 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining in charge in fees, and 46*l.* in annuities, out of the revenues of this late monaſtery, beſides the following penſions:

Richarde Mounſlowe, late abbott, 140*l.* and 40 lodes of firewod owt of Depewode yerelie, by th' aſſignement of the receiver for the tyme being, John Hancock, prior, ſexten and maſter of the chappell, 8*l.* Will. Craker, ſen. and chaunter, Will. Bloſſom, ſen. almener and pitenſſer, Will. Bradley, hoſteler, Richard Freeman, B.D. John Whalley, ſupprior and fermorer, Walter Cowper, ſub-chanter, Hugh Cowper, A.B. Richard Bidon, kechinner and ſubcellerer, George Foo, ſub ſexten, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each: Richard Parker, Will. Trentham, Will. Howard, terce prior, Richard Williams, Walter Turbot, chaplen, Richard Baniſter, keeper of the liberary, Chriſtopher Chawnfut, 6*l.* each.

Sum 250*l.*

Kenulph, king of Mercia, and his ſon and ſucceſſor, Kenelm, were buried in the abbey church; as were Henry Boteler, who covered the body of that church with lead, and ſeveral other perſons of the family of the Botelers of Sudley. *Leland.*

There is no deſcription of this abbey church extant, and it is thought that the whole was demoliſhed, very ſoon after the ſurrender, by lord Seymour, the firſt proprietor. Since which time the very ſcite of the buildings being levelled, and turned into plowed fields, it is only conjectured that they ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the preſent pariſh church.

See the charters relating to this abbey in the *Appendix*, N°. 34, 35, 36.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The manor of Winchcombe was veſted in the abbey 'till the latter was diſſolved, and it was then granted, with the ſcite of the monaſtery, to ſir Thomas Seymour, 1 E. 6. upon whoſe attainder, it was granted to William Parr, marquis of Northampton, June 24, 5 E. 6. to be held in free ſoccage, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, without quit-rent. The marquis was attainted 1 Mar. for taking up arms on behalf of the lady Jane Grey, whereby the manor reverted to the crown, which was in the poſſeſſion of it in the year 1608. It came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of the Chandos family, who ſold it to the Whitmores; and doctor Lloyd, chancellor of the dioceſe of Worceſter, was lord of it at the beginning of this century. He had two daughters coheireſſes, one married to John Soley, of Bewdley in the county of Worceſter; the other to John Cox, of Clent in the county of Stafford; who were ſeized of it in right of their wives. From them it paſſed, by purchaſe, to George Pitt, eſq; and lord Rivers is the preſent lord of the manor.

Gilbert de Laci, nephew to Hugh de Laci, *temp. Steph. reg.* granted to the knights templers three burgages in Winchelcumbe. *Dugd. Bar.* Roger de Wateville was ſeized of houſes in Winchcombe, and granted them to the maſter of the knights templers 15 E. 1. who were ſeized of them 2 E. 3. John Alderwine was ſeized of one meſſuage, and 2*s.* rent in Winchcombe 9 R. 2. Richard Buſhel was ſeized of five meſſuages, three yard-lands, two acres of arable, ſix acres and a half of meadow, and four acres of paſture, lying in Winchcombe, Coat, and Dry Marſton, for the uſe of the abbey, 15 R. 2. Richard Buſhel, for the abbey of Winchcombe, was ſeized of one meſſuage, two tofts, three acres of meadow, and of a paſture for eight cows in Winchcombe and Sherbourn, 18 & 20 R. 2. and of lands in Winchcombe 2 H. 4. Richard Chamberlain was alſo ſeized of divers tenements, and of a mill in Winchcombe, 3 H. 4. Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife levied a fine of lands in Winchcombe, Gret, and Greton, to the uſe of John Hanborough, and to the heirs of John and Maud, 36 H. 6. John Garine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Winchcombe, Gret, and Greton, to Thomas Bruges, and others, 2 E. 4.

A toft and lands in Winchcombe, lately belonging to the abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. Other lands in Winchcombe, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley, 36 H. 8.

The ſcite of the monaſtery of Winchcombe was granted to John lord Chandos 1 Mar. and he dying the ſame year, Edmond lord Chandos had livery, and died ſeized thereof Sept. 11, 14 Eliz. *Eſch.*

Dancer's meadow in this pariſh, formerly belonging to Hayles abbey, was granted to Henry Ruſſel and Charles Brockton, 2 Mar.

Two woods, called Depwood and Hemlyehoo, in this pariſh, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to Edmond lord Chandos 1 Eliz. and other lands in the pariſh, which likewiſe belonged to the ſame houſe, were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and to John Morley, 24 Eliz.

Tithes in Winchcombe, late the abbey's, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, 24 Eliz. and other tithes there, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to ſir John Forteſcue, and Richard Tomlins, 4 Jac. 1.

Two mills in this pariſh, which had been granted to William marquis of Northampton, were, upon his attainder, granted to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philips, 7 Jac. 1.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

1. *Sudley Tenements.* This eſtate belongs to George lord Rivers. It has, for many centuries, had the ſame proprietors with the manor of Sudley, under which there is a particular account of them.

2. *Cotes.* This hamlet joins to the borough. The abbey of Winchcombe purchaſed a charter of free warren in Cotes 35 H. 3. John Cole, and others, granted one meſſuage, and one yard-land in Cotes near Winchcombe, to the abbey there, 34 E. 1. Richard de Ydebury, who ſucceeded to the abbacy about the 7 E. 2. purchaſed for the abbey the farm of Cotes for ever, and the aſſart lands in Enneſton, for one hundred marks. Walwyn Graves, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor, and holds a court leet, called Greteſtancourt, to which ſeveral adjoining pariſhes owe ſuit.

3. *Poſtlip.*

3. *Poſtlip.* This hamlet is taken notice of in *Domeſday*, where it is thus recorded:

'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds Poteſlepe in Grete-'ſtan hundred. Godric held it. There are three 'hides taxed. There are two plow-tillages in 'demean, and three villeins, and five bordars, 'with two plow-tillages. There are eleven *ſervi*, 'and two mills of 15 *ſol.* A wood one mile long, 'and one broad. It was worth 100 *ſol.* now 4 *lib.*' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

William de Poſtelip was ſeized of one yard land in Poſtlip, and was convicted of felony 27 E. 1. William de Cheſterton, and others, were ſeized of the manor of Poſtelip, in truſt for the abbey of Tewkeſbury 7 R. 2. Tithes in Poſtelip, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. and by his attainder reverted to the crown, and were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 24 Eliz. Poſtlip is now the eſtate of the earl of Coventry, and has been in his family for many years. His lordſhip has a large houſe here, ſituated on the ſide of an eminence, with a chapel, now converted to prophane uſes. The houſe is occupied by Mr. William Durham, who is one of the moſt conſiderable paper-makers in the kingdom.

4. *Cockbury.* The name of this place is probably from *Coch*, which ſignifies *red* in the Britiſh language. John earl of Shrewſbury was ſeized of a tenement called Cockburns near Winchcombe 38 & 39 H. 6. One part of this hamlet belongs to the earl of Coventry, the other to William Rogers, of Dowdeſwell, eſq.

5. *Langley.* This hamlet lies upwards of two miles from the church, and is only one farm houſe. Maurice Sheppard died ſeized of this manor 20 Eliz. and left an only daughter married to Richard Houghton, who, in right of his wife, had livery granted to him the ſame year. It belonged to Richard Freeman, eſq; at the beginning of this century, and Thomas-Edwards Freeman, of Batsford in this county, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor.

6. *Greet.* This hamlet lies about a mile from the church. It contains about ſixty houſes, and had formerly a chapel, now converted into a dwelling-houſe. The maſter of the knights templers had a grant of a court leet, with waifs and felons goods, in Greet and Greton from king Henry the Third, which grant was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John de Sudley held two meſſuages, two yard lands and a half, and two acres of meadow, in Greet and Greeton, in truſt for William de Wotton, 17 E. 2. John de Sudley was ſeized of Greet 27 & 41 E. 3. William de Wotton was ſeized of Greet and Greeton 48 E. 3. Lands in theſe places were granted to Thomas lord Seimour, and upon his attainder they were again granted to William marquis of Northampton 5 E. 6. Other lands in Greet, which belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Winchcombe, were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac. Mrs. Freeman, and Mr. William Carnal, are proprietors of good eſtates here.

7. *Gretton.* There is a chapel of eaſe in this hamlet, with divine ſervice once a month. John de Beſmamicele and Alice his wife granted three meſſuages, and ſeventy-ſix acres of land in Greeton and Aldrington to the abbey of Tewkeſbury 35 E. 1. The knights templers held lands in Greeton 2 E. 3. and the hamlets of Greet and Greeton were held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3. John Wotton was ſeized of eighteen acres of land, called Swinſbrook land, lying in Greeton, 2 R. 2. It appears by the regiſter book of the abbey of Tewkeſbury, that in the time of Simon biſhop of Worceſter, there aroſe a diſpute between the abbies of Tewkeſbury and Winchcombe concerning the tithes of a hide of land which Roger de Dicleſdon held in Gretton of the fee of the earl of Glouceſter, which was thus ſettled; that the chapel of the vill of Gretton, and half the tithes of the aforeſaid hide, ſhould remain to the church of Winchcombe, and that the other half of the tithes ſhould be enjoy'd by the abbey of Tewkeſbury. Tithes in Gretton, which belonged to the laſt-mentioned abbey, were granted to Edward earl of Lincoln, and to Chriſtopher Goufe, 22 Eliz. Other tithes in Gretton, which belonged to Winchcombe abbey, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 22 Eliz. Lord viſcount Tracy is lord of this manor.

8. *Frantone.*

9. *Naunton.* Sir Robert Atkyns, by miſtake, has miſapplied the particulars of this manor to the pariſh of Naunton upon the hills. The following is tranſlated from *Domeſday*:

'The church of Wincelcumbe holds Niwetone 'in Greteſtanes hundred, and two knights hold 'it of the abbat. There are three hides and a 'half. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'three *ſervi*, and two villeins, with one plow-'tillage, and there may yet be ſix more. It is 'worth and was worth 40 *ſol.*' *Domeſday*, p. 71.

This manor continued in the abbey of Winchcombe 'till that houſe was diſſolved. It was then granted to Thomas Culpeper 33 H. 8. and Alexander Culpeper had livery of it 1 Eliz. A leaſe of lands in Naunton, lately belonging to Winchcombe abbey, was granted to Henry Tracy 36 H. 8. Henry Tracy and Elizabeth his wife had a grant of lands here 7 E. 6. The tithes in Naunton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. This manor is in the Tracy family.

10. *Corndean.* This is the eſtate of Mr. Blizard.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe, to which it gives name. It is worth from the impro-

impropriation about 16*l.* a year. Lord viſcount Tracy is patron, and the reverend Mr. Roberts is the preſent incumbent of this curacy, and of the chapel of Gretton. Daniel Tanturier, eſq; barriſter at law, gave 200*l.* towards augmenting the living, and Dr. Benſon, late biſhop of Glouceſter, procured the further augmentation from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, with a moiety of 500*l.* left by Mr. Becker, and veſted in ſouth ſea annuities.

The impropriation is divided amongſt many proprietors, and is worth about 400*l.* a year, and pays 12*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* to the crown. The impropriation and advowſon formerly belonged to the abbey. Lord Tracy has the vicarage and ſmall tithes. The chantry lands which belonged to the ſame monaſtery are tithe free.

There was a church very antiently in the eaſt part of the town, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which falling to decay, the pariſhioners aſſembled to hear divine ſervice in the body of the abbey church, 'till the reign of king Henry the Sixth; when the then abbat, William Winchcombe, by the conſent of the town, began a pariſh church at the weſt end of the abbey, where a little chapel of St. Pancras ſtood. The abbat finiſhed the eaſt part, and the pariſhioners began the body, towards which they had collected 200*l.* but that not being ſufficient, Ralph Boteler, lord Sudley, finiſhed the work, after which it was dedicated to St. Peter; and that is the preſent pariſh church. It is a large handſome building, with an aile on each ſide, and a tower at the weſt end; and both church and tower are embattled and adorned with pinnacles. There were figures in the ſouth aile of the choir, deſigned for Thomas Boteler, lord Sudley, and his four ſons, John, William, Thomas, and Ralph; and for Elizabeth, wife of Ralph lord Sudley; but they have been long ſince deſtroy'd.

By a decree in chancery 10 C. 1. the impropriators are obliged to pay towards the repair of the chancel.

There were ſeveral chantries and chapels in this church. The chapel of St. Nicholas belonged to the Botelers of Sudley, and was their burying place. There was another dedicated to the virgin Mary, and was curiouſly ornamented. The bailiff and pariſhioners preſented to a rich chantry in this church, in the year 1503.

Firſt fruits	£. 3	4	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths —		6	4¾	Pentecoſt.	0	0	5
Procurations	0	6	4¼				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a ſtone mural monument on the north ſide of the chancel, with the figure of a man in armour, kneeling, with a book before him; and upon a ſmall tablet beneath is this memorial:

This is the Effigies of Thomas Williams, Eſq; of Cornden, the ſecond Son of S^r Dauid Williams, Baronet, of Gwernewett in Brecknockſhire, one of his Majeſties Iudges in Weſtminſter, who was buried here the 28^th day of May in the year 1636.

The monument is decorated with theſe arms, *viz.* Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks gules, on a chief ſable three pheons heads argent.* 2. *Per pale and per chevron argent and ſable, three mullets counterchanged.*

Near the above,

D. S.

Thomas Williams Filius hæres Dauidis Williams Arm. de Cornden, proſapiam a nobilibus et principibus viris longa ſerie deductam et illuſtrem legum et pietatis ſtudijs vlterius illuſtrauit; obijt Septem. VIIJ° Ano 1669.

On a blue ſtone in the chancel,

H. S. E.

Vir inſigniſſimus David Williams Arm^r. de Cornden; Tam ſuis quam Atavorum virtutibus vere Nobilis Et à ſeris Nepotibus piè celebrandis, Numeroſæ prolis pater chariſſimus, Famulorum clemens juſtuſq; Dominus, Nec Laboris plus quam par exigens, Neq; minus præmij rependens. Non ſibi ſuiſq; ſolum Quin et Alijs, Regi, Reip. Eccleſiæ, Deo natus; Utriuſq; Juris qua Eccleſiaſtici qua Civilis cū peſſimis periculis ad Exitiū fere colluctantis propugnator et Vindex. Sic diù vixit vir bonus commune bonum, Honoribus æque ac Annis plenus. At! at! Extremæ tandem ſenectutis, Graviſſimo ſanè morbo depreſſus, Summaq; ſpe fretus Reſurrectionis beatæ, Lubens ac Lœtus occubuit, Importunum relinquens ſui Deſiderium, Grande pietatis & virtutum omnium Exemplar. Jan. XVIIJ° An° Dni 1698. Ætat. ſuæ 85. Hinc diſce vivere Viator, Hinc diſce Mori.

Near the above, are memorials for Carew Williams (ſon of David Williams, eſq; of Cornden) and Mary his relict, the former died in 1722, the latter in 1730; — for Heſter the wife of Thomas Williams, who died in 1674; — and for Elizabeth Williams, gent. who was buried in 1713.

Upon a marble table againſt the eaſt wall of the ſouth aile,

Intra Sacros Hoſce parietes juxta reconduntur exuviæ THOMÆ HAWES viri deſideratiſſimi: Filij Natu ſecundi Rev^edi SAMUELIS HAWES, A. M. & Eccleſiæ Budbrook juxta Warwicū Vicarij: Qui vocatus in Familiam THOMÆ COMITIS Coventriæ Prænobili Domino a Cenſibus, Ejuſq; poſt mortem, Comitiſſæ Dotariæ indefeſſâ Diligentiâ, illibatâ juſtitiâ & eodem in Cæteris vitæ tenore pariter Inſervijt.

Hoc inſuper Diſce Lector ac imitare. Inter varias & vitæ et officij curas Deum jugi & eximia pietate coluit et omnes Morum Elegantiâ demeruit. Obijt Jan. 9, 1700 Ætat. 29.

The arms upon this monument are, *Azure, a feſs undy between three lions paſſant Or.*

Upon a flat ſtone,

Hic jacet Elizabetha Uxor Iohannis Thorne ſen^r quæ decimo octavo die Aprilis obijt 1679.

Hic quoque jacet Edmundus Thorne A. M. Socius Coll. Oriel Oxon. ſepultus decimo Octavo die Decemb. 1711.

Sub eodem lapide conditur Em. Rainsford Relict Edmundi Rainsford A. M. Obijt viceſimo die Maij Anno Xti 1741.

Upon another ſtone,

Hic jacet Edmundus Rainsford Paſtor hujus Ovilis in expectatione ſupremi illius diei et qualis ille fuit iſte dies indicabit. Obijt XXVIIII die Menſis Maij MDCCXXVI.

Upon another,

Hic jacet Henricus Thorne, hujus Eccleſiæ Miniſter fuit 44^s An^s Obijt 29° die Aprilis Anno Dom. MDCCXVIII.

D. S.

IACET, HEV IACET THOMAS MARKLEIVS, VIR VERE BONVS, ERVDITE PIVS, ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ LVCERNA RESPLENDENS, ALLIS LVMEN ET VITAM LARGIENDO PROPRIAM ABSVMSIT: Denatus Maij XVI, Ano Chriſti Nati MDCLXXI.

Alſo here lyeth the body of Cicely Markley Gen. Relict of Thomas Markley Gen. ſomtime Miniſter of this place. She departed this Life the 29 of July 1706, Aged 75.

Upon another flat ſtone,

Hic jacet Gulielmus Harvey Rector de Burlington, qui mortem oppetijt triceſimo die Martij Anno Domini 1686.

And near it, engraven on braſs,

Hic jacet Elizabetha vxor amiciſſima Gulielmi Haruey cleri, triduo labore defeſſa obſtetricantis manus vix et ne vix quidem auxilio tertiam enixa ſobolem Modeſtiæ ceterarumq; virtutum encomijs alicubi ſatis elaudatam æq; piam ac quietam (anno Ætatis plus minus triceſſimo ſexto) intermiſit animam Maij quart. Anno Chriſtianæ Redemtionis MDCLXXXV.

Benefactions.

There are three free ſchools in Winchcombe; the firſt is a grammar ſchool, founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 10*l.* a year, for teaching eight or ten boys. The ſecond is another grammar ſchool, founded 13 Jac. by lady Frances Chandos, with a ſchool-houſe in St. Nicholas ſtreet for the maſter; and ſhe endowed her ſchool with certain lands formerly belonging to the ſexton's office in the monaſtery, for the maintenance of a maſter, and the education of fourteen boys, born in Winchcombe. The maſter receives 20*l.* a year out of the profits, and the remainder is applied towards repairing the houſe. The other ſchool was founded by George Townſend, of Lincoln's-inn in the county of Middleſex, eſq; who, by his will, in 1683, gave lands in Wormington in the county of Glouceſter, in truſt for ſecuring the payment of 4*l.* yearly to each of the towns of Winchcombe, Northleach, Campden, and Cheltenham, for teaching poor children to read. Alſo 3*s.* to be diſpoſed of weekly in the church of Winchcombe to ſuch poor as ſhall be uſual frequenters of the church; and 12*d.* weekly in bread to the poor of each of the towns of Northleach, Campden, and Nether Guiting; and 5*l.* yearly to each of the towns of Winchcombe, Northleach, Campden, Cheltenham, and Nether Guiting, for apprenticing one boy yearly out of each of the ſaid places.

In 1685, George Harvey gave two acres of land, the profits to be given to the poor of this pariſh for ever.

In 1692, lady Juliana Tracy gave ſixteen ridges of land, the profits of which, amounting to upwards of 4*l.* a year, to be laid out in garments for the poor at Chriſtmas.

William Thorndale gave 22*l.* to the uſe of the poor. *Atkyns.*

In 1715, Mr. Thomas Compere, of London, gave the intereſt of 150*l.* to be diſtributed to the poor.

In 1743, John Harvey gave the intereſt of 10*l.* to the uſe of poor widows.

In 1752, Anne Blaby gave 50*l.* to be laid out in land, and the rent to be given annually to poor families not receiving alms.

The lady Dorothy Chandos, wife of Edmund lord Chandos, and daughter and coheir of Edmund lord Bray, built an almſhouſe in this place for twelve poor women, but it has no endowment.

Winchcombe.

		£.		
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	24	15	8
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	26	19	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	55	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	32	11	0

Gretton.

		£.		
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	86	4	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	6	13	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, -	74	8	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	52	9	0

Greet.

		£.		
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	60	2	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	7	3	0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —	60	13	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	41	17	0

Poſtlip.

		£.		
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	71	11	0
	Poll-tax — 1694, —	3	18	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —	52	16	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	37	2	3½

Coat.

		£.		
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	18	0	4
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —	2	11	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —	32	16	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	21	19	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 564 houſes, and 2715 inhabitants in this pariſh, of whom 56 were freeholders; yearly births 53, burials 48. *Atkyns.* But examining the regiſter, it appears that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 526 baptiſms, and 435 burials; and in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptiſms were 562, and the burials 401. And there are now about 1960 ſouls in the whole pariſh, by which it ſhould ſeem that there is a conſiderable miſtake in the number of inhabitants given by ſir Robert Atkyns.

****

WINRUSH

LIES in the hundred of Slaughter, about nine miles diſtant ſouthward from Stow-on-the-Wold; four weſtward from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-four eaſt from Glouceſter.

It enjoys a healthy air, and conſiſts chiefly of corn fields. The lands decline on the north ſide to the banks of a pretty river of the ſame name, which bounds the pariſh, and produces trout and cray fiſh; and after viſiting Burford and Witney in Oxfordſhire, empties itſelf into the Thames at a place called the New-bridge.

The name is written *Wenric* in *Domeſday*, of which the etymology is uncertain. Perhaps the place was ſo called from *Wen*, ſome antient proprietor of it, and *ric*, which in the Anglo-Saxon language denotes *a dominion, province*, or *diſtrict*, in which ſenſe it is underſtood in the word *biſhoprick* at this time. Sir Robert Atkyns's notion of its being *derived from a battle heretofore won amongſt the ruſhes of this place*, was formed from the modern orthography, and is too forced to be adopted. There are, however, antient intrenchments, and ſeveral *tumuli*, or barrows here, which ſhew it to have been a ſcene of military actions.

There is a curious ſpecies of foſſil, called the *Siliquaſtra*, or foſſil pods, found in the quarries here, and in the neighbouring pariſh of Sherbourn. They are ſuppoſed to be the bony palates of different

different fishes, and resemble half the pod of the Lupine, or other leguminous plant, filled with stony matter. Some of them are extreamly minute, others near two inches long, and variously coloured, as brown, black, and bluish. There are also petrifications of the bivalvular kind, in these parishes, as of the *Cardium*, or cockle; and other shell fish; and the indefatigable doctor Woodward found the *Asteria Columnaris*, particularly at Sherbourn. It is of a cylindrical but pentangular form, generally about an inch long, and of the thickness of a goose-quill. These are all the particulars in natural history which I have been able to collect worthy the reader's notice. I come now to shew the descent

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There were several proprietors of estates in this place at the time of the general survey, for it is thus recorded in *Domesday*:

'Roger de Laci holds Wenric in Bernintone 'hundred, and Radulf holds it of him. There 'are two hides. Wluric held it in the time of 'king Edward. In demean is one plow-tillage, 'and three villeins, and two bordars, with one 'plow-tillage. There are five *servi*, and a mill 'of 5 *sol.* and ten acres of meadow. It was worth '100*s.* now 4 *lib.*

'The same Roger holds one hide and one yard-'land there, and Hugo holds it of him. Godric 'held it, and was one of king Edward's thanes. 'There is one plow-tillage in demean, and two 'bordars, and one *servus*, and a mill of 3 *sol.* and 'eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was 'worth 24 *sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 75.

'Elsi de Ferendone holds three hides and a half 'in Wenric of the abbey of Wincelcombe. Bolle 'held it and gave it to the abbey. He could dis-'pose of himself and his land as he pleased. 'There are five plow-tillages in demean, and nine 'villeins, and seven bordars, with one plow-'tillage, and ten *servi*, and a mill and a half of '12 *solid.* and 6 *den.* It is worth 8 *lib.* in the 'whole. Uluric held two hides of this land for 'a manor, and Tovi five yard-lands for a manor, 'and Lewin one yard-land for a manor.

'This manor, which Elsi holds unjustly of the 'abbey, lay in Salemonesberie hundred after Bolle 'was dead. Now it lies in that of Bernitone, 'according to the verdict of the men of the same 'hundred.' *Ibid.* p. 71.

'Elsi de Ferendone holds three hides and a half 'in Wenric in Bernintone hundred, of the king. 'Wluric and Tovi and Lewin held them for three 'manors, and could go where they would. There 'are five plow-tillages in demean, and one villein, 'and seven bordars, with one plow-tillage. There 'are ten *servi*, and a mill and a half of 12 *solid.* 'and 6 *den.* This estate was worth 3 *lib.* now '8 *lib.*' *Ibid.* p. 79.

'Chetel holds one hide and one yard-land in 'Wenric, in Gersdones hundred, and he held it 'in the time of king Edward. There is one 'plow-tillage, and four *servi*. It is worth and 'was worth 20 *solid.*' *Ibid.*

Pope Alexander the Third confirmed to the abbey of Winchcombe all their land in Wenric, 21 H. 2.

John Delamere was seized of Wenrech 8 E. 1. The sheriff returned into the king's exchequer that Wenrich was held by the abbey of Wynchelcombe, William Pynchpole, and Robert de Marys, 9 E. 1. the two latter having taken their names from the hamlets of Pinchpole and Maris in this parish. Benjamin Bereford held Wyke and Wenrich, by one knight's fee, of Robert de Mortimer, earl of March, 22 E. 2. and the manors continued for a long time in the same family, for another Benjamin de Bereford and Philippa his wife were seized of the manor of Winrish and Wike 3 H. 6.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608. It was afterwards the property of sir Ralph Dutton towards the end of that century, and continuing in the same family, it descended like Sherbourn, to James Dutton, esq; who is the present lord of the manor of Winrush.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Henry de Norton levied a fine of lands in Wenric to Richard Wale 54 H. 3. And Christopher Allen and Ethelreda his wife levied a fine of lands in the same place to Thomas Dutton 6 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Maris.* 2. *Pinchpool.* 3. *Lan Maris.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 40*l.* a year. James Dutton, esq; is patron, and Mr. Twining is the present incumbent.

The vicarages of Sherbourn and Winrush were consolidated into one presentment in the year 1776.

Seventy-four acres of land belonged to the glebe; but as the parish is incloing, the vicarage will be improved, and it is proposed to lay other lands to the glebe in lieu of those which belonged to the vicarage of Sherbourn, and to build a new house for the vicar in this parish.

The prior of Lanthony was seized of the impropriation 13 H. 4. The rectory, church, and tithes of Winrush, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, 6 Jac. 1. The impropriation belongs to the lord of the manor, and pays 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a small aile and a chapel on the south side, and a tower at the west end. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. It is called Hungerford's chapel, because it was repaired by the family of that name, several of whom lie buried in it.

It is mentioned in *Stow's Chronicle*, that sir John, the vicar of this place, was ordered penance for keeping

keeping a concubine, to walk three times round the croſs at Burford, with a faggot at his back.

Firſt fruits £.	4	18	5	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —	0	10	0	Pentecoſt.	0	0	10
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

An eſtate worth 3*l.* 10*s.* a year is given towards the repair of the church; and half a yardland, and three tenements, are likewiſe given to the ſame uſe.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	63	19	4
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	18	6	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	37	5	10
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	23	18	3

There were 36 houſes, and about 140 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 4, and burials 3. *Atkyns.* Since which time population hath increaſed here, and the inhabitants are now about 190.

WINSTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Biſley, ſix miles diſtant north-weſtward from Cirenceſter, nine ſouth from Cheltenham, and about twelve ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is bounded on the north-eaſt by that great Roman road, the *Irminſtreet*, ſo often mentioned in the courſe of this work. The greater part of it is arable land. It lies high, and much expoſed to the bleak north and eaſterly winds, which exceedingly retard vegetation in the ſpring, ſo that in general theſe fields produce but thin crops at harveſt.

It is written *Wineſtane* in *Domeſday*, which ſeems to be no other than *Wine's Town*, denoting whoſe property it was when it began to be cultivated, and had firſt a name given it. But as the ſignification of names is not always to be inveſtigated with certainty, ſo in the preſent caſe I may be miſtaken, eſpecially if ſir Robert Atkyns conjectures right, who derives its name *from a battle having been fought and won in this place, and the barrows where each ſide buried*, ſays he, *are yet to be ſeen.* There are, indeed, ſeveral tumps, which ſome have ſuppoſed to be *tumuli*, or burying-places, and the fields, from them, are called *Jackbarrows.* But there is no appearance of an encampment near them, nor have we the leaſt account in hiſtory of any engagement happening hereabout: But however that be, I am far from adopting the common notion, that *Win*, in the names of places, always denotes them to have been the ſcene of ſome military engagement, upon which ſir Robert ſeems to have framed his etymology.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There is, in the pariſh of Bibury, a tithing of the name of Winſon, which lies in the hundred of Bradley, and ſir Robert Atkyns has miſapplied to this pariſh the *Domeſday* account belonging to that tithing. The following is a literal tranſlation from the record, relative to this manor:

'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds Wineſtane in Biſe-'lege hundred. There are five hides. Uluuard 'held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and 'ten villeins, and four bordars, and one *franci-'gena*, with eight plow-tillages. There are eight '*ſervi*, and a mill of 20 *den.* It is worth and was 'worth 7 *lib.*' *Domeſday*, p. 78.

John le Brun was ſeized of this manor 50 H. 3. and John le Brun, ſon of John, was ſeized thereof 31 E. 1.

Hugh le Deſpencer, the elder, the great favourite of king Edward the Second, was by that king created earl of Wincheſter, and purchaſed a charter of free warren in Winſton and Miſerden 5 E. 2. Being afterwards attainted and executed at Hereford, in the 20th year of the ſame reign, the manor of Winſton was granted to Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, 2 E. 3. He alſo was attainted in parliament, and ſuffered at the common gallows, then called the Elms, near Smithfield; but his poſterity was reſtored in blood and honour, and the manor of Winſton continued long in the family of the Mortimers earls of March; but between the attainder of Roger earl of March, and the reſtoring his poſterity, ſeveral grants and aſſignments were made of this manor. Richard Bellers held it 3 E. 3. The manor and advowſon were granted to John de Aſpath in the 14th year, and Thomas de Burton held the manor in the 16th year of the ſame reign.

Edmund Mortimer, the laſt earl of March, died ſeized of Winſton 3 H. 6. whereby Anne his ſiſter became his heir. She was married to Richard of Coningſburgh, ſecond ſon, and afterwards heir to Edmund of Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third, and progenitor to the kings of England of the houſe of York, and ſo the manor of Winſton came to the crown.

Richard duke of York, ſon of Richard of Coningſburgh, by Anne his wife, levied a fine of this manor 14 H. 6. And he and Cicely his wife, the youngeſt daughter of Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland, joined in levying another fine of Winſton, in the 27th year of the ſame reign. The manor was granted to Cicely dutcheſs of York, for her life, 38 H. 6. and the grant was confirmed 1 E. 4. She outlived her huſband thirty-five years, and died 10 H. 7.

Winſton was intended to have been part of the dower of queen Catherine, had ſhe ſurvived king Henry the Eighth, but was afterwards granted to the Tames. Sir Edmund Tame died ſeized of it 26 H. 8. and Edmund Tame, his ſon, had livery the ſame year, and died 36 H. 8. leaving his three ſiſters coheireſſes. Margaret, one of the ſiſters, was

was married to Humphry Stafford, and they had livery of Winſton 37 H. 8.

King Edward the Sixth, by letters patents, dated Feb. 12, in the Seventh year of his reign, granted the manor of Winſton to Anthony Kingſton; but it did not continue long in his family, for Anthony Hungerford, gent. was lord of it 41 Eliz. as was ſir Thomas Hungerford in the year 1608, whoſe arms, (as emblazoned under Down Amney) remain very perfect over the door of the old manor houſe. It was afterwards purchaſed by the Sandys family, and Samuel Sandys, eſq; is the preſent lord of the manor. His pedigree and arms are given under Miſerden.

But there was another manor, dependant on the greater; for the eſcheator's inquiſition found that Thomas Eſtcourt, gent. died 41 Eliz. ſeized of a manor called Le Eſtcourt, in Shipton Moigne, which he held of Thomas Hedges, gent. and of the manor of Wynſton, and of three meſſuages, three cottages, four gardens, 200 acres of land, ſeven of meadow, forty of paſture, of 12*d.* rent, and of 100 ſheep paſtures, and eleven beaſt paſtures in Wynſton, worth 5*l. per ann.* all which particulars he held of Anthony Hungerford, gent. as of his manor of Wynſton, by fealty, and by the rent of 7*s.* 7*d. per ann.* He left Thomas Eſtcourt, his ſon and heir, thirty years old.

Nicholas, ſon of Nicholas le Arch, was ſeized of ſixty acres of land, and of a rent of 40*s.* in Wineſton, 31 E. 1. Thomas Neole held fourteen meſſuages, and ſixteen yard-lands in Wineſtone, 2 E. 2. John de Acton and Sybill his wife were ſeized of ſixty acres of land, and 40*s.* rent in Wineſtone, 6 E. 2. and George Acton held one meſſuage, one hundred acres of land, and ten marks rent in the ſame place, in the 8th year of that reign. Sir John de Acton was ſeized of the ſame lands 17 E. 3. Richard Forſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Winſton to John Walſh, and others, 12 H. 7. Andrew Kettleby died 1 Jac. 1. without iſſue, ſeized of the manors of Over and Nether Siddington; of one meſſuage and two yard-lands in Daglingworth, worth 40*s. per ann.* which he held of Henry Pool, knight, in free ſoccage, as of his manor of Daglingworth; and of one meſſuage, and half a yard-land in Wynſton, worth 6*s.* 8*d. per ann.* which he held in free ſoccage, of Anthony Hungerford, eſq; as of his manor of Wynſton; and left all his lands in Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire to his wife Jane.

Eſcheat.

Sir Robert Atkyns takes notice that lands in Winſton belonged to the Auguſtine priory of Oſney in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 H. 8. And that other lands which had been granted to the biſhoprick of Oxford, were likewiſe granted to the chapter of that ſee, in the 38th year of the ſame reign; but this muſt be underſtood of Winſon in the pariſh of Bibury, and not of this pariſh, where the priory of Oſney had never any poſſeſſions.

HAMLET. Waſhbrook is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh, of one houſe only.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 90*l.* a year. Samuel Sandys, eſq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Longdon is the preſent incumbent.

About forty-ſeven acres in the Park-field, and forty-four acres in the Foſs-field, beſide ſome ſmall incloſures, belong to the glebe.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

Firſt fruits	£. 7	10	0	Synodals £. 0	2	0
Tenths —	0	15	0	Pentecoſt. 0	0	7
Procurations	0	6	8			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a white marble table in the ſouth wall of the chancel, with this inſcription:

VPON THE INGENIOVS AND IVDICIOVS
ARTIST, Mr. IOHN HAVILAND SONNE
TO THAT REVEREND PROFESSOR AND
DISPENCER OF GODS WORD Mr. IOHN
HAVILAND, SOMETIMES INCVMBENT
HERE AT WINSTON.

Anag. { IOHN HAVYLANDE / HOLD AY IN HEAV'N } { OBIIT NOVEMB. 19 / Aº DNI. 1638.

NONE PRINTED MORE, AND ERRED LESSE IN PRINT,
NONE LED A LIFE THAT HAD LESSE ERRORS IN'T;
NONE HAD A STATE THAT DID MORE GOOD WITH IT,
NONE LESSE APPEARING, AND MORE FVLL OF WIT;
NONE LESSE AFFECTED TO FANTASTICK FASHION,
NONE MORE ADRES'T TO CHRISTIAN COMPASSION;
NONE BETTER KNOWNE TO TH' MYST'RY OF HIS ART,
NONE OF A STRONGER BRAINE OR CLEARER HEART.
WELL HAS HE FINISH'D THEN HIS PILGRIM RACE,
WHO EVER LIV'D IN FORM, AND DIDE IN CASE.
THIS CONSTANT IMPREZE THEN SHALL SEALE HIS GRAVE,
EACH YEAR MY WORKS MVST NEW IMPRESSIONS HAVE.

EPITAPH.

A MATRICE GAVE ME LIFE, A MATRICE GAIN,
AND EARTH'S THE MATRICE THAT DOES ME CONTAIN.

Mrs. Joan Webb, wife of Francis Webb, rector of this church, died in 1645, and was buried in the chancel, with this epitaph:

Epitaphium merito ſuum.

Virgo nupta prius, poſtquam Matrona pudica
Uni juncta viro, dum tibi vita manet:
Tam caſtè vivens, Tu ſancta Exempla dediſti,
Fæmineum caſtum; ſic foret omne genus.
Poſt mortem, triplici, ſolaris, prole, maritum
Ut ſint virtutis Stemmata viva tuæ.

Upon a flat ſtone in the chancel is the following,

IN OBITUM FRANCISCI WEBB,
IN ARTIBUS MAGISTRI
RECTORIS DE WYNSTON
EPITAPHIUM.
Obiit Junii 7º 1648.

VVltum quis ſtantem? certum quis poſcit amicum?
Ex animo ſanctum Paſtorem, et ad omnia doctum?
Biblia ſacra ſuis et vitâ et voce tenentem?
Belle novos contra Doctores bella gerentem?
Vicinis gratum poſcis? vis denique charum
Sanctis? FRANCISCUS ſanctus fuit omnia WEBBUS.

Benefaction.

Thomas Muggleton, of Miſerden, gave 15*s.* a year to the poor of this pariſh, which donation is now paid by the overſeers of the poor of Duntiſbourn Abbats.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	34	10	0
Poll-tax — 1694, —		3	3	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		21	13	2
The ſame, at 3 *s.* 1770, —		18	2	4½

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 26 houſes, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. The preſent number of families is 30, and of inhabitants exactly 160.

WINTERBOURN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, ſix miles weſtward from Chipping Sodbury, thirty ſouthward from Glouceſter, and ſix northward from the city of Briſtol.

It is bounded on the ſouth by the river Froom, which divides it from Weſterleigh and Mangotſfield; and is ſaid to have received its name from a *bourn*, or ſmall river, running through it in the *winter* ſeaſon, as if there were no current of water in the ſummer. However ſpecious this may ſeem, it is inconſiſtent with the fact at preſent, for there is a conſtant ſtream in ſummer as well as winter, and the little bourn, which riſes at Stoke, produces good jack and eel.

The ſoil is a reddiſh loam, intermixt with ſand, and the pariſh is moſtly divided into pleaſant paſture grounds. A great road leads through it to Briſtol, which has occaſioned many of the houſes to be built on the ſides of it like a market town, for the convenience of buſineſs, and for the amuſement which the mind receives from the ſight of different objects paſſing to and fro; but the church ſtands half a mile diſtant from the ſtreet.

Edmund Probyn, of Newland in this county, eſq; has a good houſe here.

Nearer towards Briſtol, lies the hamlet of Frenchay, in this pariſh; a very pretty village, where many families of good faſhion have genteel houſes, with elegant gardens and plantations. The moſt diſtinguiſhed of them belong to Mr. Joſeph Beck, Mr. Perry, Mr. Mark Harford, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Read, Mr. Dean, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gwin, and perhaps other gentlemen, whoſe names I have not been favoured with.

Winterbourn furniſhes no antiquities, nor any thing curious in natural hiſtory. I muſt not, however, omit to mention a manufacture of felt hats carried on here, and in ſome of the neighbouring places, which furniſhes employment for many of the labouring people. And there are two annual fairs for pedlery goods, one held on the 29th of June, the other on the 18th of October.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

We learn from *Domeſday*, that Wapelie and Wintreborne, for ſo they are written in that record, were members of the manor of Betune, in Suinheve hundred, and together with the whole manor, were the antient demeans of the crown, and held by king William at the time of the general ſurvey.

Philip de Albeniaco died ſeized of this manor 17 Joh. as did Richard de Wales 9 H. 3. Ralph de Wallis alſo died ſeized of Winterbourn 30 H. 3. and left two daughters coheireſſes, who were married to Jeffery de Wrokſhall, and Ralph de Hadele, againſt whom a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought to ſhew by what right they held court leet, free warren, and other privileges in the manor of Winterbourn, and their claim was allowed 15 E. 1. Robert de Hadele, ſon of Ralph, died ſeized of one meſſuage, and one plow's-tillage in Winterbourn 17 E. 2.

Thomas lord Bradeſton, of Bradeſton in the pariſh of Berkeley, died ſeized of the manor of Winterbourn 34 E. 3. He had been ſummoned to parliament among the barons, having been active in depoſing of king Edward the Second. He founded a chantry at the altar of St. Michael in the church of Winterbourn, and gave ſix meſſuages, four acres of arable, twelve acres of meadow, twelve acres of wood, and a rent of 100*s.* out of Winterbourn, for the maintenance of the ſame. Robert Bradeſton, ſon of Thomas lord Bradeſton, died before his father, whereby Thomas lord Bradeſton, ſon of Robert, became heir to his grandfather, and died ſeized of this manor 48 E. 3. He left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married to Walter de la Pool, and ſhe had livery of Winterbourn, when ſhe came of age, 13 R. 2. Blanch Bradeſton, widow of Robert Bradeſton, died ſeized of Winterbourn, with fairs, markets, and free warren, 15 R. 2.

Notwithſtanding the deſcent to an heir female, the manor continued for a long time afterwards in the name of the Bradeſtons. Ela, the widow of the laſt Thomas lord Bradeſton, was endowed with this manor, and died ſeized thereof 11 H. 4. Thomas Bradeſton and Edith his wife were ſeized of this manor 16 H. 6. She ſurviving her huſband, had it in dower, and died ſeized of it in the 23d year of the ſame reign.

The Bradeſtones of Winterbourn bore for their arms, *Argent, on a canton gules a roſe Or, barbed proper.* This antient family went to decay about the time of queen Elizabeth, when James Buck, eſq; purchaſed this manor, and John Buck, eſq; was lord of it in the year 1608. It continued only four deſcents in that family, and then paſſed to the Browns. Hugh Brown, eſq; died ſeized of Winterbourn in the year 1691. John Jones, eſq; was lord of it when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; and Mr. Whalley is the preſent lord of the manor of Winterbourn.

Thomas de Marlborough and Joan de Haddon levied a fine of lands in Winterbourn, and of the advowſon of the church, to the uſe of Henry de Haddon

Haddon for his life; the remainder to William Fitzwarren and Amice his wife, in taille, 11 E. 3. Richard Forſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Winterborn and Hambrook, to John Walſh, and others, 12 H. 7.

HAMLETS. 1. *Hambrook* is a large hamlet in this pariſh, in which there is a chapel of eaſe. The following is extracted from *Domeſday*:

'The biſhop of St. Laud of Conſtance holds 'Hanbroc in Sineſhovedes hundred, and Oſulf 'holds it of him. Algar held it of king Edward, 'and could go where he pleaſed. The land is 'five plow-tillages. There are two hides. In 'demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, 'with two plow-tillages, and two *ſervi*, and ſix 'acres of meadow. It was worth 100 *ſol.* now '60 *ſolid.*' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

John Folliot of Briſtol and Lucy his wife levied a fine of lands in Hambrook, and acknowledged the right of Richard le Cook of Winterbourn and Juliana his wife, 43 E. 3. Sir Robert Aſhton was ſeized of one meſſuage, one plow-tillage, and of a yearly rent of 40*s.* in Hambrook, within the manor of Winterbourn, 7 R. 2. Thomas Moreton, eſq; died ſeized of the manor of Hambrook, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir ſir Robert Moreton, who alſo died ſeized thereof 6 H. 8. and left William his ſon, five years old, who died 14 H. 8.

2. *Frenchay*, but more rightly *Froomſhaw*, is a genteel hamlet, of which mention has been already made in the introductory part of this account. Richard Cook and Juliana his wife levied a fine of lands in Froomſhaw in this pariſh 20 R. 2.

3. *Stourden* was an antient manor in Winterbourn. William Hoeſe and Margaret his wife purchaſed lands in Stourdon of Ralph de Wellford, which had before been ſold to the ſaid Margaret, and to William Comyn, her former huſband, 5 H. 3. William Towkeram, or Tukeram, was ſeized of Stourdon 41 H. 3. and of lands in Hendon, and left two daughters coheireſſes. Cicely, (one of them) and Robert Mermion, her huſband, levied a fine of theſe eſtates to the uſe of Adam de Machine, and Amabell his wife, who was the other daughter, 51 H. 3. John de la Rivere died ſeized of the hamlet of Stourdon near Briſtol, 35 E. 3. and Richard de la Rivere held it in the 36th year of the ſame reign. Emme, the widow of John Merſton, and formerly the wife of Richard de la Rivere, was endowed of this manor, and died 41 E. 3. as did Thomas de la Rivere 48 E. 3. The abbey of Weſtminſter held lands in Stourdon 49 E. 3. Nicholas Stanſhaw died ſeized of Stourdon, and left it in dower to Margaret his wife, who died 14 H. 6. Sir Jarrit Smith, baronet, purchaſed this manor of the coheirs of the late ſir John Smyth, of Long Aſhton in the county of Somerſet, and is the preſent proprietor of it.

The family of de Stern, or Hicinſtern, one of whom, according to tradition, was a great robber in this country, were long poſſeſſors of a manor in this pariſh, and had a large houſe called Sterncourt, which is ruined, but ſtill preſerves its name, and belongs to ſir Jarrit Smith.

The mayor and corporation of Briſtol were ſeized of another manor in this pariſh, for the uſe of Gaunt's hoſpital in Briſtol.

There is a diſtinct conſtable for Winterbourn, and one tithingman for Hambrook, Frenchay, and Stourdon.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Briſtol, worth about 400*l.* a year, of which St. John's college in Oxford are patrons.

Robert Gernoun gave the advowſon of the church of Winterbourn to the abbey of Glouceſter, in the year 1112, and Helias Boy Giffard confirmed the ſame in 1160. But that was probably another Winterbourn, for in the grant it is called the chapel of St. Andrew in Winterbourn, whereas this church is dedicated to St. Michael. John Giffard of Brimpsfield was ſeized of the advowſon of Winterbourn 1 E. 3. and John Calew, heir of the Giffards, levied a fine of it, and acknowledged the right of John lord Maltravers 4 E. 3. The advowſon was granted to Thomas de Bradeſton 11 E. 3. who founded a chantry in the church, of which John Raſtale was the laſt incumbent, and in the year 1553, received a penſion of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. Willis.* The lands which belonged to the chantry were granted to John Baynham by king Edward the Sixth.

The church conſiſts of the body, and an aile on the north ſide, handſomely and uniformly pewed, with a gallery at the weſt end. It has a tower, with a ſteeple, and a handſome veſtry room on the ſouth ſide, and there is an oratory againſt the north wall of the church. In the weſt window are the Berkeleys arms, impaling, *Azure, three couple cloſes braced Or, a chief of the ſecond.* There is another ſcutcheon, with theſe arms, *viz. Azure, two bars within a bordure argent.*

Firſt fruits	£.	27	7	0	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	2	14	8	Pentecoſtals	0	1	1½
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is the figure of a man in compleat armour, lying along, upon a tomb in the chancel, with his hands in a ſupplicating poſture. His head reſts upon a bear's head, couped and ducally gorged, and his feet upon a lion couchant. And cloſe by, upon another tomb, is the effigy of a lady lying along in a looſe robe, and her feet reſting on a dog, the emblem of fidelity. Theſe are ſuppoſed to repreſent ſome of the Bradſtone family; but the arms upon the man's ſhield are not diſcernable.

There is another figure lying along in armour, under an arch in the north wall of the church, the

the head reſting upon a ram, the feet on a lion; ſuppoſed to be for Tukeram, the proprietor of Stourdon. And a figure of a woman lies in the belfry.

On the tablet of a monument againſt the wall, in gold letters:

M. S.
VIRI OPTIMI ET ORNATISSIMI
PATRIS SVI COLENDISSIMI
IACOBI BVCK, ARMIGERI,
QVI IN DOMINO
PLACIDE OBDORMIVIT
AN: DO: CIↃIↃCXII°
MARTII XIII°
ÆTATIS LXVI°
QVOD BRVTI STATVÆ SUBSCRIPSIT ROMA SEPULCHRO
INSCRIBAM PATRIO; VIVERAT, OPTO, PATER.
SED PATRIS PIETAS, PROCVL ISTO DISSITA MUNDO,
HVNC RAPVIT PATREM, RESTITVITQVE DEO.
PIET. ERGO LVGENS
POSVIT
MATTHEVS BUCK, FILIUS ET HÆRES.

And on flat ſtones are theſe inſcriptions:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MATHEW BVCK ESQ^{r} WHO DECEASED THE 17th OF SEPT. A° DMI 1631.

Although the ſubject of theſe fatall Rymes
(This Mathew) liu'd in th' Cuſtome of the times
Reader, thou muſt (like him) beefore thou dieſt
Leave the worlds Cuſtome for to follow Chriſt.
And then his Cenſure ſhall ſhutt vp thy Storie,
Hee that did riſe to Grace ſhall riſe to Glorie.

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS BVCK ESQ^{r} LORD of this Mannor, who deceaſed the 14th day of Apr: Ano Dmi 1658. Ætat, 47.

Upon theſe ſtones are the family arms, *viz. Per feſs nebule, argent and ſable, three bucks attires fixed to the ſcalps counterchanged.*

On the table of a large monument,

In Memory of Amy the Wife of Thomas Symes Eſq^{r} of this pariſh, Daughter of Edward Bridges of Kaynſham in the County of Somerſet Eſq^{r} deſcended from the noble family of the Lord Chandois baron of Sudely Caſtle in the County of Glouceſter, who though her Extraction was Honourable, yet by her Exemplary life and maners became an honor to her family, and after 17 years ſpent in her minority, and 20 years in wedlock, in which intervall ſhe was mother of twelue ſons and fower daughters, changed this mortal ſtate for an immortall the 30th of Aprill 1662.

Hear alſo lyes the body of Thomas Symes of this pariſh Eſq^{r} ſon of John Symes of Pounsford in the County of Somerſet Eſq^{r} who ddced the 22 day of January 1669 aged 48 years.

Hear alſo lyes the Body of Benjamin ſon of Thomas Symes Eſq^{r} and Amy his wife who ddced Auguſt the 12th 1662, aged 6 months.

Hear alſo lyes the body of Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Symes Eſq^{r} and Amy his wife, who ddced the 18th of January aged 19 Years.

On a ſmall monument it is thus written:

M. S.
HVGONIS BROWNE Nuper de WINTERBOVRN Court Armigeri, qui obiit primo die Septembris Anno Domini Milleſimo Sexcenteſimo Nonageſimo primo, Ætatis ſuæ Quadrageſimo Septimo.
Hoc Amoris ſui Pignus Chariſſima Conjux Poſuit Monumentum.

Here alſo lyeth y^{e} Body of Ann Browne Wife of y^{e} above named Hugh Browne Eſq^{r} who Died y^{e} 19th of March 1725.

The arms upon this monument are, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a bend Or three eagles diſplay'd ſable.* 2. *Paly of ſix argent and ſable, over all three eagles diſplay'd counterchanged.*

Upon a flat ſtone,

Here lyeth y^{e} Body of M^{rs} Sophia Williams, Daughter of M^{rs} Ann Browne by her firſt Huſband Charles Williams Eſq, Sometime Sheriffe of y^{e} City of Briſtol, who died y^{e} 11 of April 1730 aged 50 Years.

Benefactions.

In 1691, Hugh Brown, eſq; gave 5*s.* to be diſtributed weekly in bread to the poor for ever. And in 1720, William Bayly, eſq; a native of this place, and once ſheriff of Briſtol, gave the intereſt of 50*l.* to be given in bread to the poor annually on the 25th of March for ever. And in 1760, Mr. Gregory Buſh, of Briſtol, apothecary, gave the intereſt of 50*l.* for ever, to four poor houſekeepers of this pariſh.

Winterbourn.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	121	1 4
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	48	2 0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	125	4 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	93	18 0

Hambrook.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	110	3 4
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	22	0 0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	123	6 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	89	3 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houſes, and about 500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 26 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 10. *Atkyns.* The number of ſouls is now about 567.

WITCOMBE

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton. It lies about eight miles diſtant north from Stroud, ſeven ſouth from Cheltenham, and ſix ſouth-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

The greater part of the pariſh conſiſts of a wide combe, or valley, with an opening northwards to the great vale country, but environed on the eaſt, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt quarters by that chain of hills which runs length-ways through the county. Hence ariſes a variety of ſoils and of produce. The lower parts and acclivities are chiefly paſture, and the higher hills moſtly woodlands.

It is ſometimes called Great Witcombe, to diſtinguiſh it from the tithing of Witcombe, in the pariſh of Badgworth. The reaſon and propriety of the name is obvious. Witcombe is a ſmall deviation from *Widcombe*, or *Wide Combe*, made ſo very naturally, and almoſt inevitably, by quick pronunciation, that it is wonderful it ſhould eſcape ſir Robert Atkyns's diſcernment: But it is ſtill more unaccountable that a gentleman of his experience and learning ſhould fall into the following inconſiſtence and abſurdity: Speaking of Rendcombe, *It is ſo called*, ſays he, *from being encompaſſed with valleys, for Ring is Saxon for a Circle, and Comb for a Valley.* Unmindful of this explanation, in the account of Winchcombe, he very gravely informs the reader, that *Comb ſignifies a hill*; and a little further on, gives the following etymology of Witcombe: *It is called Witcomb Magna. The name*, continues he, *ſignifies a White Hill,*

Hill, and it lies under Birdlip Hill, where the roads make it look white. This ſerves to confirm the truth of that obſervation, that men of genius ſometimes commit the greateſt miſtakes.

Part of this pariſh ſtretches over the hill to the ſouthward, and joins to Brimpsfield.

Howe Hicks, eſq; has a good houſe, which ſtands in the center of the valley, with a park, and a large eſtate here. The park lies upon a conſiderable acclivity on the ſouth ſide of the houſe, and at the foot of a ſteep hill covered with beech wood. From a viſta upon the hill, not a mile from the houſe, is a fine bird's eye view of the ſubjacent vale, and the river Severn. Part of the foreſt of Dean, and the conic mountain near Abergavenny in Monmouthſhire, are ſeen to the left: The blue hills of Malvern in Worceſterſhire, (with the Welch mountains at a great diſtance behind) preſent themſelves in front: And to the right is a view of the town of Tewkeſbury, and of the city of Worceſter, near thirty miles diſtant.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

It does not appear whoſe property this manor was, about the time of the Norman conqueſt, as there is no mention of it in *Domeſday*; but Edmond earl of Cornwall was ſeized of it 4 E. 1. probably for the uſe of the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter. And the archbiſhop of York was ſeized of this manor for the uſe of the ſame priory, in conſequence of an agreement between the archbiſhop and that houſe, as more particularly related in the account of St. Oſwald's priory, p. 189.

Upon the diſſolution of monaſteries, this manor was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. and ſir John Chamberlain was lord of it in the year 1608.

From the Chamberlains it was purchaſed by the widow of ſir Michael Hicks, in which name and family it has continued ever ſince, and Howe Hicks, eſq;[f] is the preſent lord of the manor. His arms are, *Gules, a feſs undy between three fleurs de lis Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 50*l.* a year. Howe Hicks, eſq; is patron, and Mr. Naſh is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon of the rectory belonged formerly to St. Auſtin's abbey in Briſtol, and it now pays 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the dean and chapter of Briſtol cathedral.

Tithes in Witcombe, which formerly belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald in Glouceſter, were granted to John Hercey and John Edwards 20 Eliz.

The church is a ſmall building, dedicated to St. Mary, and has an aile on the north ſide.

Firſt fruits	£.	4	6	8	Synodals	£.	0 2 0
Tenths	—	0	8	8	Pentecoſt.		0 0 6
Procurations		0	3	4			

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is the following inſcription on a marble monument in the chancel:

[f] This family has been very antiently ſeated in Glouceſterſhire. Sir Ellis Hicks was made a knight banneret in the reign of king Edward the Third, and had the three fleurs de lis given him for his arms on account of his bravery, and taking a pair of colours, when in the ſervice of the Black Prince.

John Hicks, of Tortworth in Glouceſterſhire, was deſcended from ſir Ellis Hicks, and died 2 H. 7.

Robert Hicks, ſon and heir of the ſaid John, was a citizen of London, and raiſed a very conſiderable eſtate by his buſineſs. He married Julian, daughter to Arthur Chapham, of the county of Somerſet, eſq; and had iſſue three ſons, Michael, Francis, and Baptiſt. Francis, the ſecond ſon, died young. Baptiſt taking to buſineſs, and by the intereſt of his elder brother, having great dealings with the court, for rich ſilks and other commodities imported from abroad, acquired a large fortune, and came afterwards to great honours. He was knighted by king James the Firſt, and was created a peer 4 Car. by the title of baron Hicks, of Ilmington in the county of Warwick, and viſcount Campden, of Campden in the county of Glouceſter; which honours are now enjoy'd by the preſent earl of Gainſborough, his lordſhip's anceſtor Edward lord Noel, who married Julian, eldeſt daughter and coheir of the ſaid Baptiſt lord Campden, having obtained a grant of them to himſelf and his heirs male, on failure of iſſue male of the ſaid Baptiſt lord viſcount Campden.

Michael Hicks, eldeſt ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert Hicks, was bred to learning at Trinity college in Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's inn to ſtudy the law, and was afterwards ſecretary to lord treaſurer Burleigh. He was a wiſe and religious perſon, and his excellent parts endeared him exceedingly to ſir Robert Cecil, ſon to the lord treaſurer. He was knighted, and in the year 1604, purchaſed the caſtle and manor of Beverſtone, in the county of Glouceſter. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Colſton, of Lowlayton in Eſſex, merchant, with whom he had Ruckholts; and dying in 1612, his widow purchaſed the manor and eſtate of Witcombe, in this county. He left by her two ſons, William and Michael, of whom the latter died unmarried.

William, the eldeſt ſon, was created a baronet in 1619, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his loyalty in the great civil wars. He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Paget, and died Oct. 22, 1680, in the 84th year of his age, leaving iſſue two ſons, William and Michael, both knighted in their infancy by king Charles the Second, at Ruckholt.

Sir William Hicks, the eldeſt ſon, was created a baronet, and ſerved the office of high ſheriff of the county of Eſſex. He married Marthagnes, daughter of ſir Henry Coningſby, knight, and dying in 1703, left iſſue by her two ſons, Henry and Charles, of whom the latter married the daughter of ——— Coningſby, eſq; and died in 1760, leaving one ſon, John-Baptiſt, who, upon the failure of the elder branch, is the preſent baronet.

Sir Henry Hicks, elder ſon and heir of ſir William Hicks, ſucceeded his father, and married, to his firſt wife, Margaret, daughter to ſir John Holmes, knight, by whom he had one ſon Henry, who died unmarried. He married to his ſecond wife Barbara, daughter of Mr. Johnſon, of the county of Eſſex, and dying in 1754, left iſſue by her two ſons, Robert and Michael. The latter died unmarried in 1764.

Sir Robert Hicks ſucceeded his father in title and eſtate, but died without iſſue in 1768, whereby the title of baronet devolved on ſir John-Baptiſt Hicks, beforementioned.

I now return to ſir Michael Hicks, ſecond ſon of ſir William Hicks, baronet. He was lord of the manor of Witcombe, and married Suſanna, daughter of ſir Richard Howe, and dying in 1710, left one ſon,

Howe Hicks, eſq; who married Mary, daughter of Jeffry Watts, eſq; of the county of Eſſex, and died in 1728. He had iſſue one ſon,

Howe Hicks, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor of Great Witcombe. He married Martha, daughter of the reverend Mr. Browne, and by her has two ſons, William and Michael, and one daughter, married to the reverend Mr. Pettat, rector of Stonehouſe in this county.

Near this Place
lies interr'd the Body of
S^r. MICHAEL HICKES K^t.
Younger Son of
S^r. WILLIAM HICKES Baronet,
of Beverſtone Caſtle in this County,
who departed this life May 4^th
in the Year of our LORD 1710
and the 65^th of his Age.
Near whom is repoſited the body of
MICHAEL HICKES his 3^d Son
who dyed an Infant.

See Ag'd experience ſubmits to Death
And Infant Innocence reſigns its breath,
Happy y^e Soul whoſe firſt Eſſay of Praiſe
Is Joyn'd in Conſort with the Heavenly Layes,
Much Happyer thoſe whoſe virtuous acts engage
A Weight of Glory for a Load of Age.

Near this Place lyeth Dame Suſanna Relict
of ſir Michael Hicks K^t. and Daughter of
Sir Richard Howe of the County of
Surry K^t. ſhe died Novem^r 1724.
Here alſo lyeth Michael y^e Son of
Howe Hicks Eſq^r & Mary his Wife
he died 6 March 1721
aged 9 months.

At top of the monument is a ſcutcheon, with two coats, *viz.* Hicks, impaling Howe.

On the table of another monument,

Near this place reſteth what was Mortal of Howe Hicks Eſq^r Son of Sir Michael Hicks. He died Feb^y 12^th 1727-8 Aged 38.

Here alſo lies the remains of Mary Relict of Howe Hicks Eſq^r. & Daughter of Jeffry Watts, Eſq^r. of the County of Eſſex. She died Aug^st 6 1728 Aged 36.

Here alſo lieth Howe Hicks, Son of Howe Hicks Eſq^r. He died Jan^ry 7^th 1744 in the 5^th Year of his Age.

In Memory of Suſanna Elizabeth Hicks, Daughter of Howe Hicks Eſq^r & Martha his Wife. She died June 17^th 1747 Aged one Year & 23 Days.

Here alſo lieth Mary Hicks Daughter of Howe Hicks Eſq^r & Martha his Wife. She died July 30^th 1758 in the 15^th Year of her Age.

The arms on this monument are 1. Hicks, impaling, 2. *Argent, two bars azure, in chief three pellets*, for Watts.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel,

Here reſts the Body of Mary Hicks who departed this Life the 30^th Day of July 1758 in the 15^th year of her Age.

Tho' few her Years, She not untimely died,
Who richly was with heav'nly Gifts ſupplied:
Thus GOD decrees - When ripe for Heav'n - the ſoul
Quits her terreſtrial Houſe without controul.
Of Youth, Phyſician's Care, or Parents Love,
T' enjoy her bleſt Abode prepar'd Above.

Here lyes the Body of Michael Son of S^r Michael Hicks K^t. and Suſanna His Lady, Who in the Innocence of Childhood Departed this Life Jul. 11^i. MDCLXXXIX.

On another flat ſtone,

Here lieth Mary Williams Daughter of Howe Hicks Eſq^r & Mary his Wife. She Died Feb^ry 14^th 1755 Aged 35.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	50	8	0
Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	5	11	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	61	18	6
The ſame, at 3s. 1770,	—	46	8	3

There were 24 houſes, and about 90 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 4 were freeholders, about the beginning of this century; yearly births 2, and burials 2. *Atkyns.* The number of houſes at preſent is 24, and of inhabitants exactly 96.

WITHINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, ſix miles diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from Cheltenham, ſix weſt from Northleach, and fourteen eaſt from Glouceſter.

The river Coln runs through, and waters the lower part of it, where are ſome meadow and paſture lands; but generally the ſoil is ſtony, and beſt adapted to tillage. The ſides of the hills and acclivities on the ſouthward are covered with one continued wood for a conſiderable extent, and ſince the antient name of the place was *Wudiandun*, as it is written in in the old charters belonging to the ſee of Worceſter; and that the names of ſeveral of the hamlets, as Hilcot, Foſcot, Upcot, are compounded of *Coed*, the Britiſh word for *wood*; it is very probable that the pariſh was formerly almoſt over-run with it; but in the progreſs of population, agriculture was improved, and many of theſe lands were gradually cleared, and appropriated, as we now ſee them, to the produce of corn and paſture.

There was a nunnery at this place in the Saxon times, and it was moſt probably endowed with the manor. In thoſe ages the biſhops had the cuſtody of all monaſteries in their reſpective dioceſes, and Wilfrith[s] biſhop of Worceſter, in the eighth century, obtained a ſynodal decree that this monaſtery ſhould be annexed to his ſee, after the death of the abbeſs who then preſided over it. However, Mildred, the ſucceeding biſhop of Worceſter, in whoſe time it lapſed, made a freſh grant of it in the year 774, to the lady Æthelburga, who was abbeſs of a religious houſe at Worceſter, on condition that both this and her own monaſtery at Worceſter ſhould devolve to that ſee upon her death. This accounts for the biſhop of Worceſter's property here, and brings me next to treat

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is tranſlated from *Domeſday*:

'The church of Wireceſtre holds Widindune in 'Wacreſcumbe hundred. There are thirty hides, 'of which three never paid tax. There are two 'plow-tillages in demean, and ſixteen villeins, 'and eight bordars, with ſeven plow-tillages. 'There are ſix *ſervi*, and ten acres of meadow; a 'wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. And 'in Contone is one plow-tillage, and two villeins, 'and two bordars, with one plow-tillage, and 'two *ſervi*, and a mill of 5 *ſolid.*' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

'There are in the ſame manor four radcheniſ-'ters having two hides, and three yard lands, and 'they have two plow-tillages; and a prieſt having 'half a hide, and one plow-tillage. In Glouuec. 'four burgeſſes pay ſeven-pence half-penny.

'Morinus holds of the biſhop three hides in 'Fuſcote, of the land of this manor; Anſchitil 'two hides in Coleſburne and Willecote; Robert 'four hides and a half in Dodeſuuelle and Pecle-'furde; Scheline five hides in Nategrave; Drogo 'ten hides in Eſtone. In theſe lands there are 'ſixteen plow-tillages in demean, and fifty-one 'villeins, and ſeven bordars, with twenty-eight 'plow-tillages. There are forty-one *ſervi*, and 'three mills of 13s. 4d. In Wicelcumbe one 'burgeſs

[s] Heming. Chart. p: 464, 465, 467.

'burgeſs pays 3 *ſol.* There is ſome meadow and 'wood in certain places, but not much. The 'whole manor was worth 38 *lib.* in the time of 'king Edward, now 33 *lib.* in all. Biſhop Ulſtan 'holds this manor.' *Domeſday*, p. 70.

John Muſgroſe was tenant under the biſhop of Worceſter 3 E. 1. A writ of *Quo warranto* was brought againſt the biſhop to ſet forth his right to court leet and free warren in Withington, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1.

This manor continued in the biſhoprick of Worceſter 'till doctor Hooper ſurrendered that ſee to the king, in order that he might be collated to the two biſhopricks of Worceſter and Glouceſter, as they were intended to be united. But according to doctor Heylin, biſhop Hooper was never afterwards ſuffered to enjoy the temporalties, but only received ſome ſmall allowance for them; and Mr. Willis obſerves, that in the patent and grant of king Edward the Sixth, to John Hooper biſhop of Glouceſter and Worceſter, dated Dec. 10, 1552, the manors of Hartlebury, Fladbury, Ripple, Bredon, and Withington, are omitted, and thence infers, that they were reſerved by the crown, but afterwards reſtored by queen Mary.

The biſhop of Worceſter is the preſent lord of the manor, and holds a court leet, and has a good houſe near the church, now in leaſe to John Guiſe, of Highnam in this county, eſq.

HAMLETS. 1. *Compton*, or *Conton*, as it is written in *Domeſday*. It lies on the little river Coln, and is now generally called *Caſſey Compton*, from the family of the Caſſeys, who were owners of it for many generations, and have been of antient ſtanding here, and in other parts of the county. John Caſſey, eſq; died ſeized of Compton in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and was ſucceeded by William Caſſey his ſon, who died ſeized thereof 1 H. 8. Leonard Caſſey, ſon of William, was five years old at his father's death, but dying without iſſue, William Caſſey, his brother, obtained livery of this manor 21 H. 8. and Robert Caſſey, eſq; another brother of Leonard, died ſeized of Compton 1 E. 6. Henry Caſſey, ſon of Robert, had livery 2 Mar. and died 38 Eliz. leaving Thomas his ſon then thirty-ſeven years old, who had livery of the manor the ſame year. This manor now belongs to lord Chedworth. The tithes of Caſſey Compton belonged to the priory of Bonhommes at Eddington in Wiltſhire, and were granted to the biſhop of Briſtol 34 H. 8.

2. *Fuſcote*, which is alſo mentioned in the preceding abſtract from *Domeſday*, and is now called Foſcote, and commonly written Foxcot. Hugh le Deſpencer was ſeized of Foxcote 4 & 5 E. 3. It was afterwards granted to Weſtbury college, near Briſtol, and upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, was again granted to Ralph Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Jonets and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Foxcot and Withington to William Vauce 7 E. 4. William Dalby and his wife alſo levied a fine of lands in Foxcote to William Derſet and Edmond Burſhell 11 H. 7. Mr. Edward Anſell has a good eſtate in this hamlet, which he enjoys in right of his wife, whoſe family name was Jordan.

3. *Broadwell End.*

4. *Little Coleſbourn.* It is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh the particulars in *Domeſday* concerning this hamlet from thoſe relating to the pariſh of Coleſbourn, adjoining. It appears from the foregoing extract from *Domeſday*, that Anſchitil held two hides in Coleſbourn and Willecote; and it is ſaid in another place, that 'Eluuin held one hide and 'a half in Coleſbourne, for a manor.' p. 78. Lands in this place formerly belonged to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and at the diſſolution were granted to Edward Hermon 35 H. 8. Mr. Roberts has a good eſtate in this hamlet.

5. *Owdeſwell.* There was formerly a chapel here, but it is now diſuſed. This manor belonged to the priory of Black canons at Studley in Warwickſhire, and was granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 H. 8. and livery of it was granted to Francis Heydon 1 Eliz. It now belongs to Robert Lawrence, of Shurdington, eſq.

6. *Hilcot* is a reputed manor, and formerly belonged to the Caſſeys. It is now the property of lord Chedworth.

7. *Roſſey*, or *Roſely*. This place is ſeparated from the pariſh to which it belongs by that of Dowdeſwell. The extract from *Domeſday* which ſir Robert Atkyns applied to it belongs to Cowley, in Rapſgate hundred. Lands called Roſeley in Withington belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 1 E. 6. This manor was held of Temple Guiting, and William Rogers died ſeized thereof 17 C. 1. leaving Daniel his ſon ſeven years old. William Rogers, of Dowdeſwell, eſq; one of the maſters in chancery, was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century; from whom it deſcended like Dowdeſwell, to William Rogers, eſq; who is the preſent lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is a rectory and peculiar, worth about 500*l.* a year, having a great quantity of glebe land belonging to it. The biſhop of Worceſter is patron, and the reverend Mr. John Hayward is the preſent incumbent. This pariſh and that of Dowdeſwell are included in the peculiar. The churches are ſubject to the viſitation of the biſhop of Glouceſter, but exempted from that of the archdeacon, the rector of Withington exerciſing archidiaconal power, proving wills, and granting adminiſtration in both pariſhes.

The

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It has a handſome tower in the middle, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, and furniſhed with ſix muſical bells. There is a ſmall croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to Compton eſtate, and is the burying place of lord Chedworth's family.

Firſt fruits £.	30	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	3	0	0	Pentecoſt.	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome marble monument in the aile, with the following inſcription, in ſmall capitals :

Bridgett one of the Davghters of Tho: Rich of North Cerney in this Covnty of Glovc. Eſq; one of the Ma^rs. of the highe Covrte of Chavncery & Anne his wife one of the Davgh^rs & Coheires of Thomas Bovrchier of Barneſly in the ſaid County Eſq; the 23^th of Ivly 1620 was married to Iohn Howe of Little Compton in this pariſh Eſq; nephewe & Heire of S^r Richard Grobham of Greate Wiſhford in y^e Covnty of Wiltes, K^t. deceaſed; with whome ſhee lived a vertvovs and lovinge wife 21 yeares & a XI Moneths & had Iſſue 9 Children (Viz) firſt Richard Grobham Howe, borne y^e 28^th of Avgvſt 1621, who Married Lvcie one of the Davghters of S^r. Iohn S^t. Iohn of Lyddiard Tregoze in the ſaid Covnty of Wiltes K^t. & Barr^t. 2^ly Iohn Grobham Howe borne y^e 25^th of Ianvary 1624, who Married Annabella one of y^e Davghters & Coheires of Emanvell late Earle of Svnderland; 3^dly December y^e 4^th, 1626, Svſanna was borne, who married Iohn Ernle of Berry Towne in the ſaid Covnty of Wiltes Eſq^r.

4^ly the third day of March 1629, Thomas Grobham Howe was borne.

5^ly the 13^th day of Ivne 1630, William Howe was borne, *ſlayne at Limbrick in the Kingdom of Ireland.*

6^ly the 4^th of March 1632, Anna Howe was borne, who died very yovnge and lyeth heere buryed.

7^ly the 21^th day of December 1633, Elizabeth Howe was borne, *nowe the wife of Thomas Cheſter of Aunſbury in this County Eſq^r.*

8^ly the 22^th of October 1635, George Howe was borne, who died yovnge & lyeth bvried at Wiſhford in y^e Vavlt.

9^ly the 27^th of November 1637 Charles Howe was borne.

And on the 15^th day of Ivne 1642, Annoqvæ Ætatis Svæ 46; left them to the protection of the Almighty and her owne Mortality to this Earth, Expectinge a Ioyfvll Reſvrrection.

At top are the figures of a man and woman, and between them a ſcutcheon of their arms, Party per pale, 1. *Or, a feſs between three wolves heads couped ſable*, for Howe. 2. *Per pale ſable and gules, a croſs botonny fitchy between three fleurs de lis Or*, for Rich.

On a ſmall table in the chancel,

Si Hoēs tacverint, lapis hic clamabit vitam mortemq; Perinde imitandā Viri clariſſimi

Gvlielmi Oſbern
Qui; Antiquâ Proſapia ortus; Literis
Humaniorib^s imbutus, in Academiam Oxonienſem
aſcitus, in Socium Om: An: creatus: S: Theologiæ
Doctoratu inſignitus; in Canonicum Reſidentiar'
Eccleſiæ Sariſburienſis aſcriptus; in Rectorem
huius Eccleſiæ electus; Cuius Curâ fideliter
Obeundâ, Senio tandem confectus; annos plus
minus Octoaginta natus; denatus eſt j^o Aprilis
Anno Dni: 1646.

Arms at top, *Quarterly azure and ermine, over all a croſs ingrailed Or.*

On the table of a handſome monument it is thus written :

Memoriæ Sacrvm
Viri reuerendi Gilberti Oſberne S.S.T.B.
Præbendarij Eccleſiæ Cathædralis Glouceſt'
Necnon Rectoris de Withington.
Qui cum in temporibus plus-quam difficillimis
Egregium Charitatis Exemplar, grandeq;
Fidei ſpecimen edidiſſet, et in omnibus
Vitam *aſpilon kai anepilepton* egiſſet,
In Beatorum conſortiam ſubens ſeceſſit.
Anna (D^nl: Richardi Oſberne Baronetti de
Knockmon Hiberniæ filia, mœſtiſſima Relicta;
Amoris in defunctum Coniugem, et Mœſtitiæ pignus;
Hoc lachrymis humidum erexit Marmor.
Obijt Feb. 16 Ætat. ſuæ 56. Salut. 1656.
Eis eme oroon euſebees eſto.

On a ſmaller table below,

Diſce ab Hoc vno eſſe Mori beatum,
Vita cuius Mors erat, et ſupultus
Prædicat, viuens moriens vocetur
Jure ſacerdos.
Norma viuebat Pietatis, hoc ſtet
Marmor, vt poſſint homines futuri
Scire, verum hic peſſima ſæcla ferre
Eccleſiaſten.

The ſcutcheon upon this monument is parted per pale, 1. Oſberne as before, impaling Oſberne.

N. B. This inſcription is exactly taken from the ſtone, and varies a little from that in p. 167, which was ſent me by a friend.

On a braſs plate againſt the wall,

Vita Christ. mori lvcrvm.
Vbi sistis iacet Sybilla vxo^r Rob: Knollis gen. art.q. mag. stirpe pat: ex generos: Oweno^rum monæ insulæ mat: ex antiq: nobiliss^aq. Barkleyor^um: Fam: orta cvivs pieta^em. prvd^am: cas: fidemq; conivgal^em: hoc æs poster: commendat imitandas. 1614. Sept: 25, mort^em: cv^m. vita commvtavit.
Lect: pio.
es q^d. erā q^d sv^m fveris tv scripta legendo
sis memor ipse mei, sis memor ipse tvi.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel,

M. S.
ROBERTI FIELDING,
M. D. ET. COL. MED. LOND. SOC.
OB.
MAII XXII A. D. MDCCIX. ÆTAT: LXXXVII.
ARMA PORTABAT PATRIÆ SALUTI,
HUNC SALUS TRIVIT PATRIÆ TOGATUM,
ET PIIS ARMIS INIMICA FATA
ARTE PREMEBAT.
RES TAMEN FLUXÆ HAUD TENUERE TOTUM
NAM SUÆ MORBIS ANIMÆ VACAVIT,
VITA CUM CEDAT MEDICUSQUE QUOD DAT
EUTHANASIAN.

There are two coats placed palewiſe upon this ſtone, *viz.* 1. *Argent, on a feſs ſable three lozenges Or*, for Fielding. 2. — *a croſs raguly* ———.

Benefactions, taken from a Table in the Church.

William Oſbern, D.D. rector of this pariſh, and John Rich, eſq; gave 100*l.* each for apprenticing out poor children; and both ſums have been ſecured by the purchaſe of land in the pariſh of Charlton King's.

John Gilman, formerly rector here, and Robert Fielding, M.D. and Charles Fielding, gent. of the Inner Temple, (who died Dec. 15, 1737) gave 20*l.* a piece to this pariſh for charitable uſes. And lady Howe, relict of ſir Richard Howe, gave a ſervice of gilt plate for the communion.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	188	6	8	
Poll-tax —— 1694, —	32	18	8	
Land-tax —— 1694, —	209	13	0	
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —	116	12	3	3/4

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 73 houſes, and about 320 inhabitants, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. Since that time population hath greatly increaſed, and there are now upwards of 500 inhabitants.

WOLSTONE.

WOLSTONE.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the lower part of the hundred of Derhurſt, about four miles eaſt from Tewkeſbury, five weſt from Winchcombe, ſix north from Cheltenham, and eleven north-eaſt from Glouceſter.

The church and village are ſeated on the ſide of a hill, with a north-weſt proſpect over the vale. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the pariſh conſiſts of good paſture and arable land.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was part of the poſſeſſions of the church of St. Dyoniſius at Paris, at the time of the general ſurvey, and afterwards belonged to the priory of Derhurſt. Upon the diſſolution of that priory, it was granted to the abbey of Tewkeſbury 7 E. 4. and after the final diſſolution of monaſteries, it was granted to the Throckmortons.

Thomas Throckmorton had livery of the manor and advowſon of Wolſton 9 Eliz. and ſir William Throckmorton was lord of the manor in the year 1608. He ſold it to the lord keeper Coventry in the year 1630, and the earl of Coventry is the preſent lord of the manor of Wolſtone, for which he pays 36*s.* yearly to the crown.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 90*l.* a year, of which the earl of Coventry is patron. There is no glebe belonging to it. The priory of Derhurſt was ſeized of the advowſon of this church 56 H. 3. and the provoſt of Eaton college near Windſor has preſented to it.

The church is dedicated to St. Martin. It was new built in 1499, with an aile on the north ſide, and an embattled tower at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	6	3	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	6	7½	Pentecoſt.	0	0	4
Procurations		0	6	8				

Taxes.						
The Royal Aid in	1692,	£.	95	1	0
Poll-tax —	1694,	—	6	3	0
Land-tax —	1694,	—	55	0	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770,	—	41	5	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 23 houſes, and about 90 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now upwards of 100.

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WOODCHESTER.

THIS is a ſmall pariſh, in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant weſt from Minchin-Hampton, three ſouth from Stroud, and thirteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

The principal part of the village lies on the ſide of a bold riſing ground, facing eaſtward, and ſeen from the great road on Rodborough-hill forms a pretty landſcape, with a little river in the fore-ground, gently gliding along through the valley. Higher in the view, are many good houſes and gardens, thickly ſcattered and diſtributed for about a mile in length; and above them, the proſpect cloſes with natural woods and plantations, nodding from the acclivities behind.

Lord Ducie has a ſeat in this pariſh, with an extenſive park, and very fine fiſhponds. It is his lordſhip's uſual country reſidence; but it cannot be ſeen at the ſame time with the village, as it ſtands two miles diſtant weſtward from it, in a very narrow valley, amongſt large and lofty beech-woods, and may be juſtly admired as a place of rural retirement.

Woodcheſter moſt probably obtained its name from thoſe woods, and from its having been a ſmall poſt or ſtation of the Romans, for wherever the Saxons found a Roman camp, it was uſual with them to terminate the name of ſuch place with ceaſtre; and as it is written *Udeceſtre*, in *Domeſday*, the place is ſuppoſed to have been one of the Roman *Caſtra*, or at leaſt an antient camp of one ſort or other. But there is good reaſon to attribute it to the Romans in particular, from a curious teſſellated pavement having been diſcovered here in the laſt century, about four or five feet below the ſurface of the ground, on the ſouth-weſt ſide within the church-yard. This could be no other than a Roman work. Part of it remains in pretty good preſervation, and lying at a proper depth, many coffins are placed upon it; but it has been frequently broken through at the requeſt of ſome families, who deſired to have their friends interred at a greater depth. It is of very large extent, decorated with birds and other figures, but not having been wholly uncovered, its dimenſions cannot be exactly aſcertained.

There was alſo another very intereſting diſcovery made in this pariſh in the year 1687. It was of a conſiderable quantity of the gold coin of king Edward the Fourth, which had been hid, as it is ſuppoſed, in the time of ſome public convulſion, or civil war.

Woodcheſter is famous for its fine broad cloth manufacture, carried on in a very extenſive manner by ſeveral maſter clothiers. And it is remarkable that the firſt Napping-mill in theſe parts was erected here by the late ſir Oneſiphorus Paul. It is a machine for raiſing the nap upon cloth in little knots, at regular but very ſmall diſtances, that give it a ſingularly pleaſing appearance. Near the ſame time, another was ſet up by one Mr. Freame, and ſome years afterwards a third, by Mr. Richard Hawker, both of this neighbourhood, which latter is ſtill employ'd, and yields great profit to the proprietors. I thought proper to make public mention of theſe

machines, in honour of the inventors and improvers of an art, tending to extend the great and leading manufacture of the kingdom.

The wealth acquired in the clothing buſineſs has occaſioned improvements in agriculture, and almoſt every ſpot of ground in this part of the country has the appearance of high cultivation.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

There were two manors in this pariſh. The antient record relating to the principal of them, exhibits a ſtriking inſtance of a mind abhorrent of the cruelty and injuſtice of earl Godwin, who by a wicked contrivance, ſtripped the nuns of Berkeley of their poſſeſſions, as already related under that head. The paſſage may be thus tranſlated:

'Gueda the mother of earl Herald held Udeceſtre in Langetreu hundred. Goduin bought it of Azor, and gave it to his wife for her maintenance whilſt ſhe ſhould reſide at Berchelai; for ſhe would not eat any thing of the produce of that manor, on account of the deſtruction of the abbey. Eduuard holds this eſtate in his farm of Wilteſcire, but unjuſtly, as the county ſays, becauſe it does not belong to any farm. Of which manor none gave any account to the king's commiſſioners, nor was there any of them [*i.e.* of the county] preſent at the taking this writing. This eſtate pays *7 lib.*' *D. B.* p. 69.

The other manor lay in the hundred of Blacheleu, which is now comprized in that of Whitſton, according to the following extract:

'Brictric holds of the king Wideceſtre in Blacheleu hundred. He held it in the time of king Edward. There is one hide taxed. There are ſixteen villeins, and twelve bordars, with ſixteen plow-tillages, but nothing in demean. In Glouueceſtre one burgeſs pays twenty bars of iron. There is a mill of 10 *ſolid.* It is worth and was worth 100 *ſolid.*' *Ibid.* p. 80.

John Maltravers held Wodecheſtre of William earl Mareſchal, and died ſeized thereof 24 E. 1. and John Maltravers, his ſon, had livery of it in the 25th year of that reign. King's Stanley and Stonehouſe came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of the family of Maltravers, and this manor continued in that name and family, by deſcent, 'till the reign of king Richard the Second, when Elianor, ſiſter and heireſs of Henry Maltravers, being married to John Arundel, ſecond ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, carried this manor and other eſtates into the name and family of the earls of Arundel, as related under King's Stanley, in which family they continued for many generations. Sir Robert Atkyns is not quite conſiſtent in his accounts of the deſcent of theſe manors to the Arundels, as may be ſeen by comparing them together.

The manor of Woodcheſter was granted to George Huntley and John Huntley 6 Eliz. and it is mentioned in the grant to have been lately the earl of Arundel's. It was afterwards purchaſed of the Huntleys by ſir Robert Ducie. Sir Robert had ſeveral ſons, who all died without iſſue, whereby Elizabeth, his daughter, became his heir, from whom this manor deſcended, like Tortworth, down to Thomas lord Ducie,[h] who is the preſent lord of it.

There

[h] This noble lord is paternally deſcended from the Mortons of Morton in Staffordſhire, denominated of that place in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, the ſaid lordſhip and other manors having been granted by that king to his anceſtor for his good ſervices in Scotland; and are devolved on the preſent lord Ducie.

The Ducies were deſcended from a family in Normandy, one of which having raiſed a regiment there, brought it over to England to the aſſiſtance of queen Iſabel, (conſort to king Edward the Second) againſt the Spencers; and for his ſervices had a grant of lands in Staffordſhire, which his deſcendants enjoyed for many ages, 'till about the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, when the greateſt part was ſold by James Ducie, eſq; who had to wife, firſt, Eleanor, ſiſter to Edmund lord Sheffield; and ſecondly, Alice, ſiſter to ſir Richard Pipe, of Belſton in Derbyſhire, knight. By the laſt he had iſſue Richard, his ſon and heir; and Henry, ſecond ſon, who married Mary, daughter and at length heir of Robert Hardy, by whom he had, amongſt other children, ſir Robert Ducie, knight and baronet, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyot, alderman of London.

Which ſir Robert Ducie was free of the company of merchants in London (commonly called merchant-taylors) and in 1620, 18 Jac. 1. was one of the ſheriffs of that city, whereupon he was knighted; and, being one of the aldermen of the city of London, was, in the fifth year of king Charles the Firſt, advanced to the dignity of a baronet, by letters patent, bearing date Nov. 28, 1629. He was lord mayor of the city of London in 1631, 7 Car. 1. and, being immenſely rich, was made banker to king Charles; and on the breaking out of the civil war, loſt 80,000*l.* owing to him by his majeſty. Nevertheleſs, he is ſaid to leave at the time of his death, to the value of 400,000*l.* in land, money, &c. to his four ſons, who were ſir Richard Ducie, baronet, ſir William Ducie, Henry, and Robert Ducie, eſqrs, to which laſt he gave Little Aſton in Staffordſhire.

Sir Richard Ducie, the eldeſt ſon, was a great ſufferer in the wars between king Charles the Firſt, and his parliament, and being taken priſoner by ſir William Waller, remained for ſome time under confinement. He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded in his dignity and eſtate by his brother, ſir William Ducie, bart.

Which ſir William Ducie, bart. was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Charles the Second. He had his principal reſidence at Tortworth in the county of Glouceſter, where he lies buried; but died at Charlton in Kent, in the 65th year of his age, on September 9, 1697; having been created viſcount Down of the kingdom of Ireland by king Charles the Second. He married Frances, daughter of Francis lord Seymour of Troubridge, grandfather of Charles the ſixth duke of Somerſet; but leaving no iſſue, his eſtate deſcended to Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Robert Ducie, eſq; his brother.

Which Elizabeth was married to Edward Morton, of Morton and Engleton in the county of Stafford, eſq; and left iſſue Matthew-Ducie Morton, her ſon and heir, created lord Ducie.

He ſerved under king William during the war in Flanders, 'till the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick, A. D. 1697. In the reign of queen Anne, he was twice choſen one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter; and was alſo returned for the ſame to the firſt parliament called by George the Firſt, who, in 1717, conſtituted him vice-treaſurer and pay-maſter of Ireland, whereupon he was rechoſen for the ſaid county. Alſo, on June 13, 1720, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the ſtile and title of lord Ducie, baron of Morton in Staffordſhire.

His lordſhip married Arabella, daughter and coheir of ſir Thomas Preſtwich, of Holm, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, bart. by whom he had iſſue three ſons and four daughters; 1. Matthew-Ducie Morton, his ſucceſſor; 2. Rowland-Lewis-Ducie Morton, who was colonel of a company in the foot-guards, and, in November 1739, was appointed colonel of a regiment of marines; 3. Charles-Ducie Morton, eſq; who married Anne, daughter to ——— Wyat, of Windſor in Berkſhire, eſq; and had iſſue by her a ſon named Benjamin, deceaſed. Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter, was married firſt to Richard Symms, of

There is a very good houſe near the church, which formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Bridges. This houſe, and the eſtate belonging to it, paſſed by the marriage of Mr. Bridges's ſiſter, to Mr. Browning, whoſe daughter and heir was married to Mr. Dowell, of Over in this county, whoſe eſtates came by will to the late Mr. Degge; and this part was purchaſed by the late Mr. Samuel Paul, and given by him to Nathaniel Peach, eſq; the preſent owner.

Pudhill is a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the Smalls, but now the property of Thomas Wade, eſq; where he reſides.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouſe, worth about 100*l.* a year. Lord Ducie is patron, and the reverend Mr. Peter Hawker is the preſent incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It has an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low embattled tower, with ſix bells, at the weſt end.

Firſt fruits £.	10	0	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths —	1	0	0	Pentecoſtals	0	0	7
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a handſome raiſed tomb in the chancel for ſir George Huntley and his lady, who are repreſented lying along under a canopy ſupported by pillars, with their ten children round the tomb. There are the Huntleys arms with quarterings upon the canopy, but no inſcription.

On a marble monument on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, it is thus written:

Near to this place is Depoſited all that is Mortal of
ROBERT BRIDGES Eſq.
Who departed this life the 6th Day of March 1722 Aged 72.
In Memory of whom this Monument was Erected and of
His BROTHER in law Mr. RICHARD HICKS and IANE his wife ſiſter
of the ſaid Mr. BRIDGES who lies in the Chancel
of this Church.
Alſo near to this Place lies the Body of Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWNING,
Siſter to the Said Robert Bridges Eſq; who departed this Life
December the 4th 1733.

At the top of the monument are the arms of Bridges.

On a ſmall monument againſt the chancel,

M. S.
IOHANNIS KING, A. M.
Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Rector.
Ob. 4° Iulii Anno Domni 1723°
Ætat. Suæ 70mo
Et ELEANORÆ KING
Viduæ Ejus
Ob. 31mo Janrii Anno Domni 1728°
Ætat. ſuæ 72do
Omnia Mors æquat.

Againſt the ſame wall is a marble monument, of which the deſign is two *genii* holding up a ſkeleton. Upon the front of the vaſe it is thus written:

This Monument is erected
In Memory of
NATHANIEL PEACH of this Pariſh Clothier
who died Auguſt the 19th 1719 Aged 43.
MARGARET his Widow who died October the 18th 1741. Aged 58.
Alſo DEBORAH Wife of Nathaniel Peach Son of the ſaid
Nathaniel and *Margaret Peach*, and Siſter of *Samuel Paul* of
Rodborough Eſq: She died May the 16th 1765 Aged 58.

At top is a ſcutcheon, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, three martlets between two chevronels argent*, for Peach. 2. *Azure, a bend embattled between two unicorns heads erazed Or*, for Pearſe. At bottom, *Baron and femme*, Peach, as before; impaling, 2. *Argent, on a feſs azure three croſſes croſlets Or.*

Between the two laſt, ſtands a marble pyramidal monument, with this inſcription:

This MONUMENT is erected
in Memory of
EDWARD PEACH late of EBLEY in this County Clothier
eldeſt Son of NATHANIEL and MARGARET PEACH
he died July 5, 1770 Aged 60 Years.
And alſo of
JOHN PEACH late of the City of BRISTOL MERCHANT
Second Son of the ſaid NATHANIEL & MARGARET PEACH,
he died at BATH September 20 1774 Aged 63.

Arms, Peach, as before.

In the church-yard, on a tomb,

Sr Oneſiphorus Paul, Bart. died Sept. 21st 1774, Aged 68.

On the oppoſite ſide,

To the Memory of Catherine Lady Paul, ſecond Wife of
Sr Oneſiphorus Paul, Bart.
Eldeſt Daughter of Francis Freeman of Norton Malereward in
the County of Somerſet Eſqr. She
departed this Life ye 20th day of
Octr. 1766 in ye 56 year of
her Age.

Benefactions.

In 1699, Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge of Hamburgh, merchant, gave 1000*l.* to endow a ſchool

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of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, eſq; and ſecondly, on February 5, 1729-30, to Francis Reynolds, only ſon and heir of Thomas Reynolds, eſq; formerly a South-ſea director, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Thomas Reynolds, and Francis Reynolds, eſqrs. The other daughters, Mary, Arabella, and Penelope, died unmarried.

The ſaid Matthew lord Ducie departing this life at his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, on May 22, 1735, was ſucceeded by Matthew, his eldeſt ſon and heir.

Which Matthew lord Ducie, in the life-time of his father, was elected for the borough of Calne and Cricklade in Wiltſhire, in the laſt parliament of George the Firſt, and was a member for Tregony in Cornwall, in the firſt parliament of George the Second. On February 14, 1754, he was appointed lord lieutenant of and in the counties of Glouceſter and of Briſtol; and of the city of Glouceſter, and county of the ſame; and cuſtos rotulorum of Glouceſterſhire. He had alſo a grant of the offices of conſtable of St. Briavel's, and keeper of the deer and woods in Dean foreſt; and was likewiſe appointed vice-admiral of Glouceſterſhire. His lordſhip enjoyed all the ſaid places and offices until Nov. 1758, when, upon his reſignation, they were conferred on John-Thynne How, ſecond lord Chedworth.

His lordſhip, foreſeing that upon the failure of iſſue male of his own body, and the deceaſe of his brothers without ſuch iſſue, the title of lord Ducie would become extinct, obtained a new patent, on April 23, 1763, granting to himſelf and his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, then to Thomas Reynolds, eſq; his lordſhip's nephew, and to his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, then to Francis Reynolds, eſq; brother to the ſaid Thomas Reynolds, and alſo nephew to his lordſhip, and his heirs male, the dignity of baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Ducie, baron Ducie of Tortworth in the county of Glouceſter; and deceaſing Dec. 27, 1770, the title, with his lordſhip's eſtates, devolved upon the ſaid Thomas Reynolds, who, in virtue of the laſt-mentioned grant, is now lord Ducie, baron of Morton in Staffordſhire, and lord Ducie of Tortworth in Glouceſterſhire. His lordſhip's arms are, *Argent, a chevron gules, between three ſquare buckles ſable.*

CREST. *Out of a wreath a moor-cock riſing proper, combe and wattles gules.*

SUPPORTERS. *Two unicorns argent, arm'd, maned, tufted, and hoofed Or, each gorged with a ducal coronet, party per pale Or and gules.*

MOTTO. PERSEVERANDO.

for

for the education of poor boys of this parish, which money was laid out in the purchase of Saintloe farm, in the parish of Minchin-Hampton, and a school was there erected, and is still continued in pursuance of the donor's intention: And in 1729, Mr. Richard Cambridge of London, gave 100*l.* to augment the same school.

In 1705, Mrs. Elizabeth Seys gave 400*l.* to purchase an estate, the profit to be divided between three or more poor women, for teaching poor girls to read and work; which money, with 215*l.* interest, is laid out on two estates, one lying at Hamfallow in the parish of Berkeley, the other is called Hipp's-hill in this county.

In 1722, Robert Bridges, esq; gave 500*l.* with which an estate has been purchased in the parish of Wheatenhurst, and the profits are applied to teach three boys to read and write, and to clothe and apprentice out one or more of them every year, agreeably to the donor's directions.

In 1729, Mr. Richard Cambridge, of London, gave 20*l.* the interest of which to be disposed of at the discretion of the overseers, for ever.

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	80	5	4
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	19	11	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	89	0	0
The same, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	66	18	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houses in this parish, and about 460 inhabitants, whereof 24 were freeholders; yearly births 11, and burials 10. *Atkyns.* In the year 1756, the people were numbered, and found to be 792, and they are something increased since that time.

WOOLLASTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Westbury, in the Forest division of the county, about four miles distant north-eastward from the town of Chepstow in Monmouthshire, seven south from Colford, and twenty-two south-westward from Glocester.

It stretches along the north-west side of the Severn, and rising gradually from that river to a considerable height, affords a beautiful prospect of it, and of the towns of Berkeley and Thornbury, with Hill, Oldbury, Knole, and other villages in the vale on the opposite side of the river, and the hills and woods at a distance behind them.

The name of it is considerably altered from its original. It was taken from that of its owner, and written *Odelavestone* in *Domesday*, about seven hundred years ago; and we of the present age, to express the same idea, should write it *Odelave's Town*. The parish consists of good pasture and arable land, and a small brook running through it empties itself into the Severn. The turnpike-road from Glocester to Glamorganshire is carried over an eminence through the parish, and is extreamly pleasant upon account of the extensive prospect abovementioned.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Sir Robert Atkyns omits the *Domesday* account of this manor, which runs thus:

'William de Ow holds Odelavestone in Twi-'ferde hundred. Brictric the son of Algar held 'it. There are two hides. There is nothing 'in demean except five villeins, with five plow-'tillages. There is one fishery in the Severn of '5*sol.* and a mill of 40*d.* It is worth and was 'worth 20*sol.* This estate pays tax.' *Dom.* p. 73.

The hundred of Twiferde was a very small district, including only this parish, a small part of Tiddenham, and a place called Modiete, in this neighbourhood; but there is no such district at present.

The Welch possessed themselves of Tiddenham and Woollaston, but both places were retaken from them by Walter and Roger, brothers of Gilbert de Clare, in the year 1160. And it is probable that Woollaston was afterwards granted to the abbey of Tintern in Monmouthshire, founded in the year 1131, by William earl of Pembroke, for monks of the Cistercian order; and that the manor continued in that house 'till the dissolution.

Henry earl of Worcester died seized of the manor and Grange of Wolveston, *alias* Woollaston, 3 E. 6. as appears by an inquisition taken at Wotton-underedge, Feb. 21, 4 E. 6. Edward earl Worcester was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and the duke of Beaufort is the present lord of the manor of Woollaston, and proprietor of the Grange estate; but the latter is in lease to Mr. Barrow. The Grange house is an antient building, with a chapel, now converted to a malthouse.

Elizabeth Harrison, widow, formerly the wife of Thomas Stanshaw, and daughter and heir of Alice daughter of James lord Berkeley, levied a fine of lands in Woollaston to John Walsh and others 13 H. 7.

HAMLETS. There are places in this parish of the following names: 1. *Keynsham*; 2. *Everend*; 3. *Gumstod*; 4. *Plusterwyne*; and 5. *Brookend.* But the extract from *Domesday*, which sir Robert Atkyns places under *High Woolaston*, belongs to Hewelsfield, and not to this place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Forest deanery, worth about 130*l.* a year, of which the duke of Beaufort is patron, and the reverend Robert Penny, D.D. is the present incumbent, and of the chapel of Lancaut in Tiddenham, which has lately been annexed to this church.

The tithes were given to the abbey of Tintern by William earl of Pembroke, and earl marshal of England, in 1131; and after the dissolution, were

were held by the lords of the manor, and paid 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to the crown; and the living was formerly held as a vicarage, 'till the tithes were recovered, not long ſince, by Mr. Griffith, a late incumbent.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	11	3	Proc.& Syn. £.	0	1	8
Tenths —		1	7	1½	Pentecoſtals -	0	1	4

Benefactions.

Henry Newland, abbat of Tintern, gave the church-houſe and green in 1501.

One acre in Thornhill is given towards the reparation of the church.

Mr. Richard Clayton of Chepſtow gave 22*s.* a year to the poor, 37 Eliz. And Mrs. Margaret Clayton, his widow, gave 40*s.* a year for teaching four poor children to read.

Mr. Thomas James, alderman of Briſtol, in 1618, gave 100*l.* to be lent without intereſt, on giving ſecurity, to ten poor widows, to enable them to employ themſelves in ſpinning.

In 1685, Mrs. Mary Smart gave 20*s.* a year to be diſtributed to the poor in bread, and the payment thereof is charged on an eſtate in this pariſh, late belonging to Mr. Charles Gough, who married Elizabeth, ſiſter to Mrs. Smart.

Taxes.					
The Royal Aid in	1692, £.	118	4	0
Poll-tax ——	1694, —	33	6	0
Land-tax ——	1694, —	170	13	0
The ſame, at 3*s.*	1770, —	127	19	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 96 houſes, and about 400 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 17 were freeholders; yearly births 9, and burials 8. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 459.

WORMINGTON

IS a ſmall pariſh, in the lower diviſion of Kiftſgate hundred, five miles diſtant ſouth from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, five north from Winchcombe, and nineteen north-eaſtward from Glouceſter.

It is ſituate in the Vale, and a brook runs through it into the Avon at Hampton, near Eveſham. The greater part of the land is arable, but the village has nothing particular to diſtinguiſh it in natural hiſtory, or antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following is tranſlated from *Domeſday*:

'Roger de Laci holds Wermetun in Greteſtan 'hundred. Walter the ſon of Ercold holds it 'under him. There are five hides taxed. Eduui 'held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and 'ſix villeins, with two plow-tillages. There are 'two *ſervi*, and a mill of 8 *ſolid.* and ten acres of 'meadow. It was worth 100 *ſol.* now only 4 *lib.*' *Domeſday*, p. 75.

King Henry the Third granted court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Wormington to the maſters of the knights templers, and his grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The manor was afterwards given to Weſtbury college, near Briſtol, and upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, this eſtate, and others belonging to that college, were granted to ſir Rafe Sadleir, 35 H. 8.

Sir Robert Atkyns makes mention that Henry Acton died ſeized of Wormington 20 Eliz. and that livery thereof was granted to his ſon Valentine Acton, the ſame year; but that muſt be underſtood of Wormington Grange in Didbrook, and not of this place.

John Newton, eſq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, out of which name it paſſed by the marriage of a daughter of the Newtons to Mr. Gwinneth, who ſold it to Mr. Dobbins, and it was by him conveyed to Mr. Townſend. Mr. Kenrick laid claim to the manor of Wormington at the beginning of the preſent century, and that claim was continued by Mr. John Partridge, who died about the year 1776; but a great part of the demeans of the manor was given to charitable uſes by George Townſend, eſq; about eighty years ago.

The Daſtons were antiently ſeized of a manor, or reputed manor, in this pariſh, which from them was called Wormington Daſton. John Daſton was ſeized thereof 15 E. 4. Anthony Daſton alſo died ſeized of lands in Wormington 12 C. 1. and left Richard his ſon and heir, twelve years old.

Lord Aylmer has a good eſtate in this pariſh, but his lordſhip's uſual reſidence is at Greenwich in the county of Kent. His lordſhip's arms are, *Pearl, a croſs diamond between four Corniſh choughs proper.* CREST, *In a ducal coronet a chough with wings diſplay'd proper.* SUPPORTERS, *Two mariners habited, the dexter holding in his hand a foreſtaff, and the ſiniſter a lead-line, all proper.* MOTTO, STEADY.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 70*l.* a year, of which
is patron, and
is the preſent incumbent.
Two yard-lands belong to the glebe, but eleven yard-lands, being the demeans of the manor, are tithe free.

The church is ſmall, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or, as ſome ſay, to St. Catherine, whoſe figure, with her wheel, appears in one of the painted windows.

Firſt fruits	£.	7	15	0	Synodals £.	0	1	0
Tenths —		0	15	6½	Pentecoſt.	0	0	8½
Procurations		0	3	0				

Taxes.				
The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	43	10	0
Poll-tax —— 1694, —		9	12	0
Land-tax — 1694, —		20	16	10
The ſame, at 3 s. 1770, —		14	16	4½

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 19 houſes, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 2, and burials 2. The inhabitants are now about 85.

WOTTON-UNDEREDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles diſtant ſouth from Durſley, five north-eaſt from Wickwar, and nineteen ſouth from Glouceſter; but theſe diſtances are to be taken from the market town, which lies within the pariſh.

The town of Wotton-underedge is ſituated upon a pleaſant eminence, overlooking a comb, or little valley, to the north-eaſtward. It lies near the foot of a ridge of hills to the north, which being partly covered with woods, have a very pleaſing appearance. Hence the town certainly obtained its name, which is eaſily reſolved into *Wood-town-under-ridge*. It is quite open to the other quarters, with an ample vale richly beſet with villages and farm houſes before it, and commanding an extenſive and beautiful proſpect, including the populous pariſh of Kingſwood, formerly famous for its monaſtery, the towns of Wickwar and Sodbury, with Lanſdown hill near Bath on one hand, and Berkeley caſtle, the Severn, Dean foreſt, and the Welch mountains on the other.

It is called a borough, but ſends no members to parliament. In the 37th year of king Henry the Third, Maurice lord Berkeley cauſed a leet, conſiſting of the reſiants within the borough, to be taken out of the great hundred of Berkeley, agreeable to the cuſtom of great lords in thoſe days; and he, and lady Jane his mother, who held the manor of Wotton in jointure, by their deed of that date, granted to the inhabitants of the borough the ſame liberties, uſages, and cuſtoms, as the borough of Tetbury then enjoy'd, having, the preceding year, obtained from the king a grant of a market each Friday at Wotton, and of a fair every year, to be held upon the eve, upon the day, and the morrow of the Exaltation of the croſs. Theſe privileges were afterwards confirmed by Thomas lord Berkeley, in the tenth year of the reign of king Edward the Firſt.

In the firſt year of the following reign, the jury, at the leet holden at Michaelmas, had leave to chooſe one perſon out of the burgeſſes to be the ſupreme governor amongſt them, 'till that time twelve-month, and to call him the Mayor, which they have continued to do from time to time ever ſince. The origin of the cuſtom, and the ceremony of chooſing the mayor, are particularly ſet down in a manuſcript written by Mr. John Smyth, a very learned and judicious perſon, who was ſteward to lord Berkeley in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, and took great pains to extract from the records many curious particulars relating to the places within the hundred of Berkeley. The jury preſent, in writing, the names of three perſons (the old mayor, and two others) to the ſteward, out of whom he makes choice of one for the new mayor, and adminiſters to him the oath of office. The old mayor then riſing from his ſeat, and leaving the ſilver-gilt mace upon the table where he ſate with the ſteward, the new one ſits down in his place, and elects one of the other two that were returned with him for his ſerjeant, who, in the language of the court-rolls, is called *Serviens ad Clavem*. The court being ended, the ſerjeant, with his mace, walks before the mayor to his houſe, whom the other burgeſſes alſo attend. The ſerjeant, by the cuſtom, is obliged to collect the lord's rents and profits within the borough, and to pay them to the auditor; and if he fail, the mayor is anſwerable for them.

Refuſing to ſerve the office of mayor in this borough is puniſhable by fine. In the year 1639, Richard Pool being choſen, refuſed to ſerve, and was fined 10*l*. John Leigh was then choſen by the ſteward, and refuſing in like manner, paid a fine of 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. The legality of the ſteward's impoſing ſuch fine has been determined in the caſe of Thomas Daws, who was fined 10*l*. in the year 1693, which he would not pay, whereupon he was arreſted in virtue of a *Capias* ſued out of the court of king's bench in Michaelmas term 1695, and a verdict was obtained againſt him at the Lent aſſizes, and judgment entered in the ſame court the Eaſter term following.

This town gave name to an uſurped juriſdiction, called the Hundred of Wotton, ſet up by the deſcendants of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of the manors of Wotton and Nibley, and of other conſiderable eſtates within the hundred of Berkeley; and during the long law-ſuits between them and the heirs male of the Berkeley family, affected to call their poſſeſſions in theſe parts *the Hundred of Wotton*. An eſtate was actually granted by that name to John duke of Northumberland, upon whoſe attainder, in the firſt year of the reign of queen Mary, it reverted to the crown, and was again granted by the ſame name to Ambroſe earl of Warwick, and to Robert earl of Leiceſter, in the fifteenth year of queen Elizabeth. Accordingly there is a certain diſtrict ſo diſtinguiſhed in ſome of our old maps, tho' no ſuch independent juriſdiction was ever legally and rightfully eſtabliſhed.

Thomas Talbot, viſcount Liſle, grandſon of that Richard de Beauchamp, by Elizabeth the heireſs of William lord Berkeley, reſided in this borough,

borough, and there are ſome remains of his lordſhip's houſe, conſiſting of the arches of doorways, &c. ſtill diſtinguiſhable in the buildings belonging to Mr. Veel, ſituate in the lower part of the town.

Wotton was burnt down in the reign of king John. It then ſtood a little northward of the preſent ſcite, as may be gathered from the name of a place called the *Brands*, from the fire which then happened there.

It has not been diſtinguiſhed by any very intereſting tranſactions, only in the great civil war, the king had a temporary garriſon here, conſiſting of a regiment of horſe, which, according to Corbet, were driven out of the town by the parliament's party, under the command of colonel Maſſie, and having ſuffered the loſs of ſix killed, and twelve made priſoners, the reſt eſcaped to Briſtol. It was again garriſoned for the king by eight hundred men, and attacked by captain Backhouſe with two hundred horſe and dragoons, who fell ſuddenly on, ſays the before-mentioned hiſtorian, marched up to the main guard, and for ſome time were maſters of four pieces of ordnance; but being over matched, were forced to retreat, which they did without the loſs of a man.

There was a conduit erected in the town, in the year 1630, at the expence of ſir Richard Venn, and his ſon-in-law, Hugh Perry, both aldermen of London, and natives of this place, by which water was brought from a ſpring in Edbrook field to the market croſs; but the conduit is now intirely deſtroy'd.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, written in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, calls it *A praty Market Towne, welle occupyed withe Clothiars, havyinge one faire longe Strete, and welle buyldyd in it, and it ſtondithe clyvinge toward the rotes of an hill.* But tho' Leland takes notice of but one ſtreet, it is probable that there were others in his time, and that he ſpeaks of the high ſtreet only, becauſe the reſt comparatively were of little account. The following names appear in the writings of the next century, *viz.* High-ſtreet, Sow-lane, the Chipping, or Market-place, Chipping-lane, Bradley-ſtreet, Hawe-ſtreet, Church-lane, and Sym-lane; the whole borough then comprizing an extent of about ſixty acres of ground.

It is pretty well built, and the clothing buſineſs, chiefly in the fine way, is of very antient ſtanding. There are now ſeven or eight maſter clothiers, and the trade is ſtill in a flouriſhing ſtate, tho' not equal to what it has ſometimes been.

The market is held on Friday, and there is a fair on the 25th of September, formerly noted for cheeſe and cattle; but now of much leſs account for either.

The hills on one ſide of the town rendering it difficult for carriages to paſs and repaſs, is a circumſtance unfavourable to its market, which like that of moſt other little towns, is dwindled to nothing. There is, however, a turnpike-road branching from it northward to Glouceſter, and eaſtward to Tetbury, and another extending ſouth-weſtward towards Wickwar, Sodbury, and Briſtol; but theſe are not the great roads leading from Glouceſter to Bath and Briſtol; ſo that there is but little travelling through the town, except by people of the neighbourhood, and by ſuch as are connected in trade with the inhabitants.

The pariſh of Wotton is very extenſive. Upon the brow of a hill called Weſtridge, looking towards Tortworth, there is a ſquare camp, with double intrenchments, incloſing an area of about four acres of ground. It is now over-grown with beech wood, and is called *Becket's Bury*, but for what reaſon I cannot conjecture.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

This manor was a member of the great lordſhip of Berkeley at the time of the general ſurvey; but there are no further particulars of it recorded in *Domeſday*, than that there are 'In Uutune 'fifteen hides and half a yard-land.' Roger de Berkeley was ſeized of it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, and it deſcended in that family, with the manor of Berkeley, 'till the death of Thomas lord Berkeley, the fourth of that name. This Thomas lord Berkeley married Margaret, daughter of Gerard Warren, lord Liſle, by his wife Alice, the daughter and heir of Henry lord Tyes, with whom he had a very great eſtate. He died 5 H. 5. and left an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

This Elizabeth counteſs of Warwick was heir general to the whole eſtate of the Berkeley family; but James lord Berkeley, ſon of James, younger brother to Thomas lord Berkeley, father of the ſaid Elizabeth, was heir male, and derived his title by an eſtate taille limited to the heirs males; for Thomas lord Berkeley, grandfather to the before-mentioned Thomas, levied a fine of Berkeley, Wotton, and divers other manors, 23 E. 3. whereby he ſettled thoſe manors on his heirs males, and James lord Berkeley being heir male, had right to the eſtate by virtue of that ſettlement. However, the ſame Richard Beauchamp being in Berkeley caſtle at the death of Thomas lord Berkeley, his wife's father, ſeized upon all the deeds and writings that concerned the eſtate, which made it difficult for James lord Berkeley to prove his title.

Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died leaving three daughters coheireſſes. Margaret, the eldeſt, was ſecond wife to John the great earl of Shrewſbury, who had iſſue by her John, afterwards created viſcount Liſle. He with his deſcendants proſecuted their pretenſions againſt the lords Berkeley with great violence and illegality; and Thomas viſcount Liſle, ſon of John, loſt his life at Nibley-green in this quarrel, as related under that pariſh. But after many years conteſt, the quiet poſſeſſion was yielded to the Berkeley family,

family, and the earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor of Wotton.

Joan Skey, widow, levied a fine of lands in Wotton-underedge to John Walworth and Eleanor his wife, 8 H. 7. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother levied a fine of lands in Wotton borough, and Wotton forreigne, to William Freame, and others, 12 H. 7. A meadow called the Vineyard in Wotton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingſwood, was granted to George Huntley, and others, 2 Jac. 1. Two tenements in Wotton, called Spencer's Heye, and Nayler's Heye, with the tithes of the ſame, belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald, in Glouceſter, and were granted to Peter Grey and Edward his ſon 19 Eliz.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS.*

There are four tithings in this large pariſh.

1. *Sinwell* and *Bradley* make one tithing. Sinwell adjoins to the borough, and the pariſh church ſtands within it. Mr. Web had a good houſe and eſtate at Sinwell, at the beginning of this century, which are now the property of Mr. Veel, of Simondſhall.

Bradley gave name to an eminent family to whom it belonged, and Hugh de Bradley was living in the reign of king Richard the Firſt. One Serlo died ſeized of Bradley, and left Agatha and Juliana his two ſiſters coheireſſes; the former married to Henry ——, the latter to William de Straton. Anne the widow of Serlo was married to Hugh de Straton, and had the manor of Bradley aſſigned to her for dower 4 H. 3. Robert de Pleſſy was ſeized thereof 29 E. 1. as were Thomas de Luda and Elizabeth his wife in the 33d year of the ſame reign. Sir Maurice Berkely held this manor 2 H. 4. and ſir Maurice Berkeley of Uley died ſeized of Bradleigh 4 E. 4. John Berkeley died ſeized of the manor of Bradley 5 Mar. and left Brice Berkeley his brother and heir. Arnold Oldſworth died ſeized of this place, and left Edward Oldſworth his ſon, who alſo died ſeized of it 4 C. 1. when Robert his ſon was fourteen years old. This was an antient family deſcended from the Oldſworths of Yorkſhire, and ſir Lancelot Halifax, of Halifax, was their anceſtor, who died 15 E. 1. Many lands in this place were given by Thomas lord Berkeley to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, for which reaſon the chief meſſuage is called *Canons Court*, and after the diſſolution of religious foundations, they were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol. Bradley came afterwards to Thomas Daws, eſq; whoſe great niece, Mrs. Smart, is the proprietor of Bradley-houſe, and of a good eſtate there, and holds Canons Court under the dean and chapter of Briſtol.

2. *Simondſhall* and *Combe* conſtitute another tithing. Simondſhall is the higheſt ground in all this country. It is for the moſt part a large plain, with an antient manſion houſe, which has been the reſidence of the Veels for many generations. And it is ſaid, that in a clear day, eighteen counties may be ſeen from ſome parts of the down near the houſe. Between this and Bagpath, ſtands a large barrow, which never having been opened, nothing can be ſaid of the contents of it with certainty, only it is ſuppoſed to have been the burying place of ſome perſons who fell in battle hereabout. In the evidences belonging to Bartholomew hoſpital in Glouceſter, of the year 1280, there is an account of a fardel of land lying between the land of Adam de Tedepen on the north, and the land belonging to the church of Symondeſhale on the ſouth; which I quote only to ſhew that there was at that time a church or chapel belonging to this place, but it has been long ſince diſuſed. In *Domeſday* it is recorded, that 'Half a hide in Symondeſhale belonged to 'the lordſhip of Berchelai.' The inheritance of this manor has ever ſince been veſted in the proprietors of that lordſhip, and is now the property of the earl of Berkeley; but the eſtate is in leaſe to William Veel,[1] eſq; who is deſcended from a very antient family, which came into England with William the Conqueror.

Combe

[1] Jeffrey le Veel married Maud, daughter and heir of Harding, ſon of Elias Harding of Hunterford, *alias* Huntingford, which Elias was younger brother of Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family. He was in great eſteem with king John.

Henry le Veel, ſon of Jeffrey, was living 37 H. 3.

Robert le Veel of Charfield lived in the time of E. 1. and E. 2. and married Hawiſe, daughter of —— le Gore, with whom he had the manor of St. Faggon 25 E. 1.

Sir Peter le Veel, ſon of Robert, married Hawiſe, daughter and heir of —— Kingſton of Tortworth 5 E. 3. and with her had the manor of Tortworth.

Sir Peter le Veel, ſon of ſir Peter, married Cecilia, daughter and heir of —— Maſſey of Charfield, with whom it is ſaid he had the manor of Charfield. He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 49 E. 3. and died 20 R. 2.

Sir Peter le Veel, knight, ſon of ſir Peter, married Catherine, daughter and heir of ſir John Clevedon. Her ſecond huſband was Thomas lord Berkeley.

Thomas Veel, ſon of ſir Peter, (or Pierce) married Hawiſe ——. Her ſurname ſeems to have been Torrington, as the arms aſcribed to her belong to the Torringtons, *viz. Gules, an annulet between two bars Or, in chief a lion paſſant of the ſecond.*

John Veel, ſon of Thomas, married Margaret ——, and died 9 H. 6.

Sir John Veel, ſon of John, married Alice, daughter of —— Brookſby. Her arms were *Barry undy argent and ſable, on a canton gules a mullet Or.* He was high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 31 H. 6. and died in the 36th year of that reign, leaving two ſons, Robert and William.

Robert Veel, the eldeſt ſon, married Alice, daughter of John Pointz, eſq; and by her had an only daughter and heir Alice, married to ſir David Matthews, of Rayder in Glamorganſhire, by whom ſhe had four daughters, of whom Margaret, the third daughter, was married to ſir William Throckmorton, and carried the manor of Tortworth into that family. I now return to

William Veel, ſecond ſon of ſir John Veel, and brother to Robert. He married Suſanna, daughter and coheireſs of —— Vyell, whoſe arms were *Argent, a feſs raguly gules between three annulets ſable.*

William Veel of Over in Almondſbury, ſon of William, married Margaret, daughter of William Fettiplace, of Maiden-Cott in the county of Oxford, whoſe arms were *Gules two chevrons argent.*

Edward Veel, eldeſt ſon of the laſt William, married Catherine, daughter of John Holloway.

Edward Veel, ſon of Edward, married Jane, daughter of George Burley, of Whiſte in Wiltſhire. But we leave this branch and return to William Veel of Over, who had a third ſon, of the name of William.

Which

Combe lies eaſtward of the church. This eſtate was given by the empreſs Maud to Nigel de Kingſcote, anceſtor to the Kingſcotes of Kingſcote, for his ſervices to her in the wars; but that family was probably diſpoſſeſſed of it on the change of affairs. Thomas Davis, of Minchin Hampton, eſq; died ſeized of Wotton-Combe 37 H. 8. and left Giles his ſon eighteen years old; whoſe ſon, Francis Davis, died ſeized of the manor of Wotton-Combe 5 Mar. leaving two daughters coheireſſes, of whom Mary, the eldeſt, was married to William Weſtden, and Elizabeth, the youngeſt, was married to John Poll; and they had livery of this manor granted to them the ſame year. Mr. Hicks had a good eſtate at Combe, which is deſcended to the reverend Mr. Somerville, of Bibury, whoſe mother was daughter of that Mr. Hicks. What ſir Robert Atkyns obſerves of Combe belonging formerly to the abbey of Bordeſley in Worceſterſhire, and of its being granted to Thomas Smith 7 E. 6. is all miſtake, and ſhould have been applied to Combe in the pariſh of Campden.

The *Rudge* is an eſtate ſometimes in antient writings dignified with the title of a manor. It belonged formerly to the abbey of Kingſwood, and was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 36 H. 8. But Rudge farm belonged to the Pointz's before the above grant, for ſir Robert Pointz died ſeized thereof 12 H. 8. and was ſucceeded by ſir Anthony Pointz, whoſe ſon and heir, ſir Nicholas Pointz, died ſeized thereof 4 Mar. and left Nicholas his ſon twenty-one years old. The manor of Rudge, with a good eſtate here, is now the property of the reverend Mr. Brereton of Glouceſter, in right of his wife.

Nynd is a place in this pariſh.

3. *Wortley* is a diſtinct and populous tithing, where was formerly a chapel of eaſe, founded by Thomas lord Berkeley, and dedicated to St. John; and William lord Berkeley, earl mareſchal and of Nottingham, levied a fine of the advowſon of the chapel 3 H. 7. There was alſo a chantry in this chapel, of which John Collins was the laſt incumbent, and received a penſion of 2*l.* 16*s.* in the year 1553. *Willis.* John Engayne was ſeized of Wortley 30 E. 1. It was part of the manor of Wotton, and ſold by George lord Berkeley and his mother, by their deed inrolled in chancery, dated 28 Nov. 7 Car. for 1500*l.* to Richard Pool, gent. and his heirs, by the name of a manor. It is now the eſtate of Matthew Hale, eſq; in whoſe family it has been for ſeveral generations.

4. *Huntingford* is another tithing in this pariſh. Elias Harding, younger brother of Robert Harding, anceſtor to the Berkeley family, died ſeized of this manor in the reign of king John. John Veale was ſeized of Huntingford 36 H. 6. Catherine ——, an heireſs to this manor, was married to Henry Wogan, who died ſeized of Huntingford 9 H. 8. and left Joan his daughter and heir eleven years old. The manor was then held of the king, as of the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh. Mr. Adey has a good eſtate here, with manerial rights; but lord Berkeley is lord paramount.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Durſley, worth 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the impropriation; but it has no ſort of tithes belonging to it. It has been augmented by a donation from the late Edward Colſton, eſq; by another from the feoffees of the market, and by queen Anne's bounty; ſo that the income is now upwards of 100*l.* a year. Chriſt Church college in Oxford are patrons, and the reverend William Tatterſall, M.A. is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the ſame college.

The advowſon belonged to the nunnery of Berkeley before the Norman conqueſt, and was

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Which William the third ſon, and brother of the firſt mentioned Edward Veel, lived at Acton, and married Elianor, daughter of John Gover of Wotton-underedge. Her arms were *Argent, on a bend azure a fret Or.*

Nicholas Veel of Alveſton, ſon and heir of William, married the daughter of Richard Brydges of Combe, and had iſſue ſeven ſons, Peter (of whom there was iſſue remaining about Axbridge in Somerſetſhire *anno* 1685) William, Richard, Thomas, Edward, Nicholas, and Philip; and two daughters, Margaret and Maria.

Thomas Veel of Alveſton, ſon of Nicholas, married to his firſt wife Dorothy, daughter of John Wynneate, of Hampton, com. Middleſex, whoſe arms were, *Sable, a bend argent cotized Or, between ſix martlets of the ſecond.* By his firſt wife he had one ſon William, and three daughters, Suſanna, Eleanor, and Dorothy, which Dorothy was married to William Holland of Briſtol; and Eleanor, the ſecond daughter, was married to Edward Hill of Cam, in this county. He had iſſue by his ſecond wife, two ſons, Nicholas and Thomas; Nicholas Veel was of Olveſton in this county, in the commiſſion of the peace, who married Alice, daughter of —— Blanchard, of Wroxall in the county of Wilts, and by her had iſſue an only child Nicholas, who died unmarried. Thomas Veel, ſecond ſon by the ſecond marriage, married Mary, daughter of Henry Butler, eſq. She was buried at Wotton-underedge, and there is now an inſcription for her in Wotton church. Thomas Veel, the father, was ſequeſtered in the civil wars, and paid 704*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and died about the year 1663.

William Veel of Simondſhall, ſon and heir of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Culliford, of the iſland of Purbeck in Dorſetſhire. Her arms were, *Argent, a feſs between three bulls ſable.* They had iſſue two ſons, Robert, who died unmarried; and Thomas Veel of Simondſhall,; alſo one daughter Margaret, married to Robert Culliford of Southampton.

Thomas Veel, ſon of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Smyth, of Nibley in the county of Glouceſter, eſq; and by her had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, who died unmarried, and William; Alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, married to the reverend Mr. Thomas Snell, of Bampton in the Buſh, com. Oxon; and Anne, married to the reverend Timothy Millechamp, of Newton in Wilts.

William Veel, ſon of Thomas, was ſeven years old in 1682. He married Heſter, daughter and heir of Robert Web, of Sinwell in Wotton-under-edge, whoſe arms were, *Sable, three eſcallops in bend argent.* They had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, who died unmarried in 1752; Robert, who died unmarried in 1742; and William; alſo one daughter Elizabeth, married to William Davis, of Slimbridge in this county.

William Veel, third ſon of the laſt William, married Anne, eldeſt daughter and one of the coheireſſes of Stephen Compeer of Wotton-underedge, whoſe arms are *Or, on a feſs azure between three martlets ſable as many croſs croſlets fitchy of the field.* By her he has iſſue three ſons, William, Robert, and Thomas, now living; and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary. He reſides at Simondſhall, and is poſſeſſed of ſeveral good eſtates in this county. He gives for his arms, *Argent, on a bend ſable three calves Or.* The Creſt, *A garb Or, enſeigned with a ducal coronet gules.* Motto, FACE AUT TACE.

treacherouſly obtained from them by earl Godwin, from whom it came to the crown, and was granted by king Henry the Second to Robert the ſon of Harding, progenitor to the Berkeley family, and by him given to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol. It was appropriated 35 E. 1. and the abbey of St. Auguſtine was ſeized of the advowſon 3 E. 2. It was again reſtored to the Berkeley family, and Maurice lord Berkeley granted it to the abbey of Tewkeſbury in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. The tithes were again appropriated, and after the diſſolution of monaſteries, were at different times granted to Chriſt Church college in Oxford; *viz.* a portion of tithes in Wotton which belonged to the abbey of Glouceſter, and another portion which belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald there, were granted to the chapter of Chriſt Church 33 H. 8. And the rectory of Wotton Subedge, and the advowſon of the vicarage, were granted to that college 38 H. 8. which before were in the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Tewkeſbury. Henry lord Berkeley laid claim to this advowſon, and by a decree in chancery 3 Eliz. the advowſon of Tetbury was given to his lordſhip, and this of Wotton to Chriſt Church college.

The tithes of Spencer's Heye and Nayler's Heye in Wotton, which belonged to the beforementioned priory of St. Oſwald, were granted, as already obſerved, to Peter Grey and Edward his ſon 19 Eliz. Other tithes and lands in Wotton, which belonged to the ſame priory, were granted to John Hercey and John Edwards 20 Eliz. And other tithes in Wotton, which belonged to the abbey of Kingſwood, were granted to George Huntley and others 2 Jac. 1.

The church is dedicated to the virgin Mary. It ſtands in the tithing of Sinwell and Bradley. It is large and handſome, conſiſting of the nave, and two ſide ailes, with a lofty pinnacled tower at the weſt end. The earl of Berkeley's arms are in ſeveral windows of the church.

There were ſeveral chantries in this church; one dedicated to St. Mary, and after the diſſolution, the lands belonging to it were granted to Edward Seimour, duke of Somerſet, 1 E. 6. and afterwards to William Heirick and Arthur Ingram, 5 Jac. 1. Other chantries were dedicated to the Holy Croſs, to St. Nicholas, to St. Catherine, and to All Saints. And there was a houſe founded in Wotton for friers of the Holy Croſs, who obtained licence to purchaſe a ſcite and lands to the amount of 10*l.* a year, 23 E. 3.

Firſt fruits	£.	13	10	0	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	7	0	Pentecoſt.	0	1	6
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a large handſome tomb of grey marble in the north aile, with two figures engraven on braſs plates, in memory of Thomas lord Berkeley, the fourth of that name, and of the lady Margaret his wife, ſole heireſs of Gerrard Warren, lord Liſle. There is no inſcription upon the tomb, but he died in 1417, and his lady in 1392.

Upon a large monument of white marble, are the following inſcriptions:

D. O. M. S.
Infra deponitur quod reliquum eſt
RICARDI DAWES, Arm.
Ex honeſtâ et antiquâ noſtros inter Dobunos
proſapia oriundi.
COLL: WADH. apud Oxon olim alumni
Ubi Academiâ Auguſtiſ. ANNÆ triumphos
Solemni ritu celebrante,
ad res ſublimes depingendas deſignatus
quàm optime munus implevit.
Hinc in ſocietatem TEMPLI INT: adſcitus
juri municipali operam dedit,
atq; inter Cauſidicos repagulares adſcriptus eſt.
OPTIMUS ADOLESCENS
ingenij acumine et gravitate ſpectabilis,
morum integritate et elegantiâ magis conſpicuus,
animi candore et magnitudine ornatiſſimus,
pietate deniq; in Deum et in parentes obſervantiâ
nunquam ſatis laudatus.
Si vivum ſciveris viator,
habes cùr impenſius mortuum plores.
Ille 9no Cal. Jun. An. { Sal. 1712. / Æt. 26.

Necnon
ROBERTI DAWES
RICARDI jam memorati fratris natu min.
Qui etiam optimarum artium Studijs
in eadem inclytâ muſarum ſede
per triennium non infeliciter incubuit;
fraternæ virtutis æmulus.
Sed proh dolor! utrumq; tantæ ſpei juvenem,
delicias omnium, decus et ornamentum familiæ,
(cujus nominis perpetuandi in ijs ſpes ſola manſit)
eadem dira variolarum peſtis corripuit
ac quicquid mortale fuit
oblivioni et tenebris mandavit,
non niſi tubâ ultimâ revocandum.
Animæ interim ad Coelum avolarunt,
eaſq; occupavêre ſedes,
quas DEUS SALVATOR juſtis preparavit.
Hæc nobis indubitata fides:
Uterq; enim dignus ævo in terris extento,
niſi ad vitam iſtam meliorem feſtinaſſent.
Hic 3tio Id. Jun. An. Sal. 1711. / Æt. 22.
Hoc ſepulchrale marmor (haud procùl a quo et ſuas reliquias condi volunt { Filijs / Nepotibus } deſideratiſſimis { Pater / Patruus } mœſtiſſimi poſuere.

Likewiſe was interred near this place, the body of Thomas Dawes of Bradley, Eſq^r. who died the 4^th day of Iuly A.D. 1713 in the 62^d year of his age, Lamented by All that knew him, becauſe when living he was doing good to all. He was devout and conſtant in religious exerciſes, hoſpitable and generous in his houſe, kind and charitable to the poor, meek in his temper, affable and pleaſant in converſation, courteous and benevolent to all men. He was a loving Huſband, a good Maſter, and a faithful Friend. But why ſhould we praiſe him by our Words whoſe Works both praiſe and follow him and are an example for our Imitation.

Laſtly, Here lie repoſed the only mortal Remains of
Lydia Dawes
Relict of y^e Said Th. Dawes, Eſq^r who Died 15 Feb. 1739 Ag. 88. Who moſt amiably conjugal in every Virtue of His, as well as in her Love towards Him, not only bore a part in thoſe excellent Graces that adorn'd Him living, but after his Death, ingrafting, as it were, upon Her Self the whole, Shone forth a moſt illuſtrious Pattern of every humane and Chriſtian Virtue. Sincerely pious, unaffectedly Devout, Munificent, Hoſpitable, Charitable, Affable, & Courteous.

Stranger (if ſuch Thou Sh^st be to her Vertues) drop a Tear. Lament the Degeneracy of thy Times, and teach thy Self from this faint & too Faithleſs Record of her Merit, to imitate whom Thou muſt ſo Shortly Follow.

The monument is ornamented with the arms of Dawes, *viz. Azure, three mullets argent, 2 and 1.*

On a large marble pyramidal monument are the two following inſcriptions, written by the ſide of each other:

To

To the Memory of DANIEL ADEY, *Esq^r.* of *Combe*, who having thro' Life approv'd Himself a Character of Piety, Virtue, and general Usefulness to Mankind, left this World for the Rewards of a better on y^e 4^th of Feb. 1752, aged 86.
To the Memory also of ELIZABETH his Wife, who died March 5^th 1717, aged 52.
DANIEL, & FREDERICK, two Sons of THO^s CURTIS of the City of BRISTOL, Esq; His Grandsons, were buried here.

To the Memory also of DANIEL ADEY, Esq^r. of Sinwell, who died on the 11^th of Nov^r. 1763, aged 67 Years.
Mrs. BRIDGED ADEY, the Wife of DANIEL ADEY, Esq; of SINWELL, was Here buried on the 11^th of October 1740, in y^e 41^st year of her ege.
Interred Here also lye six of their Sons and two Daughters, with two Children unbaptised. One other Son lies buried at WICKWAR.

Over the first inscription are these arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a bend azure three leopards faces caboshed Or*, for Adey. impaling 2. *Azure, three cinquefoils argent, on a chief indented Or, three annulets gules.*

Over the second inscription, Adey, as before, impaling *Azure, a lion rampant argent*, for Crew.

Near the Dawes's monument,

H. S. E.

Elizabetha filia Mauritij Trotman uxor Gul. Nelmes de Cam; cui peperit Johannem Nelmes de Bradstone Cap: Mariam Roberto Hoskins de Wotton connubio junctam; Janam Gulielmo Gardiner de Stroude; Lydiam Thomæ Dawes de Bradley; Saram Gulielmo Stokes de Horton; Insigne pietatis erga Deum et charitatis erga egenos præcipuè verbi divini ministros exemplar. cum vixisset Lxxv annos supremum diem in Domino obiit Feb. xxvi A. D. MDCLXXXXII°. Hic etiam reponuntur reliquiæ Saræ Uxoris Gulielmi Stokes de Horton Gen. et Gul. Nelmes de Cam Gen. filiæ Obiit et Quievit Maij 24° Anno Æræ Christianæ 1691. Elizabetha eorum filia e cunabulis ad cœlum evasit August 28° 1691 Ætatis suæ primo.

Near the last,

In Memory of ELIZABETH Wife of IOHN NELMES, of this Town MAYOR, who being seized (in time of Child-birth) with the Small-pox, departed this life Oct. 21, 1713, Ætat. suæ 26.

Her virtues could not be buried, who having exactly copied Solomon's excellent woman, was Summoned to receive the fruit of her hands and to leave her works to praise her in the gates.

Filia, Uxor, Mater,
Fœminarum Decus Eximium
LYDIA also D. of IOHN NELMES Aged 16 days
Also Iohn Nelmes, Esq;

A very estimable Pattern of Temperance, Prudence, Integrity, and Justice, Useful in Council, careful in Trust, and steady in Principle. He discharged with a becoming Credit the uarious Duties of Life in w^ch he was concerned. He was an uncommon Example of Patience, & even Chearfulness (that Temper so peculiarly Christian) in as uncommon a series of Pain & Torture, from which God was graciously pleased to release him on 15 Nov^r. 1742, Aged 61.

Inscribed on an elegant marble monument, ornamented with the arms of Adey:

This Monument
is erected to preserve the Memory of
WILLIAM ADEY
of COMB in this Parish *Esq^r*;
who having for several years
laboured under an infirm state of Body,
at length calmly resigned up his Soul
into the Hands of his Creator
on the 31^st of July 1765:
Aged 67 Years.

In the chancel are the following: Round the verge of a grey marble flat stone, which had a brass plate fixed on it, with the figure of a man, now torn off, are these lines in Saxon characters:

Natus in hâc villa cognomine dictus ab illâ
Qui Rector fuit hic, aptum nomenq; sibi sic
R. de Wottonâ jacet hic, cui cælica dona,
Impetret ipsa pia pulcherrima virgo Maria. Amen.

In the middle of the stone,

Es mihi virgo pia, Dux et Lux, sancta Maria.

On a white marble tablet,

Juxta Hoc Marmor Mortales deponuntur Exuviæ Thomæ Rouse Arm. cui Hoc Oppidum natalem Locum dedit. Iuris-Prudentia primos Iuventutis Labores exercuit, in Quâ curruete Ætate notabiliter sagacem eximiumq; se præstitit. Hactenus aptissime instructus ad Iustitiarii Munus—evectus fuit, in Quo pari et fæliciſſima Iustitiæ et Misericordiæ Temperantia Se gerens, modo Mansuetudine, modo Authoritate valens,——— Provinciam hanc cum Dignitate perfunctus est. Neque privatæ vitæ Officiis indecoram egit Partem, Seu Maritum, Parentem, Amicum, aut Vicinum respicimus, Seu denique Comitem imprimè alacrem, urbanum et facillimum. Obiit 28° Feb. 1737, Æt. 63.

Nec non Ianæ dilectissimæ ejus Uxoris quæ Marito non diu superstes Obiit 8° Oct. 1740, Æt. 69.

Near the above,

Near this place lyes interred Iane eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Rous of this Town, and Wife of Mr. Thomas Coster of Redbrooke in this County, who left this life for a better the 7^th Day of June 1721, Aged 23 years.

She was an obedient daughter, a true Friend, and an excellent Wife. She lived in the exact practice of Piety and Virtue, and dyed with a perfect Resignation of herself to the Will of her Maker.

Upon the monument are these arms, Baron and femme, 1. *Ermine, a chevron per pale Or and sable*, for Coster; impaling, 2. *Or, an eagle displayd azure*, for Rouse.

On a tablet of white marble,

In Memory of MARY BLAGDEN, Widow, Daughter of Daniel Adey, Esq; of Comb in this Parish. She resigned her soul to God who gave it on the ninth Day of September, in the Year 1761, Aged 75.

Arms, Baron and femme, 1. *Sable, three trefoils slipt argent, on a chief indented Or three annulets gules*, for Blagden; impaling, 2. Adey, as before.

In the south aile: A raised marble tomb, with this inscription:

Ego Domina ELIZABETHA LONG filia natu maxima GEORGII MASTER de Cirencestria in Com. Glouces. Armigeri primo connubio juncta EDVARDO OLDISWORTH de Bradley in hac parochia Armig. deinde GVALTERO LONG de Draicott-Cerne in agro Wilt. Equiti aurato, ex hac uita discessi Nou. 14° A° S^tis MDCLVIII Ætatis 58 et hîc requiesco, at Resurgam.

The tomb is decorated with two scutcheons at the head, one bearing the arms of Master, impaling, *Gules, three crescents argent, a chief ermine*; the other, Master, impaling, *Argent, on a fess sable three plates fretty of the second.* There are also two scutcheons at the foot, on one Oldisworth, impaling Master; on the other, 1. *Azure, a lion rampant, and semi of cross croslets argent*, for Long, impaling, 2. Master.

Upon the table of a well executed monument,

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat reveren. Dn. Robertus Web, pietate comitate et Charitate vix ulli secundus, ut dives sic largus opum qui vivus pauperes paterno amore fovit, et moriens testamento cavit, ut in æternum e fundis suis viginti et sex libræ quotannis in egenos erogarentur ita ut quatuor solidi unoquoque die dominico in templo finitis precibus matutinis viginti quatuor indigentibus Wottoniæ ubi vixit, totidemque Regisylve* ubi natus distribuerentur. Hisce moribus qualis esset testatum reliquit, monumentumq; sibi in animis hominum diutius mansurum struxit, quâm hoc quod memoriæ eius, amoris & coniugalis fidei ergo suis sumptibus posuit Anna charissima uxor filia Ricardi Draper Mercatoris Londinensis quæ illi Annam unicam filiam peperit, Nicholao Web de Ashwick in Com. Glouc. Gen. connubio iunctam. Obijt totius vicinæ lachrymis defletus 14° Jan. A. S. 1662 Ætat. 74.

ROBERTUS WEB
O TU REBUS UBER

Te Deus UBERtim ditavit REBUS opimis:
Pauper inopsque tuis REBUS et UBER erat.
UBER TU semper nam quæ donantur egenis
Has tecum solas semper habebis opes
Fama perennis erit præclari nominis; et si
In cineres abeas author, at extat opus
Cavisti prudens, jejunos qui tot alebas
Vivus, ne pereant te moriente simul
Iam vivant inopes, dum vivunt, tu quoque vives,
REBUS ut UBER eras, REBUS et UBER eris.

In a scutcheon at top of the monument, Party per pale, 1. R. W. the initials of Robert Web, impaling 2. *Sable, a cross moline Or*, for Draper.

3. Near

* *Kingswood* in *Wiltshire.*

Near the foregoing,

THOMAS GRAIL MEDICINÆ PROFESSOR IN QVA NON MEDIOCRITER VERSATUS, GALENI METHODO ET VESTIGIJS MAXIME INSISTENS NON SINE OPTATO SUCCESSU ET APPLAUSU MUNUS OBIVIT, QUI ESTI NON TOTO ORBI TAMEN VICINIÆ SALUTIFER FUIT ET JUVAMEN ALIJS QUOD SIBI PRÆSTARE NON POTUIT, PRÆSTITIT; APOPLEXIÂ LABORANS VITAM JUN: V° A. S. MDCLXIX° ÆTATIS LXI° FINIVIT. IN CUJUS MEMORIAM UXOR EJUS SARAH FILIA LAURENTIJ POTS MERCATORIBUS ANGL: METELLIBURGI SACELLANI HOC MONUMENTUM EXTRUI CURAVIT.

Here Underneath Interr'd doth lie
One that bids Thee prepare to die.
I lov'd in upright Paths to go,
Physick my Practice was, but loe
Death is too Stronge for Any Man,
For Physick and Physitian.

Inscribed on a handsome marble monument,

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of WILLIAM ADEY of *Uley* in this County *Esq*r Whose Military Abilities exerted in the Service of his Country acquired him the Rank of *Lieut. Col*l. in the 68th Regiment. In his private Character he discharged the social Duties of Life with Tenderness & Humanity. He died the 7th Novr. 1763, Aged 39. His Widow's Affectionate Regard to his Memory caused this Monument to be erected.

At top are these arms, Baron and femme, 1. Adey, impaling, 2. *Azure, on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, as many mullets of the field*, for Gyde, having married Anne, sister to Timothy Gyde, of Uley, esq; which Anne is since deceased.

Near the foregoing,

M. S.
Richardi Osborne de Wortley Arm:
Quem mira Animi alacritas,
Nuda Veritas, Moresq; puri,
Charum reddiderunt ac bonis flebilem,
Humanitas Egenis desideratissimum,
Gravissimos Arthritidis cruciatus
Per Annos quamplurimos sustinuit
Tali constantia ac fortitudine
Qualem sola ministrat Virtus,
Ac vere Christiana Fides.
Labefacto tandem ac devicto corpore,
Animam pie et placide efflavit,
Die Aprilis 28 A. D. 1749 Æt. 60.
Juxta requiescit
Quicquid terrestre fuit Saræ Osborne,
Prædicti Conjugis dilectissimæ.
Ob. Jan. 25, 1742, Æt. 51.
Nec non eorum seq; Liberorum
Johannis Infantis
Richardi, Ob. Dec. 12, 1723, Æt. 6.
Thomæ, Ob. Julij 25, 1736, Æt. 17.
Gulielmi Infantis.

The arms on this monument are, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a bend between two lioncels rampant sable*; impaling, 2. Blagden, as before.

Placed over Mr. Veel's family seat,

Maria Uxor Thomæ Veel filij Thomæ Veel de Alveston in Com. Gloc. Armig. filia vero Henrici Butler de Hanly in Agro Dorcestriense Armig. immaturos ex itineris molestijs gemellos enixa, non sine maximo conjugis dolore expiravit Dec. 16 A. D. 1658° Æt. 24°.

Huc usq; peregrina, nunc domi.
My Journey's at an end my travaile's done,
I'm brought to bed, and now I am at home.
Maria Veel
irâ me leva
Me Deus oppressit; quis ab illius at *levet ira?*
Me Christus velet, liberet, atque *levet.*
3d Gen. 16.
1 Tim. 2-15.

Against the wall, in the nave of the church,

M. S. GVLIELMI WILLET FILIJ NATU MAXIMI RADVLPHI WILLET GENEROSI, QVI PHTHISI LABORANS PIE ET PLACIDE MORTALE CORPUS DEPOSVIT SEPT. 11 A. D. 1657, ÆTATIS SVÆ 22 ANIMA VERO FIDVCIA SALVTIS ETSI JNPRIMIS LANGVIDA TANDEM VIVIDA ET CERTA ERECTA CÆLVM ADIBAT: QVO ET SVSANNÆ SORORIS, PETRI ET MATTHÆI WILLET FRATRVM ANIMULÆ, NON MVLTO ANTE TRANSLATÆ, EXPECTANT VNA FELICITATIS CONSUMMATIONEM.
ONE HOVSE, NAY WOMBE THESE FOVRE ONCE HAD, ONE GRAVE THEYR BODIES NOW, THEIR SOVLES ONE HEAVEN HAVE.
DEATH DOTH NOT THEM DIVORCE BVT AS THEY WERE
JN LIFE VNITED NOW IN DEATH THEY ARE.
JN THEM THERE WAS WHAT E'RE DESERVED PRAISE
THEY WANTED NOVGHT COVLD BE DESIR'D BUT DAYES.
JN SPRING THEYR AVTUMNE WAS, TOO RIPE THEY WERE
TOO HOPEFVLL, PIOVS, PRETTY TO BE HERE
PRESERVERS WEAK ARE STONES, THEIRE NAMES SHALL LAST
WHEN BRASSE AND MARBLE VNTO DUST SHALL WASTE.
Gulielmus Willet
Luget jllum Levius.
HIC VIVUS TOTIES PROPTER PECCATA DOLEBAT
VT MADIDÆ LACHRYMIS NOCTE DIEQVE GENÆ.
CONSTITERAT QVOCVNQVE LOCO PECCATA VIDEBAT
ANTE OCCVLOS HABVIT CRIMINA CVNCTA SVOS.
NON CITHARÆ CANTVS, NON VESTES, PRÆDIA LARGA
NON CORDI MVNDI REGIA QVICQVID HABET.
PANIS ERANT LACHRYMÆ, POTVM, VICTVMQVE PEROSVS
CONFECTVS MACIE, FVNERIS JNSTAR ERAT.
LONGA REFERRE MORA EST, PER QVOT DISCRIMINA, PLANCTVS
PECCATO, SATANA, MORTE, TROPHEA TVLIT.
PER CHRISTVM TANDEM VICTOR, CARET ATQVE PERICLI
LUGET EVM LEVIVS QVISQVIS AMICVS ERAT.

Near the foregoing,

Near this Place lie the Remains of EDWARD GREGORY,
Son of ABRAHAM GREGORY S. T. P.
Born at GLOUCESTER,
Educated at EATON SCHOOL,
Afterwards STUDENT of CHRIST CHURCH in OXFORD
And at the Taking of VIGO under ADMIRAL ROOKE,
CHAPLAIN to the TORBAY Man of War:
Sometime *Lecturer* of *All Hallows Staining* in *London*
And lastly VICAR of this Parish,
Where he continued above Thirty Years,
Indefatigable in the Duties of his Function,
Loving and beloved by his Parishioners.
At length worn out with a lingering Illness
He quitted this Life in Hopes of a Better
October 31, 1738, Aged 62.
EDWARD, ABRAHAM, THOMAS, & FRANCIS,
Out of a true Love & filial Piety,
Erected this Monument
To the Memory of their Father.

Arms, *Or, two bars azure, in chief a lion passant of the second.*

Benefactions.

Lady Catherine Berkeley, widow of Thomas lord Berkeley, founded a free grammar school in this place 8 R. 2. and endowed it with forty marks a year. A licence to purchase land in Nubbely, Stancombe, and Woodmancot, for its maintenance, was obtained at the same time; and Walter Burnel, and others, were made feoffees of two acres, seven messuages, and a garden in Wotton-underedge, for the use of the same school. The master is appointed by the Smyths of Nibley, and the bishop of the diocese is visitor. The master has 40*l.* a year, and a house. Ten boys have 4*l.* a year each from ten to eighteen years of age, who wear caps and gowns. There is besides an overplus of income of about 20*l.* a year, applied to the maintaining one or more of the boys at the university, or putting them out apprentices.

Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, descended from the Berkeley family, founded an hospital at Warwick 13 Eliz. for twelve poor men, wounded in the wars; but if there should be none such, then two poor men out of Wotton-underedge are to be placed in the hospital.

Lady Anne, countess of Warwick, gave the new Tolsey to the use of the town, and the rest of the tenements belonging to it to the poor. She likewise built an almshouse at Cheney in Buckinghamshire, 38 Eliz. and appointed that two of the almsfolks should be from this place, with an allowance of 5*l.* a year each. Henry lord Berkeley, upon agreement with her, for the manor of Wotton, confirmed this donation 7 Jac. 1.

Sir Richard Venn, knight, alderman of London, and a native of this parish, gave 10*l.* a year to the poor,

poor, charged on his lands in Wotton and Nibley. He alſo gave two large ſilver flaggons for the ſervice of the communion table, beſides other gifts to the town and poor.

Hugh Venn, of this pariſh, clothier, gave 20*s.* a year out of lands in North Nibley, and a tenement in Durſley, worth 30*s.* a year, to the poor.

Margaret Mallows, of London, widow, gave money, with which Cauſeway-mead and Mill-mead were purchaſed, for the uſe of the poor, by deed dated Dec. 1, 1619, 17 Jac.

Hugh Perry, eſq; alderman of London, and a native of this place, built an almſhouſe for ſix men and ſix women, with a chapel, and appointed a weekly lecture to be preached in the pariſh church, and prayers to be read twice a week to the almſpeople, for which the miniſter receives 5*l.* a year. The lectureſhip, afterwards increaſed with 6*l.* a year by Richard Meads, is now 18*l.* a year, and is given to ſix clergymen. He gave lands worth 50*l.* a year, and upwards, for the maintenance of his charity; and in 1630, joined with his father-in-law, ſir Richard Venn, in erecting an aqueduct to convey water from a ſpring in Edbrook-field to the market-croſs.

Sir Jonathan Dawes, ſheriff of London, and ſon of Robert Dawes of this pariſh, clothier, left 1000*l.* with which his widow purchaſed lands in Hill, for the uſe of the poor, and the application of the rents has ſince been ſettled by decree in chancery.

William and Robert Hyett, nephews of ſir Jonathan Dawes, gave 600*l.* to the poor of this their native place; which ſum was laid out in the purchaſe of lands at Wotton and Berkeley, in or about 1693.

Thomas Dawes, of Bradley, eſq; gave an eſtate at Bournſtream, worth near 30*l.* a year, to the poor; and likewiſe gave a fire-engine to the town.

Joan Gower, or Cooper, widow, gave a tenement and cloſe in Bradley-ſtreet in Wotton, worth 4*l.* a year, to the poor.

Robert Webb, of Sinwell, clothier, gave 4*s.* weekly to be diſtributed every Sunday to the poor, and 40*s.* yearly to forty poor houſholders, at 1*s.* each, on St. Thomas day, for ever; the money to be paid out of an eſtate called the Grange in Kingſwood.

Robert Hale, of Alderley, eſq; father of lord chief juſtice Hale, gave the reverſion of an eſtate in Rangeworthy, worth 26*l.* a year, to the poor. And Margaret Hale, widow, gave the reverſion of lands in Rockhampton, worth 7*l.* a year, to the ſame uſe.

The old almſhouſe, and eighteen tenements beſide, are given for the benefit of the poor, but the donor is not known.

The church houſe, with the tenements in Simlane, a tenement near the Horſe-pool, and William Wallington's houſe, are given for the repair of the church.

Richard Meades, alderman of this town, gave 6*l.* a year to fix miniſters for preaching a lecture, as already mentioned, and a like ſum to be diſtributed annually on the 2d of February, to the poor; no perſon to have more than 5*s.* nor leſs than 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

The feoffees of the market, with the approbation of the mayor and aldermen, gave 50*l.* towards recovering the grammar ſchool, and ſettling it in truſtees; 100*l.* towards improving the vicarage; and 80*l.* towards the maintenance of the curate.

John Okes, M. A. a native of this place, by his will, gave 600*l.* and upwards for the uſe of the church of Wotton, and 20*l.* to the poor; and bequeathed his library to the pariſh.

George lord Berkeley built the old gallery in the year 1626.

Mrs. Sarah Winſton, in 1686, gave a large ſilver paten for the communion table.

The honourable colonel Morton gave the timber for the charity working ſchool, in the year 1714.

Mr. William Bailey, of this pariſh, clothier, in 1721, gave 20*l.* to the poor, and 20*l.* in truſt for the uſe of the charity ſchool, for ever.

Richard Oſborne, of Wortley, eſq; in 1722, gave 3*l.* *per ann.* *viz.* 10*s.* for a charity ſermon, and 50*s.* to the charity ſchool.

Mrs. Mary Blagden, of Nind, in the year 1723, gave 20*l.* in truſt, to be diſtributed every Good Friday in bread to the poor of the hoſpital; and 10*l.* for the benefit of the charity ſchool.

In 1734, Mr. Thomas Blagden gave a crimſon velvet pulpit cloth.

In 1748, Richard Oſborne, eſq; gave a crimſon velvet cloth for the communion table, and two ſilver plates for the offertory.

William Moore, eſq; gave the rich chandelier, in 1763.

The ſame year, Mr. Robert Purnell bequeathed 550*l.* for bread for ſuch poor inhabitants as have not received alms; and 100*l.* to the charity ſchool.

And in 1769, Mr. Edward Bearpacker gave 100*l.* to the charity ſchool.

Wotton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	42	16	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	64	8	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	107	15	4
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	74	8	3

Sinwell and Bradley.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	82	12	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	23	4	0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	143	16	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	111	0	0

Simondſhall and Combe.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	72	4	0
	Poll-tax —— 1694,	—	18	2	0
	Land-tax —— 1694,	—	72	0	0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	54	3	0

Wortley.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	73	8 0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —		9	11 0
	Land-tax —— 1694, -		39	3 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		29	5 0

Huntingford.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	26	6 0
	Poll-tax —— 1694, —		2	8 0
	Land-tax —— 1694, —		20	2 0
	The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770, —		14	17 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 840 houſes, and about 3500 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 70 were freeholders; yearly births 81, burials 78. *Atkyns.* There are now near 4000 inhabitants.

YATE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, one mile diſtant weſt from Chipping Sodbury, ten north-eaſt from the city of Briſtol, and thirty-one ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is written *Giete* in *Domeſday*, of which the ſignification is uncertain. It is ſituated in a flat part of the vale, with a large tract of common belonging to it, lying open to the commons of Weſterleigh and Rangeworthy.

Of the natural productions of this place, the moſt remarkable are, a little lead ore, ſome calamine ſtone, and great plenty of pit-coal. There is alſo a remarkable rock of ſtone, called the White Lays, which runs through Yate, Cromhall, Thornbury, Almondſbury, Clifton, and acroſs the Avon to the Leigh and Mendip in Somerſetſhire; and taking a large ſweep from thence eaſtward, returns a little ſhort of Lanſdown, to Wick, Sodbury, and ſo to Yate, forming a circle of fourteen or fifteen miles in diameter; and it is ſaid that coal may be dug every where within the circumference of that circle. I will not vouch for the abſolute truth of this opinion, but it is certain, that there now are or have been coal mines in moſt of the places within theſe limits. The white lay ſtone is a kind of marble, and burns into a ſtrong lime of an exquiſite whiteneſs.

The ſoil in general is rich and fertile, and the lands are employ'd in dairy and grazing. Great improvements might be made by incloſing the waſtes and commons, yet it may not be expedient to incloſe them, as it would incapacitate many poor families from purſuing their preſent buſineſs, who now employ themſelves in carrying coal from the pits to ſell round about the country, and depaſture their horſes on theſe commons.

One of the lord Berkeleys built a handſome ſeat here, which was called Yate Court. It was moated round, and Maurice lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, reſided there ſome time. It was garriſoned by the parliament's forces in the great civil war, who burnt it, and it was never rebuilt afterwards.

Thomas Neal, the learned Hebrew Profeſſor in the univerſity of Oxford, was born in this pariſh. He died and was buried at Caſſington in Oxfordſhire, in the year 1590.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

At the time of the general ſurvey, this place was a member of the great manor of Hueſberie, in the hundred of Bernintreu, as appears by the extract from *Domeſday* relating to Weſtbury, p. 800. At that time the manor of Weſtbury belonged to the church of Worceſter, but Yate paſſed ſoon afterwards into lay hands.

Ralph de Willington and Olympia his wife purchaſed the manor of Yate of Robert d' Evercide 9 Joh. and Richard de Willington died ſeized of it, and of markets within it, 2 H. 3. Ralph de Willington had a licence to erect a caſtle in this place 21 E. 1. and John de Willington held the manor of Yate, with free warren, 3 E. 2. and died in the 12th year of king Edward the Third. Sir Ralph de Willington was ſummoned as a peer to parliament, and died ſeized of Yate 22 E. 3. Reginald de Willington was his uncle and heir, and ſir John de Willington was ſeized of the manor of Yate 2. R. 2. Sir John Paulet, in right of Margaret his wife, was ſeized of Yate 15 R. 2. and Ralph de Willington, grandſon and heir of ſir John de Willington, died ſeized of this manor 19 R. 2. and John de Willington, uncle and heir of Ralph, had livery of Yate, and of the advowſon of the church, 20 R. 2.

Iſabel the daughter of William Beaumont was ſeized of Yate 2 H. 6. as was Iſabel the widow of ſir Thomas de la Rivere in the 15th year of the ſame reign. Philip Beaumont, eſq; was alſo ſeized of this manor 13 E. 4. Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, John Croker and Anne his wife, levied ſeveral fines of the manor of Yate to Richard biſhop of Durham and other biſhops, to John earl of Oxford, ſir Giles D'Aubeny, and to ſeveral other great perſons 16 H. 7. Giles lord D'Aubeny had a grant of this manor from the crown, and died ſeized of it 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to his ſon Henry lord D'Aubeny the ſame year.

The manor of Yate was granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, and after its reverting to the crown upon that duke's attainder, it was granted to James Baſſet 4 Mar. and was again granted to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

Mr. Oxwick was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; but ſir Francis Knollis is the preſent lord of the manor.

Stanſhaw is an antient manor in this pariſh. Elizabeth Stanſhaw was ſeized of the manors of Stanſhaw and Yate 13 H. 4. Robert Stanſhaw, eſq; was alſo ſeized of the manors of Stanſhaw and

and Yate 12 E. 4. Mr. Stokes is the preſent owner of Stanſhaw, where he has a good houſe and eſtate. His arms are, *Sable, a lion rampant, his tail double, ermine*; and the family arms upon the monument at Wickwar ſhould have been the ſame.

Brimſham is another manor in this pariſh, which continued for many generations in the name and family of the Burnells, from the reign of king Edward the Third. Thomas Burnell, the laſt heir male of that family, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cheſter, of Knole, eſq; and dying without iſſue, gave this manor to Thomas Cheſter, brother to his wife.

One part of the pariſh is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Church End*, the other by *Hall End*. In the latter diviſion the late Richard Hill, eſq; had a good eſtate, which is now the property of Mr. Veel, of Simondſhall.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkeſbury, worth about 190*l.* a year, to which the reverend Mr. Thomas Tournay, (now D.D.) was preſented in 1765, by William Tournay, eſq; patron for that turn only. The glebe is worth about 80*l.* a year.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built with a croſs aile on each ſide. The chancel has alſo an aile on each ſide; and there is a large handſome tower at the weſt end. The ſouth aile belongs to the manor of Stanſhaw, and the north aile to that of Yate.

The lands which belonged to a chapel in this church were granted to Francis Maurice and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

Firſt fruits	£.	27	16	4	Synodals £.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	14	10½	Pentecoſtals	0	1	4
Procurations		0	6	8				

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There is a large braſs plate fixt upon a flat ſtone, upon which are engraven the figures of a man between his two wives, Avis, and Elizabeth, with eleven children, and under them this inſcription:

Corpus Alexandri Staples lapis iſte tuetur:
Spiritus ætherea ſede beatus erit.
Rurſus ſupremum tuba cum taratantara clanget
Spiritui junget mortua membra Deus.
Tercentum luſtris octodenoq; fluente,
Bernardi, a Chriſto, concidit ipſe die
Saxum hoc mœſta ſuo ponebat Eliza marito
Conjugij ſignum quod pietatis erit.
22° Auguſti. 1590.

On a plate of braſs fixt to a flat ſtone in the chancel,

Hic iacet corpus Hodges Godwin, jun. armigeri, Legum Angliæ periti, qui obijt 2° die Novemb. Anno Dni 1677, Spe Beatæ Reſurrectionis, Ætatis ſuæ 40.

Upon a freeſtone monument in the chancel,

Juxta hunc tumulum reconditur urna continens cineres Henrici Wogan armig: qui natus apud Wiſton in Comitat. Pembroke e familia antiqua, obijt apud Yate in Comitat. Gloſter. 1° die Febr. Anno Ætat. 22° Annoq; Dni 1661.

Vivit poſt funera Virtus.

The arms are obliterated.

There is a monument for William Maſon, rector of this pariſh, who died in 1740, and for his wife, and ſeveral of their family, with their arms, *viz.* Baron and femme, 1. *Party per pale Or and azure, a chevron counterchanged between three billets ſable*, for Maſon. 2. *Argent, on a chevron gules three roſes of the field.*—There are alſo memorials for Richard Hill, of this pariſh, eſq; who died in 1755.—For Mary Rouſe, daughter of Thomas Rouſe of Wotton-underedge, eſq; who died in 1759.—For Richard Wallington, rector of this pariſh, who died in 1764.—And for Thomas Blagden; but there is nothing in them that can be the leaſt inſtructive or entertaining.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	119	4	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	55	17	0
Land-tax —— 1694,	—	375	11	0
The ſame, at 3*s.* 1770,	—	280	9	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 80 houſes, and about 320 inhabitants in this pariſh, whereof 26 were freeholders; yearly births 8, and burials 7. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the regiſter, that the average of baptiſms in ten years, beginning with 1700, was 10.4, and of burials 7.7. And in the ſame number of years, beginning with 1760, the average of baptiſms was 13.6, and of burials 12.1; by which it appears that the pariſh increaſes in population, and there are now about 412 inhabitants.

F I N I S.

APPENDIX.

Containing GRANTS, CHARTERS, CONFIRMATIONS, *and other* PAPERS *of conſiderable Length, referred to in the Body of the Work.*

NUMBER I.

The Bounds of the Foreſt of Dean, as ſet forth at a Juſtice Seat held at Glouceſter, 10 Edw. I.

THE bounds of the foreſt of Dean begin at Gloceſter bridge, and ſo extend themſelves by the thread of the water of Severn, going down the ſame unto a place where the river of Wye falls into the Severn, and ſo going by Wye unto the bridge of Strogoyle *, and ſtill aſcending by Wye to the paſſage of the caſtle of Goodrich, and ſo unto Dunneſcroſs, and ſo, by a certain path called Peveſley, unto Alecune, and ſo by the brook of Alecune unto the public road coming from Roſſe unto an aſh beyond Weſton, and ſo by the highway beyond the bridge unto a certain tree called Halletree †, and ſo by the highway unto the millpond of Birctune, which is Richard Talebot's, and ſo by the highway unto a certain croſs called Lucecroſs, and ſo by the highway of Gorſteley unto Gorſteley's foorde, and ſo deſcending by the brook unto the bridge of Oxenhalle, and ſo by the king's highway unto the bridge of the prior of Newent, and by the ſame highway unto the bridge of Glouceſter.

* *Now Chepſtow.*

† *Now Bollatree.*

NUMBER II.

The Names of the Vills, &c. which had been afforeſted after the Coronation of Hen. II. *and which, by the Commiſſioners in the Reign of King* Edw. I. *ought to be diſafforeſted.*

THE vill of Biriton which Richard Talebot holds, the vill of Ekeleſwell with the wood, a moiety of the vill of the Lee, the vill of Weſton, the vill of Cokton which the ſaid Richard Talebot holds, the vill of Penyard with the wood which John Abadam holds, the vill of Welleford which John of Welleford holds, the vill of Hull, the wood of the biſhop of Hereford which is called Wydyhay, which the ſaid biſhop holds, the vill of Huwaldefelde with the wood and Herthull which the abbot of Tynterne holds, Alvynton, with the wood and apurtenances, which the prior of Lanthony of Glouceſter holds, a moiety of the vill of Aylbriton which the ſaid prior holds, a moiety of the vill of Lydenaye which the Earl of Warwick holds, the vill of Naſs which Walter of the ſame holds, Pyritone which John Abadam holds, Blakeneye (except the lands of Thomas Blakeney which he holds of onr lord the king *in capite*) the vill of Ettelaw which Maud de Chaward holds, Blideſlowe which the tenants of Alan Plokenet hold, Aure which Joan de Valence and Maud de Mortimer hold, Boxe which Sybil Pancener holds, Rodele which the abbot of Glouceſter holds, the vill of Sandforde under the way towards Severn (except the tenants of our lord the king of Blackeney unto the vill of Newenham) the vill of Staure, Elnetone, Clive, Adſcote, Rodelye, Chakeſhull, Stanetwey, Bolley, Menſtreworth, Dunye, Hamptone, Morecote which Pury of Lancaſtre holds, Weſtbury, Overlye, Netherlye, Beffeley, with the woods which Nicholas de Ba, Roger de Borowhulle, and Nicholas de Gamage hold in purparty, a moiety of the vill of Bleckedone which Ralph de Abbenhale and Elias de Blackeney hold, Sebyche with the wood of Birdwode and other appurtenances, Moretone, Lylletone, Hynnham with the wood which is called Pyrareſgrave which the abbot of Glouceſter holds, Overe which the ſaid abbot holds, Balley which Philip de Lude holds, Thybertone which William Long holds, a certain part of Redeford which the abbot of Glouceſter holds, Tayntone, with the groves which extend from Hymteley by the middle of Northfield unto the mill which is called Abbelandes-Mulne, a certain part of Ocheley, Shawe, Southorte, Malewyke, which the prior of Newent holds, Little Teyntone, which Bogo de Onevile holds, Newent (except Loxelond and a moiety of Nyweſtrete.

NUMBER III.

Perambulation of the Foreſt of Dean towards the end of the Reign of King Charles II.

THE metes and bounds of the foreſt begin at Hope's Well in the Purlieu green, and thence on the left hand between the counties of Glouceſter and Hereford unto Bereley's Green, and thence deſcending between the ſaid counties unto a certain ſtream called Biſhop's Brook, following the antient courſe thereof into the river of Wye, and ſo deſcending through the midſt of Wye unto a certain place called Juttline, and thence leaving Wye and aſcending a certain path or way called Slow-Path, into a place where formerly a yew tree grew (below Symon's Yatt) keeping the bounds between the counties aforeſaid, and thence deſcending down overthwart thoſe craggy rocks or hill unto Wye, and ſo deſcending through the midſt thereof unto a little ſtream running down by Lady-park wall, and ſo up that ſtream unto the corner of Lady-park grove, and thence aſcending up by that grove unto an old oak called Bellman's Oak, and thence turning ſhort on the left hand up a certain meadow or paſture called the Ridings unto a certain aſh, and from that aſh athwart that meadow or paſture ground unto a great beech on the ſouth ſide of the Ridding's Barn, and from that beech aſcending up a meer or ditch by a coppice wood or grove unto the upper end thereof, and thence to the Scars (being an edge of rocks) unto a certain well called St. John Baptiſt Well, and from thence to Staunton's Gate, and thence deſcending down the highway unto a great ſtone called Broadſtone, and thence to a well of water called Drybrook, and thence following the antient courſe thereof into the river of Wye, and ſo deſcending through the midſt of Wye unto a certain water called Brockwear's Brook, and ſo aſcending that brook or ſtream which is the bound between the pariſhes of Hewelsfield and St. Briavell's, until it cometh to Meerwall adjoining Mereſmore Well, and thence turning ſhort on the right hand by the upper end of a little mooriſh green unto the corner of a hedge adjoining to the common there called Harthill, and ſo leaving Harthill on the right hand, and the pariſh of St. Briavell's on the left hand, following the bound between the pariſhes of Hewelsfield and St.

St. Briavell's unto Ayleſmore Brook, and ſo deſcending that brook until it cometh unto Conebrook, following the ſtream thereof unto Alvington's Woods, and thence by the bounds of Rodmore Grove unto the lower corner thereof, and thence croſſing the ſtream there called Woodward's Brook unto a certain old meer or mound, and ſo up that mere or mound to a place called Stedfaſt Pound, (being an heap of ſtones which formerly was a pound) and thence following that meer or mound through Sir John Wintour's park unto Chelfredge Well, and from that well up the aforeſaid meer unto the highway leading from Breem to Lidney called Marleway, and then leaving the wood called Warwick's Tuff on the right hand unto a little ſtream called Meerbrook, and ſo deſcending that ſtream into Newarn's Brook, and down that brook by the antient courſe thereof unto the lower corner of the Sneed, and thence aſcending up a little ſtream called Lipmeer unto Yorkley Mead, and ſo directly up that mead or paſture unto the place in the wall where atiently an hazel grew called Tachment's hazel, and thence croſſing the highway unto Soilwell, and ſo following the ſtream thereof unto Tachment's ſtream (being the next ſtream on the left hand) and thence up that ſtream unto the upper corner of the Hey's grounds, and thence following the Hey's grove on the left hand unto the Hey's well, and ſo deſcending the ſtream thereof which is called Lanſbrook into the river of Severn (near Pirton's village) and ſo aſcending up through the midſt of Severn unto a certain place called Fullmeadow Pill, and ſo aſcending that ſtream unto Chicknell's Well, and thence to the highway leading from Awre to Awreleford, keeping the ſaid way until it cometh to Awreleford, and thence aſcending that brook unto a certain path called Shipway, and following that way unto a way called Rudgeway, and thence deſcending, leaving the manor or lordſhip of Ruddle on the right hand unto a certain water courſe riſing in a grove of Richard Hillgeat's, following the ſaid water courſe unto the river of Severn, and through the midſt thereof unto Newnham's Pill, and thence aſcending that ſtream unto a certain paſture formerly a grove called Piper's, (alias Palmer's grove) and thence up that ſtream unto the highway leading from Newnham to Dean, aſcending that highway unto Dean's hill, and thence leaving the bounds of the manor of Rodley on the right hand, and the hundred of St. Briavell's on the left hand unto the pool of Flaxley's Forge, and thence to Bleſdon, alias Blaiſdon's hedge, and thence to Poulton's Hill, and thence leaving the hundred of Weſtbury on the right hand unto Brimſtone's Yatt, and thence including the lands of the of Walmore to the highway leading towards Framulard, and thence to the leaving the ſaid hand round about it, and ſo to a place called White a certain way leading under the park of the Ley, and from that way unto a grove called Birchingrove, and from that grove unto Rareham, and from thence to the place where antiently was a mill called Seymor's Mill, and from that place to the brook of Bleſdon (alias Blaiſdon) aſcending that brook unto Gavell's Gate, (alias Gawlett's Yatt) and ſo aſcending that brook unto a little ſtream called Tinbridge Sych, and ſo ſtretching up by the ſaid ſtream between the woods late of the abbot of Flaxley, and the woods called Hope's Woods unto Hope's ſhard, and thence to a path called Juſty Path, and croſſing that path keeping ſtrait forwards unto the water that leadeth from Mitchel Dean, to Hope, and ſo croſſing over that water up under the edge of a coppice wood called Langrove, leaving it on the left hand unto the bounds of the pariſhes of Longhope and Mitchel Dean, and thence directly to Bradley Grove, leaving the grove on the right hand unto the little lane that leadeth from the highway into the ſaid grove, and ſo down that lane unto the highway, and thence unto Bradly Houſe, and thence athwart the meadow there unto Owley Grove, leaving the grove on the left hand unto a lane near the middle of the ſaid grove, and thence turning up the ſaid lane on the right hand, and croſſing the highway leading from Mitchel Dean to the Lea-line directly to Hannkin's Well, and thence athwart to the highway leading from Glouceſter towards Hereford by the Lealine tree, following the ſaid way to the ſaid line tree, and thence leaving a certain freedom of William Phillips on the left hand (being a cottage garden and about an acre of orchard cloſe adjoining to the ſaid line tree) and thence to a lane called Lane, and ſo up that lane unto a ditch and foot path in Owley Grove aforeſaid, (being at or near a place in the ſaid grove where we came out a little before) leading down through the grove unto a piece of paſture ground called the Nockolds, (being the ground under the grove) and thence leaving the hedge on the left hand, directly to the mill called Clacerford Mill, leaving the ſaid mill on the left hand, and then turning up a lane or highway leading towards Cawnadge until it cometh to the lane turning on the right hand towards the Lea Baily unto the hither ſide of a piece of ground called Cudley Broom, and then entering into the ſaid ground and leaving the hedge on the right hand unto the ground called the Noake, leaving it on the right hand, and thence croſſing Noakham Lane unto a well called Gingerly Well, and ſo deſcending from that well unto an oak called Walton's Oak, and thence turning upon the left hand by a certain little water courſe unto the upper end of a certain parcel of arable or paſture land called Udnells, directly to the upper end of Pouce Lane, and from that lane unto the yew tree in a certain parcel of paſture ground called Hartſhill, leaving a certain coppice grove on the right hand, and turning down under the Lea-Baily hedge unto a ſtream called Megtrance's Stream (being the firſt ſtream running out of the Lea-Baily) and ſo down that ſtream unto Hope's brook, and thence aſcending by a certain meer or old hedge to the lower end of a piece of paſture or arable land formerly a grove called Hooper's Grove, and thence along by the lower ſide of that ſaid paſture (formerly a grove) unto a certain yew tree in Blaſt's grounds near the brook running down from Hazeley, and ſo up that brook unto Hillam Lane, and ſo by the Baily-Hedge unto the Lea-Way, and thence turning on the left hand under the edge of the Lea-Baily unto the upper corner of the Lea-Baily, and thence athwart, leaving the foreſt on the left hand, and the purlieu of the biſhop of Glouceſter on the right hand, unto a certain place where antiently an oak did grow called Silver Oak, which was a meer and mark between the counties of Glouceſter and Hereford, in place whereof is a meer ſtone pitched, and thence to the bank near Blackwell Mead, following the ſame to the ſtream, and ſo down that ſtream unto Hope's Well.

The NAMES *of the* REGARDERS *of the* FOREST OF DEAN.

JOHN WITT
WILLIAM AILBERTON
THOMAS PYRKE
WILLIAM GOUGH
GEORGE BOND
GEORGE BERROW
CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD
EDWARD WHITE
THOMAS WORGAN
WILLIAM CARPENDER
JOHN BIRKYN
JEREMIAH HIET
EDWARD MORSE
GEORGE BOND, *of Colford*
EDWARD MACHEN
RICHARD NASH
THOMAS WALTER
EDWARD SKIN
WILLIAM BROWN

*** The above perambulation was rode by the above regarders in the latter end of the reign of Charles the IId. from one of whom I had it, but whether any record thereof be to be found I know not.

MAY 29, 1767. WILLIAM GOUGH.

NUMBER IV.

The Order of the Court of Exchequer concerning the Miners digging Mine, Ore, and Cinders, in the Foreſt of Dean.

Glouc' Hillary, 10 Jac.

WHereas the 25th day of May, in Eaſter Term laſt, the court was informed by his majeſty's attorney general, that the king's majeſty by his letters patent under the great ſeal of England, had granted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke *(inter alia)* the mine, ore, and cinders, to be found out and gotten within the foreſt of Dean in the county of Glouceſter for 21 years, for the yearly rent of 243*l*. 6s. 8d. and that to the prejudice of his majeſty's farmer, one Thomas Monjoye the elder, Thomas Monjoye, the younger, John Hill, and others, mine diggers, and carriers of mine and cinders within the ſaid foreſt, do daily dig and carry away out of the ſaid foreſt the mine and ore there gotten; whereupon it was then ordered, that his majeſty's writ of injunction under the ſeal of this court ſhould be awarded to the ſaid parties, commanding them and every of them, upon pain of 500*l*. not to carry nor tranſport any of the mine and cinders to be digged or gotten in the ſaid foreſt, except they ſhould ſhew good cauſe to this court by or before the firſt Saturday of Trinity term then enſuing, and thereupon the court would then take other order, as by the ſaid recited order it plainly appears; whereupon the ſaid Monjoye and other the ſaid parties before mentioned came and by Mr. Eſcourte of their counſel named, informing this court that they were poor labouring men, and were wholly ſuſtained, with their wives and families, by digging and carrying of ſuch mine, ore, and cinder; acknowledging, as well by their anſwer to the ſaid information as by the counſel at the bar, the ſoil to be his majeſty's, and that they had no intereſt therein, humbly praying they might be permitted to continue their digging and carrying the ſaid mine, ore, and cinder, as they had been accuſtomed, having no other means to relieve their poor eſtates; whereof the court taking due conſideration, and upon the humble ſubmiſſion of the ſaid parties for their offences formerly paſt, and conſidering alſo that his majeſty's farmer of the

the ſaid iron works, paying a great rent ſhould not be furniſhed of matter to keep his forges in work if the ſaid ore and cinder ſhould be carried away; it pleaſed the court to move that the ſaid parties before named, and ſuch others as have been accuſtomed to dig and get mine, ore, and cinder, in the ſaid foreſt, of charity and grace, and not of right, might be permitted, for the maintenance of their wives and children, who muſt by means of their labour live, to continue to dig for the ſaid mine, ore, and cinders, to be carried to his majeſty's forge and iron works within the ſaid foreſt, and not to any other place; and being paid for the ſame according to ſuch rates as they have been accuſtomed to ſell to other men before his majeſty leaſed the ſame; to which motion his ſaid majeſty's ſaid attorney general, in conſideration of the ſaid poor men's eſtates, did aſſent, it being as good for his majeſty's farmer to employ thoſe that are always exerciſed in the ſaid works as others; and thereupon it was then ordered by ſuch conſent as aforeſaid, that the ſaid parties above named, and ſuch others as have been accuſtomed to dig and get mine, ore, and cinders, in the ſaid foreſt, ſhould, of charity and grace, and not of right, be permitted to continue the digging and getting of the ſaid ore and cinders, ſo as they carry, or cauſe the ſame to be carried to his majeſty's iron works and forges, receiving for the ſame ſuch rateable price as they had been uſually accuſtomed to ſell to other men before his majeſty leaſed the ſame, until ſuch time as by the cauſe now depending by Engliſh bill, brought in the names of divers of the inhabitants by way of petition, their claims in the ſaid foreſt ſhall be heard and decreed, and thereupon this court will take other order: And for the better performance of the ſaid order, it was then alſo further ordered by the court, that his majeſty's writ of injunction ſhould be awarded to the ſaid parties aforenamed, to Thomas Maddock, John Gwillym, John Fryer, and to all other the inhabitants, diggers, miners, and workmen in the ſaid foreſt, for the due obſerving and performing of the ſaid order, upon pain of 100 l. to be levied upon him that ſhould break the ſame. Now, upon the motion of Mr attorney general this day in court, ſhewing, that notwithſtanding the ſaid former order and injuction, divers perſons inhabiting within the ſaid foreſt, have, ſince the ſaid order, carried out of the ſaid foreſt great quantities of cinder and mine ore unto other places, and not unto the king's works within the ſaid foreſt, as by the affidavit of William Whitefoot, of the pariſh of Chapel Hill, in the county of Monmouth, wiredrawer, made the 28th day of October, in Michaelmas term laſt paſt, and this day read in court, appeareth; and that thereupon proceſs of attachment being awarded againſt ſome of the ſaid perſons for the ſaid contempts, ſome of them have appeared this day in perſon, the coutt again entered into conſideration of ſome courſe to be taken for the moderate carrying away of the ſaid mine, ore, and cinder, from the king's works in the ſaid foreſt, to other places out of the ſaid foreſt, and yet having regard to the poverty of the ſaid inhabitants, who receive moſt part of their maintenance and relief thereby, for the better eſtabliſhing the ſaid matter hereafter have thought fit, and it is this day ſo ordered, that the inhabitants of the ſaid foreſt who have heretofore uſed to dig and carry mine ore, and cinder, ſhall be permitted, of favour and grace, and not of right, to continue the ſame until the hearing of the ſaid cauſe now depending by Engliſh bill as aforeſaid, ſo as they carry the ſame, or offer it, to the king's works; and if the ſame ſhall be refuſed by the farmers, or other officers of his majeſty's works, then the ſaid diggers and carriers of mine and cinders may ſell the ſame to any other works within and near about the ſaid foreſt, for the ſervice of ſuch works; and further, that no new diggers or carriers of mine and cinder, whereof the court is informed there are very many, ſhall hereafter be allowed, but only ſuch poor men as are inhabitants of the ſaid foreſt: And it is further ordered, that a commiſſion ſhall be drawn, with articles thereunto annexed, by ſuch as follow for the king, and the ſame to be ſhewed to the defendant's council; upon which, if they cannot agree, then the barons will conſider thereof, as alſo of the commiſſioners to be therein nominated, which commiſſioners ſhall have power to appoint what number of new diggers and carriers ſhall be allowed, and to conſider of their eſtate, quality, and condition, and at what rate they and all other the diggers and carriers of mine, ore, and cinder, ſhall ſell the ſame to the king's works, conſideration being had of the diſtance of places where the cinder and ore are digged, and the king's works to which they ſhall be carried, and to ſet down ſuch prices for the ſaid mine, ore and cinders, as ſhall be thought fitting in reſpect of their labour therein; and alſo when and in what manner they ſhall be paid for the ſame. And, as touching the two defendants, Randal Marks and William Sibborns, now appearing upon the aforeſaid attachments, it is ordered that they may, in the mean time till the commiſſion be executed, carry their ore and cinder to the king's works, at ſuch rates and prices as have been heretofore moſt uſually paid to them for the like, to be paid to them every two months, when the ſame ſhall be meaſured, and the reſt of the ſaid inhabitants, who have uſed to dig and carry mine, ore, and cinders, as aforeſaid, are in the like manner permitted to do; and if the farmer of the king's works refuſe to give the ſaid rates as is above mentioned, and ſuch other further rates as ſhall be appointed by the aforeſaid commiſſioners, then they are left at liberty to carry the ſame elſewhere, at their pleaſures to other works within and near about the ſaid foreſt, for the ſervice of ſuch other works: And touching the contempts of them, and all the other ſaid perſons, the court is pleaſed to ſuſpend them till the hearing of the ſaid cauſe.

NUMBER V.

A Paper delivered by the Inhabitants of the Foreſt, &c. to the Right Hon. Henry *Lord* Herbert, *Lord Lieutenant of the County of* Glouceſter, *and Conſtable of the Caſtle of St.* Briavell's, *and the reſt of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Foreſt of* Dean.

WE who have hereunto ſubſcribed, being freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes, towns, villages, and places, within the hundred of St. Briavell's and the perambulation of the foreſt of Dean, within the county of Glouceſter, and adjacent pariſhes thereunto, that is to ſay, St. Briavell's, Newland, Hualdsfield, Staunton, Bicknor, Ruardean, the Lea, Mitchel Dean, Little Dean, Flaxley, Bleeſdon, Abenhall, Newnham, Awre, Lidney, Alvington, Manor of Rodley, and Long Hope, taking into conſideration the exceeding great trouble your honours muſt of neceſſity be at, if every lawful commoner ſhould bring in his claim, or ſeverally make out his juſt right to common of paſtures, pannage, and eſtovers, that is to ſay, of houſe-boot, fire-boot, hay-boot, and other privileges, which he hath within the waſte ſoil of the ſaid foreſt of Dean, and the 18,000 acres formerly part thereof, but lately diſafforeſted by his majeſty's letters patent to Sir John Wintour, knt. have thought fit, as well on behalf of all the freeholders and inhabitants within the pariſhes, towns, villages, and places as aforeſaid, as of ourſelves alone, to preſent unto your honours, as in our claim (which we acknowledge to be unlawful, were it to be ſo done at a juſtice ſeat) the antient, lawful, and juſt rights and privileges, which we, they, and thoſe whoſe eſtate we and they do hold, have had, taken, and enjoyed for divers hundreds of years laſt paſt, until the uſurped power of the late Oliver Cromwell, as by the claim hereafter following more fully doth and may appear.

The aboveſaid freeholders and inhabitants within the ſeveral pariſhes, towns, villages, and places, of the hundred of St. Briavell's, do ſay, and each of them jointly, and ſeverally, and reſpectively, for themſelves, and every of them, ſaith: That by reaſon of their attendance and ſuit of court at the caſtle and manor of St. Briavell's aforeſaid, and by reaſon that the ſaid pariſhes, villages, and hundred, are within the peramblation of the foreſt of Dean; they have uſed and enjoyed in the ſaid foreſt, and in the woods and waſtes of the ſame, as belonging to their antient meſſuages, lands, and tenements, common of paſture, herbage, and pawnage, for all their commonable cattle, all times of the yearly freely, without attachment; and alſo common of eſtovers to be taken in the woods of the ſaid foreſt; that is to ſay, houſe-boot, for the reparation and amendment of their antient meſſuages, houſes and edifices of huſbandry thereunto belonging, and hey-boot for making incloſures about the ſame, and alſo convenient and neceſſary fire-boot to be ſpent in their ſaid antient meſſuages, and alſo liberty to dig and get lime-ſtone, tile-ſtone, and other ſtones neceſſary to be employed in and upon the ſaid antient meſſuages, lands, and tenements, and alſo to get and to make mill-ſtones and grindſtones, under and according to the government of the court of ſwanimote, and attachments, within the ſaid foreſt; paying therefore into his majeſty's exchequer the yearly rent of one penny, called ſwine ſilver or herbage money, and one penny called ſmoke penny, or mark money, for every houſe in the ſaid hundred, as by antient records it doth and may appear. And the miners and colliers within the ſaid hundred do ſay, that they and every of them have had, and do claim liberty to dig and get mine and coal in all places within the ſaid foreſt at their pleaſure and liberty; alſo to have and take ſufficient timber within the ſaid woods for their neceſſary ſupport, and building of the ſaid mines and coal works, according to their antient uſage and cuſtomed rents and duties to his majeſty for the ſame. And the freeholders and inhabitants of the hundred of Bledſloe do claim the ſame, and the like common paſture, herbage, pawnage, eſtovers, houſe-boot, and other the profits and commodities as unto their ſaid antient meſſuages, lands, and tenements belonging or appertaining, and under the ſame, or the like rents the hundred of St. Briavell's do pay. The tenants and owners of lands and tenements

ments in the lordſhips of the dutchy, and Longhope, claim common of paſture and pawnage, and dead and dry wood only, to be had and taken within the waſte and woods of the ſaid foreſt. The town and pariſh of St. Briavell's ſay, that they uſually have had and taken within the waſte of his majeſty called Huddenalls, liberty to take and cut wood there, at all times, at their pleaſure, without view or attachment of any officer whatſoever of the ſaid foreſt; and for their and every of their ſeveral and reſpective titles to this their claim, they ſay, and all thoſe whoſe eſtates they have in the ſaid ſeveral meſſuages, lands, tenements, and buildings aforeſaid, have uſually had, and uſed and enjoyed the ſaid liberties, privileges, and franchiſes, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, according to the form, force, and effect, of their ſaid claim. And we whoſe names are underwritten, apprehending the gracious inclination of his ſacred majeſty and his parliament towards the preſervation of wood and timber in the ſaid foreſt of Dean, and in the ſenſe of public advantage to his majeſty and the kingdom, do humbly offer and propoſe, on behalf of ourſelves, and all other the freeholders in the ſaid foreſt, to bind ourſelves by any lawful act, to forbear our claims and rights to wood and timber in the ſaid foreſt, for ſo long time as his majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to ſuſpend the employing of his iron works, and cutting the woods of the ſaid foreſt, provided that our rights and claims before mentioned be ſecured unto us after the ſaid time of forbearance as aforeſaid; and that we, and all the inhabitants of the ſaid foreſt, may be freed from the power and exerciſe of the foreſt laws, upon any of our and their particular lands and inheritance; and that we humbly deſire, that the 18,000 acres may be reafforeſted, and that the letters patent for the ſale thereof to Sir John Wintour, knt. may be made void, and that the foreſt law may be put in execution on the waſte ſoil of the ſaid foreſt, whereby the woods and timber may be the better preſerved.

NUMBER VI.

The preſent CHARTER *of the City of* GLOUCESTER.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our city of Glouceſter, and county or vill of the city of Glouceſter, hath of long time been a burough and vill very antient and populous, and by its ſituation borders upon the bank of the famous navigable river of Severn; where alſo into the ſpacious haven of the ſame city, called the Key, ſhips and boats laden with goods, as well to be exported as imported, by the daily ebbing and flowing of the ſea, continually do arrive: And whereas the citizens and burgeſſes of the ſaid burough, vill, or city, as well by land as by water, have, uſe, and enjoy, divers franchiſes and privileges, by virtue of ſeveral charters and letters patents, by our late moſt dear father, king Charles, of bleſſed memory, and divers other of our progenitors and predeceſſors, late kings and queens of England; and alſo by us to them and their predeceſſors heretofore granted; and alſo by preſcription and cuſtoms in the aforeſaid city or haven obſerved and kept: And whereas our beloved ſubjects the mayor and burgeſſes of our city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, have under their common ſeal ſurrendered up our charter, bearing date on the 16th day of November in the 16th year of our reign to them before granred; which ſurrender we have accepted, and by theſe preſents do accept: And whereas the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter have humbly beſought us to grant anew to them the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, privileges, freedoms, inheritances, and rights whatſoever, in the ſaid former charters and grants of our anceſtors contained; and that we would be pleaſed to confirm them for the future for ever: And that we, for the better government of the city aforeſaid, would join the citizens and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, by whatſoever name or names of incorporation they were heretofore incorporated, or whether they were before incorporated or not, in one body politic, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the ſame city; and that we would by our letters patents ratify and confirm it, or by what other means ſhall ſeem to us expedient:

We therefore willing that in the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, there may be one certain and undoubted manner of form and rule for the keeping of the peace and government of the people there; and that the ſaid city may henceforward be and remain a city of peace and quietneſs, and as we hope, for the terror of evil doers, and the reward of thoſe that do well; and that our peace and other acts of juſtice may be well and truly there kept; and hoping, that if the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of the city aforeſaid, do by this our grant enjoy their liberties and privileges, that then they will hold themſelves eſpecially bound to exhibit and employ their utmoſt powers and endeavours in the ſervice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors: *Know ye*, That we, in conſideration of your faithful ſervice to us heretofore done, and hereafter to be done, of our ſpecial grace and favour, of our own accord and mere motion, have willed, ordained, conſtituted, declared, and granted, and by this preſent charter do will, ordain, conſtitue, declare, and grant, that our city and vill of Glouceſter for the future for ever, be named and called by the name of the city of Glouceſter, in the county of the city of Glouceſter; and that the ſaid city of Glouceſter, in the county or vill of the city of Glouceſter, henceforth for ever may and ſhall be one free city and county of itſelf; and that the citizens, burgeſſes, and inhabitants of the city aforeſaid, who at the time of the aforeſaid ſurrender, were burgeſſes or freemen of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may, and ſhall hereafter be by virtue of theſe preſents, one body corporate and political, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the city of Glouceſter.

And we do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant, erect, make, appoint, confirm, and declare them, a body corporate and political, really and fully, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and of the county of the city of Glouceſter, and by the ſame name may have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and that they, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and of the county of the ſame city, may, and ſhall hereafter for ever be fit perſons, and in law capable of having, getting, receiving, and poſſeſſing manors, lands and tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and inheritances, of what nature and kind ſoever they be, to them and their ſucceſſors in fee, or for ever, or for term of a year or years, or any otherwiſe howſoever: As alſo goods or chattels, or any other things, of what kind, name, nature, or quality ſoever. As likewiſe, to have and retain all manors, lands, and tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and inheritances whatſoever: As alſo, all goods and chattles of which they were any way ſeized or poſſeſſed before the aforeſaid ſurrender: And alſo, to give, grant, let, ſet, aſſign, or diſpoſe of manors, lands, tenements, and inheritances, and to do and execute all things by that name; and by the ſame name, the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the city of Glouceſter, may plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and before all judges, juſtices, and other perſons and officers of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever; and all others in all and ſingular actions, ſuits, plaints, cauſes, matters, and demands, of what kind or nature ſoever, in the ſame manner and form as all other our liege ſubjects of this kingdom of England, being any other body politic or incorporate within our kingdom of England, and fit men and capable in law, may have, get, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, retain, give, grant, let, ſet, aſſign, or diſpoſe of, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, do, promiſe, and execute.

And that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, have for ever a common ſeal, to be uſed in whatſoever buſineſs may happen to them, or their ſucceſſors: And be it lawful for the ſame the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, from time to time at their pleaſure, to break, change, alter, and make anew the ſaid ſeal, as to them ſhall ſeem good.

And whereas, ever ſince the memory of man, there was a cuſtom within the ſaid village, burrough, or city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that certain *capital burgeſſes* of the ſame burrough, city, or village, in number ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, who by the reſt of the burgeſſes were thought moſt diſcreet, were choſen into the common council of the ſaid burrough, vill, or city; and that upon the death of any one or more of them, that ſome one or more of the ſaid burrough, village, or city, was choſen freely, and without any conſtraint or compulſion, into the common council of the ſaid burrough, vill, or city, aforeſaid: We therefore, at the humble petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, intending and deſigning to reduce the number of the ſaid capital burgeſſes to a greater certainty, do will, and for us our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that for the future for ever there are, and ſhall be within the city aforeſaid, thirty capital burgeſſes at the leaſt, and not more than forty, to be choſen out of all the burgeſſes, who ſhall be named the common council of the city of Glouceſter: And that there be, and ſhall be, twelve of the burgeſſes aforeſaid, being of the common council of the city aforeſaid, (in the form in theſe preſents following, choſen and appointed) who ſhall be named aldermen of the city

city aforeſaid, and that there be, and ſhall be, one of the aldermen aforeſaid (as in the form in theſe preſents following choſen and appointed) who ſhall be named mayor of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid; and that the other eleven aldermen of the city, for the time being, be from time to time reſpectively aſſiſtant in council to the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, in all matters, cauſes, and buſineſſes, any ways touching or concerning the government of the city aforeſaid; and that the reſt of the common council of the ſame city ſhall all and every of them attend and aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, in all matters, cauſes, and buſineſſes, concerning the ſaid city, whenſoever they, or either of them, ſhall be ſummoned or called by the command of the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them.

Alſo our will and pleaſure is, and we by theſe preſents do grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that their ſucceſſors for ever have one honourable man, and learned in the laws of this our kingdom of England (as in the form in theſe preſents following) who ſhall be named Recorder of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, from time to time to execute all things belonging to his office, for the public good of the ſame city.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and the reſt of the common council of the city of Glouceſter, for the time being, or major part of them, who upon public ſummons have gathered together, and if upon any ſuch occaſion their votes happen to be equal, that then that part of whom the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may, and ſhall have from time to time, full power and authority of making, ordaining, and conſtituting ſuch laws, ſtatutes, and decrees, in writing, as ſhall ſeem ſafe, honeſt, and neceſſary, according to the diſcretion of them, or the major part of them, or in equal votes to that part of them whereof the mayor for the time being is one, for the good rule and government of the city aforeſaid, and of all and ſingular officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants, or reſidents, within the city aforeſaid, or the liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame; and for a model in what method or order they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and all and ſingular officers, miniſters, burgeſſes, tradeſmen, or reſidents, within the ſaid city or liberties, or ſuburbs of the ſame, may behave themſelves, and uſe, exerciſe, and perform their ſeveral and reſpective offices, functions, and trades, for the public good and profit of the ſaid city, and for the well managing of all things whatſoever, touching and concerning the government and good proviſion for the ſaid city.

And that they the ſaid mayor, burgeſſes, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, or in caſe of equal votes, that party whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, having ordained, made, and eſtabliſhed, any inſtitutions and decrees of this kind, may puniſh the offenders againſt the laws and inſtitutions of this nature, by impriſonment of body, by fines, and amerciaments, or by either of them, as for the better obſervation of the ſaid laws and inſtitutions ſhall ſeem neceſſary, fit, and requiſite, to the ſaid mayor, aldermen, or common council men, or the major part of them, or in equal vote to that part whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, to appoint, limit, and provide; and that the ſheriffs, and other miniſters and officers of the city aforeſaid, may have power to levy the ſaid fines or amerciaments by diſtreſs or otherwiſe, at their pleaſure, for the uſe of the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city and their ſucceſſors, without any hindrance from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or from any officer or officers, or miniſter of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or without any account thereof to be given to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors. All which reſpective laws or inſtitutions made or to be made, we will to be obſerved under the penalties in them contained; provided that ſuch laws, inſtitutions, impriſonments, fines, and amerciaments be reaſonable, and not repugnant, nor contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, cuſtoms, or rights, of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part mentioned, we have aſſigned, named, appointed, and made, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, appoint, and make our well beloved Henry Fowler, eſq; the preſent mayor of the city aforeſaid; farther willing, that the ſaid Henry Fowler continue in the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid, from the date of theſe preſents, until the Monday next enſuing the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel next; and that then one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid be duly choſen and ſworn to the office of mayor, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents following expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid Henry Fowler ſhall ſo long live, unleſs in the mean while he be duly removed from his office, according to the ordinances and proviſions hereafter in theſe preſents expreſſed.

And we have alſo aſſigned, named, created, appointed, and made, and do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, create, appoint, and make our well beloved Sir William Morton, knt. one of our juſtices of our court of common pleas, before us, whereſoever we may be, to be holden, to be the preſent recorder of the city aforeſaid; farther willing, that the ſaid Sir William Morton ſhall continue in the office of recorder of the city aforeſaid during his natural life, from the date of theſe preſents, unleſs he ſhall be duly removed from that office by ſurrender, or according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed.

Alſo we have aſſigned, named, created, appointed, and made, and do by theſe preſents aſſign, name, create, appoint, and make, Henry Norwood, William Cooke, Duncombe Colcheſter, eſquires, Henry Bret, William Selwyn, eſquires, William Ruſſel, Thomas Price, John Wagſtaffe, the aforeſaid Henry Fowler, John Guithens, Thomas Aram, and John Rogers, to be the preſent aldermen of the city aforeſaid; and in that office reſpectively to be continued from the date of theſe preſents, during the natural life of them, and either of them, unleſs in the mean time, for their ill government and behaviour in their office, or for any offence or offences, default or defaults, by them committed and done, they or any of them, according to the orders and proviſions in that caſe made and provided, be duly and lawfully from that office removed.

We have likewiſe aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents nominate, create, appoint, and make, William Lambe and Samuel Roſe, to be the preſent bailiffs of the city of Glouceſter, and ſheriffs of the ſaid city and county of the ſame, to be continued in that office reſpectively, from the date of theſe preſents until the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel; and that then two more of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, being of the common council, ſhall be duly choſen and ſworn, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter following expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid William Lamb and Samuel Roſe, or either of them, ſhall ſo long live, unleſs in the mean time they, or either of them, be (according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed) duly removed.

We have alſo aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed, and made, and do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors aſſign, nominate, create, appoint, and make, John Powell, eſq; Robert Halford, John Marſton, Francis Singleton, Arnold Aram, William Lambe, Samuel Roſe, William Jordan, John Price, Thomas Luge, Matthias Bower, Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps, Giles Weblye, John Cromwell, John Campion, Joſeph Ludlow, Walter Vecie, Joſeph Phelps, Thomas Goſlinge, Daniel Comeline, John Perkes, John Webb, William Corſeley, Cornelius Plott, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Lane, and John Biſhop, to be of the common council of the ſaid city, and to be continued in the office of common council men from the date of theſe preſents, during the natural life or lives of them, and every of them, unleſs in the mean time for their ill government and behaviour in that office, or for any fault or offence by them, or any of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, ſhall, according to the laws, proviſions and orders hereafter expreſſed, be from that office duly removed.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we have ordered, that if any of the aldermen, ſheriffs, or bailiffs afore named, or either of them, or any other burgeſs of the common council aforenamed, ſhall, upon notice given, refuſe to take upon him the burthen of any office of this kind, as of alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common council man, that then in that caſe it ſhall be lawful for the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, to chuſe another alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common council man, inſtead of him ſo refuſing; and, in ſuch an election, to proceed as if the ſaid alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common council man were dead, or lawfully removed from his office.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents ordain, that, if any one of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the common council afore named were not a freeman of the city aforeſaid, at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, that then, and in that caſe, ſuch alderman and burgeſs, having within one month next after the date of theſe preſents taken the ſacrament reſpectively required by due form of law, he ſhall be admitted and made a freeman of the city aforeſaid; and notwithſtanding his defect at admiſſion, yet the ſacrament reſpectively required being firſt taken, he ſhall, by vertue of theſe letters patents, be for ever reputed a freeman of the city aforeſaid, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and ſhall continue alderman, or common council man, in the ſame manner and form as he could, or ought, if he had been a freeman at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, any defect of admiſſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that the mayor, aldermen, and com-

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mon council men of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, or in equal votes, that part or equal number of them, whereof the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, may have full power and authority to chuse such, and so many of the most honest and discreet burgesses to make up the number of thirty in the common council in the whole at the least; or to increase that number, so that they exceed not the number of forty at the most, as shall seem expedient to them, the mayor, aldermen, and common council men aforesaid, or the major part of them, to be the rest of the burgesses of the common council of the city aforesaid, being thirty at the least, and not above forty at the most; and that the said burgesses so chosen into the common council, shall remain and continue in the said office, during the natural lives of them or either of them, unless they, or either of them, shall for any faults by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or the major part of them; or in case of equal votes, by that part whereof the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And whereas Richard the IId, late king of England, by his letters patents, willed and ordained, that there should be an yearly election made, as well of the mayor of the city aforesaid, as of other officers of the same city, by four and twenty electors, viz. by the twelve aldermen of the city aforesaid, and twelve other of the most legal and discreet burgesses of the said city; which words being subject to an uncertain and doubtful construction, have caused divers elections to be made at uncertain times: We therefore, of our special grace and favour, desiring to reduce the election of the mayor and other officers of the city aforesaid, to a certainty, for the honour and common-good of the said city, and avoiding of popular tumults, do will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that every year henceforward, on the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, the mayor and aldermen, and rest of the burgesses of the common council of the city aforesaid, in great solemnity, shall meet together in the guildhall, or some other convenient place within the city aforesaid, or such and so many as shall then remain and continue; and then and there, the mayor, aldermen, and the senior sheriff, or such of them as are then and there present; and so many other of the burgesses of the common council of the city aforesaid, by order of election first in that office, and seniors to the rest of the common council, being there present, as shall make up the number of twenty in the whole, be, and shall be for that time, electors of the mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, and coroner and sheriffs of the county of the same city for the year ensuing; which twenty electors being called together by themselves in the council chamber of the said guildhall, or any other convenient place within the city aforesaid, may proceed to the election of the mayor, and other officers afore named, for the year ensuing; and in that election the said twenty electors, or the major part of them, shall severally nominate and elect the mayor and other officers of the city aforesaid; and if those electors votes shall in the election of either of those officers be equal, so that ten of them shall defend, and the other ten deny the election, that then, and in every such case, the election of the mayor of the city aforesaid, and other officers of the same, shall be made and concluded by those ten electors, of whom the mayor, or in his absence, the senior alderman shall be one; and that those twenty electors, from time to time henceforward for ever, may, and shall, have power and authority in manner and form aforesaid, to nominate and elect yearly for ever, on the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, one of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, to be mayor for the whole year then next following; as also, another of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, to be the coroner of the county of the same city, for one whole year then next ensuing; and likewise, two of the burgesses of the common council of the said city, for the time being, to be bailiffs of the city, and sheriffs of the county of the city aforesaid, for one whole year then next following; and one other honest and discreet man to be chamberlain of the said city, to be continued in that office for one whole year, unless he be for some reasonable cause, according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed, from that office duly removed: And that that alderman who, as before, shall be nominated and elected mayor of the city aforesaid, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, shall take a corporal oath in the presence of the last and next precedent mayor of the city aforesaid, if he shall be there present, and the rest of the aldermen aforesaid, or six or more of them; and in the presence of so many of the common council, and the rest of the burgesses of the city aforesaid, as shall be then and there present, well, truly, and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of the city aforesaid, in all things belonging thereunto: To which precedent mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid, or six or more of them, we, for us, our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority to administer this oath to the mayor elect; and that this alderman aforesaid being chosen and sworn mayor, after this oath taken, may, and shall execute the office of mayor of the city aforesaid, for one whole year then next ensuing, until another be duly chosen and sworn to that office, according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, unless for some fault or faults, offence or offences, by him the mayor of the said city, for the time being, committed and done, he shall by the aldermen and common council of the city, solemnly called together, so that there be four and twenty at the least there present, or the major part, or any other lawful way, be from his office removed: Which mayor of the city aforesaid failing, as in the form aforesaid, we, for our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, will and declare to be liable to be removed and divested of his office.

And if it should happen that the mayor of the city aforesaid so chosen, or hereafter to be chosen, should die, or be removed, after his election or swearing, and before the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel then next following, that then, as often as this case shall happen, the aldermen of the city aforesaid, the sheriffs, or such of them as shall be then and there present, and as many of the senior burgesses of the common council of the city aforesaid being there present, as shall make up the number of four and twenty, being gathered together in the guildhall, or some other convenient place within the city of Gloucester aforesaid, or the major part of them; and in case of equal votes, that part whereof the senior aldermen there present is one, immediately after the death or removal of the mayor of the city aforesaid, may, and shall have power, and shall choose one other of the aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being to be mayor of the said city; and after the oath in that part required, in manner and form aforesaid, by him taken, be continued until another be chosen and sworn to that office.

And farther, our will and pleasure is, that one other of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, who, as before, shall be nominated and elected coroner of the city aforesaid, before he be admitted to the execution of that office, shall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforesaid, newly chosen and sworn, or, in his absence, before the aldermen of the said city, or six or more of them, that he will well and truly perform the office of coroner of the county of the city aforesaid, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor so newly elected and sworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or to any six or more of them, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority, from time to time, to administer the oath of a coroner to him chosen; and that the aforesaid alderman being so chosen and sworn to the office of a coroner, after he hath taken the aforesaid oath, shall execute the office of a coroner for one whole year then next following, and then until another be, according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, in due manner and form, to that office elected and sworn; unless, in the mean time, for any fault or defaults, offence, or offences, by him the said coroner of the city aforesaid committed and done, or to be committed and done, he shall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforesaid, on this part solemnly called together, so that there be four and twenty at the least then and there present, or by the major part or number of them, be from that office duly and lawfully removed.

And that they, the two burgesses of the common council of the city aforesaid, who shall be chosen and nominated to be bailiffs of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, before they be admitted to the execution of that office, shall take a corporal oath, before the mayor of the city aforesaid, then duly elected and sworn, or, in his absence, in the presence of the aldermen of the said city, or any six or more of them, that they, or either of them, will well and truly, and faithfully, perform the office of bailiffs of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor newly elected and sworn, and the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or any six or more of them, in manner aforesaid, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority to administer the said oath to the bailiffs of the city aforesaid, and the county sheriffs of the same city; and that the said burgesses being chosen bailiffs and sheriffs, shall execute the office of bailiffs and sheriffs for one whole year then next following; and thence till two more be duly elected and sworn to that office, according to the orders and provisions above declared and expressed, unless in the mean while, for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by the bailiffs and sheriffs for the time being committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, shall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid solemnly called together, so that there be four and

and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or by the major part of them, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And that the chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, ſo nominated and elected as aforeſaid, before he be admitted to that office, ſhall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, then newly choſen and ſworn, or, in his abſence, before the aldermen of the ſame city, or any ſix or more of them, and ſhall find and give ſuch good and ſufficient ſecurity, for the true and faithful execution of the office of a chamberlain, and all things thereunto belonging, as the mayor for the time being, and the burgeſſes of the ſaid city, being then and there preſent, ſhall approve of; to which mayor ſo newly choſen and ſworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath of chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and to take and approve of the ſecurity tendered by the chamberlain aforeſaid; and that the ſaid burgeſs then choſen and ſworn chamberlain, ſhall continue in the office of chamberlain until, for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by him committed and done, or to be committed and done, he ſhall be by the mayor, aldermen and common council of the city aforeſaid in that caſe ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or the major part or number of them; or in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, or, in his abſence, the ſenior of the aldermen then and there preſent, be from that office lawfully and duly removed; which ſaid coroner, ſheriffs, and bailiffs, or chamberlain, in manner aforeſaid failing, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, declare liable to be removed.

And if it ſhould happen that any of the ſaid officers, as ſheriff, coroner, or chamberlain, ſhould die, or be removed from his office after his election, and before the ſaid Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, that then and in ſuch caſe, as often as it ſhall happen, the mayor, aldermen, and ſenior ſheriff of the city aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then and there preſent; and as many other of the ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid being there preſent as ſhall make up the number of twenty in the whole, being gathered together in the guildhall aforeſaid, or any other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them; or, in caſe of equal votes, the part whereof the mayor for the time, or, in his abſence, the ſenior of the aldermen there preſent is one, ſhall immediately after the death or removal of any the ſaid officer or officers, nominate and elect another to that office, to be continued after the oaths taken, until another be to that office duly elected and ſworn.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, that as often as the office of recorder of the city aforeſaid ſhall, by the death, ſurrender, or removal of any one, happen to be void, that then it ſhall be lawful, and be it lawful, for the mayor, aldermen, and common council aforeſaid, or the major part of them that ſhall be preſent at the election, to nominate one honourable and famous man, learned in the law of this our kingdom of England, to be recorder of the city aforeſaid, to be continued in that office, and to exerciſe and execute all things thereunto belonging, until by death, ſurrender, or any other reaſonable cauſe, or according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed, he ſhall be from that office duly removed; and that he the ſaid recorder, being nominated and elected, ſhall, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or, in his abſence, before the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, take a corporal oath for the performance of his office in all things, for the greateſt profit and advantage and public good of the ſaid city: To which mayor and aldermen we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the aforeſaid oath to the perſon choſen to be recorder aforeſaid.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, give and grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, being ſolemnly for that purpoſe called together, ſo that there be four and twenty there preſent at the leaſt, or the major part of them, may, and ſhall have full power and authority to remove and expel any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, from the office, place, and authority of an alderman of the city aforeſaid; and as often as it ſhall happen that any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid ſhall die, or be removed from his or their office or offices in manner aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful, and be it lawful, for the mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid then remaining, or the major part of them, to nominate and elect ſome one or more of the ſix ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid city for the time being, under the degree of an alderman, as they ſhall think moſt fit, into the place or places of the ſaid alderman, or aldermen removed or deceaſed, to be an alderman, or aldermen, of the city aforeſaid, to be continued in that office, and to exerciſe and execute all things thereunto belonging, during their natural lives, unleſs for ſome defect or defects, fault or faults, offence or offences, by him or them committed and done, they, or either of them, ſhall be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

We alſo farther will, and do, for us our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and to their ſucceſſors, that from time to time henceforth it may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, by act or order of common council, to place and diſpoſe any member or members in any place or order in theſe preſents mentioned, higher than the ſaid member, or members before were, any thing herein contained notwithſtanding.

And our farther will is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever may, and ſhall have, within the liberties, limits, and precincts of the ſaid city, one honeſt and diſcreet man to be town clerk of the city aforeſaid, to execute all things belonging to and concerning that office, within the liberties and precincts of the county of the city aforeſaid, from time to time to be choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, being preſent at the election: And we have aſſigned and nominated, and do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, conſtitute and make our well beloved John Dorney, eſq; to be the preſent town clerk, willing that the ſaid John Dorney ſhall continue in the ſaid office during his life, unleſs by ſurrender, or for ſome other reaſonable cauſe in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed, he ſhall be from that office duly removed.

And we have farther granted, and do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, that they may, and ſhall have one other honeſt and diſcreet man, to be ſword bearer, within the city and ſuburbs, limits, and liberties of the ſame, to perform all things, touching and concerning that office within the ſaid city, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, to be choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the ſame city, or the major part of them, as many as are willing to be preſent at the election; and that the ſword bearer of the city aforeſaid ſhall from time to time wait and attend upon the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, in all things touching and belonging to his office: And he ſhall bear before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, within the ſaid city and limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, one ſword, with a ſheath of any colour, having the arms of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, and the arms of the city aforeſaid, in gold and ſilver engraven upon it: And that the aboveſaid town clerk and ſword bearer, before they, or either of them, be admitted to the performances of their reſpective offices, ſhall take a corporal oath, that they will well and faithfully execute their offices before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or in his abſence, in the preſence of the aldermen of the ſaid city, or any ſix or more of them: To which mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath of a town clerk or ſword bearer in form aforeſaid: And that the ſaid town clerk and ſword bearer being elected and ſworn, ſhall execute and perform the reſpective offices of town clerk and ſword bearer during their natural lives, unleſs for ſome fault or faults, offence or offences, by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, ſhall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, in that caſe ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or the major part of them; or in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor, if he be preſent, or, in his abſence, the ſenior of the aldermen there preſent, is one, be from their reſpective offices duly removed; which town clerk and ſword bearer, or either of them, ſo failing, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, will and declare liable to be removed.

And our farther pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, may and ſhall henceforth for ever, have within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, four ſerjeants at mace, to execute and perform all things belonging to that office within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, to be choſen in the ſame manner and form, and the ſame perſons as they were wont heretofore; and each of them ſhall carry before the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, according to the cuſtom long ſince there obſerved, a ſilver mace, with the arms of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, and the arms of the city aforeſaid,

ſaid wrought and engraven upon it: And alſo that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, may, and ſhall have, within the city aforeſaid, ſuch and ſo many officers to execute and perform all things touching and belonging to thoſe reſpective offices, in ſuch manner and form, from time to time to be choſen, continued, and removed, within the city aforeſaid, and limits and liberties of the ſame, as they were wont to be choſen, conſtituted, continued, and removed: And that the ſaid ſerjeants at mace, and other officers of the city aforeſaid, from time to time to be nominated and elected, ſhall, before they, or either of them, be admitted to the execution of their offices, take a corporal oath, well and faithfully to perform all things relating to their office, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as are wont to be preſent at the ſwearing of thoſe officers: To which mayor and other perſons aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath to the ſerjeants at mace, and other officers aforeſaid, according to the cuſtom in that city long ſince obſerved and kept.

And we do farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or burgeſſes of the common council of the ſame city, whether he be inhabiting or reſident within the city aforeſaid, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or without, ſhall be elected and nominated to the office of mayor, alderman, bailiff, chamberlain, burgeſs of the common council of the ſaid city, or coroner or ſheriff of the county of the ſame city, or conſtable, or any other inferior officer, except the office of recorder, town clerk, ſword bearer, or ſerjeant at mace; and having notice and cognizance given them of the election of them, or either of them, ſhall refuſe to take the oath, or comply with the ſubſcriptions in that caſe by ſtatute eſpecially provided, to make them capable of, and fit to execute the offices on them impoſed, that then it ſhall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, to commit him or them ſo refuſing to execute the office or offices, to which he or they were elected, to the goal of the city aforeſaid, there to remain until he or they ſhall be willing to undertake the ſaid office or offices; and to impoſe ſuch a fine or amerciament on him or them ſo refuſing, as to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or to the major part of them, ſhall reaſonably ſeem expedient; and that they may lawfully keep him or them ſo refuſing in the ſaid gaol, until they ſhall pay or cauſe to be paid, thoſe fines and amerciaments as aforeſaid, for the public uſe of the city aforeſaid; and, if it ſhall ſeem fit to the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to expel, remove, or deprive him or them of the liberties and franchiſes of the city aforeſaid.

And we have farther granted, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that if any cuſtom herein contained be deficient, or not compleat, or any new cuſtoms have ariſen that want altering and mending, they, the mayor, aldermen; and common council of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, may find a remedy, agreeable to honeſty and reaſon, for the public good of the citizens and burgeſſes of the ſaid city, and of other our faithful ſubjects thereto reſorting, as often as to them ſhall ſeem expedient; provided that the alterations of this kind be profitable to us and our people, and agreeable to honeſty and reaſon as aforeſaid; and that they be not repugnant to the royal prerogative of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, and contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of this kingdom of England then in force.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, grant, that the mayor, biſhop of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, for the time being, the recorder of the ſame city, the dean of the cathedral church of the holy and indiviſible trinity in Glouceſter, the aldermen of the ſame city, and two ſuch of the prebends of the ſame church, for the time being, as we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall from time to time appoint and name, ſhall for the future for ever, they, and every of them, be juſtices, to be kept, and keep the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the city of Glouceſter and county of the ſame, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſaid city and county thereof; and for the putting in execution of the ſtatutes and laws concerning tradeſmen and labourers, and enquiring into weights, meaſures, and all other things belonging to the office of a juſtice of the peace; which ſaid biſhop, dean, and two prebendaries of the cathedral church aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time for ever, by us our heirs and ſucceſſors, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of England, and at the pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from time to time to be renewed, we will that they, and either of them, be authorized and appointed to the office of juſtice of the peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and that the ſaid mayor, biſhop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, made, and to be made, conſtituted, and to be conſtituted juſtices of the peace, by virtue of theſe preſents, or any three or more of them, of whom the mayor, biſhop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, or any of the ſix ſenior aldermen being two, may appoint, keep, and hold, ſeſſions of the peace, in the ſame manner and form as any other juſtices of the peace being aſſigned to inquire into treſpaſſes and crimes, and to hear and determine controverſies, may or can; and that they have full power and authority to inquire into any offences, neglects, or defaults whatſoever, committed within the city aforeſaid, or the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or that may any time hereafter be committed and done; and there to do and execute all things which any other juſtices of the peace within any county, city, vill, or borough, incorporate within the kingdom of England, may or can inquire into, do and execute: Alſo, we will and do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, the biſhop of Glouceſter, for the time being, the dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, the recorder, the two prebendaries, and the aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and every one or more of them, of whom the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, one of the ſaid two prebendaries, or any of the ſix ſenior aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, being two, ſhall be of the quorum, ſhall from time to time be juſtices of the peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to make a gaol delivery in the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, of all priſoners therein kept, according to the laws, cuſtoms, and ſtatutes of our kingdom of England: And that the ſheriffs and coroner of the county of the city aforeſaid, ſhall make return of all juries, pannels, attachments, and indentures, by them taken, or henceforward to be taken, before the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, of whom the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, one of the ſaid two prebendaries, and any of the ſaid ſix ſenior aldermen of the city aforeſaid, ſhall be of the quorum, and ſhall be attendant whenever it ſhall pleaſe to make a gaol delivery in all things thereunto belonging; and from time to time execute and obey the precepts of the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or any of them, in the ſame manner and form as other ſheriffs and coroners within our kingdom of England before any juſtices in the ſaid kingdom, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, have been wont and ought to do, return, and execute, as touching any goal delivery; and that they the ſaid mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or any of them, may by them and their ſervants and deputies take and arreſt all murderers, manſlayers, robbers, felons, and other malefactors, within the ſaid city, county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame to be found; and bring, or cauſe to be brought, to the gaol within the city aforeſaid, there to be kept, until by due proceedings at law they ſhall be delivered, any other order, or decree, or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding: And alſo, that they, or any of them, may not proceed to determination of any treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon, without the ſpecial command of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, within the city aforeſaid, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame.

Alſo we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the city, for the time being, and his ſucceſſors, may, from time to time for ever, have, uſe, and execute the office of clerk of the market, of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, together with all things belonging to the ſaid office, in all and ſingular matters and cauſes concerning that office within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, and within the county of the ſame city, as well in the preſence of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, as in our abſence, and they ſhall enjoy this office ſucceſſively; and, at their goings out, levy all fines and amerciaments to and for the uſe of the mayor and his ſucceſſors, without any account to be made to us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors: And, for the time to come, that no clerk of the market of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, except the mayor of the city aforeſaid, ſhall enter upon any thing belonging to the execution of the ſaid office, or, under colour of his office, any ways poſſeſs himſelf of any thing in the ſaid city, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or within the county of the ſaid city, or any part or parcel of it.

Alſo we will, and do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the city aforeſaid, and his ſucceſſors, may do, exerciſe, and execute all and ſingular things belonging to the office of ſteward and marſhal of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city; and

and may do, execute, and exercise those things, as well in the presence of us, our heirs and successors, as in our absence, without the contradiction of us, our heirs and successors, as quietly, freely, and entirely, as if they, or either of them, had before exercised and executed the office of marshal and steward, and all things thereunto belonging, or before might have exercised and executed the same: And that the said mayor and burgesses, or any inhabitant or resident within the city aforesaid, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the county of the same city, being called to execute any precepts or commands of the steward or marshal of the household, of us, our heirs and successors, or any officers of the court of the steward or marshal of the said household, of us, our heirs or successors, or any deputy, or deputies, being called to appear before them, or either of them, are not holden and bound to obey: And that no steward or marshal of the house of us, our heirs and successors, or any officers of the court of the steward or marshal of the said household, besides the mayor and his successors and their officers, may enter the city aforesaid, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, or the county of the city aforesaid, either in the presence or absence of us, our heirs or successors, to hold any sessions, make any enquiry, or execute any commands, of us, our heirs and successors, or of the steward or marshal of the household aforesaid, to make any gaol delivery, or to perform any of the respective offices of them, for any emergent occasion whatsoever.

And we also will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, may and shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as often as to them shall seem necessary, to tax and assess all burgesses, citizens, inhabitants, and residents within the city aforesaid, and liberties and percincts of the same, some certain pence to be paid and answered by them, for the maintaining and repairing of the bridges within the city aforesaid, and towards the necessary and requisite expences of the said city and county of the same, and for other causes and matters touching and concerning the city aforesaid, and county of the same; and upon refusal of payment of such pence by them from time to time to be taxed and assessed, to levy them upon all citizens, burgesses, inhabitants, and residents within the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, to and for the use aforesaid, by distress, imprisonment of their bodies, or any other lawful way whatsoever, according to the laws and customs of our kingdom of England, and as in any other city, burrough, or vill incorporate, within this kingdom of England, it is used and accustomed: And these our letters patents, or an inrolled copy of the same, shall from time to time, be to the said mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, a sufficient warrant and security.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that no guild or fraternity within the city aforesaid, may have the power, authority and jurisdiction of making, appointing and constituting any statutes or constitutions whatsoever, to oblige or bind any of the burgesses of the city aforesaid, or any one or more of any fraternity within the said city, unless they may and shall have power, authority, and licence to make such statutes, orders, and constitutions, from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, under the common seal of the said city, witnessing such licence, power, and authority: And that all and singular laws, orders, statutes, constitutions, and degrees whatsoever, made, or to be made, by any fraternity or guild within the city aforesaid, without such power, authority, and licence, under the common seal of the city aforesaid, shall be void in law, and had and reputed of none effect; any statute, act, order or provision, or any matter or cause to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas, by the letters patents of our predecessor Richard the IId. made in the 21st year of his reign, it was granted, that the burgesses of the vill of Gloucester, and their successors, should for ever have cognizance of all pleas of lands or tenements within the said vill, suburbs, limits, liberties, aud precincts of the same, as well of assize of novel disseisin, as of mort d'aunceſtre, and certificates of persons arraigned, as of the debts, trespasses, and any other pleas, real or personal, within the said vill, suburbs and precincts of the same, before the said bailiffs in the said guildhall to be holden; from which time, by other several letters patents, or by some other our letters patents, and of our predecessors of this kingdom of England, the said vill of Gloucester was erected and brought into a city, enlarged also by the hundreds aforesaid annexed to it; and the bailiffs of the vill aforesaid were translated and altered into the mayor and sheriffs of the city aforesaid, and county of the same city: We therefore, willing to extend and establish the aforesaid privileges and jurisdictions of the aforesaid bailiffs within the vill aforesaid, and precincts of the same, and through the whole city aforesaid, and county of the same city; and limits, liberties and precincts of the same, into a mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that they the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, may from time to time have a court within the city aforesaid, before the mayor or his deputy, the sheriffs and bailiffs of the said city for the time being, or any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday to be holden: And that the said mayor or his deputy, the aforesaid sheriffs or bailiffs for the time being, or any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) may from time to time for ever hold in that county all the aforesaid pleas, suits, and plaints, as well of assize of novel disseisin, as of mort d'aunceſtre, and certificates of the same, as all other the said pleas, real and personal, of all lands or tenements, as well within the city aforesaid as the county of the same city, the precincts, liberties, and franchises of the same; and of all other matters and causes issuing, and to be issued, out of the city aforesaid, and county of the city, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy, and the sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or before any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday from time to time within the city aforesaid; and that they have cognizance of all the said pleas of assize and certificates, and all other pleas, and of all other things issuing within the said city and county of the same city; and that the mayor or his deputy, the sheriffs and bailiffs aforesaid, and any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) may proceed in all and singular pleas, actions, suits, and plaints aforesaid in that court moved or to be moved, prosecuted or to be prosecuted, by such like brief, sunmons, and distresses, and other proceedings, judgments, and executions, according to the law and custom of the court in the guildhall of the city aforesaid hitherto observed, in as ample manner and form as in former times, any bailiffs of the vill of Gloucester, or any mayors, sheriffs, and stewards, of the city or vill of Gloucester, or any mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, were wont lawfully to proceed in the said guildhall of the city aforesaid.

We will also, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs of the said city, and sheriffs of the county of the same city for the time being, and their successors, may have and hold all and singular the pleas aforesaid, for any matters and causes issuing within the said city and county thereof, and within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, in the tolsey court in the city aforesaid, from hour to hour, and day to day, to be holden before the said sheriffs and bailiffs in the same manner and form as it was formerly wont to be holden before the bailiffs of the said vill of Gloucester, or before the sheriffs and bailiffs of the city of Gloucester and county of the same; and that the said sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, and their successors, in all actions and suits of debts, accounts, trespasses, detaining of chattels, actions on the case, and all other actions, plaints, pleas, and suits personal whatsoever, issuing or happening within the said city of Gloucester, the suburbs, and precincts of the same, or within the county of the same city, which have been moved or begun, or hereafter shall be moved and begin before the said sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or their successors, in the aforesaid tolsey court, may and shall have full power and authority by themselves, or by any of their bailiffs, in that part specially assigned by the precept and command of the said sheriffs, under the seal of their office, to the said bailiffs or sheriffs directed, or to be directed, may proceed against all and singular persons being defendants, against whom such plaints, pleas, or actions shall happen to be moved or laid in the aforesaid court, for defect of chattels or lands of the defendants within the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, where they may be summoned, attached, or destrained, or their bodies taken; so that the sheriffs aforesaid proceed to hear and determine all and singular such actions, plaints, and pleas severally; and likewise to determine and deduce proceedings of judgment, and executions of judgments, as other sheriffs, bailiff or bailiffs, have in that place been heretofore lawfully accustomed.

Moreover, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the sheriffs aforesaid may and shall for ever hold a county court for the county of the said city, from month to month, to be holden on a Tuesday, and a law day twice in a year; once within a month after Easter, and again in a month after Michaelmas, as it was aforetime lawfully used to be holden; and that all things may there be done that are used to be done in the county court of any sheriff of the same county; and in the same manner and form, and by the same proceedings as have been hitherto used in other

county courts: And that the coroner of the city aforeſaid, and others reſpectively attending in theſe courts, ſhall do, execute, and perform all and ſingular offices belonging to their reſpective places; and that the ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid may have, uſe, and exerciſe all ſuch power, juriſdiction, authority, and liberty, and all other things whatſoever belonging to the office of ſheriff within the ſaid city and county, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, as any other ſheriffs and bailiffs, of us and our heirs, within our kingdom of England, within their reſpective bailiwicks, may have, or ought to uſe: And that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall for the future for ever direct, and cauſe to be directed, all and ſingular briefs, bills, precepts, and commands, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, which ſhall in any matter, or for any cauſe, or in and for any matters and cauſes iſſuing and happening within the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the county of the ſame city, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, to the county ſheriffs of the city of Glouceſter, and to no other ſheriffs: And that no other ſheriff in the kingdom of England, or bailiff, or ſerjeant of any ſheriff in the ſaid kingdom (only excepted the aforeſaid ſheriffs of us and our heirs) for the county of the ſaid city, to be choſen and conſtituted in manner and form aforeſaid, and their bailiffs ſhall enter the city aforeſaid, in any wiſe to exerciſe and execute any thing whatſoever belonging to the office of a ſheriff, (only excepted the ſheriffs of the county of the city of Glouceſter, who are to keep a county court for the county of the city of Glouceſter, to be holden in the uſual place in the charter of king Richard the IIId ſpecified): And that all the ſheriffs of the county of the city of Glouceſter, and bailiffs of the ſame, who ought at the going out of their office to give an account into the exchequer, belonging to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ought every year to do it before the barons and treaſurer of the exchequer of us our heirs and ſucceſſors, or before the barons of the ſaid exchequer by their ſufficient attorney or attornies, to be appointed by their letters patents under the ſeal of their office, to be directed to the barons aforeſaid: And that no ſheriff of the county of the city of Glouceſter ſhall any way be compelled to come out of the limits of the ſaid county, to give an account of any thing belonging to their office, ſo that his attorney or attornies would do it in manner and form aforeſaid.

And whereas our aforeſaid predeceſſor Richard the IId, late king of England, by his letters patents made in the one and twentieth year of his reign, hath willed and ordained, that the bailiffs of the vill of Glouceſter for the time being ſhould have full power and authority to take all recognizances whatſoever between merchant and merchants, and execution thereon to be made according to the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute of Acton Burnell lately ſet forth: Whereas alſo, Richard the Third, in the firſt year of his reign, by his letters patents hath willed and granted, that the aforeſaid vill of Glouceſter, together with all villages and hamlets within the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton near Glouceſter, ſhould be and remain one entire county by itſelf incorporate for ever, in deed and in name diſtinct; and that the bailiffs of the city aforeſaid ſhould for ever be ſheriffs of the county of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, doing and executing all things, belonging as well to the office of bailiffs as ſheriffs within the ſaid vill and county of the ſame; from which time the ſaid ſheriffs have received, and were wont to receive recognizances of debts according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid: But by thoſe letters patents there is no certain proviſion in whoſe hands the greater or leſſer ſeal of the recognizances ſhould be kept; we therefore, willing to reduce all things neceſſary to be taken into theſe recognizances to a certainty, do will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and the clerk aſſigned to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute made at Acton Burnell, may for ever have full power and authority to take and receive any recognizances whatſoever, and executions on the ſame to be made according to the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute at Acton Burnell, lately ſet forth; and alſo do and execute all things within the city of Glouceſter and county of the ſame city, which by virtue of the ſtatutes or either of them, may belong to any mayor, bailiff, officer, and to any clerk in any city or borough incorporate within this our kingdom of England, being appointed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them; and that the ſaid ſheriffs and clerk for the time being may, and ſhall have, and by vertue of theſe preſents ſhall make, aſſume, and apply one ſeal of two parts, one part of which ſhall be called the greater, and the other the leſſer part, henceforward to ſeal recognizances coming before them, according to the form of the ſtatutes of merchants, and the ſtatute of Acton Burnell lately ſet forth; which ſeal ſhall for ever hereafter be the king's ſeal, to ſeal the aforeſaid recognizances to be taken within the city aforeſaid, the greater part of which ſhall always remain in the cuſtody of the ſheriffs of the county of the ſaid city for the time being, and the other part in the hands of the clerk appointed and deputed to write and enroll the recognizances aforeſaid, according to the intention of theſe our letters patents: And that the town clerk of the city aforeſaid for the time being, as long as he ſhall continue in that office, may and ſhall be the clerk, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to take recognizances of debts according to the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them within the city aforeſaid, and county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame; and to write and enroll them, and to keep all rolls and records, and to keep the leſſer part of the ſeal aforeſaid, and to do and execute all things which may be done and executed by any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them: And we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, appoint and ordain, without any brief in that caſe to be obtained, or any other election, the ſaid town clerk of the city aforeſaid, clerk of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to write and enroll recognizances of debts within the city aforeſaid, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, and to keep the leſſer part of the ſeal aforeſaid, and to do all other things belonging to the office of any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the aforeſaid ſtatutes.

And farthermore, we, of our great and ſpecial favour, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have granted and confirmed, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid for the time being, may from time to time for ever, have and enjoy all and ſingular chattles of outlaws, for whatſoever cauſe, being brought before any juſtices of the peace whatſoever, and the chattles of felons and fugitives, deodands, and all manner of fines and amerciaments of all burgeſſes, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, of and in the ſaid city, limits, and precincts of the ſame, although the ſaid burgeſs or burgeſſes be a ſervant or officer of us and our heirs, as alſo of all reſidents in the city aforeſaid, and precincts of the ſame, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, to be determined before us and our heirs, and the juſtices of labourers and tradeſmen, the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer of us and our heirs, and before the clerk of the market of us and our heirs, and the juſtices appointed to hear and determine, and before other juſtices, officers, and miniſters, of us and our heirs whatſoever; all forfeits made, and to be made, for or through any cauſe whatſoever, to be levied and taken by the ſheriffs and bailiffs aforeſaid for the time being, without any lett, impediment, or ſcandal, from us or our heirs, or from the chancellor, treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, juſtices, ſheriffs, or any other of our officers and miniſters whatſoever: And that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may have all goods and chattles whatſoever, taken or to be taken, with any perſon whatſover, and found with the ſaid perſon, being before a juſtice of the peace within the ſaid city, ſuburbs, limits, and precincts of the ſame.

And whereas the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid are day by day at great coſts and charges for the maintenance and reparations of the gates and pavements of the ſaid city, and the two wharfs called the Old and New Key, for the lading and unlading of ſhips and boats by the river of Severn, thither arriving; as alſo, of ſeveral bridges called the Weſt Bridge and the Foreign Bridge, of one of which great part is ſealed and parjetted, being ſixteen foot high, or thereabouts, built with divers arches and vaults, and half a mile in length, or thereabouts: And whereas, in conſideration that the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid have been oppreſſed with very many burthens and payments, and divers grants by ſeveral letters patents under the great ſeal of England, have been made by our predeceſſors and progenitors, for divers terms now ended, to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that they ſhould take of all things coming to be ſold at the ſaid vill divers and ſeveral cuſtoms, viz. (among others) for every horſe or mare, ox or cow, coming thither to be ſold, one penny, and ſeveral other cuſtoms for other things paſſing to be ſold through the gates of the ſaid city; as alſo, other cuſtoms and tolls, moorage, pontage, and tonage; which cuſtoms and tolls, as well by land as by water, and ſome other duties, the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid have received, and been wont to receive: And whereas, by a ſtatute made in parliament of Henry the VIIth late king of England, at Weſtminſter, on the 25th day of February, in the 19th year of the reign of the ſaid king, it was enacted, that whatſoever perſon or perſons, of what degree, eſtate, or condition ſoever they be, or ſhall be, who henceforth ſhall take of any of his majeſty's ſubjects any impoſitions for any troughs or boats, or any other veſſels, for the carriage of any goods or merchandize in or upon the river of Severn, ſhall incur the penalties and forfeitures limited in the ſaid ſtatute: In which ſtatute it is farther provided, that if any perſon or perſons, ſpiritual or temporal, or body incorporate, before the moſt honourable

nourable the lords of the king's moſt honourable privy council, in the ſtar chamber at Weſtminſter, at any time before the feaſt of the aſcenſion of our Lord, which ſhall then be in the year of our Lord one thouſand four hundred fifty and five, ſhall appear, and by ſufficient proof ſhall exhibit his or their title or claim to any due or impoſt to be levied and received for any goods or merchandize carried in or upon the ſaid river of Severn, that then, after the title and claim produced before the lords of the council aforeſaid for the time being, and by the decree of the ſaid lords in the ſtar chamber approved, it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch perſons whatſoever, having ſuch lawful and approved title, to receive all ſuch dues and impoſitions of any of the king's liege ſubjects, for any ſuch boat or veſſel paſſing on the river of Severn, as ſhall be admitted and allocated by the decree of the lords of the council aforeſaid, as by the aforeſaid ſtatute fully appears: And whereas, after and before the aforeſaid feaſt of the aſcenſion of our Lord, according to the proviſion of the ſtatute aforementioned, the mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter then being, exhibited their petition to the moſt reverend father in God, William, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor of England, and the reſt of the lords of the council of king Henry the VIIth in the ſtar chamber; by which petition, they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, in conſideration of the annual coſts and payments with which they, for the repair of the great bridge of the aforeſaid vill, built with arches and ſtone vaults on the aforeſaid river of Severn, and of the havens of the ſaid city on the bank of the ſaid river, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations mentioned in the petition aforeſaid, have laid claim and title to divers tolls, ſums of pence, impoſitions, and cuſtoms, time out of mind, due to them and their predeceſſors, and by them levied and taken, of and for boats and other veſſels paſſing in or upon the river Severn under the bridges aforeſaid, and for the goods and merchandize in them carried, and for the goods and merchandize unladen at the havens aforeſaid, towards the payment of the annual expences aforeſaid; upon which, at the time of Eaſter, being the 29th day of April, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry the VIIth, in the ſtar chamber at Weſtminſter aforeſaid, before the aforeſaid lord chancellor of England, and other lords of the council of the ſaid king being then and there preſent, (the aforeſaid petition of the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter being often read, and very well underſtood) as alſo the depoſitions and examinations, and other proofs and evidences, as well of the part of the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the vill of Bewdly and Tewkſbury, and other villages and places, being produced and read publickly, heard and fully underſtood, upon mature and diligent deliberation, by the aforeſaid lord chancellor, and the reſt of the council of the ſaid late king then and there preſent, by virtue of the ſaid ſtatute in that parliament ſet forth, and by vertue and authority of the ſtatute given and granted to that council, it was ordained, decreed, and adjudged concerning the matters ſpecified in the petition aforeſaid, by the aſſent and conſent, as well of the mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and of the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the vills of Bewdly and Tewkſbury, in manner and form following, viz. that the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter and their ſucceſſors, ſhould have and take of all citizens of the ſaid city of Coventry, and their ſucceſſors, towards the payment of the fee farm of the ſaid vill, and other expences in the decree aforementioned, for every hogſhead of wine, and ton of other merchandizes, paſſing in any boat, trough, or veſſel, from or through the ſaid vill of Glouceſter towards the city of Worceſter, three-pence; and for every hogſhead of wine and ton of other merchandize unladen in the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, at or upon the wharf, key, or land, three-pence, without any thing to be paid for the carriage of the ſaid goods, by carts, drays, or horſes, for the uſe of the mayor and burgeſſes, or without any ſum of pence to be aſked or received, by the name of any cuſtom whatſoever, for the ſaid wines, or the veſſels wherein they were laden, in or upon the river aforeſaid, paſſing at, by, or under, or about the bridge aforeſaid; or for any of them bound with ropes and hooks near the adjacent bridge, or by any art or ingenuity, to be drawn and conducted under the bridge, into any place within the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, and the privileges and franchiſes of the ſame: And it was farther adjudged, decreed, and ordained, by the lord chancellor and lords of the council aforeſaid, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould for ever have and take for cuſtom the like number of pence of all other perſons, for every hogſhead of wine and ton of other merchandize, to be unladen in the ſaid vill, the vill of Tewkſbury, together with the burgeſſes and inhabitants within the franchiſes of the ſame, and other cities, vills, burroughs, or perſons, being excepted, who have made compoſition with the mayor and burgeſſes aforeſaid, with ſome other proviſions for the leſſening and eaſing of thoſe goods for which the cuſtom was formerly paid, although things might be by water exported, not at all altering the property, as is ſpecified in the decree aforeſaid; and that the mayor and burgeſſes aforeſaid ſhould have, of every boat or veſſel paſſing from one ſide or other under the ſaid bridge, laden with timber, board, or lath, four-pence, for every time it ſhall paſs by or under the ſaid bridge, and for every boat or veſſel laden with firewood or fewel, two-pence, without any cuſtom or toll to be paid for the ſame; always provided that that decree extend not to the detriment of the vill of Tewkſbury, nor the burgeſſes, nor any perſons within the ſaid vill privileged and excepted; provided alſo, that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter ſhould take no cuſtom for any houſhold neceſſaries, nor any thing bought or provided for the private uſe of a family, being not to be merchandized: And moreover, the mayor and burgeſſes ſhall have, for every ton of wheat paſſing from either ſide under the aforeſaid bridge, being to be made merchandize of, three-pence, and for all other grain, two-pence; and this to be paid, until ſome perſons can ſufficiently prove before the chancellor aforeſaid in the ſaid council, that leſs than three-pence ſhould be levied and taken for the ſame, ſo that this proof be made within ſeven years: And then there was a further ordinance made for the toll of corn in the place aforeſaid by the council aforeſaid, as by the aforeſaid decree of the lord chancellor aforeſaid, and the lords of the king's council then and there preſent in the ſtar chamber aforeſaid, made the day and year aforeſaid, which we have looked into, as plainly and fully appears: We therefore willing to confirm, approve, and ratify, all the kinds of dues, tolls, cuſtoms, and ſums of pence, by the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter heretofore, by vertue of the decree aforeſaid, or any other ways lawfully received and levied, to them the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, that it may be lawful for the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, from time to time for ever, to have, receive, take, and levy, for oats, bread-corn, and all ſorts of grain and other merchandizes, and things to be ſold, brought and carried to the city aforeſaid; and for all boats paſſing there, or lying in the river of Severn, and for the goods wherewith they are laden or unladen at, or upon the haven aforeſaid, ſuch and ſo many cuſtoms, tolls, and reaſonable ſums of pence, as by the burgeſſes or bailiffs in their reſpective turns have by virtue of thoſe grants, or any other lawful way, been heretofore received and levied.

And whereas, from the time of the making theſe letters patents, in the firſt year of the reign of the ſaid Richard the IIId, although by theſe letters patents the aforeſaid vill of Glouceſter was made a city, two burgeſſes only were ſummoned at all parliaments elected by the major part of the burgeſſes to ſerve and ſit in parliament, never any other were choſen knights for the county of the ſame city; and yet it was a cuſtom in other cities that two were choſen burgeſſes for ſuch a city, and two more knights for the county of the ſame city: We therefore for the future, to avoid and aboliſh all ſcruple and doubt in that caſe, do will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that upon ſummons of any parliament of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, it may and ſhall be lawful for the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and the major part of them, at a full county court next after the ſummons to be holden in that caſe, lately made and provided, to elect, nominate, and return two only diſcreet men of the ſaid city to be burgeſſes for that city and county of the ſame city; and that thoſe two burgeſſes ſo choſen, ſhall ſerve and ſit in parliament as burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and knights of the county of the ſame: And that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid ſhall in no wiſe be forced or compelled to elect, nominate and return for burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and knights of the county of the ſame; but they two only ſhall ſerve and ſit in parliament, who ſhall from time to time be lawfully elected and returned by the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, according to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided, as before the time of the reign of king Richard the IIId, the like burgeſſes of parliament for the burrough or vill of Glouceſter, were wont to be nominated, elected and returned, and no otherwiſe.

And whereas the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter of old held the ſaid burrough, with the appurtenances, of the kings of England in fee farm, by the yearly payment of ſixty and five pounds of lawful money of England, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, and of our ſpecial grace and favour, give and confirm to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid whole city of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular its privileges, rights and appurtenances, having been hitherto uſed to have been paid to us, our predeceſſors, and progenitors, and remain to be paid to us our heirs and ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as they were heretofore granted to the mayor and burgeſſes

geſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their predeceſſors, by whatſoever name or names of incorporation, or by any former charters or letters patents of any of our anceſtors and progenitors, and as the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their predeceſſors, by vertue or pretext of any charter or letters patents, have heretofore lawfully holden and poſſeſſed it.

And we do further, of our ſpecial grace and favour, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, approve, ratify and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and ſingular ſuch like manors, meſſuages, lands and tenements, court leets, aſſize of frank pledge, ſheriffs courts, and all other courts whatſoever, markets, fairs, cuſtoms, liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, fines, and amerciaments, exemptions, juriſdictions, and inheritances whatſoever, as the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes now lawfully enjoy and uſe, or that they, or either of them, or their predeceſſors, by any names of incorporation, or by vertue and pretext of any charters or letters patents by any of our predeceſſors and progenitors, late kings and queens of England, made and granted, were wont to have, uſe, and enjoy, before the ſaid ſurrender was made; or by pretext of any law, preſcription, or cuſtom, or any other lawful way, right, or title, had and accuſtomed, although they or ſome of them have been ill uſed or abuſed, or any way loſt and forfeited, yet to be kept and enjoyed by the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, only paying to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch fee farm and ſums of pence as have been hitherto due and uſed to be paid: Wherefore we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, by ſtrict injunction, command, that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may for ever have, hold, uſe, exerciſe, and enjoy, all and ſingular the aforeſaid courts, and all other authorities, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and immunities, together with all manors, lands, tenements, and inheritances aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patents, without any lett or impediment from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, or other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, any ſurrender of former charters to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Being alſo unwilling that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or any of them, or their ſucceſſors, ſhould by occaſion of the premiſſes, by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, juſtices, ſheriffs, or any other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, be moleſted, vexed, aggrieved, or any way diſturbed, we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſtrictly command the treaſurer, chancellor, and barons of the exchequer at Weſtminſter, and other officers and juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, our attornies general, and attornies in any courts whatſoever for the time being, and all officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that they and every of them do not proſecute or continue, or cauſe to be proſecuted and continued, any brief or ſummons de quo warranto, or any other brief, briefs, or proceſſes, againſt the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, for any cauſes, things, or matters, offences, claims, or uſurpations, or either of them, duly claimed, attempted, had, or uſurped, before the day of the date of the making of theſe our letters patents.

We willing alſo that they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid ſhould not, by any juſtices, officers, or miniſters aforeſaid, in and for the due uſe, claim, or abuſe of any liberties, franchiſes or juriſdictions, within the city aforeſaid, or the precincts of the ſame, be moleſted, aggrieved, or hindered, or compelled to anſwer any of them before the day of the date of theſe our letters patents, we will, and we do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that this preſent charter ſo generally made, may and ſhall be of the ſame vertue and effect as if all the premiſſes above ſpecified were ſpecially and particularly in this our charter expreſſed; and that it be underſtood and adjudged in the beſt and moſt favourable ſenſe on the part of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, though it might be toward us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, better underſtood, any omiſſion, defect, repugnancy, or contradiction in the ſame to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Nevertheleſs, we will that the juſtices of aſſize of niſi prius and general goal delivery in the county of Glouceſter, as alſo the juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county being aſſigned, or to be aſſigned, to keep their ſeſſions, and alſo the ſheriffs of the county of Glouceſter, they and either of them may freely enter the ſaid city to keep their ſeſſions concerning any matter or buſineſs happening or iſſuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Glouceſter, as they were wont before theſe times, and before the letters patents of the ſaid late king Richard the IIId, made in the firſt year of his reign, this preſent grant in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Moreover we will, and by theſe preſents declare, that all and ſingular juſtices aſſigned to keep the peace in the county of Glouceſter for the future for ever, may take and receive within the ſaid city, informations, recognizances, and all other acts, matters, and things, as being juſtices of the peace they may any where do; and that all commiſſioners of ſewers, and commiſſioners for charitable uſes, may execute their reſpective commiſſions within the ſaid city of Glouceſter, for all matters and things whatſoever iſſuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Glouceſter, this preſent grant of ours in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Always provided, and we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, firmly enjoin, order and command, all and ſingular the mayor, recorder, town clerk, aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and all other our officers and miniſters of our city aforeſaid, and all others their deputies; as alſo, all juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within that city, by vertue and according to the tenor of theſe our letters patents, or charters heretofore made, for the future to be nominated and elected, ſhall, before they or either of them be admitted to enter upon the execution of their reſpective offices, take as well the corporal oath, commonly called the oath of obedience, as the corporal oath, commonly called the oath of ſupremacy, upon the holy goſpel, before ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be aſſigned and appointed to adminiſter ſuch oaths.

And we farther will and declare our royal pleaſure and intention, that no recorder or town clerk of our city aforeſaid ſhall be admitted to the execution of his or their reſpective offices, before they or either of them be or ſhall be approved of by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that thoſe letters patents, or any thing in them contained, ſhall not extend to be expounded or interpreted to grant the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton near the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the villages, pariſhes, hamlets, or any other places within the ſaid hundreds, to be a parcel of the county of the city aforeſaid, as in former times have been, or to give, grant, and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of that city and their ſucceſſors, any liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, juriſdictions, powers, profits, or advantages whatſoever, to be had, taken, and enjoyed within the ſaid hundreds, or any of them, or within any pariſhes, villages, or hamlets within the ſaid hundreds, or either of them; but we will and declare our royal intention, that thoſe hundreds and all inhabitants of the ſame, or either of them, and all villages, places, and hamlets whatſoever, within the ſaid hundreds and hamlets, and every part and parcel of them, or either of them, ſhall henceforth for ever remain parcels of our ſaid county of Glouceſter to all intents and purpoſes; and that all things, juriſdictions, liberties, privileges, powers, and authorities, by any of our progenitors and predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, heretofore granted to the vill or city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or corporation of the ſame, by any name or names within the ſaid hundreds, to be had, taken and enjoyed, to be void and of none effect, as for and concerning the ſaid hundreds and either of them, and all inhabitants of the ſame, according to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Always provided that thoſe letters patents and this ſaid charter and grant of liberties and privileges, or any thing in them contained, be not any way prejudicial to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the city aforeſaid, or their ſucceſſors; but we will, and by theſe preſents declare our royal intention, that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, may from time to time for the future for ever hold and enjoy all ſuch rights, privileges, franchiſes, juriſdictions, and immunities whatſoever, as the ſaid dean and chapter do now lawfully enjoy, and are rightfully due and belonging to the ſaid church, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that if at any time or times it ſhall ſeem expedient to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to remove the mayor or any of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the common council, or any officer or officers within the ſaid city or county of the ſame, (except the chamberlain, ſword bearer, and ſerjeants at mace) and eaſe him or them of his or their reſpective office or offices, and we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall ſignify ſuch will or pleaſure of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by order to be made in the privy council of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, that then immediately from and after notice of ſuch order given to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid for the time being, they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, if it be not a mayor to be removed, and if it be, the aldermen and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them that ſhall be there preſent, ſhall proceed to the election of a new mayor, alderman, burgeſs of the common council, or other officer or officers as aboveſaid, removed, or to be removed, as if he or they had died in the ſaid office or offices, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter this 18th day of April, in the four and twentieth year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal. —— PIGGOTT.

NUMB.

NUMBER VII.

The CHARTER *of Foundation of the Biſhoprick of* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head on earth of the church of England, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Whereas the great convent or monaſtery, which, whilſt in being, was called the monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and all and ſingular its manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and poſſeſſions, for certain ſpecial and urgent cauſes, were, by Gabriel Moreton, prior of the ſaid abbey or monaſtery, and the convent thereof, lately given and granted to us and our heirs for ever, as by the deed of the ſaid prior and convent, under their common conventual ſeal inrolled in our court of chancery, fully appears; by virtue whereof we are rightfully ſeized in our demeſne, as of fee, of and in the ſcite, bounds and precinct of the ſaid convent or monaſtery; and of all and ſingular manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and poſſeſſions of the ſaid late prior and convent; and we being ſo ſeized, and being influenced by divine goodneſs, and deſiring above all things, that true religion and the true worſhip of God may not only not be aboliſhed, but intirely reſtored to the primitive and genuine rule of ſimplicity; and that all thoſe enormities may be corrected into which the lives and profeſſion of the monks for a long time had deplorably lapſed, have, as far as human frailty will permit, endeavoured to the utmoſt that, for the future, the pure word of God may be taught in that place, good diſcipline obſerved, youth freely inſtructed in learning, the infirmities of old age relieved with neceſſaries, alms given to poor chriſtians, highways and bridges repaired; and that all offices of piety in every kind may there abound, and thence ſpread to the neighbourhood far and near, to the glory of God, and the common good and benefit of our ſubjects.

Wherefore, conſidering that the ſcite of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in which many famous monuments of our renowned anceſtors, kings of England, are erected, is a very fit and proper place for erecting, inſtituting and eſtabliſhing an epiſcopal ſee, and an epiſcopal church, of one biſhop, one dean a preſbyter, and ſix prebendaries preſbyters, for the ſervice of Almighty God for ever, we have decreed, and by theſe preſents we do decree, the ſcite of the ſaid monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and the place and church thereof, to be an epiſcopal ſee, and to be created, erected and eſtabliſhed a cathedral church; and the ſaid cathedral church we do, by theſe preſents, fully and indeed create, erect, found, ordain, make, appoint and eſtabliſh, of one biſhop, one dean a preſbyter, ſix prebendaries preſbyters, which we will and command, by theſe preſents, from henceforth unalterably, to continue and endure, and to be eſtabliſhed for ever.

And we alſo will and ordain, by theſe preſents, that the ſaid cathedral church ſhall be from henceforth for ever a cathedral church and ſee epiſcopal; and that our whole town of Glouceſter be from henceforth and for ever a city; and we will and decree that the ſame be from henceforth for ever nominated and called the city of Glouceſter: And whereas our ſaid late town or vill of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton near Glouceſter, have for a long time paſt been an entire county by itſelf, rightfully incorporated in deed and name; and whereas one Thomas Payne, now mayor of our vill aforeſaid, and the burgeſſes of our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, now have, hold, and do enjoy ſeveral liberties, franchiſes and privileges within the ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, and within the county of the ſame vill; and the predeceſſors of them, the ſaid now mayor and burgeſſes, within our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, and within the county of the ſame our late vill of Glouceſter, by letters patents of our progenitors, by uſe, preſcription or otherwiſe, in what manner ſoever had, held and enjoyed, the ſame as by right, and by the laws of our kingdom they lawfully might uſe, hold and enjoy the ſame; we will, and by theſe preſents, do grant, that now our city of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton, be, and for ever hereafter ſhall be, the county of our city of Glouceſter, by the ſame meets and bounds by which our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton aforeſaid, is limited and known; and we do, by theſe preſents, ordain, make, erect and eſtabliſh our ſaid city of Glouceſter, together with the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton aforeſaid, one entire county in deed and name, diſtinct and abſolutely ſeparated from our county of Glouceſter for ever.

And out of our farther grace, we will, and by theſe preſents do grant, that the aforeſaid Thomas of the ſaid city, and the now mayor, the burgeſſes of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for ever have, hold and enjoy, and have full power and authority to have, hold and enjoy within our county aforeſaid, and within the county of our city aforeſaid, ſo many, ſuch, as great and like liberties, courts leet, views of frank pledge, and all things belonging to view of frank pledge, return of writs, rights, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and privileges whatſoever, as many, as great, and in like caſes, and in the ſame manner and form as the now mayor and burgeſſes of our city of Glouceſter, or any one, or any of their predeceſſors within our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, had, held or enjoyed, or ought for any reaſon, or in any manner whatſoever, to have, hold or enjoy.

And the ſaid city of Glouceſter, and all the county of the ſaid city, and all our county of Glouceſter, as the ſame is by meets and bounds limited and known, from all juriſdiction, authority and dioceſe, as well of the biſhop of Worceſter as of the biſhop of York and biſhop of Hereford for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, we do ſeparate, divide, exempt, exonerate, and, by theſe preſents, do free and diſcharge; and we do adjoin and unite all epiſcopal juriſdiction, as well as all profits, emoluments and hereditaments whatſoever, right or juriſdiction epiſcopal, belonging, appertaining, or ariſing within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, or county of the ſaid city, and within the whole county of Glouceſter, to the biſhop of Gouceſter, to be by us named and elected by theſe our letters patents, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, biſhops of Glouceſter, and to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter: And we do by theſe preſents, make and ordain the ſaid city and county to be the dioceſe of Glouceſter; and we will and ordain that it be for ever hereafter nominated and called the dioceſe of Glouceſter; and all that dioceſe of Glouceſter, and every part thereof, we will and ordain to be of the province of Canterbury, and ſo for ever hereafter to be nominated, reputed and taken, to all intents and purpoſes, and in the ſame manner as the dioceſe of Worceſter was, and was taken and reputed to be.

And becauſe our vill of Briſtol which is ſituate and being within the bounds and limits of our county of Glouceſter, is a county of itſelf, and is part within the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, and part within the dioceſe of Worceſter, therefore to prevent and take away all ambiguity and doubt hereafter, we will, ordain and appoint, and by theſe preſents do grant, that all that part of our vill and county of Briſtol which heretofore was in the dioceſe of Worceſter, be from this time forward, and for ever, in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, to all intents and purpoſes, in the ſame manner as it was wont to be within the epiſcopal juriſdiction of Worceſter.

And to the end that this our intention may obtain due and ample effect, we very much confiding in the knowledge, good manners, probity and virtue of our well-beloved chaplain, John Wakeman, clerk, do nominate and elect, and by theſe preſents we do elect, nominate and create him the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter: And we will, and by theſe preſents do grant and ordain, that the ſaid biſhop be a body corporate in deed and in name: And we do by theſe preſents declare, accept, ordain, make and conſtitute him a body corporate for ever, and that he have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and that he and his ſucceſſors, by the name of biſhop of Glouceſter, ſhall be called and nominated; and that he and his ſucceſſors, by and under that name, may proſecute, claim and plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all the courts and places of law, of us our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, and elſewhere; and in all and ſingular cauſes, actions, ſuits, writs and plaints, real, perſonal, or mixed, as well temporal as ſpiritual, and in all other things, cauſes and matters whatſoever; and by that name to take, receive, enjoy and acquire any manors, lordſhips, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, portions, and other hereditaments whatſoever; poſſeſſions, profits and emoluments, as well ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical as temporal, and all other things whatſoever, by our letters patents to the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, by us, our heirs, in due manner to be made, or which ſhall be given or granted by any other perſon or perſons, according to our laws, or the laws of any of our heirs or ſucceſſors; and that he and they may, and can have full power and authority to give, alien, or demiſe, and generally all other things to receive and do, in the like and in the ſame manner and form as any other biſhop or biſhops of our kingdom of England may, or can receive, or do, but not otherwiſe, nor in any other manner.

And becauſe we will that our ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors be honourably endowed, we give, and by theſe preſents do grant to the ſaid biſhop, all that our hall covered with lead, commonly called the leaden hall, one room or pantry, one buttery, with one kitchen, two little houſes for putting meat, one ſquare pool or ſtew for keeping of fiſh, to which freſh water runs, ſituate at the eaſt end of a certain hall, a large bed chamber where the ſervants of the late abbot did uſe to eat, ſituate at the weſt end of the ſaid hall; and alſo, one pantry, one buttery, one office under ground, with the way leading thereto, ſituate on the ſouth part of the aforeſaid great bed chamber; and alſo a certain ſquare or void place containing in length by eſtimation two perches, and in breadth one perch and

three foot, adjoining to the ſaid great bed chamber; and alſo, one other bed chamber commonly called the ſquare bed chamber ſituate on the north part of the great bed chamber, with three other bed chambers built over the ſaid ſquare bed chamber, and one other great bed chamber where the abbot of the ſaid monaſtery did uſe to eat, with one pantry, one buttery, and one office under ground, ſituate and being at the end of the ſaid great bed chamber; and alſo, one gallery ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt end of the ſaid bed chamber; and alſo, one bed chamber ſituate on the ſouth part of the ſaid bed chamber, and one bed chamber ſituate on the ſouth part of the ſaid gallery, with three bed chambers built all together, and ſituate on the north part of the ſaid gallery; and alſo, all thoſe three inner bed chambers with one middle room, one chapel, and another gallery joining to the ſaid three chambers, being the ſaid late abbot's own apartment on the north end of the ſaid great bed chamber where the late abbot did uſe to eat, and on the ſouth of the ſaid bed chamber; as alſo, one other hall, one pantry, one buttery, one kitchen, and two bed chambers, ſituate at the eaſt end of the ſaid gallery; and all and ſingular chambers, houſes, edifices, buildings, offices under ground, and other offices whatſoever, ſituate or built under or over the ſaid halls, bed chambers, galleries, and all and ſingular other buildings under or over the premiſſes, or any part thereof; and all that flower garden, containing in length by eſtimation ſix perch and ten foot, and in breadth ſeven perch thirteen foot and a half; which garden reaches and extends itſelf to the three inner chambers and other buildings which was the abbot's own apartment, and all and ſingular meſſuages, dwellings, houſes, buildings, ſtructures, with the ground and ſoil thereto belonging; gardens, orchards, void places, walls, and all and ſingular other hereditaments that are known by the name or names of the abbot's lodgings, or ſituate and being within all that precinct, circuit and encloſure known or called the abbot's lodgings; which ſaid circuit or encloſure in the ſouth part contains by eſtimation nine perches and ten foot, and in the north part nine perch and ſix foot, and on the weſt end eight perch nine foot and eight inches, and at the eaſt end eight perch and ſixteen foot, each perch containing eighteen foot and a half and three inches; which ſaid hall, houſes, buildings, galleries, walks, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes; and alſo, all the lands and ſoil whereon the ſame ſtand, are ſituate, lying and being within the precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery: And we do alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid biſhop, all that ſtable, commonly called the abbot's ſtable, containing in length four perch eight foot and a half, and in breadth one perch and four foot; and alſo, one garden being at the eaſt end of the church-yard, containing in length ſix perch ſeventeen foot and a half, and in breadth ſix perch and ſixteen foot; and alſo, that houſe commonly called the wood barton, containing in length one hundred and eight foot, and in breadth thirty-four foot; and alſo, two other ſtables, two ſlaughter houſes, and one dog kennel, containing in length eighty-four foot, and in breadth thirty foot; which ſaid ſtables, ſlaughter houſes, and all and ſingular the premiſſes are ſituated and lie in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode in our ſaid city of Gloucester, without the precinct of the ſaid monaſtery; and alſo, free ingreſs, egreſs and regreſs, and all manner of other liberties and benefits, of going, returning, carrying and re-carrying to and from all and ſingular the places aforeſaid, and all other the premiſſes, and of doing all other things at all times of the year, at the will and pleaſure of the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors; to have and to hold all and ſingular the aforeſaid halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, ſtables, houſes, edifices, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors; to be held of us and our ſucceſſors as of free alms: And we will that the ſaid meſſuages, dwellings, halls, chambers, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes be for ever hereafter taken to be nominated and called the palace of the biſhop of Gloucester and his ſucceſſors.

And moreover, and by theſe preſents we do ordain, that the ſaid cathedral church from henceforth forward for ever ſhall be the cathedral church and ſee epiſcopal of the ſaid John biſhop of Gloucester, and of his ſucceſſors biſhops of Gloucester; and the ſaid cathedral church we do by theſe preſents adorn with the honours, dignities and enſigns of an epiſcopal ſee; and the ſaid epiſcopal ſee we do by theſe preſents give and grant to the ſaid John and his ſucceſſors, to have and to hold to the ſaid John and his ſucceſſors for ever.

And farthermore, of our farther grace, we will and ordain, and by theſe preſents do grant, that the biſhop of Gloucester that now is, and every one of his ſucceſſors, amongſt other things already mentioned, may, and can from time to time nominate, depute and appoint, one vicar general or vicars general, commiſſary or commiſſaries, regiſter or regiſters, in and through the whole dioceſe of Gloucester, as the ſame by meets and bounds is known and limited, in the ſame manner as the biſhop of Worceſter might, ought, and was wont to nominate and appoint them; and that ſuch vicar general, commiſſary and commiſſaries, regiſter and regiſters, ſo by the biſhop hereafter to be nominated and deputed, and every one of them, all and ſingular profits and emoluments to their reſpective offices now belonging, may and have full power and authority to collect, receive and have, in and through the ſaid city, in manner as the vicar, commiſſary and regiſter of the biſhop of Worceſter for the time being heretofore might, was wont, or accuſtomed to collect, receive, or have, any grants or commiſſions by the ſaid now biſhop of Worceſter, or any of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors already made, granted, or done, or to be made, granted or done, notwithſtanding.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents do ordain, that the aforeſaid John, and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Gloucester aforeſaid, may, can and ought to exerciſe, perform and uſe all and all manner of juriſdiction, power and authority, as well ordinary as extraordinary within the cathedral church of Gloucester and dioceſe aforeſaid, from this time forth and for ever, in as ample manner and form as the biſhop of Worceſter by our laws might, could, or ought to exerciſe, perform and uſe.

And we farther will that the ſaid John biſhop of Gloucester, and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Gloucester, from henceforth and for ever have one or more authentic ſeal or ſeals, for the doing of all matters and buſineſſes, which is to ſerve and be of the ſame effect in law, in the ſame manner and form as the biſhop of Weſtminſter now has, or may have.

And we will that the cathedral church aforeſaid be filled and adorned with fit perſons in all places and degrees; and we by theſe preſents do made and ordain our well beloved chaplain, William Jennyns, batchelor in divinity, to be the firſt original and modern dean of the ſaid cathedral church, and that he the ſaid dean, and every of his ſucceſſors to be by us named, have and poſſeſs the firſt place of dignity in the ſaid cathedral church next to the ſaid biſhop; and that our well beloved chaplain, Nicholas Wotton, archdeacon of Gloucester, and every one of his ſucceſſors, by the biſhop of Gloucester to that archdeaconry henceforth to be nominated and choſen, have and poſſeſs the ſecond place of dignity in the ſaid cathedral church; and our beloved chaplain, Richard Brown, clerk, batchelor in civil and common laws, to be the firſt and preſent preſbyter prebendary, and Henry Willis, clerk, batchelor in divinity, to be ſecond preſbyter prebendary, and John Rodley, clerk, batchelor in divinity, to be the third preſbyter prebendary, and James Vaughan, clerk, maſter of arts, to be the fourth preſbyter prebendary, and Edward Bennet, clerk, to be the fifth preſbyter prebendary, and John Huntley, clerk, late prior of Dandri in our county of Surrey, to be the ſixth preſbyter prebendary.

We will alſo and ordain, and we do by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid dean and prebendaries, that the aforeſaid dean and ſix prebendaries from henceforth be of themſelves in deed and in name a body corporate, and that they have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and that they ſhall demean, appear and employ themſelves according to certain ordinances, rules and ſtatutes by us, in a certain indenture to them hereafter to be made, ſpecified and declared; and that the ſaid dean and prebendaries, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever hereafter be called the dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester; and that the aforeſaid dean and prebendaries of the cathedral church aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, be, and for ever after ſhall be, the chapter of the biſhoprick of Gloucester; and that the ſaid chapter be for ever hereafter annexed, incorporated and united to the beforementioned John and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Gloucester, in the ſame manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Weſtminſter, to the biſhop of Weſtminſter, or epiſcopal ſee of Weſtminſter, is annexed, incorporated, or united; and we make them, the ſaid dean and prebendaries, one body corporate in deed and name; and them for one body we do make, declare, ordain and accept, and that they have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, by the name of the dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester, may proſecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all our courts and places of law and elſewhere, in and upon all and ſingular cauſes, actions, ſuits, demands, writs and plaints, real, ſpiritual, perſonal and mixt, and in all other things, cauſes and matters, in the ſame manner as the dean and chapter of St. Peter of Weſtminſter may or can make or do; and by the ſame name, manors, lordſhips, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatſoever, poſſeſſions, profits and emoluments, as well ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical as temporal; and all other things whatſoever, to take, by letters patents of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to them or their ſucceſſors, or otherwiſe according to the laws of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be given or granted, may and can take, receive and acquire, give, alien and demiſe; and generally all and ſingular other things, take, receive, acquire, give, alien and demiſe, and do and execute in like, and in the ſame manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the aforeſaid cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Weſtminſter can take,

take, receive, acquire, give, alien, demiſe, and do or execute, but not otherwiſe, nor in any other manner.

And that the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, may uſe one common ſeal to ſeal all charters, evidences and writings, by them made or to be made, or any ways touching or concerning the ſaid cathedral church aforeſaid.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents do grant and ordain, that the aforeſaid biſhop of Glouceſter, and every of his ſucceſſors for the time being, and the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, and every one of their ſucceſſors, have full power and faculty of making, receiving, giving, aliening, demiſing, executing, and doing all and ſingular things, which the biſhop of Weſtminſter jointly and ſeverally can make, receive, give, alien, demiſe, execute, or do.

And becauſe we will that the ſaid cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter be honourably endowed, we of our farther grace have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter all the aforeſaid ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct of the abovenamed late abbey or monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, with all antient privileges, liberties and free cuſtoms of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, and all the church there, together with all chapels, leads, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloyſters, church yards, meſſuages, houſes, edifices certain curtilages, flower gardens, gardens, orchards, fiſh ponds, and all other places, lands, territories and places within the ſame ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure, and precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, and all that was reputed or eſteemed part or parcel thereof, and which lately were the ſaid prior's and convent's, in right of their monaſtery aforeſaid, together with all and all manner of veſſels, ornaments, goods, chattles and implements of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, with their appurtenances whatſoever, except and always reſerved to the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, all and ſingular halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, ſtables, houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments and liberties whatſoever to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors herein in theſe preſents before granted; to have, hold and enjoy the aforeſaid ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery beforementioned, together with all ancient privileges, liberties and free cuſtoms abovementioned; together with the church, chapels, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloyſters, church-yards, meſſuages, houſes, curtilages, flower gardens, gardens, orchards, fiſh ponds, lands, territories, and places within the ſaid ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery; together with the veſſels, jewels, ornaments, goods, chattles and implements of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, with all and ſingular their appurtenances whatſoever; and with all and ſingular other the premiſſes above ſpecified, with their appurtenances, (except before excepted) to the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the ſaid cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſor for ever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the dean and chapter of the ſaid cathedral church of the holy and inſeparable trinity of Glouceſter, that the dean of the ſaid church for the time being, all and ſingular inferior officers and miniſters of the ſaid cathedral church, and all other perſons of the ſaid cathedral church, as the caſe or caſes do require, ſhall make, conſtitute, appoint and accept from time to time for ever; and that he may and have authority ſuch perſons, and every of them ſo admitted or to be admitted, for lawful cauſe to correct, and alſo to depoſe, remove and expel from the ſaid cathedral church, ſaving to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the right, title and authority of nominating, aſſigning and preferring, and by our letters patents, to ordain, prefer and preſent all deans, prebendaries, and all the poor living there on our liberality from time to time, howſoever and as often as the ſaid cathedral church of a dean, prebendaries or poor people, either by the death of any of them or otherwiſe, ſhall happen to be vacant, any thing in theſe preſents before mentioned contained in the contrary, notwithſtanding.

And we will alſo and ordain, and by theſe preſents do decree, that the archdeacon of Glouceſter that now is and his ſucceſſors, be from henceforth for ever ſeparated, diſcharged, and altogether freed from the juriſdiction, power, right and authority of the biſhop of Worceſter; and the ſaid archdeacon, and his ſucceſſors, we do, by theſe preſents, ſeparate, exonerate, and for ever free from the ſame; and him the ſaid archdeacon, and his ſucceſſors, we do decree, enact, ordain and eſtabliſh from henceforth and for ever, to be in the aforeſaid church of Glouceſter in the ſame manner, form and plight, in which he or any of his predeceſſors were in the cathedral church of the bleſſed virgin Mary of Worceſter.

We alſo enact and ordain, and by theſe preſents we will and grant, that the aforeſaid John, biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter, have, hold and poſſeſs in all things, and through all things, authority, power, right, plight and juriſdiction of, in and on the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, and the archdeacon that now is and his ſucceſſors, as fully and abſolutely to all and intents and purpoſes as the biſhop of Worceſter that now is, or any of his predeceſſors now hath, or had, or ought to have, or did uſe or exerciſe.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, as well to the aforeſaid biſhop as to the dean and chapter, that he and they have, and ſhall have, theſe our letters patents under our great ſeal of England, made and ſealed in due form, without fine or fee great or ſmall, in our hamper or elſewhere, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or made; notwithſtanding there is no expreſs mention at this time in theſe preſents made of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us made to the ſaid biſhop or dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors; and notwithſtanding any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, publiſhed, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In teſtimony of which, theſe our letters we have made patents. Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the third day of September, in the thirty third year of our reign.——S.

CUPPER.

By Writ of Privy Seal of the ſame Date, and alſo by Authority of Parliament.——S.

NUMBER VIII.

The ENDOWMENT *of the Biſhoprick of* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head upon earth of the church of England, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting: Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the reverend father in Chriſt, John Wakeman, biſhop of Glouceſter, all thoſe our manors of Maiſmore, Brokethorpp and Haſecomb, Preſton, Longford and Droiſcorte, in the county of our city of Glouceſter, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and our manor of Rudge and Tuſeigh in ou county of Glouceſter, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and alſo all thoſe our manors of Hope-Meleſhal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which manors, and other the premiſſes, with all their appurtenances, did ſometime belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, mills, houſes, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rents-charge, rents-ſeck, and rents-reſerved, upon all demiſes and grants whatſoever, annuities, yearly rents, farms, fee farms, waters, fiſheries and fiſhings, and rents of all our tenants and farmers whatſoever; and alſo waiſs, villains with their conſequences, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, herriots, fairs, markets, tolls, cuſtoms, holy days, warrens, commons, furze-heaths, moors, waſts, penſions, portions, tythes, oblations, quarries, marſhes, pools, fiſh ponds, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which do or hereafter may or ought to belong to view of frank pledge, and aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine and ale, eſtrays, goods, and chattles wayſed; and all other our rights, profits, emoluments, commodities and hereditaments whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, ſituate, lying and being in the villages, fields, pariſhes of Brokethorpp, Hareſcomb, Preſton and Brokworth, in the county of our city of Glouceſter, and in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, and in the pariſhes of St. Oſwald and St. Mary de Lode within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, and in Standiſh in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in Dewchurch in our ſaid county of Hereford, or elſewhere, in the ſame counties of our city of Glouceſter, Glouceſter and Hereford, and elſewhere, within our kingdom of England, to the ſaid manors, or either of them, in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, or have been heretofore known, taken or reputed as being members or parcels of the ſame manors, or either of them, or have before this time been let, ſet, or occupied with the ſame manors, or either of them, or any parcel of either of them.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſame reverend father in Chriſt, John Wakeman, biſhop of Glouceſter,

ceſter, all that ſcite of a certain manſion houſe called the vineyard, and alſo a certain cloſe of paſture adjoining to the ſaid ſcite of the vineyard aforeſaid, called the Park, containing about fifteen acres and three rods, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Arnold, eſq; or his aſſignees, ſituate, lying, and being in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and did ſometime belong and appertain to, and were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter.

And alſo, all that our meadow commonly called Importams, otherwiſe Porthame, containing by eſtimation 67 acres of meadow, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and the firſt ſhoot of the ſame meadow, being part of the demeſnes of Barton Abbots, and did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter.

And alſo, all that our part of the manor of Laſſington in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, and ſome time belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter's in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, commons, courts, leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which belong to view of frank pledge, chattles, waifs, eſtrays, ſervices, and all other our profits, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatſoever, in any wiſe to the ſaid part of our manor belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore known, taken, uſed, or reputed members or parcels of the ſame part, or any parcel thereof, ſituate or being in the pariſhes of St. Oſwald and St. Mary de Lode, or elſewhere, in the county of our ſaid city of Glouceſter: And alſo, all that moiety or half part of a certain wood of ours called Woolridge, containing by eſtimation fifty acres; and alſo, all that moiety or half part of another wood of ours there called the Perch, containing by eſtimation ſixteen acres, together with the land and ſoil of the ſaid moiety of the ſame woods, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode within the ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter, and ſome time belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the aforeſaid reverend father in Chriſt, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Hartpury, Maiſemore and Upton St. Leonard, in our ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter; and alſo, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford, South Cerney, and Standiſh, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and likewiſe, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and alſo, all that our rectory and church of Stewport in our ſaid county of Wenlock in Wales; and likewiſe, all that our chapel of Cam in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and all that our chapel of Piperton in our ſaid county of Hereford; and all that our chapel of Maiſemore in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; which rectories, churches and chapels, did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo, all and all ſorts of manors, meſſuages, glebes, meadows, feedings, paſtures, rents, reverſions, ſervices, tithes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other our hereditaments and emoluments whatſoever to the ſaid rectories, churches and chapels, or any of them, belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore had or known to be part or parcel of the ſame rectories, churches or chapels, or any of them, or have been let or demiſed with the ſaid rectories, churches or chapels, or any of them; and alſo, all and ſingular our tithes, glebes, penſions, portions, oblations and obventions whatſoever, iſſuing from, or being in the villages, fields, pariſhes, or hamlets of Standiſh, Caldrup, Hardwick, Over-Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harſefield, Nether Oxlinch, Sall, Putley, Farley, and Holyrood Ampney, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and in Devennock, Wentworth and Talgarthe, in our ſaid county of Hereford, ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St Peter in Glouceſter, or being part or parcel of the poſſeſſions and revenues of the ſame late monaſtery.

Moreover we give, and by theſe preſents do, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the aforeſaid reverend father in Chriſt, the biſhop of Glouceſter, a certain penſion of fifty-three ſhillings and four pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Kempsford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and yearly paid by the vicar of the ſame church for the time being; and likewiſe, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Teynton in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of nine ſhillings, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Rendcomb in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Nympsfield in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Newport in our ſaid county of Wenlock in Wales, and yearly paid by the vicar of the ſame church for the time being, which penſions were yearly paid by the ſeveral rectors and vicars of the ſame churches for the time being, and did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid biſhop all thoſe portions of tithes whatſoever ariſing, growing or renewing in Aldeſworth, Linton, and Shipton Solers, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and now or lately in the ſeveral tenures or occupations of George Daſton, and the farmer of the rectory of Aldeſworth aforeſaid; and alſo, all thoſe portions of tithes whatſoever ariſing, growing or renewing in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Barn, Bunches, Strood and Lake in our ſaid country of Hereford, which portions did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame biſhop all and ſingular the advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronages, of all and ſingular the rectories and churches to the ſaid manors, or any of them, belonging or appertaining; and likewiſe, all and ſingular advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and right of patronage, of all and ſingular the vicarages of Hartpury, Maiſemore, Upton St. Leonard, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford, South Cerney and Standiſh, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and of Newport in our county of Wenlock in Wales, ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſame monaſtery; and likewiſe, the donations, preſentations, and free diſpoſitions, of all thoſe chapels, chanteries, or of the ſtipends of all thoſe chapels of Maiſemore, Cam, Stinchcomb, Piperton, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in the county of our city of Glouceſter, and in our ſaid county of Hereford, which did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the laſt abbot and late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or any of their predeceſſors, in right of that late monaſtery any time before the diſſolution of the ſame late monaſtery, or before that late monaſtery came into our hands, had, held and enjoyed the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes or any parcel thereof, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed; and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and ſingular of them came or ought to have come into our hands, and now are, or ought to be in our hands, by reaſon or pretence of any deed of gift, grant or confirmation made unto us by the late prior of the ſaid late monaſtery, under the ſeal of his convent, or any other way whatſoever, to have, hold and enjoy all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, courts, leets, view of frank pledge, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, penſions, tithes, and portions of tithes, oblations, obventions, advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronages, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes abovementioned and ſpecified, with all and ſingular their and every of their appurtenances, to the aforeſaid reverend father, the biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors for ever, to be held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors in pure and perpetual alms; and alſo yielding to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at our court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown, yearly from thenceforth for ever, thirty-three pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and four-pence, of good and lawful money of England to be paid on the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel every year for ever.

Furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowlege and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the aforeſaid biſhop, all and all manner of iſſues, rents, revenues and profits, of all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premiſſes, and each parcel of them, from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt, before the date of theſe preſents until this time, to be had and received by the ſame biſhop as of our gift, as well by his own proper hands, as by the hands of thoſe that are or ſhall be the farmers, bailiffs or occupiers, receivers or other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, without account, or without yielding, paying, or doing any thing for the ſame, to us our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And whereas by a certain act in our parliament begun at London, the 3d day of November, in the one and twentieth year of our reign, and from thence adjourned to Weſtminſter, and by divers prorogations then and there continued and held until

until the 3d day of November, which was in the the twenty-ſixth year of our reign, amongſt other things it was declared, provided, enacted and ordained, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this realm, ſhould have and enjoy from time to time for ever to come, of all ſuch perſon and perſons, who at any time after the firſt day of January then next following ſhould be nominated, choſen, profeſſed, preſented, or any other way appointed to any archbiſhoprick, biſhoprick, abbey, monaſtery, priory, college, hoſpital, archdeaconry, deaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicarage, chauntry, free-chapel, or any dignity, benefice, office, or ſpiritual promotion, within this kingdom or elſewhere, within any of our dominions, of what name or quality ſoever they ſhall be, or to whatſoever foundation, patronage or donation they ſhall belong, the firſt fruits of the revenues and profits for one year of every ſuch archbiſhoprick, biſhoprick, abbey, monaſtery, priory, college, hoſpital, archdeaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicarage, chauntry, free-chapel, or any other dignity, benefice, office, or ſpiritual promotion, or to what ſuch perſon or perſons nominated, after the aforeſaid firſt day of January, ſhould be nominated, elected, preferred, preſented, collated, or any other way appointed, as in the ſame act of parliament, amongſt other things, it does more plainly appear: Know ye, that we, being willing to diſcharge and acquit the ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter, and his executors, as well of the ſaid firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, and every of the premiſſes, as of every ſum of money to be paid to us on account of the ſaid act of parliament for firſt fruits, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame biſhop and his executors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not have, require, claim, nor challenge any firſt fruit or fruits of or for the ſaid biſhoprick of Glouceſter, nor of or for the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, nor of or for any parcel thereof, nor any iſſues revenues or profits, nor any ſums of money in the name of the firſt fruits, of or for the premiſſes, or any part of them, nor for the firſt fruits of the ſame, or any parcel of them, for this time only, but that the ſame biſhop and his executors are and ſhall be diſcharged and acquitted, as to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of and for the firſt fruits of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and every parcel of them; and of and from all and all ſorts of iſſues, profits, revenues of the premiſſes, and every part of them; and of and for all and all manner of ſums of money whatſoever, to be paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for and in the name of the firſt fruits for the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, for this time only; and alſo, we have pardoned, remitted and releaſed, and by theſe preſents do pardon, remit and releaſe, to the beforementioned biſhop, the aforeſaid firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, and every parcel of them; and all and all manner of ſums of money, for and in the name of firſt fruits of the ſaid biſhoprick, and the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, due or to be paid unto us by ourſelves, by theſe our letters patents granted to the ſame biſhop for this time only; and alſo, by theſe preſents we give unto the ſame biſhop all and every ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, for the firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, or any parcel of them, or for or in the name of the firſt fruits of the premiſſes, to be yielded, paid or done by the ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter unto us, by reaſon of the aforeſaid act, or any other act, law, uſage, preſcription, cuſtom, or otherwiſe, or any other manner whatſoever, to be had by the ſame biſhop, of our gift, without any account, and without yielding, paying or doing any other thing therefore to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſaving unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the firſt fruits for the premiſſes, to be yielded hereafter by his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Glouceſter, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid.

And furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we give and grant unto the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors ſhall have, hold and enjoy, and ſhall be impowered and enabled to have, hold and enjoy, within the ſaid manors, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and within each parcel of them, as many, as great, and ſuch and the ſame ſort, and the like courts leets, view of frank pledge, and alſo all things that belong to view of frank pledge, aſſize and aſſizes of bread, wine and ale, and other drink whatſoever, chattels waifed, eſtrays, free warrens, and all things that belong to free warren, quarries, lands, fairs, markets, tolls, liberties, franchiſes, privileges and juriſdictions whatſoever, as and which the aforeſaid late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or any of his or their predeceſſors have had, held and enjoyed, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed in the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or in any parcel of them, by virtue of any other letters patents by us, or one or other of our progenitors, to the ſaid abbot or any of his predeceſſors made or granted, or by reaſon of any preſcription, uſage, cuſtom, corodies, or any other manner whatſoever, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late abbot, or any of his predeceſſors have had, exerciſed and enjoyed, or ought to have had, exerciſed and enjoyed.

And furthermore, we out of our more ample grace, and by theſe preſents, do grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors, from heneeforth for ever, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſe ſhall convert, have and enjoy, and be impowered to convert to their own proper uſe all and ſingular the aforeſaid rectories which were any ways appropriated; and all and every the lands, tenements, tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatſoever, to the ſame rectories, or any of them, in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, with all their appurtenances, to the beforementioned biſhop and his ſucceſſors before granted; and that the ſaid rectories, with their appurtenances, from henceforth for ever, be appointed to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or either, or any of his or their predeceſſors, in right of the late monaſtery or the ſaid rectories, or any, or either of them, with their appurtenances, had, held or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, on any account or manner whatſoever, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, law, cuſtom, prohibition or reſtriction heretofore made, had, publiſhed, uſed or provided, or any other matter or cauſe whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding or impeding; and this without any preſentation, admiſſion, or induction of any incumbent or incumbents to the ſaid rectories, or any of them, to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors.

And we will alſo and do by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the beforementioned biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, and from time to time, ſhall acquit, diſcharge and ſave harmleſs, as well the ſame biſhop, his ſucceſſors and aſſignees, as the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, with their appurtenances, againſt every perſon and perſons, their heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, of and for all and every penſions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and ſums of money whatſoever, any ways iſſuing, or to be paid out of, or for the ſaid manors and premiſſes, or any parcel of them, or that are or ſhall be charged upon the premiſſes, or any of them, except the rent above by theſe preſents to us reſerved, and except a fee of forty ſhillings yearly, paid to the bailiff of the manor of Maiſemore aforeſaid for the time being, and of eleven ſhillings yearly paid to the woodward of Woolridge aforeſaid, and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the woodward of the Perch aforeſaid, and of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Brokethorp and Haſecomb aforeſaid, and of eleven ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Preſton aforeſaid, and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Longford aforeſaid, and of eight ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Rudge and Farleigh aforeſaid, and of thirteen pounds ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the vicar of the church of Cam aforeſaid, and to the chaplain celebrating divine ſervice in the chapel of Stinchcomb in the pariſh of Cam, to the ſame church annexed, in augmentation of their ſalaries and ſtipends; and of fifteen pounds five ſhillings yearly paid to the vicar of Standiſh aforeſaid, and a fee of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the collector of the penſions of Kempſford, Teynton, Rendcomb, and Nympsfield aforeſaid, and a fee of fourteen ſhillings and one penny yearly paid to the bailiff of Hope-Meleſhall aforeſaid, and a fee of one pound ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforeſaid, and of five ſhillings yearly paid to the chancellor of Hereford for procurations and annual iſſues out of the rectories of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforeſaid, and of two ſhillings and two-pence yearly paid to the archdeacon of Brecknock, in the dioceſe of St. David, for procurations and ſynodals, and of ten-pence yearly paid to the church of Glaſbury aforeſaid, and of five-pence yearly paid to the church of Devennock aforeſaid, and the fee of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the farmer of the rectory of Glaſbury and Devennock aforeſaid for his livery, and of two ſhillings yearly paid to the vicar of York for a certain portion of tithes iſſuing out of the rectory of Cowern aforeſaid, and a fee of three ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the collector of portions in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Farne, Briches, Strode and Lake aforeſaid, and the fee of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Droiſcort aforeſaid for the time being.

Moreover, we will, and for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtrictly charge and command, as well our chancellor of the court of firſt fruits and tenths, and chancellor and convent of the court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as all other our receivers, auditors, and other officers and miniſters whatſoever, that they and every of them, upon the only producing of theſe our letters patents, or inrolment of the ſame, without any other writ or warrant from us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in any wiſe to be obtained or proſecuted, ſhall make, or cauſe to be made, full entries and due allowance, defalcation, deduction and plain diſcharge to the beforementioned

mentioned biſhop, his ſucceſſors and aſſigns, of all and every ſuch penſions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and ſums of money (except before excepted) charged or to be charged on the ſaid manors, or on the premiſſes, or any part of them; and theſe our letters patents ſhall yearly, and from time to time, be as well to the ſaid chancellor of the court of tenths and firſt fruits, as the chancellor and counſel of our court of the augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as to every of our receivers, auditors and other our officers and miniſters, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge on his part.

And moreover, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, that theſe our letters patents, and every word, ſentence and clauſe in the ſame contained or ſpecified, ſhall be interpreted, expounded, taken, underſtood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in every of our courts, and the courts of our heirs and ſucceſſors, both temporal and ſpiritual, and in all other places, and before whatſoever judges, juſtices, or other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to the greateſt advantage and profit of the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, and moſt ſtrictly againſt ourſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, altho' the name or ſurname of the aforeſaid biſhop, or the certain true value of the aforeſaid biſhoprick of Glouceſter be not ſpecially and certainly in theſe our letters patents expreſſed, declared and ſpecified; or for any omiſſion, defect, negligence, repugnancy, contrariety in theſe preſents, or any of them, or for expreſs mention not being made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value and certainty of the premiſſes, or other gifts and grants made to the aforeſaid biſhop before this time, any ſtatute, act, ordinance, or reſtriction to the contrary of the premiſſes, or any of them, before this time publiſhed, made or ordained, or any other cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any thing notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the beforementioned biſhop, that he may and ſhall have theſe our letters patents made, ſealed and to be ſealed in due manner under our great ſeal of England, without yielding, paying or doing therefore in any manner to us, any fine or fee, great or ſmall, in our hamper or elſewhere, to our uſe, although expreſs mention be not made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us to the aforementioned biſhop of Glouceſter heretofore made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion or reſtricton to the contrary thereof made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any caſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the 4th day of September, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign.

NUMBER IX.

The ENDOWMENT *of the Dean and Chapter of* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head of the church of England upon earth, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity of Glouceſter, by us now newly erected and founded, all thoſe our manors of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurſte, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattiſdon and Wotton, in our county of the city of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances.

As alſo all thoſe our manors of Churcham, Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington, Colne-Alwyn, Eſtletch-Martyn, otherwiſe called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley in our county of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances.

And our manors of Willingiſwike and Monk-Hide, otherwiſe called Hide of the Monks, in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances.

And our manors of Tregoſſe and Pennon, in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan in Wales, with all their rights, members and appurtenances.

And alſo our manors of Linkynholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our county of Southampton, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which ſaid manors, and all other the premiſſes with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, now lately diſſolved, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We do alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all and ſingular meſſuages, houſes, edifices, barns, dove-houſes, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rents charges, rents ſeck, and rents reſerved, upon any demiſes or grants, annuities, annual rents, farms, fee-farm rents, and the farms of all our tenants and farmers, mills, waters, piſcaries, fiſhing, moors, marſhes, fiſh-ponds, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, herriots, villaines, with their conſequences, markets, fairs, tolls, paſſages, parks, warrens, commons, furze, waſts, heath, mines of coal, penſions, portions, tithes, oblations, obventions, courts leet, views of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge belongs, and all that hereafter may, can, or ought thereto to belong; aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine and beer, waifs, eſtrays, liberties, and all and ſingular other hereditaments, commodities, emoluments, and our profits whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, ſituate, lying, or being within the vills, fields, pariſhes or hamlets of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurſte, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattiſdon and Wotton, in our county of the city of Glouceſter; and Churcheham, Rudforde, Culne-Rogers, with Ablyngton, Colne-Alwyn, Eſtletch-Martyn, otherwiſe called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and in Willyngyſwike and Monk Hide, otherwiſe Hide of the Monks, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and alſo in Tregoſſe and Pennon, in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; as alſo in Lynkinholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our ſaid county of Southampton, and elſewhere, whereſoever in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter, city of Glouceſter, Hereford, Morgan and Glamorgan, and Southampton, or in either of them, or elſewhere, whereſoever in our kingdom of England, to the ſaid manors, or any one of them, in any manner whatſoever belonging or appertaining, or as members or parcel of the ſaid manors, or of any one of them heretofore being had, known or reputed, or with the ſaid manors, or with any of them, or as parcel of any of them being leaſed, occupied or demiſed.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that our tenement or inn called the White Hart in Holborn, near our city of London, in our county of Middleſex, with all its buildings, gardens and appurtenances, together with a certain annual rent of eight ſhillings, which was wont to be paid for the ſaid tenement to the late monaſtery of Carthuſians near our ſaid city of London, now diſſolved, and all that our meadow called Meneham in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 39 acres of meadow; and all that our meadow called Archdeacon's Mead in the ſame county, containing by eſtimation 18 acres of meadow, and alſo the firſt herbage of the ſaid meadows. We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that moiety or half part of all that our wood called Woobridge, lying in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, which ſaid wood contains in the whole by eſtimation 500 acres of wood; and all that moiety or half part of our whole wood called le Perche, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, which ſaid wood contains in the whole by eſtimation 16 acres of wood. We alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that our wood called Barnewood Grove, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 10 acres of wood; and all that our wood called Buckholte in the ſame county, containing by eſtimation 200 acres of wood; and alſo all that our wood called Byrdewood, lying and being in the pariſh of Churcheham, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 100 acres of wood; and all that our wood called Weſtwoodes, lying and being in Lynkynholte, in our ſaid county of Southampton, containing by eſtimation 60 acres of wood; and all that our wood and underwood called Littleton-Coppice, lying in Littleton in our ſaid county of Southampton, containing in the whole by eſtimation 48 acres of wood; and alſo all that annual or fee-farm rent of four pounds, iſſuing, and yearly to be received out of our manor of Wallop, in our ſaid county of Southampton; which ſaid tenement, meadows, woods and yearly rents aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, did lately belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of aqueducts and water-courſes whatſoever which did belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery, in as ample manner and form as the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery, or any one, or any of their predeceſſors, in the right of their late monaſtery, at any time before the diſſolution of the ſaid late monaſtery, had, held or enjoyed, or might or ought for any reaſon, or in any manner whatſoever, to have, hold or enjoy the ſame.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all thoſe meſſuages, houſes, edifices, ſhops, cellars, ſollars,

ſollars, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, tofts, cottages, penſions, portions, tithes, oblations, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things to view of frank pledge belonging; markets, fairs, toll, and all and ſingular our profits, commodities and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying or being within our city of Glouceſter, or within the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, which did of late belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that rectory, church and chapel of Barnewood, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that our rectory and church of Brokethroppe in the ſaid county; and all that our rectory and parochial church of the bleſſed virgin Mary near the gate of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in the ſaid county; and alſo, all that our rectory and church or chapel of Grace lane in the ſame county; and alſo thoſe our rectories and churches of Churcheham and Colne-Alwyn in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and all that our rectory and church of Lancarnan in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; and all that our rectory and church of Chipping-Norton in our county of Oxon; which ſaid rectories, and churches or chapels, did lately belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

And we alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, our rectories and churches of Fayreford and Eſtletch in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo our rectory and church of Sherſton and Aldrington in our county of Wilts; and our rectory and church of Great Marlow in our county of Bucks; and alſo our rectories and churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſan, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, and to the other ſaid rectories annexed in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; which ſaid rectories and churches, with the chapels aforeſaid, did lately belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury in our county of Glouceſter now diſſolved, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all and ſingular the manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, barns, edifices, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, glebes, granges, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, knights fees, eſcheats, reliefs, wards, marriages, herriots, commons, furze, waſtes, heath, tithes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other our profits, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying or being in the vills, fields, pariſhes or hamlets of Barnewood, Brokethroppe, of the bleſſed Mary near the gate of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, Grace-lane, Churcheham, Colne-Alwyn, Lancarnan, Chipping-Norton, Fayreford, Eſtletch, Sherſton, Aldrington, Great Marlowe, Lantwit, Lamblethyan, Lantriſſan, Penmarke and Cardiffe aforeſaid, or in either of them, or elſewhere whereſoever in our kingdom of England, to the ſaid rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or to any one of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, or which being at any time heretofore had, known or reputed to be, as part or parcel of the ſaid rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or of any one of them.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes in Barton-Abbots, within the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the manor of Senebrug in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Upleaden and Hyneleaden in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Ablode and Sainthurſte in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Wotton in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Ewrendyefield and King's-Furlonge in the ſame county; and alſo, all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Hilmerton in our county of Wilts; and all that portion of tithes of Innyſworthe in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and alſo, all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Okeborne in our county of Bucks; which ſaid portions, of tithes with their appurtenances, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter did of late belong and appertain, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes within the rectory of Fayreford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, late belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; we give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that penſion or annual rent of twenty ſhillings, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. John Baptiſt in our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and all that penſion or yearly rent of ten ſhillings iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Mattiſden in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that penſion or yearly rent of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Nicholas, within our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and alſo, all that penſion or annual rent of ten ſhillings, to be paid yearly by the guardians of the royal college of Brazen-noſe in Oxon; and all that penſion or annual rent of fifty-three ſhillings and four-pence, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Alcannynge, in our county of Wilts; and all that penſion or annual rent of twenty ſhillings, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Lydyard Tregoz, in the ſame county; and all that poſſeſſion or yearly rent of four pounds, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St Peter de Mancroft within our city of Norwich, in our county of Norfolk; and all that penſion or yearly rent of forty ſhillings, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Martin in Vintry, in our ſaid city of London; which ſaid penſions or yearly rents aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, collations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, to our rectory and church of Mattiſdon in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of our rectories and churches of Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington and Tayneton, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, of our rectory and church of Lynkynholte in our ſaid county of Southampton, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, preſentations, collations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, to the vicarage church of Brokethroppe in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and to the vicarage church of the Holy Trinity within our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and alſo to the vicarage churches of Churcheham, with the chapels of Lyncham and Colne-Alwyn in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, lately belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo to the vicarage church of Fayreford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and to the vicarage church of Sherſton and Aldrington in our ſaid county of Wilts; and to the vicarage church of Great Marlow in our county of Bucks; and of all and ſingular the vicarage churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſan, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan, to the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, late belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo the advowſons nominations, donations and rights of patronage, of every of the vicarages aforeſaid; and alſo all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, preſentations, collations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, of all and ſingular rectories or vicarages of the churches, chapels or chanteries, to the ſaid manors, or to any one of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, in our ſaid city of Glouceſter, or in the ſuburbs of the ſaid city being, which did of late belong or appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predeceſſors, or the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predeceſſors, in the right of thoſe monaſteries, or of either of them, before the diſſolution of them the late ſeveral monaſteries, or of either of them, or before the ſame late monaſteries came, or either of them did come to our hands; or that they, or any one of them, the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes or any parcel of them, had, held and enjoyed the ſame, or might or ought to have, hold and enjoy the ſame, and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and ſingular thoſe things, by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution of the ſaid ſeveral monaſteries, or of any one of them; or by reaſon or pretence of any charter, gift, grant or confirmation, by the aforeſaid late abbots of the ſaid late monaſteries, or of any one of them, under their conventual ſeal to us thereof made, or in any other manner they came or ought to come, or now are or ought to be, in our hands; to have, hold and enjoy all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, houſes, buildings, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, courts leet, liberties, rectories, chapels, advowſons, churches, rights of patronage, tithes, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes above expreſſed and ſpecified, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, to be held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms; and alſo yielding to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors,

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at our court of augmentations for the revenues of our crown yearly, from this time for ever, ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, of lawful money of England, at the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, in full recompence and ſatisfaction of all ſervices, ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, annual rents or tenths, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by reaſon of the premiſſes, by the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, or by any or any one of them, or by any or by any one of their ſucceſſors, or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which to the ſaid deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or to any benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion whatſoever, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, now nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or hereafter to be nominated aſſigned or appointed, by virtue, or reaſon, or force of a certain act of parliament in the 26th year of our reign, made for firſt fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits revenues and profits, of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes of one year, or for one year, or for firſt fruits of the revenues or profits of the deanery, prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion of the ſaid cathedral church, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever, of or for the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel thereof iſſuing, and to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be made, paid or rendered, or being parcel of the profits of the manors, and other the premiſſes aforeſaid, or of any parcel thereof being, or aſſigned, or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited to the ſaid dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons, and to their ſucceſſors, or to the ſucceſſors of any one of them now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, for annual rent or penſion, or in the name of annual rent or tenth parts, or of perpetual penſions, extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of the deanery of the ſaid cathedral church aforeſaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any benefices or offices whatſoever in the ſaid church, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, or of any one of them; or to the annual rendering of a penſion, or to the tenth part of the yearly value of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel thereof iſſuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the ſaid manors, and other the premiſſes, or being any parcel thereof, being and aſſigned or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited, to the ſaid dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, and their ſucceſſors, or to the ſucceſſor of any one of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, now, or at any time hereafter, in any manner to be paid, made or rendered.

Know ye, moreover, that we out of our ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents pardon, remit and releaſe, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and to all and ſingular perſon and perſons whatſoever, and to every one of them who now are, or is, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, all and ſingular ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by the ſaid dean and chapter or their ſucceſſors, or by any dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or by any prebend in the ſaid church, or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, that now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the church aforeſaid, as well for firſt fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of any parcel of them, or any of them, or of one year's value of the deanery of the church aforeſaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office or dignity whatſoever, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, to whom, to which, or to what he is promoted, aſſigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter, to whom, to which, or to what he or they ſhall be promoted, aſſigned, appointed or collated, for any annual rendering of the tenth part, or of any penſion, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever, out of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel of them iſſuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of any parcel of them being and aſſigned, or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited to the ſaid dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons, and the ſucceſſor and ſucceſſors of them, and every of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned; or in the name of any annual rent, tenth part, or penſion extending to the yearly value of a tenth part, or to the tenth part of all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any parcel of them; or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity, or of any other promotion whatſoever in the ſaid church, or to the tenth part of any yearly value, rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum whatſoever before ſpecified, or of any value of them, or by virtue or reaſon of the act of parliament made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforeſaid ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, by us (before mentioned) reſerved only excepted, and to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, yearly reſerved.

And beſides, out of our farther grace, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do pardon, remit and releaſe, to our well beloved chaplain, William Jenyns, clerk, batchelor in divinity, now dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid; to our well beloved chaplain, Richard Brown, clerk, batchelor in the civil and canon laws, the firſt and preſent preſbyter prebend; to Henry Willis, clerk, batchelor in divinity, ſecond preſbyter prebend; to John Rodley, clerk, batchelor in divinity, the third preſbyter prebend; to James Vaughan, clerk, maſter of arts, the fourth preſbyter prebend; to Edward Bennette, clerk, the fifth preſbyter prebend; and to John Huntley, clerk, late prior of the abbey of Tandriche, in our county of Surry, the ſixth preſbyter prebend, now prebends in the cathedral church aforeſaid; and to every one of them, all and ſingular ſums of money by the aforeſaid William, Richard, Henry, John, James, Edward and John, or by any one of them to us, for firſt fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits of the deanery aforeſaid, or prebendaries in the ſaid church, or any one of them, or of any annual rent, penſion or portion, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever to them, for their ſeveral portions in the cathedral church aforeſaid, limited or aſſigned, or to be limited or aſſigned, or for annual rendering of the tenth part, or in the name of a penſion extending to the tenth part of the value of the deanery aforeſaid, or prebendaries aforeſaid, or of any of them, or of any rent, penſion or portion, or of any of them, to them or to any one of them, for his part or portion, limited or aſſigned, or to be limited or aſſigned in the ſame church, to be paid, rendered or made.

And we, of our more abundant grace, do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by theſe preſents, give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors for ever, all and ſingular ſums and ſum of money by the aforeſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any, or any one of their ſucceſſors whatſoever, which may any way whatever, either by the dean of the ſaid cathedral church, or the prebends, or any other perſons in the ſaid church, or by any of them, or by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, who at any time hereafter ſhall be, or ſhall be nominated, aſſigned or appointed to the deanery aforeſaid, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or to any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, or ſub-dean of the ſaid church, or prebend in the ſame church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by virtue or reaſon of any act of parliament made in the aforeſaid ſix and twentieth year of our reign, for the uſes of any of the premiſſes, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforeſaid ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, by us as aforeſaid reſerved only excepted; to have and enjoy all and ſingular the ſaid ſums, and every ſum of money aforeſaid, except only as before excepted, to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, of our ſpecial gift, without any account, or any other thing therefore, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be rendered, paid or done.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and to every perſon and perſons that now is, or are, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or nominated, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not have, aſk, claim, challenge any firſt fruits, revenues or profits, or any ſum of money whatſoever for firſt fruits, revenues or profits, of the aforeſaid manors and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or any parcel of them, or for firſt fruits of any annual rents, penſions or annuities, or of any other ſum before ſpecified, or in the name of firſt fruits of them, or any one of them, or of any parcel of any one of them, or any penſion or annual rent extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid manors, and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any parcel thereof, or to the tenth part of any annual rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum whatſoever before ſpecified, or any ſum whatſoever, or any other thing whatſoever, by virtue or reaſon of the aforeſaid act of parliament, made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, by the ſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any perſon whatſoever that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſame church, or promoted

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to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, therefore to be rendered, paid or made, beſides the ſaid ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, as is above premiſed, by us above yearly reſerved.

But that as well the ſaid dean, prebends and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, as all and every ſingular perſon and perſons who now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſame church, he and they ſhall be exempted and acquitted by theſe preſents, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from all and ſingular, and every ſum and ſums of money, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by vertue or reaſon of the ſaid act of parliament, made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, for the deanery of the ſaid church, or for any prebendary, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, and every thing concerning the ſaid deanery, prebendaries, benefices, offices, dignities and promotions, or any of them, to be rendered or paid, any clauſe, matter, ſentence, thing, article, ordinance, proviſo, gift, grant, or any cauſe whatſoever in the ſaid ſtatute contained or ſpecified to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, do grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, to enter into all the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rents, ſervices, and all other the premiſſes, and into every parcel thereof, and thoſe to enjoy, to have and to hold, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, by the tenor, force, form and effect of theſe our letters patents; and that it ſhall be lawful for all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, who now is, or are, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, and for all and every one of them, to enter, take and have actual and real poſſeſſion of that to which he hath been nominated, appointed and promoted in the cathedral church aforeſaid; and to have, take and receive the iſſues, revenues and profits thereof to his own proper uſe, without any other ſatisfaction or payment, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for any firſt fruits, revenues or profits, of that to which he is, or ſhall be nominated, appointed or promoted, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, and without any licence, concord, ſuit, compoſition, or proſecution of any livery to be made from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or our officers, in any of our courts for that cauſe, beſides the aforeſaid annual ſum of ninty pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for tenths and firſt fruits of all and ſingular the manors, lands and tenements before granted, reſerved as aforeſaid.

And beſides we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by theſe preſents, do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and to all and every perſon and perſons that now are, or is, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſame church, or promoted, nominated, or aſſigned to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, that it ſhall and may be lawful that they, and every one of them, may enter, take, and have actual and real poſſeſſion of ſuch aforeſaid deanery, prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, to which he hath been nominated, appointed or promoted, in the ſaid cathedral church; and alſo that he and they may have, take and receive, the iſſues, revenues and profits, rents and emoluments of ſuch deanery, prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any one of them, in the ſaid cathedral church, without any ſatisfaction or payment, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for any firſt fruits, revenues and profits, of the premiſſes, or any of them, or for any firſt fruits of the deanery, prebendary, or other benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid cathedral church, to which they, or any one of them, now are, or is, or at any time hereafter ſhall or may be nominated, oppointed or promoted, and without any compoſition or agreement therefore to be made; ſo that we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any other, for us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or in our name, or in the name of our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall not for that cauſe diſquiet, impeach, diſturb nor moleſt, or vex the aforeſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to the deanery in the ſaid cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or to be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, of, for, or concerning any intruſion, or other offence or forfeiture whatſoever, in any of the premiſſes; but that as well the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and all and ſingular perſons whatſoever, who to the deanery of the ſaid cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the ſame church, or to any benefice, office, dignity or other promotion whatſoever in the ſaid church, now nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter ſhall be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, and every of them, ſhall be altogether exonerated, acquitted, pardoned and releaſed, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of us, from any fine, for all and ſingular ſuch entries, intruſions, offences, penalties and forfeitures, and other things whatſoever, limited or ſpecified in any ſtatute or act of parliament made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, concerning the payment of firſt fruits, and the payment of annual rents and penſions extending to the yearly value of any benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any of them, any ſtatute, ordinance, proviſo or act made in the ſaid 26th year of our reign, to the contrary notwithanding.

Moreover willing, and by theſe preſents firmly enjoining and commanding, all and ſingular archbiſhops and biſhops within this our kingdom of England, and the chancellor of our court of our tenths and firſt fruits, as alſo all and ſingular the officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of them, that they, or any one of them, in any manner whatſoever, ſhall not impeach, diſturb, vex, diſquiet or moleſt the dean and chapter aforeſaid, and the ſucceſſors, or the ſucceſſor of any one of them, or any perſon whatſoever that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſame church, or nominated, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, of, for or concerning the payment of any ſum or thing whatſoever, for firſt fruits, revenues or profits, or in the name of firſt fruits of the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid cathedral church, or of, for or concerning the payment of any ſum or thing whatſoever, for or in the name of an annual rent or penſion, extending to the tenth part of the value, or yearly value of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, or dignity in the ſaid church, or by reaſon or pretence of any ſtatute made in the aforeſaid 26th year of our reign; but that all and ſingular the aforeſaid archbiſhops, biſhops, chancellors, officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, ſhall permit and cauſe the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and every other perſon aforeſaid, to be quiet and in peace, of, for and concerning the premiſſes.

And farther, we, out of our more abundant grace, do give and grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, that they the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, and that they may and have full power to have, hold and enjoy, within the manors and lordſhips aforeſaid, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and within every part and parcel of them, as many, ſuch, as great, the ſame, and like courts leet, view of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge belongs; aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine, beer, wayfes, eſtrays, free warrens, and all that to free warren belongs, fairs, markets, liberties, franchiſes and juriſdictions whatſoever, as, and which the aforeſaid late abbot and the late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or any one of them, or any of their predeceſſors, or the aforeſaid late abbot, or late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, or any one of them, or any, or any one of their predeceſſors had, held or enjoyed, or might, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed, in the manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or in any parcel thereof; and that ſo fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and ſingular thoſe premiſſes, by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution, ſurrender or grant of the ſaid ſeveral monaſteries, or any or either of them, or otherwiſe howſoever, came or ought to come to our hands, or at this time are or ought to be in our hands.

And farther, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by theſe preſents do grant, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall from henceforth for ever have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſe convert, and alſo, that they may, and have full power and authority to have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſes, to convert all and ſingular the aforeſaid rectories and chapels that lately were in any manner appropriate; and all, and all manner of lands, tenements and tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatſoever, to the ſaid rectories and chapels, or to any one of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining to the ſaid dean and chapter, and to their ſucceſſors before granted, with all and ſingular their appurtenances; and that the ſaid rectories and chapels, with their appurtenances, ſhall for ever hereafter be appropriate to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late ſeveral abbots, or either of them, or any, or any one of their predeceſſors, in the right of their late ſeveral monaſteries, or in their own right, or in the right of either of them, had, held and enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, all or any, or any one of the ſaid rectories or chapels, with their appurtenances, in any kind or manner whatſoever, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, law, cuſtom, prohibition or reſtriction, before this time had, made, enacted, uſed or provided, or any other matter, thing or cauſe whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding or hindering, and this without any preſentation, admiſſion or induction of any incumbent or incumbents to the ſaid rectories and chapels, or any of them granted as aforeſaid to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents.

And alſo we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their

ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall and will, from time to time, and for ever diſcharge, acquit and keep indemnified, as well the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, as the manors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, with their appurtenances, againſt all and every perſon and perſons whomſoever, and their heirs and aſſignees, of and from all, and all manner of penſions, portions, rents, fees, corrodies, annuities, charges and ſums of money whatſoever, of or for the manors and other the premiſſes, or of or for any parcel thereof already charged, or to be charged, beſides the aforeſaid ſum of ninety pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and one half-penny, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, above by theſe preſents reſerved; and beſides a certain rent of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to Anthony Kingſton, knt. in right of the late monaſtery of Flaxley; and of eighteen-pence yearly to be paid to the rector of the church of St. Mary de Cript, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of two ſhillings and eleven-pence yearly to be paid to the ſteward of our ſaid city of Glouceſter for the time being; and of fifteen ſhillings yearly to be paid to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. Margaret of Duddeſton, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of fifty-ſeven ſhillings and one penny yearly to be paid to the ſheriff of the ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter, for longable rent; and of ten pounds yearly to be paid to the bailiff and collector of the rents and farms within our ſaid city of Glouceſter for the time being for his fee; and of twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Tuffley aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of forty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Ablode and Sainthurſte, with Direhurſte and Walton aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence to be paid yearly to the farmer there for his livery; and of forty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Barnewood and Cronham aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being for his fee; and of five ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Mattiſden aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Wotton aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of two ſhillings yearly to be paid to the archdeacon of Glouceſter for procurations and ſynodals, and yearly iſſuing out of the chapel of Barnewood aforeſaid; and of a certain annual penſion of ten pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the vicar of the parochial church of the bleſſed virgin Mary near the gate of the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter; and of thirteen ſhillings yearly to be paid to the biſhop and archdeacon of Glouceſter, for procurations and ſynodals there; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the collector of divers penſions and portions yearly iſſuing out of ſome of the rectories, vicarages, hoſpitals and churches, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter for the time being; and of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Churcheham aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being for his fee; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Culne-Rogers, with Ablington aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Colne-Alwyns aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the farmer there by covenant indented; and of twenty ſhillings to be paid yearly to the bailiff of Eſtletch-Martyn aforeſaid, otherwiſe called Burethroppe with Cotes, for the time being, for his fee; and of five ſhillings yearly to be paid to the collector of the rents of Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the dean of the church of Churcheham aforeſaid, for the time being, for his ſallery or ſtipend; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the farmer of the ſcite of the rectory of Colne-Alwyns aforeſaid for his regard by covenant indented; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Willingſwicke aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Monk-Hide, Aſperton and Tonſton aforeſaid, with the hamlets of Stoke Edythe, Yarkhill and Taddington aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the ſteward there for the time being, for his fee; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Lynkingholt aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Littleton aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of four ſhillings yearly to be paid to the collector of the penſions and portions iſſuing out of the rectories of Alcannyngs, Lydiard-Tregoz, and Hilmerton, in our ſaid county of Wilts, for the time being, for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the collector of a certain penſion iſſuing out of the aforeſaid church or rectory of St. Peter de Mancroſte, within our ſaid city of Norwich, for the time being, for his fee; and of ſeventeen ſhillings and nine-pence farthing yearly to be paid to the biſhop of Glouceſter for his viſitation, iſſuing yearly out of the rectory of Fayreford; beſides alſo twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the farmers of the rectories of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſen, Penmarke, and Cardiffe aforeſaid, with the chapel of St. Donats, for the time being, for carriage of the money and rent aforeſaid.

And out of our more ample grace, we farther give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all iſſues, revenues and profits of all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, portions, tithes, and of all and ſingular the premiſſes above expreſſed and ſpecified, ariſing or growing from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt, until this time.

We will moreover, and by theſe preſents firmly enjoining, do command, as well our chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as all receivers, auditors, and other our miniſters whatſoever, that they and every one of them, upon only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, without any writ or warrant from us, or our ſucceſſors, in any manner to be ſought, obtained, or proſecuted, do accept, make, and cauſe to be made, a full, whole and due diſcharge, allowance, defalcation, and manifeſt deduction, to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, of all and all manner of annuities, rents and ſums of money whatſoever, out of the premiſſes as aforeſaid, iſſuing or to be paid, or thereon charged or chargeable, beſides thoſe rents, fees and ſums of money which are above nominated, and expreſsly excepted: And theſe our letters patents ſhall be to our ſaid chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as well as to the aforeſaid auditors, receivers, and other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge in this thing: And beſides, out of our more ample grace, we will and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that theſe our letters patents, and every word, ſentence and clauſe in them contained and ſpecified, ſhall be interpreted, expounded, taken, underſtood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in all and every of our courts whatſoever, and in the courts of our heirs and ſucceſſors, as well ſpiritual as temporal; and in all other places, and before whatſoever judges, juſtices and other perſon and perſons whatſoever, to the greateſt commodity and profit of the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors and of every perſon that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the ſaid chathedral church, or prebend in the ſame church, or nominated, aſſigned, appointed or promoted, to any benefice office or dignity in the ſaid church, and moſt ſtrictly againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and this, although the names and ſirnames, or name and ſirname of them, or any one of them, who hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend or prebends in the ſaid church, or named, aſſigned, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, or certainty of the value of the deanery of the ſaid church, or of the prebendaries in the ſaid church, or of the other benefices, offices, dignities or promotions in the ſaid church, or any one of them, are not in theſe our letters patents ſpecially and certainly expreſſed, declared or ſpecified; or any omiſſion, defect, negligence, repugnancy or contrariety in theſe preſents, or any of them, or for that expreſs mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premiſſes, or no mention is made in theſe preſents of any other gifts or grants by us before this time made to the ſaid dean and chapter, any ſtatute or act of parliament enacted or made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance or reſtriction to the contrary of the premiſſes, or any of them before this time enacted, made or ordained, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever in any kind notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, that they have theſe our letters patents, under our great ſeal of England, in due manner to be made and ſealed, without fine or fee, great or ſmall, to us in our hanaper, or elſewhere to our uſe, in any manner to be rendered, paid or made, notwithſtanding in theſe preſents there is no expreſs mention made of the true yearly value, or of any value, or of the certainty of the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, to the ſaid dean and chapter before this time made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſo or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In teſtimony of which we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 4th day of September, in the 33d year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal, and Authority of Parliament of the ſame Date,

SOUTHAMPTON.
SOUTHWELL.

Inrolled before William Barnes, auditor.

NUM-

NUMBER X.

To the ſupreme AUTHORITY, *the* PARLIAMENT *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* ENGLAND,

The humble Petition of the MAYOR, BURGESSES, *and divers Hundreds of Inhabitants of the City of* GLOUCESTER,

SHEWETH,

THAT the city of Glouceſter being a garriſon for the parliament's ſervice, in 1643, and of vaſt importance to the commonwealth, upon the approach of the late king's army, to beſiege the ſaid city, it was reſolved by the governor and council of war there, that the ſaid city and garriſon could not be preſerved againſt the enemy, unleſs the whole ſuburbs of the ſaid city (which was a full third part thereof) were pulled down and demoliſhed.

That in purſuance of the ſaid reſolve, two hundred forty and one houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, out-houſes, gardens, orchards and goods, of the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, wherein ſo many families lived, were burned, pulled down, and utterly deſtroyed, the night before the leaguer was laid to the ſaid city by the late king's forces, whereby moſt of your petitioners were reduced to moſt miſerable poverty, and the eſtates of moſt of them much impaired, and the ſaid city in general very much impoveriſhed.

That it was proved upon oath to the grand inqueſt, at an aſſizes held for the county of the ſaid city, that your petitioners loſſes, by the burning and deſtroying their ſaid houſes amounted to the ſum of twenty-ſix thouſand pounds, and upwards, as by the certificate of the grand inqueſt to the lord chief baron, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, may appear.

That your petitioners willingly ſuffered the loſs of their houſes and goods for their affections to the parliament ſervice, and it was a great means, under God, to preſerve the ſaid city and garriſon, and by conſequence the whole country, from the power of the enemy: And your petitioners have ever ſince continued conſtantly faithful to the commonwealth, and the preſent government thereof, in the times of greateſt danger and trial unto this day, and have always hoped, that according to the parliament's declarations, their loſſes and ruins for the commonwealth's ſervice, ſhould be repaired out of the eſtates of the commonwealth's enemies who occaſioned the ſame.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that their loſſes and ruins may be repaired, and their diſtreſſed families relieved, out of the eſtates of ſuch delinquents as ſhall be appointed to be ſold, or in ſuch other way as ſhall ſeem beſt to your wiſdom, juſtice and charity.

And they ſhall be bound to pray, &c.

NUMBER XI.

The CHARTER *of* STEPHEN, *King of* ENGLAND, *reciting and confirming the ſeveral* DONATIONS *to the church of St.* PETER *of* GLOUCESTER.

IN the year 1138, from the incarnation of our Lord Jeſu Chriſt, I, Stephen, king of England, in the third year of my reign, at the requeſt of Walter de Laci, abbot of Glouceſter, and of ſeveral of my nobles, do grant and confirm unto the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, all thoſe lands, churches and tithes, and other donations which the barons of England have heretofore given to the ſaid church, and which my predeceſſors, kings of England, have confirmed by their charters; that is to ſay, Berton, Standiſh, Lech, Oddington, and the manor of Maiſemore, with the wood and the adjoining lands given by king Henry the Firſt; and Brokrup given by Atheline of Hibreio; and Colne St. Andrew, and two commons, and one church, with one hide of land, and a water-mill given by Roger of Glouceſter, and the church of St. Peter of Hereford, with the prebendaries, lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the ſame, which were the gift of Hugh de Laci; and the land changed for the monks orchard on which the tower was built, which was executed by the ſheriff; and the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan, with the land called Treigos, given to them by Robert Fitzhamon; and the land in Hampſhire called Littleton, given by Hugh of the port; and Lincheholt, of the gift of Ernulph de Heſding; and Ledene, reſtored to them by Walter de Laci; and Plumtreu in Devonſhire, given by Odo the ſon of Gamiline, which abbot Serlo did change with Nicholas de Pool for land called Alnodeſton and Clehangre, the gift of Roger of Berkeley; and one hide at Aſpreton in Herefordſhire, given by William de Ebroicis; and the land in Erchenefelt called Veſtewde, given by Walter of Glouceſter; and a ſmall parcel of land at Guitings, given by Luric de Loges; and a water-mill at Framalode, which Winebald of Baderon reſtored to the church; and Clifford, the gift of Roger de Buſſei; and Rudfort, the gift of king Henry the Firſt; and Rudle, the gift of Radolph Bloet; and the church of Hatherop, with the tithes of the vill, and the prieſts land, and a water-mill in the ſame place, with the land belonging to it; and the church of Kempsford, with the tithes and the prieſts lands; and the church of Norton, with five yard lands and the tithes, and whatever is adjoining to it, which were given by Ernulph de Heſding and Emeline his wife; and the tithes of Cheſterton, given by Nigel Doily; and a part of a wood, with three cottages, given by Elias Giffart; and one yard land in Kempsford, given by Patrick de Chauworth, free from all charges except thoſe due to the king; and one houſe in the moor of Black Ditch, free as the former; and the houſes of Edric, the king's lieutenant, in the ſame moor, and the land belonging to them, and the tithes of meadows in the ſame village, and one water-mill with the land belonging to it, and the tithes of two other water-mills in the ſame place; and one hide of land in Ammeny, of the fee and grant of Patrick; and one half hide in the ſame vill, which Tovi held in alms of king Henry the Firſt; and Glaſebery at Brecchenne, with the lands and woods, and all other things belonging to the ſame; and all the tithes of all his demeſnes in Brecchenne, of corn, cattle, cheeſe, veniſon, honey; moreover, the church of Cover, with all the tithes of that pariſh, and the land belonging to that church; and one hide called Berche, given by Bernard of Newmarket; and the church of Gunlui, with the land and tithes belonging to the ſame, given by king William the Firſt; and the mill given by Roger Giffart; and the church of Cerney, with the tithes of the ſame; and the church of St. Helene, with one yard land given by Walter the ſheriff; and two new plowed grounds with the ſmall meadows adjoining to them; and a ſmall wood lying in the king's fee of Celeſwood, and were given by king William the Firſt; and the land in Rugge which Thomas de St. John reſtored to the church; and Dunteſburne, the gift of Emmeline, the wife of Walter de Laci; and one water-mill, with a ſmall yard land adjoining to it, free and quit as given by William de Owe; and the land at Soteſhore, which was reſtored by Roger de Berchelai; and the water-mill which runs by the abbey, given to them by the kings my anceſtors; and the church of St. Peter which ſtands in the market place at Norwich, and was the gift of king William the Firſt; and all the plowed lands of Bully at Homme, and the tithes of William of Bully, which were given by the ſaid William; and all the tithes of all my veniſon which ſhall be taken in the county of Glouceſter, and was granted to them by king Henry the Firſt; and whereſoever they ſhall buy or ſell any thing for the benefit of the monaſtery, they ſhall be exempted from toll and payments of paſſage, and may go through any place without any moleſtation, as it was granted to them by king Henry the Firſt; and whereſoever they ſhall take any ſturgeon in any of their fiſheries, they may retain it entirely to their own uſe; this was granted to them by king William the Firſt; and all their lands ſhall be free from carriage, ſummonage and conduct, as they were granted to them by king Henry the Firſt; and the church of St. Martin, ſtanding near the Thames at London, and all the land which the prieſt of that church did hold, free and diſcharged from all cuſtoms and impoſts, which was the gift of Ranulph Peverell; and the church of St. Guthlac in Hereford, with all its appurtenances, given to them by our venerable brother, Robert, biſhop of Hereford; and the church of Weſtbury; and the church of Laverſtoke, of the gift of Robert Gernan, with the conſent of Alexander biſhop of Lincoln; and the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with whatſoever belongs to it; and the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt, in the wood called Baſing, with all its appurtenances; the church of Norton, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. John Baptiſt of Glouceſter, with all its appurtenances; and the church of St. Patrine, with the chapels and lands thereunto belonging, which were given by Richard, the ſon of Giſlebert; and the church of Teynton, with the chapel of the wood, and a yard land; and the chancel of Chilpect, and the lands and tithes, and whatſoever belongs to the ſame; and the church of St. Michael of Ewias, with all belonging to it; and moreover, the tithes of all the manors of Robert Ewias, and the church of St. Michael of Uggemore, and St Bridget the virgin, with all their appurtenances; and all the lands within the manor of Eſtletch, which they had in exchange for the manor of Glaſbury with Walter de Cliffort; and alſo the church of Quenington, with a yard land, and the tithes of the vill, and all other things belonging to it; and the pariſh of the caſtle of Glouceſter, without being a member of any other church; and all places, as well within the walls of the city as without, as they held the ſame in the time of Wolſton biſhop of Worceſter, or in the time of Sampſon his ſucceſſor; and one hide of land in Combe, which was the gift of Hugard de Baſcheville.

Simon,

Simon, the biſhop of the church of Worceſter, ſends all obedience and duty to his father and lord Theobald, by the grace of God archbiſhop of Canterbury, and primate of all England. Foraſmuch as all donations have their full power and efficacy, when confirmed by apoſtolical authority, therefore, at the requeſt of our beloved brother the abbot of Glouceſter, and his brethren, we have inſpected the charters of the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and do hereby teſtify the truth of them, and certify the ſame to your grace, that you may be pleaſed to confirm them by your authority, and that you may without difficulty order them to be atteſted in your apoſtolical preſence: May it therefore be known to your grace, that all theſe things contained in the charter of king Stephen were actually granted to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter by donation from himſelf, or of the kings his predeceſſors, or of ſome great noblemen, and were confirmed by their ſeveral charters and ſeals. Farewell.

NUMBER XII.

The CHARTER *of King* HENRY IV. *for the better Endowment of St.* BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *in* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY, by the grace of God king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, between the bridges in Glouceſter, founded by our progenitors formerly kings of England, and now belonging to our patronage, is but meanly endowed, and the lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions are not ſufficient for the ſuſtentation of the ſaid hoſpital, and of the prior or guardian, and of the brothers or chaplains, and of the poor men and women now reſiding in the ſame hoſpital, who are obliged to aſſiſt by faſtings and continual interceſſions, and other devout and divine ſervices by night and by day, to pray for their benefactors, and for the ſouls of ſuch others as they are thereunto required; nor for the reparation and amendment of their church, houſes, buildings and edifices of the ſaid hoſpital, and for the ſupport and ſuſtaining other burthens daily neceſſary for the good of the hoſpital, without the aſſiſtance of us and our heirs, and the charitable benevolence of good chriſtians and well diſpoſed perſons; and their charters, writings, muniments and evidences concerning their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, by the careleſneſs and negligence of the former priors or guardians, and of the brothers and chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital, being burnt, ſubtracted, purloined or loſt, by which means the preſent prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, and the alms people, have not only ſuffered great damages and prejudice, but the ſaid hoſpital muſt apparently come to utter ruin, which God forbid, unleſs we on our part ſhall ſuccour and relieve them.

We therefore, out of a charitable compaſſion, and taking the premiſſes into a due conſideration, and being willing of our ſpecial grace to provide in a convenient manner that the ſaid prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, or alms people, ſhould in all quiet and ſafety, with a chearful heart, pray unto the Moſt High, particularly for the good eſtate of us whilſt we are living, and for our ſoul when we are departed out of this life, and for the ſouls of our moſt dear father John, late duke of Lancaſter, and of Mary our conſort, lately deceaſed, and alſo for the ſouls of our progenitors, and of all others dead in the true faith.

And for the preſervation of the rights of the ſaid hoſpital, eſpecially being founded by our ſaid progenitors, and the patronage thereof, now belonging to us as aforeſaid; and leaſt by the like folly and negligence it ſhould be utterly ruined, we for ourſelves and ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the ſtate and poſſeſſions which the ſaid preſent prior or guardians, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people have in the ſaid hoſpital, and in the ſeveral churches thereunto annexed and appropriated, and in their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, with their appurtenances.

And we do hereby farther give and grant, (if need be) the ſaid churches, lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions aforeſaid, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever: Moreover, we will that the ſaid hoſpital be always held and reputed to be of the foundation of our progenitors, and the patronage thereof to belong to us and our heirs; and that the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people ſhall have and hold to them and their ſucceſſors, for ever, the churches, lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions aforeſaid, as freely, quietly, and in as full manner as if the ſaid charters, writings, muniments and evidences were now intirely in being, and remaining within the ſaid hoſpital in the cuſtody of the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains: And we do by theſe preſents take, diſpoſe and receive under our eſpecial protection, guardianſhip and defence, the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or the alms people, and all their ſucceſſors, and their proctors and agents, wherever they ſhall go or come, who ſhall be employed in aſking, demanding and gathering any elemoſynary gifts, or other charitable ſubſiſtencies for the uſe and benefit of the preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or alms people, and the ſucceſſors of them, and we ſhall protect the ſaid hoſpital, its lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions whatſoever.

Alſo we will not, that any clerks, purveyors or buyers of proviſion for the uſe of our houſhold, or for the uſe of our heirs, or any of them, or for the uſe of any of our carriages, or any other officers, bailiffs or miniſters of us, or of our heirs, or of any other perſon whatſoever, ſhall at any time take the corn, hay, horſes, carts, carriages, oxen, cows, hogs or other cattle, victuals or other goods, or chattels, or things belonging to the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or their ſucceſſors, in any of their houſes or places whatſoever, or in the cuſtody of the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or of their ſucceſſors, or of their bailiffs, miniſters, or their tenants whatſoever, againſt their good wills.

And that the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people may partake of our ſpecial favour, and the languiſhing condition of the ſaid hoſpital may be relieved, we do farther will and grant, for us and our ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, to the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and their ſucceſſors, that as often as the ſaid hoſpital, by the death, ceſſion, depoſing, deprivation or reſignation of any prior or guardian of the ſame for the time being, or by any other means whatſoever, ſhall happen to be void, that then the brothers or chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall with free aſſent and conſent, elect from time to time one able and ſufficient perſon from amongſt themſelves; or in caſe none ſhall be thought proper, then they ſhall elect ſome other ſufficient perſon to be the prior or guardian of the place, without our royal licence being firſt aſked and obtained, and without the licence of any of our ſucceſſors; and when ſuch election ſhall ſo be made, that then the biſhop of the place may proceed to confirm ſuch elected perſon, without our royal aſſent, or the aſſent of our ſucceſſors, being firſt aſked and obtained; and the ſaid perſon ſo elected, ſhall be admitted by the ſaid biſhop to be prior or guardian of the ſaid place, and paſtor thereof, and ſhall receive all the temporalties of the ſaid hoſpital as from God himſelf, and ſhall diſpoſe of them for the benefit of the ſaid hoſpital, without any procuring any livery of the ſaid temporalties out of our hands, or the hands of any of our ſucceſſors, as the cuſtom heretofore has been; and ſuch elections, and the confirmations of them, and the admittances of the ſaid prior or guardian of the ſaid place, without the licence and aſſent of the king, ſhall in no wiſe be prejudicial to the ſaid hoſpital, or turn to their loſs or prejudice; for in all vacancies of the ſaid hoſpital, the brothers or chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being ſhall, during ſuch vacancies, have the cuſtody of their temporalties, without rendering any account to us, or to any of our ſucceſſors, or paying any thing for the ſame; and no ſheriff or eſcheator of us or our ſucceſſors, in the county of Glouceſter or elſewhere, for the time being, or any other officer of us or our heirs, by reaſon of ſuch vacancy, ſhall any ways intermeddle with the ſaid hoſpital, or any of their temporalties, provided notwithſtanding, that the eſcheator of the ſaid county for the time being ſhall, on every vacancy, make ſeiſin at the gate of the ſaid hoſpital in the king's name, and ſo having done ſhall forthwith depart; and that the ſaid eſcheator ſhall not, by reaſon of ſuch ſeiſin, be obliged or compelled to give any account or eſtimate to us, or to our heirs.

We do alſo farther will and grant, out of the abundance of our grace and favour, to the ſaid prior or guardian, and to the brothers or chaplains, and to their ſaid ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall ever be diſcharged and freed from all penſions and ſallaries required by our command, or the requeſt of us or our ſucceſſors, notwithſtanding the ſtatute againſt giving lands and tenements into mortmain, or any other ſtatute or ordinance to the contrary whatſoever; and notwithſtanding the ſaid prior or guardian, the brothers or chaplains, and their predeceſſors, were heretofore, by reaſon of their foundation, obliged to aſk licence and conſent, before they made any ſuch election and admittance of their prior or guardian of the ſaid place, and after admittance were obliged to ſue forth livery of their temporalties out of the hands of the king in the court of chancery, and notwiſtanding any other cauſe whatſoever: In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Glouceſter, the 19th day of November, in the 9th year of our reign.

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NUMBER XIII.

The CHARTER *of King* EDWARD *the* IIId, *reciting the Foundation of the Priory of* CIRENCESTER *in the County of* GLOUCESTER, *and confirming the ſame.*

THE king to archbiſhops, &c. We have inſpected the charter of Henry the Firſt, of famous memory, heretofore king of England, our progenitor, in theſe words: Henry, king of England, to archbiſhops, biſhops, abbats, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, and all the ſons of holy church eſtabliſhed throughout England, greeting: Know all men, that I, by the conſent and authority of Pope Innocent, of pious memory, and by the advice and common approbation of the archbiſhops and biſhops, princes and barons of my kingdom, have given to God and the church of the bleſſed Mary of Cirenceſter, of which I was the unworthy founder, for the good of the ſouls of my parents and anceſtors, and for the remiſſion of my ſins, and for the welfare and ſafety of my kingdom, and to Serlo the firſt abbat, and to all his ſucceſſors, and to the regular canons ſerving God in that place, in pure alms, all the eſtate of Reimbald the prieſt, in lands and churches, and other things, as followeth; to wit, two hides of land in the town of Cirenceſter, and the third part of the tolls of the market, which is held on Sunday in the ſeveral ſtreets; and two parts of the tithes of the demeſnes of Cirenceſter, and the whole tithe of all the reſt of the pariſh; in Glouceſterſhire, eight hides of land in Preſton, and the church thereof; one hide of land in Norcott, ſeven hides in Driſeild, four hides and one yard land in Amney, and the church thereof; two hides in Walle, which did belong to Balchi Daci, one hide in Elmundeſtan, one yard land and a wood in Wik, the church of Chiltenham, with the land thereof, and the mill, and the chapels, and all other appurtenances to the ſaid church belonging; in Wiltſhire, nine hides in Latton and Eiſy, and the churches of both thoſe places with their land, and the chapel of Eaton which belongs to the church of Eiſy; three houſes in the town of Cricklade, and the church of Peveſy, with the lands, tithes and cuſtoms appertaining unto the ſaid church; the church in Avebiry, with the lands, chapels, tithes and cuſtoms appertaining to the ſaid church; in Somerſetſhire, the church of Melborn, with the lands, chapels, tithes and other things belonging to the ſaid church; the church of Frome, with the lands, chapels, tithes and all other things, whether woods or plains, appertaining to the ſaid church; the church of Walon, with the lands, chapels, tithes and all cuſtoms, whether woods or plains, appertaining to the ſaid church; in Dorſetſhire, ten hides of land in woods and meadow in Puley; in Berkſhire, the church of Scriveham, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all other cuſtoms appertaining to the ſaid church; the church of Cocheham, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all other things appertaining to the ſaid church; the church of Bray, with the lands, chapels, tithes and all things appertaining to the ſaid church; ten hides in Eſton; eleven hides and three yard lands in Hatcheburne, and the church of the ſame, with the chapels and tithes of the other Hatcheburn; in Oxfordſhire, one hide of land in wood and plains, and one mill in Boicot; the church of Paſſeham in Buckinghamſhire, with the lands, tithes and all things appertaining to the ſaid church; in Northamptonſhire, the church of Rowel, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all cuſtoms belonging to the ſaid church; the church of Briſtoke, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all cuſtoms, whether in woods or plains, appertaining to the ſaid church; three houſes in Winton: And I have farther granted to the ſaid church of Cirenceſter, of my own demeſnes, for ever, one hide of land in Cirenceſter, called Scereve-Hide, to make orchards, copſes, and a place for a water-mill; and the abbat, Serlo, with my licence, has exchanged two meſſuages of that hide with the burgeſſes of Cirenceſter, for the conveniency of the prieſts: I have alſo granted a water-courſe, and the wood called Acley, with the foreſt, and all its lands; and I retain to myſelf nothing out of the wood beſides my hunting, and the abbat may not plow up any part of it.

We moreover ordain, concerning the eſtates belonging to Reimbald, that whatſoever part of it the biſhop of Saliſbury hath, ſhall remain to him during his life, but after his death it ſhall return to the proper uſe and demeſne of the canons regular: We ordain the like concerning the lands held by William Fitz Warin the ſheriff; and the like of the lands held by Nicholas, nephew of the biſhop of Winton; and the like concerning the lands which the ſecular canons held by their prebends: We do alſo grant to the ſaid church, throughout all their poſſeſſions, ſoc and ſac, toll, theam, infang-theof, and all other liberties, immunities, cuſtoms and privileges, in as free manner as the ſaid church held the ſame in the reign of king Edward the confeſſor, or in the reign of my father or brother, or in my time; and as free as any other eleemoſynary lands in the kingdom are held; therefore I approve, and by my royal authority do corroborate this my grant and conceſſion, and by the power given to me by God, I decree, that the ſaid church ſhall for ever enjoy the ſame; and I declare that I reſerve thoſe lands ſo given in alms, in my own hand, and under my protection, as if thoſe alms-lands had been my own proper gift.

Witneſſes, William, archbiſhop of Canterbury; Turſtan, archbiſhop of York; Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury; Henry, biſhop of Wincheſter; Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln; Jeoffry, biſhop of Durham; Nigell, biſhop of Ely; Robert, biſhop of Hereford; John, biſhop of Rocheſter; Robert, keeper of the ſeal; Robert de Vere, Miles Gloec. Robert Doiley, Hugh Bigott, Robert de Curcy, and Pagan, the ſon of John; and Euſtace and William his brothers; and William de Albia Britone.

Done at Burne, as I was croſſing the ſeas, in the year of our Lord 1133, and in the 33d year of our reign.

We therefore the ſaid grants, &c. do confirm, &c.

Given under the hand of the king at Berwick upon Tweed, on the firſt day of July.

NUMBER XIV.

The CONFIRMATION *of the Grants to the Abbey of* CIRENCSTER *by King* JOHN.

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to archbiſhops, &c. greeting: It is becoming our dignity, and is neceſſary for our ſalvation, that we ſhould defend, keep and preſerve thoſe holy and religious places which were founded by our great grandfather, king Henry the Firſt, and were confirmed by king Henry the Second, our father; therefore we give and grant, and by this preſent charter confirm to God, and to the holy church of St. Mary of Cirenceſter, and to the canons regular ſerving God in that place, in free and perpetual alms, for the good of the ſoul of the aforeſaid king Henry, who was founder thereof, and for the ſoul of our father aforementioned, and for the ſouls of king Richard our brother, and queen Anne our mother, and of our brethren and all others departed this life in the true faith, all our manor of Cirenceſter, with all its appurtenances; with the town of Minchey, which is a member of the ſaid manor, with the ſeven hundreds belonging to the ſaid manor and farm, with all their appurtenances; to hold of us and our ſucceſſors, yielding and paying 30l. yearly for all ſervices, at our exchequer, at the feaſt of St. Michael: And know ye, that for the good of our ſoul, and all others abovementioned, we have given, releaſed, and quit claimed, in perpetual alms, to the honour of St. Mary, and to our ſaid canons of Cirenceſter ſerving God, forty ſhillings yearly rent which the ſaid manor was accuſtomed to pay, ſo that for the future they ſhall pay only a rent of 30l. as aforeſaid; and this we have done, that the canons of our demeſnes, who are ſo named herein, may the more freely, quietly and ſafely ſerve God, in praying for us, for our father, and the reſt abovementioned; wherefore we will, &c. We will alſo and command, that they enjoy that manor as fully and quietly, with all its liberties and free cuſtoms, as king Richard, our brother, enjoyed the ſame, when it was in his hands, except pleas of the crown, and our foreſt of Minchey, which we reſerve to ourſelves, as the charter of king Richard, our brother, can teſtify.

Witneſſes, Robert, earl of Leiceſter; William, earl of Pembroke; William de Albeniaco, Garine de Glapum, Peter Eſtokes, and many others.

NUMBER XV.

The CHARTER *of* HENRY *Duke of the* NORMANS, *reciting the Grants of the Benefactors of the Abbey of* FLAXLEY *in the County of* GLOUCESTER, *and confirming the ſame.*

HENRY duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou, to archbiſhops, &c. greeting: Know ye, that I have granted and confirmed to God and St. Mary, and to the monks of the ciſtertian order, for the good of the ſouls of my anceſtors, and of my own ſoul, in perpetual alms, all thoſe donations which Roger earl of Hereford gave to thoſe monks in alms, according to the tenor of thoſe charters, to wit, a certain place in the valley of Caſtiard, called Flaxley, to build an abbey there; and all that land called Waſtadene, which did belong to Walfric, and an iron work at Edland; and all the land under the old caſtle of Dene which remains to be aſſerted, and that which is already aſſarted; and

and a certain fiſhery at Redley called Newerre, and a meadow in Pulmeade; and all eaſements in the foreſt of Dean, and all the demeſnes in Dymmock, and the lands belonging to Walfric; but ſo, that if Uthred the clerk continues in the abbey with the lands he exchanged, to wit, two yard lands, that then he ſhall give no account of it to any body but the abbot; half the wood at Dymmock, and all the tithes of cheſnuts in Dean every year; and all the land of Jeoffry, ſon of the aforeſaid Walfric, which the earl of Hereford did releaſe; and all the land of Leffric de Stanra, which the earl of Hereford did likewiſe releaſe: Wherefore I will, &c.

We do not only confirm to them theſe aforeſaid grants, but we alſo confirm all others which the ſame Roger, earl or Hereford, does intend to give unto them in alms.

Witneſſes, Roger, earl of Hereford; William de Crevecour; Richard de Humett, conſtable; Philip de Columbariis, Robert de Virgum, William de Angervil, William Cumin, at Eveſham.

NUMBER XVI.

The CHARTER *of king* HENRY *the* IId. *to the Abbey of* FLAXLEY.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to archbiſhops, &c. and to all faithful, as well Engliſh as Normans, both preſent and to come, greeting: Know ye, that I have given and confirmed to God and the bleſſed Mary, and to the monks of Dean, which I have received into my protection, for the good of my ſoul, and of my anceſtors, in perpetual alms, a certain place within the foreſt of Dean, to wit, all the valley of Caſtiard, and the place called Flaxley, where an abbey is founded of the ciſtertian order, in honour of the bleſſed virgin Mary, for the love of God, and the benefit of the ſoul of my grandfather king Henry, and of the ſoul of my father the earl of Anjou, and of Maud the Empreſs, my mother, and of the ſouls of all my parents and anceſtors, and for the good of my own ſoul, and of my heirs, and for the proſperity and peace of the kingdom of England; I have alſo granted to them, and have confirmed all the donations which Roger earl of Hereford gave to them in alms, in the ſame manner as thoſe charters do expreſs; moreover I have granted and confirmed to them all eaſments within my foreſt of Dean, to wit, common of paſture for their young cattle and hogs, and for all other beaſts, and wood and timber to repair their houſes and buildings, and for other neceſſaries, without committing waſte in the foreſt; and I have given them tithes of cheſnuts out of the ſame foreſt, and the farm called Waſtdean, and one iron forge free and quit, and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demeſne; and all the land under the old caſtle of Dean, with liberty to plow it up, to wit, one hundred acres, and a fiſhery at Redley called Nowere, and a meadow of Reidley called Pulmead, containing four acres; and all the land which Leuveric de Stanra gave to them in alms, and the farm which I gave them at Wallemere, out of my new plowed grounds, containing two hundred acres, with the meadows and paſtures, and all other eaſments; and four acres of Northwood, and all my demeſnes at Dymmock; and five yard lands and an half, beſides the demeſnes, and half my wood at Dymmock, and half my nets which I have in my hands, for the conveniencies of my men, becauſe I would have my monks enjoy that part of the wood peaceably and quietly, without any interfering with any other perſons, and I ſtraightly command, that no perſon offer to diſturb them upon this account; I further give to them my new plowed grounds under Caſtiard, called Vincent's Land: All thoſe I give unto God and to the bleſſed Mary, and to my monks devoutly ſerving God, to have and to hold for ever, quit and diſcharged from all regards and other ſecular exactions, whereof I will, &c.

Witneſs, Richard de Humett, William de Crevecour, Philip de Columbariis, William de Angervil, at Eveſham.

NUMBER XVII.

The CHARTER *of the* FOUNDATION *of the Abbey of* HAYLES.

TO all ſons of holy mother the church, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, Richard earl of Cornwall ſendeth greeting in the Lord: Know all of ye, that we, in honour of Almighty God, and of the glorious virgin Mary, and of all ſaints, for the good of our ſoul, and the ſouls of our anceſtors, have founded a certain abbey of the order of the ciſtercians, in the manor of Hayles, which was given to us by Henry king of England, our brother; and the ſaid manor we have given and granted, with all its appurtenances, and by this preſent charter have confirmed unto the abbot and monks ſerving God, and the bleſſed Mary, in that place, and to their ſucceſſors, in free, pure and perpetual alms, with the advowſon of the church of that manor, with all its appurtenances, liberties, homages, and the ſervices of the free men, and all eſcheats in villains and villainages, in rents and woods, in meadows, plains and paſtures; in waters, mills, ponds and fiſh-ponds; in ways and paths, and in all things appertaining to the ſaid manor, freely, quietly, peaceably, and intirely free and diſcharged from all ſecular ſervices, from any exaction and demand; to have and to hold for ever, freely, quietly, and as fully as any other alms can poſſibly be granted; and we and our heirs will warrant the ſaid manor, with all its appurtenances aforeſaid, to the ſaid abbot and monks, and their ſucceſſors, againſt all men and women, and as free and quit, and perpetual alms, will we acquit and defend the ſame for evermore: And that this our grant and conceſſion may be of utmoſt and laſting force, we have hereunto ſet our ſeals.

Witneſs, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter; Peter of Savoy; the lord William of York; lord preſident of Beverlai; Robert Paſſilewe, archdeacon of Lewis; Simon de Everdon, archdeacon of Cheſter; Hugh de Vivone, Peter de Geneve, Robert de Muſgrove, Pauline Pejure, William de Ireby, Gyles Chancell, William Blundell, Philip de Eye, clerks, and many others.

NUMBER XVIII.

The CHARTER *of* MILO, *Conſtable of* GLOUCESTER, *to the Priory of* LANTHONY.

MILO, conſtable of Glouceſter, to Simon, by the grace of God, biſhop of Worceſter, and to Robert, biſhop of Hereford, and to all the barons of Worceſterſhire and Herefordſhire, and all the faithful of holy church, greeting: We will it to be known to all people preſent and to come, that I, for the good of my ſoul, and of the ſouls of my anceſtors, have, by the hand of Robert biſhop of Hereford, given to God and St. Mary, and to the canons of the church of Lanthony, in perpetual alms, the church of Burchelle, with all benefits thereunto belonging, one hide in Glouceſter free from all ſervices, a meadow called Caſtlemead, the tithes of hay of the meadow of Preſtenham, the tithes of all fiſh in the water and mill of Quedreſſe, and in the moat round the caſtle, the church of St. Owen with all its appurtenances. Theſe particulars following are appurtenant to the ſaid church, and were given by my anceſtors Roger of Glouceſter, and Walter the conſtable, to wit, a chapel within the caſtle, a ſmall piece of land upon the bank of the Severn to find a light to the ſaid chapel; all offerings which ſhall be made by the keepers of the tower, and of the caſtle, and of the barons reſiding there; a moiety of all offerings given by myſelf or my family, if my chaplain be preſent, but the whole of my offerings if my chaplain ſhall be abſent; alſo the chapel of St. Kyneburg, and all the pariſh in the hand of the conſtable within the ſouth gate, and all the pariſh without the ſaid gate, and all the land which Roger de Tocheam and Richard the chaplain held within the ſaid gate or without; the tithes of all the fiſh taken in the fiſhery under the caſtle; the chapel of Heccamſtude, with the tithes of all the villains in all things; the chapel of Quedreſſe, with the tithes of the demeſnes in all things, and the tithes of all the villains in all things, and a ſmall piece of land to collect the tithes; two parts of the tithes of Caldecot in all things; all the tithes of Wadon; all the tithes of the manor of Brocrup in all things; and of all the villains, with a ſmall parcel of land to collect the tithes; all the tithes of the manor of Longford, and the tithes of the orchard of Coveſley; all the tithes in the manor of Sutham in all things, and a ſmall parcel of land to collect them; all the tithes of Hide in Glouceſter in all things, two parts of the tithes of the manor of Berninton in all things, two parts of the tithes in Coleſburn Sampſon, two parts of the tithes of Elias Loholt of Coleſburn, the chapel of Elmor, with all the tithes of the demeſnes in all things, with all the tithes of the villains, with a ſmall parcel of land to collect the tithes; two parts of the tithes of Cerney, all the tithes of Cuckerton, the church of Tocheham with its appurtenances; all the tithes of the manor of Tocheham, with its appurtenances; half the tithes of the manor of Lotheridge, and of the manor of Cireton, and all the tithes of Sutgrove Reſtald: And I made the grant of all the ſaid tithes to the canons of Lanthony of the church of St. Mary at Glouceſter, upon the ſame day

day and hour as the church was dedicated, in the year of our Lord, 1137.

Witneſſes, Simon, biſhop of Worceſter; Robert, biſhop of Hereford; Robert, abbat of Tewkſbury; Serlo, abbat of Cirenceſter; William de Mara, William de Bercale, Alan, ſon of Main; Roger, ſon of Richard; Richard Wicet, Roger Wicet, Roger de Tocheam.

Afterwards I gave unto them the church of Berton near Wincheſter, with half an hide of land belonging to it, both which were part of my fee, deſcended to me from my anceſtors, and now in my poſſeſſion; and in the year 1141, being at Briſtol, and being made conſul thereof, I gave them the manor of Hethamſtede, with the meadows, and all its appurtenances, by land or by water, free and diſcharged from all ſervice and cuſtom, in as full and free manner as my father or ſelf did at any time hold the ſame. This donation I and my wife Sybille, and my ſons Roger, Walter and Henry, did make in the church of the canons of Glouceſter: Roger, who is now married, took an oath upon the altar of St. Mary, and upon the four evangeliſts, that he would never hereafter give them any diſturbance concerning that manor, and would never do them any damage or diminution in any thing, either by himſelf or any other; and my ſon Walter took the ſame oath. This was ſome days after my return from Briſtol, in the preſence, and atteſted by my ſaid ſons, by Drogo the ſteward, Robert Corbet, William de Bercale, Alan, ſon of Main, Hugh de Heſeley, Turſtin, ſon of Simon, William Britton, Roger the Little, Radulph Avenel, Walter de Broſeley, Robert, ſon of Hugh.

The witneſſes to the firſt donation at Briſtol were, the empreſs; Robert, earl of Glouceſter; Brien, ſon of the earl; and Robert, ſon of Martin.

I likewiſe gave them half the fiſhery at Haſpool which belongs to the ſaid manor, with the fiſhing places on one ſide or the other belonging to it; and not long after I gave unto them the other moiety of that fiſhery, by delivering a golden ring upon the altar in the ſame church, which I did in gratitude for the recovery of my ſon Roger. Two years afterwards, when my ſon Walter lay ſick with them, I then gave them a meadow in Elmore, which Roger of Tocheam had granted out of a grove; and in this gift I particularly aſſigned a rent to find a light before the body of our Lord on the altar, as I had promiſed them before, and had made alſo a vow unto God.

NUMBER XIX.

The CHARTER *of King* JOHN, *reciting the Grants of the benefactors to the Priory of* LANTHONY, *and confirming the ſame.*

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. Know all men, that we out of love to God, &c. have confirmed in perpetual alms to God, and to the church of the bleſſed Mary and St. John Baptiſt, and the canons regular of Lanthony, theſe underwritten donations which have been juſtly given unto them: The chapel within the caſtle of Glouceſter, given by king Henry, my father, and a ſchool houſe in the ſame town, and half the fiſhery of Herſepool which is in our demeſne, and four libratas of land in the manor of Bernington, in perpetual alms, and four other libratas of land in the ſame manor, in fee farm, for four pounds to be yearly paid; and alſo all the lands given by Hugh de Lacy, and Pagan, ſon of John Ominour, in Bethreſhant, in Redwerren, and in Oldville and Little Freme, and half an hide at Aclam, and certain lands in Herchenfield, and a fiſhery in the Ham, with four acres of land, and a tenement which Ord and his anceſtors held, with the fiſhery of Tudenham, and the wears of Hodenai, and all the fiſhery belonging to it, as Pagan did ever hold the ſame in the moſt free and honourable tenure; and alſo all the lands given by Walter de Lacy, which lie between the mountains of Iriſebroke quite to Anſmere, and the land which Richard Poncy gave to them in Turchdean; and alſo two plow lands in the vill of St. Michael, given to them by Brien the ſon of the earl; and whatſoever was given by Nigelle the ſon of Hordfaſt, and granted by Henry de Albeny, and by his ſon Robert; whatſoever the ſaid Nigelle held in ſocage at Hanelowe in Aylricheſey, with the church of Hannelanne; whatſoever was given by Roger de Chandos and Robert his ſon, in Boneſhul in Cheneceſtre, and Felilie; whatſoever Aldred held, with a yard land in Hope; the church of Brokewordin, given by Robert de Chandos, with half an hide of land, and an houſe on the weſt ſide of the church yard, and the land called Norbroc in Brockwordyn, unto the old way near the park of the earl; and two new plowed grounds which Richard de Brockwordyn gave unto them, and half a yard land which was Alred's, and the land which was Folley, which was Hugh de Donnoc's, with his ſervices and common of paſture for cattle, with the cattle of the Lord, and two mills in Mardeford, with thirty acres of land, and ſo much of a wood as will ſuffice to repair the mills, and twenty-four acres more of land which were added to the former, and another thirty acres, and one acre of meadow; the church of Begerdone with its appurtenances, and whatſoever was given by Roger de Chandos the younger in Brockwordyn; one yard land conſiſting of twenty-four acres, and all the new plowed ground which was Goremond's, and ten acres adjoining to the new plowed ground, and five acres which John the preſbyter held, and one yard land which was Richard's, and all the algarde on the eaſt ſide near the monaſtery, and the lands called Kitetoſhull, and Heglane, Frudung and Pilemode, and one yard land which was Lonewic's, of the ſtreet, and common of paſture for the cattle of the canons to go with the cattle of the lords, and the lands in Brockwordyn which the canons had in exchange for Kyneceſtre; the donation of Radulph de Baſkervil, of all the tithes of all lands belonging to his right of inheritance, and the church of Herdeſley, with twelve acres of land and an orchard, with part of the wall under the church-yard; the church of Janeſore, and the chapel of Streton; the church of Chiveſhope, the chapel of Pulule, the church of Herſope, the new plowed ground of Herderſley, with part of the wood as it is bounded out; all Hardeſhope, with Brechul and Foxley, with all their appurtenances, and the land called Canondinan; whatſoever was given by earl Milo; the church of Burchull, with all its appurtenances; the church of Bertone, with half an hide of land lying under the caſtle of Glouceſter, and the meadow called Caſtle-Mead, and the tithes of the hay of the meadow of Preſtenham and the manor of Hechamſted with its appurtenances, with a moiety of the fiſhery of Hereſpole, and the meadow at Elmore which Roger de Cokehams grubbed up; the church of St. Owen with two prebends, and all things belonging to them, and four acres in Knight's Meadow, and two acres in the meadow of William de Mara, and two acres of meadow of Robert ſon of Jordan, with both their conſents, and the land which was Guncelin's, and the land which was Redmer Bracinton's, and the tithes of the cyder of Brocwerne; whatſoever was given by Walter the conſtable and confirmed by earl Milo; the moiety of Bernington, with the church and all its appurtenances; whatſoever was given by earl Roger, the other moiety of Bernington, for the proviſion of thirteen lepers; whatſoever was given by Hugh de Laci and confirmed by earl Roger; the church of Wyhe with its appurtenances; whatſoever was given by Walter de Hereford; the village called Alvyntone with its appurtenances; whatſoever was given by Gerard de Limeſy; the land which was Roger de St. Juan's in Ramurthewyke; whatſoever was the gift of Robert biſhop of Exeter; the church of St. Mary in Glouceſter, with the chapel of All-Saints; whatſoever was given by Radland Malherle; four acres in Hanelane; whatſoever was given by Henry of Hereford; the church of Herſefield, the church of Caldicote and Gortune under the caſtle of Glouceſter, and a moiety of the meadow called Preſter; and whatſoever was given by Mahel of Hereford, the other moiety of the meadow, and the orchard under the caſtle of Glouceſter; and whatſoever was given by Margaret de Bohun, two parts of Quedgeley which remained to her after ſhe had made a partition with her ſiſter Lucy; and whatſoever was given by the ſaid Margaret de Bohun, and was confirmed by Humphry de Bohun her ſon; the church of Cheritone, with one hide of land; alſo ſome land in Cerney, in ſatisfaction of fifteen quarter-acres of land which the brothers of the ſaid Margaret had given and confirmed to the ſaid canons; alſo the twenty quarter-acres in Cudeſley, given by the ſaid Margaret de Bohun in perpetual alms; what was given by Walter of Hereford, ſome new plowed grounds in Cheltenham; alſo what was given by Radulph Picard, all the land which he had in Glouceſter; what was given by Richard Murdoc, one hide of land in Dunteſburn; alſo ſome land in Sutham, which Margaret de Bohun gave to the canons in exchange of land in Blekemere, which Roger de Harsforth had given to them; alſo all the alms lands which the freemen of the ſaid Margaret, with her conſent and confirmation, had given to the ſaid canons; alſo what was given by Walter de Laci, the church of St. Mary de Drogheda in Ireland. All theſe things aforeſaid, and whatever elſe has been legally given to the ſaid canons, or ſhall hereafter be given, either in England or Ireland, we do grant unto them: Wherefore we will, &c.

Given by the hand of Henry, archbiſhop of Canterbury, our chancellor, at Rupem Aurival, on the 13th day of July, in the firſt year of our reign.

NUMB-

NUMBER XX.

The CHARTER *of* WALTER DE LACY, *reciting and confirming divers Charters and Lands in* IRELAND, *given by his Father* HUGH *to the Prior of* LANTHONY.

TO all the faithful in Chriſt, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, Walter de Lacy, ſon of Hugh de Lacy, lord of Midia, ſendeth eternal health in the Lord: Know ye, that no holy intentions of doing good ought to be hindered or obſtructed by the unadviſed raſhneſs of men, but we are all obliged with the beſt means which God has given us, to protect and uphold religious men, and all their goods which our anceſtors had given them out of a pious mind for the good of their own ſouls, and the good of our ſouls; I therefore, in imitation of the devout intention of my father, the lord Hugh de Lacy, for the good of my own ſoul, and the ſouls of my mother and wife, and for the good of the ſouls of my anceſtors and ſucceſſors, have given, and by this preſent writing have confirmed to God and to the church of St. John Baptiſt at the firſt Lanthony, and to the canons ſerving God in that place, all the tithes and profits and goods which the ſaid Hugh de Lacy, my father, of bleſſed memory, had aſſigned to the ſaid canons for the good of his ſoul, with the aſſent of the archbiſhops and biſhops in Ireland, and with the conſent of their chapters, before he had infeoffed his freemen in Ireland, which lands he had obtained in Ireland, to wit, the church of Calp, with the tithes of Commgerie and Duvenelavy; the church of the town of Marmeri, with the tithes of the fiſhery; the church of Anye, the church of Valle Clonelewy, the church of the town of Oggary in Midia, the church of Stathmolin, and the advowſon of the vicarage of Lillen; the church of Kilmeſſan, the church of Kilculy, the church of Delvene, the church of Killimethe, the church of the town which did belong to Reginald de Turbervile, the church of Kilcarwarn, the church of Dunboin, the church of Rathbegan, the church of Kilbray, and the church of Dumrath; and the land of Balibin, and the land which Gilbert the Corniſhman held in the honour of Raſhouthe: All which I have confirmed to be enjoyed by them for ever, with all the chapels of all the ſeveral churches and their appurtenances, and with all the lands and eccleſiaſtical benefices belonging to me in my land of Midia, or which ſhall hereafter belong; and I and my heirs will warrant the rights of thoſe patronages, with their chapels and appurtenances, unto the ſaid prior and canons, againſt all men and women whatſoever, &c.

Witneſſes, Robert de Turbervile, Walter, ſon of Alured; Philip de Coleville, Simon de Tyleſhop, &c. and many others.

NUMBER XXI.

The CHARTER *of King* EDWARD *the Second, reciting and confirming the* GRANTS *and* CONCESSIONS *of* WALTER DE LACY *and others.*

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to all archbiſhops, &c. We have inſpected a deed which Walter de Lacy, late lord of Midia, made to the canons of the firſt Lanthony in theſe words: To all faithful people who ſhall ſee or hear this preſent writing, Walter de Lacy, lord of Midia, ſendeth greeting in our Lord: Know ye, that I, by the influence of divine piety, have granted to the canons of the firſt Lanthony, that, according to ancient cuſtom, without my leave, or my heirs and ſucceſſors, it may be lawful to the ſaid canons, when their church ſhall happen to be void, to elect an orderly fit perſon out of their own body, or elſewhere, to prefer to be their paſtor, to be preſented to the biſhop of the dioceſe to receive confirmation from him; and I, nor any of my ſucceſſors, will intermeddle or diſturb any of their goods, lands or poſſeſſions, during the vacation, until ſuch time as their paſtor ſhall be elected; and that this liberty of election may remain unto them inviolable for ever, I have therefore to this writing ſet my ſeal.

We have alſo inſpected a deed which Walter de Lacy, ſon of Hugh de Lacy, made to the ſaid canons in theſe words: Know all men, preſent and future, that I Walter de Lacy, ſon of Hugh de Lacy, have given, granted, and by this preſent charter have confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and the bleſſed Mary, and to the church of St. John Baptiſt, of the firſt Lanthony, and to the canons ſerving God in that place, for the good of my own ſoul, and the ſoul of the Lady Margery, my wife, and the ſouls of my anceſtors and ſucceſſors, all the valley, with all its appurtenances in which the ſaid church is ſituated; to wit, on one ſide, by Kenen Taſſet and Aſhareſway, and by Ruggewey unto Anteſin, and on the ſide of Hateroll from the land of Seiſel, the ſon of Gilebert, by Ruggewey to the bounds of Talgargh, free and quit from all ſervices, cuſtoms and demands; and I grant that they may have all hunting and free warren within the bounds of their lands, and I do prohibit all perſons to enter into the ſaid bounds, to hunt, feed, or cut wood, without the leave and conſent of the ſaid canons; and if they ſhall chance to apprehend any one hunting, feeding, or cutting of wood, it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid canons and their men, to ſeize them and bring them before their own court, to be adjudged what ſatisfaction they ſhall make; and I will, that no ſteward, conſtable, bailiff, keeper or foreſter, ſervant, huntſman, or any other perſon's bailiff, paſſing through their lands, ſhall be entertained at the charge of the ſaid canons, or of their men, nor ſhall expect any proviſions of meat or drink from the ſaid canons or their men, but what ſhall be freely given unto them. I have granted to the ſaid canons and their men, that they ſhall have full common of paſture in Wrynen, and Haybot and Houſebot therein, and all other conveniencies which they or theirs can receive in the ſaid place, without the interruption, demand, or diſturbance of any; and I will, that no bailiff of mine, or of my heirs, under pretence of any forfeiture, ſhall make an entry into their lands; and I will, that the ſaid canons and their officers ſhall have common in my wood of Maſcoit for their ſwine, free and quiet from pannage and toll; and I will, that the ſaid canons and their men, ſhall be quit from all toll and demands throughout all my lands; and I will, that the ſaid canons and their men be quit from plowing, mowing, reaping, and all other cuſtoms and exactions in all places, and in all things; and I grant to the ſaid canons, that they ſhall enjoy all privileges, power, immunities, and liberties, in the land of Ewias, in as full manner as I do enjoy, or may enjoy, or any of my heirs may enjoy the ſame.

I will, and ſtraitly command, that the canons of the firſt Lanthony, ſhall hold all their tenements in the land of Ewias, whether lay-lands or church-lands, whether in their preſent poſſeſſion, or they ſhall obtain them hereafter by purchaſe, gift, or by any other title, peaceably, freely and quietly in all places and in all things; free from all pleas and plaints; from aids, horſe carriages, carts and carriages; from repairs of bridges or caſtles, from guarding our treaſure, and from all work; from tunnage and ſtallage, and from all ſummons, aſſizes and ſuper aſſizes, and from all fines and amerciaments, upon what occaſion ſoever, and from penalties for new plowing up wood grounds; and no foreſter ſhall intermeddle in any of the woods of the prior and canons of the firſt Lanthony, but they ſhall have as full power in their own woods, as I or my heirs have, or can have; and the ſaid prior and canons, and their men, and their goods, ſhall be free from all toll, exactions and demands, in all fairs, courts and markets, and in all places and things, throughout all the whole land of Ewias.

The ſaid prior and canons ſhall have juriſdiction of aſſaults, murthers and ſhedding of blood, and breach of peace, and treaſure found, and whatever belongs to our prerogative; no ſalaries or rewards upon any occaſion whatſoever ſhall be demanded of the ſaid canons, their lands or ſervants; and if demanded, they ſhall not be obliged to pay the ſame, but all things to them ſhall be free and quiet, and accountable only to the canons themſelves.

I grant that the ſaid prior and canons ſhall have all pleas of theft, manſlaughter, rapes and burnings, within their preſent poſſeſſions, or ſuch poſſeſſions they ſhall hereafter have within the land of Ewias, over all their own men, and over all ſtrangers which ſhall negotiate there, or ſhall be taken there, and the fact ſhall be found upon them, and all other pleas which can be tried in the court of Ewias; with trials of all thefts committed in their lands, or by perſons fled thither; and all amerciaments which ſhall ariſe on ſuch pleas, held before the ſaid canons or their bailiffs, ſhall be due to the ſaid canons; and I grant that they ſhall have a gallows to belong to their court of juſtice, and to do juſtice in what part of their lands they ſhall think fit.

I grant that the ſaid prior and canons ſhall enjoy all the aforeſaid liberties and free cuſtoms, as freely, quietly, peaceably and fully, as ever I or my anceſtors did moſt fully and freely enjoy the ſame; and I grant that they ſhall have as great privileges in the land of Ewias, as ever I or my ſucceſſors have, or can have, by grant of any king of England, or by any other; and I and my heirs will for ever warrant this grant and conceſſion to the ſaid canons, againſt all men and women whatſoever; and that this grant and conceſſion may for ever continue firm and inviolable, I have ſtrengthened and corroborated the ſame by ſetting my hand, and affixing my ſeal thereunto.

Witneſſes, the lord Simon de Clifford, the lord Walter de Baſkervyll, the lord Richard de Hampton, the lord Walter, Walter Condecot.

We therefore, all the gifts, grants and confirmations aforeſaid, and alſo the grant, &c. which John, the ſon of Reginald, by his deed

deed made to the ſaid canons, of their peaceable depaſturing the horſes of the ſaid canons, thro' all the lands of the ſaid John in Wales, as well in foreſts and free chaſes, as in all other places, except in his park already incloſed, without any let or hinderance; with free egreſs and regreſs, to go and lead out their horſes, or to bring them back at their pleaſure; and alſo leave to go and take fiſhes in the meere, and to perform any other affairs as often, and when they ſhall think fit; and the releaſe and quit-claim which the ſaid John made by his deed to the ſaid canons, of the payment of certain money, or poultry, or any other thing which the ſaid canons were accuſtomed to pay unto the ſaid John, or to any of his predeceſſors, we, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lyes, do ratify and ſtrengthen the ſame, and do grant and confirm every part thereof unto our beloved in Chriſt the prior and canons of the place aforeſaid, in as full manner as their writings do reaſonably teſtify.

And moreover, altho' it be found by inquiſition, taken at our command by our beloved and faithful John de Breek, and John de Botiller of Lanlutwyt, and returned into our court of chancery, that the ſaid prior and canons, and their predeceſſors, have not made uſe of the ſaid liberties and quittances for ſome time paſt, we will however, in conſideration of a fine paid to us by the ſaid prior and canons, and out of our ſpecial favour to them, grant, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lyes, unto the ſaid prior and canons, that they and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for the time to come, uſe and enjoy all thoſe ſeveral liberties and quittances in the ſaid deeds contained, when, and as often as it ſhall ſeem expedient to them, without any let or hinderance from us or our ſucceſſors, &c.

Given under our hand at Langeley, on the 26th day of January, in the 18th year of our reign.

NUMBER XXII.

The BULL *of Pope* ALEXANDER *the* IIId, *confirming divers Donations in* NORMANDY *and* ENGLAND *to the Priory of* NEWENT.

TO all ſons of the holy mother the church: We, William, by divine permiſſion, biſhop of Lexonienſis, and we, abbats of Becce, Pratelle, Greſton and Cormeille, greeting in our Saviour: Know ye, that we have diligently inſpected the charter of privileges granted by Pope Alexander, of happy memory, correct and uncancelled, and no way prejudiced, in this form following:

Alexander, biſhop T , ſervant of the ſervants of God, to our beloved ſons, Robert, abbat of the monaſtery of Cormeille, and to the brethren of the ſame, as well preſent as future, who profeſs always a regular life, chuſing a religious life. It behoves you to have the apoſtolical aſſiſtance, that no perſon by a raſh attempt may endeavour to withdraw you from your good reſolution, or ſhall pervert you in the true religion, which God forbid; therefore, my beloved ſons in the Lord, we readily comply with your juſt requeſts, and we take the ſaid monaſtery in which you have vowed obedience to God under the protection of St. Peter, and our own protection, and do ſecure the ſame by the privileges granted by this preſent writing: Firſt, we ordain, that the monaſtical order in your monaſtery, inſtituted by God according to the rule of St. Benedict, be for ever ſtrictly obſerved: Moreover, whatever poſſeſſions, whatever goods the ſaid monaſtery do juſtly and canonically enjoy at preſent, or ſhall hereafter, by the grants of biſhops, the bounty of kings and princes, the free-will offering of the faithful, and by any other juſt means obtained, through the bleſſing of God, ſhall remain firm and undiminiſhed to you and your ſucceſſors; and we think fit to expreſs the ſame in more particular words, as followeth: the church of St. Peter, the church of Holy Croſs, the church of St. Silveſter, with all its appurtenances, the town of Cormeille, &c. In England, the manor of Noent, with all its appurtenances; to wit, five hides of land and the church, with all tithes, oblations, meadows, mills, and the woods of Iarcleſdune and of Tedeſwude, Cumpton, Linde, Eclam, and Meleſwit, with the mills and woods; Ligeſley, with all the new plowed grounds which belong to Nuentz; Stanling, and Boleſdon, with the chapel; the church of Tedinton, the chapel of Panteley, the church of Dimmock, with all its appurtenances and tithes, and the tithes of all the demeſnes, and one yard land in the ſame town; the church of Bekeford, with the chapels and tithes, and other appurtenances; the tithes of all the demeſnes in the improved and in the new plowed grounds, and half an hide of land; the church of Aſton, with the chapels and all its appurtenances, and one yard land, and the tithes of the demeſnes; in Toniton, all the tithes of the demeſnes in all things, and one yard land in the ſame town; in Compton, all the tithes of the demeſnes, and one yard land; ſeventy-five ſhillings rent in Glouceſter, and forty ſhillings in Dimmock.

Dated at Benevent the 26th day of April, in the year 1168, and in the 10th year of the pontificate of pope Alexander the IIId.

We therefore, at the inſtance of thoſe religious perſons, the abbat and convent of Cormeille, have hereunto cauſed our ſeals to be fixed.

Given in the year 1242, on the ſecond day of the month November.

NUMBER XXIII.

The CHARTER *of King* HENRY *the* IId, *confirming the Grant of the Manor of* NEWENT, *and divers other Lands and Churches in the Counties of* GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, WORCESTER, MONMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, *&c. within this Kingdom of* ENGLAND.

HENRY, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to our juſtices and ſheriffs, and barons, and all our officers throughout England, greeting: Know ye, that we have given and granted to God and St. Mary of Cormeille, and to the abbat and monks ſerving God in that place, the churches, lands, alms, tithes, and all other their tenements, to hold them as beneficially and peaceably, as juſtly, honourably and quietly, as they ever held them in the reign of king Henry, my grandfather; and particularly all the manor of Newent, with all its appurtenances; to wit, five hides of land, and the church, with all the tithes, oblations, meadows, mills, and the woods of Iarcleſdune, and of Tedeſwude, Compton, Lind, Eacle, and Melſwiche, with the mill and meadows; and Onghelie, with all the new plowed grounds belonging to Newent and Stanling; and Buledune, with its chapel; and the church of Tedington, with the chapel of Pantley; the church of Dimmock, with all its appurtenances, and the tithes, and the tithes of the Demeſnes, and one yard land in the ſame town; the church of Beckford, with all its appurtenances, with its tithes and chapels; and all the tithes of the demeſnes in the improved grounds, and in the new plowed grounds, and half an hide of land; the church of Aſton, with all its tithes and chapels, and appurtenances, and one yard land, and all the tithes of the demeſnes; all the tithes of the demeſnes of Tockington, with all other things, and one yard land in the ſame town; all the tithes of the demeſnes of Compton, and one yard land; and all the tithes of the demeſnes of Cadybroke, and all the tithes of the demeſnes of Eure; all the tithes of the demeſnes of Alkſton, and all the town of Kingſton, with all its appurtenances; to wit, with two hides of land and a chapel in the ſame town; the tithes of the demeſnes of Weſtkingſton, and one yard land; the church of Mawrdy, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeſnes, and one yard land; and the church of Kingſton, with all its tithes and appurtenances, and chapels and oblations, and all the tithes of the demeſnes, and one yard land; all the tithes of the demeſnes at Pioney, and one yard land; and the church of Suckley, with all the chapels, tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeſnes, and one yard land; the church of Merley, with all the chapels and tithes, and appurtenances, and three yard lands, and all the tithes of the demeſnes; our right in the ſalt pits at Wich; all the tithes of the demeſnes at Hollway, and one yard land; all the tithes of the demeſnes at Sidham, and half an hide of land; all the tithes of the demeſnes at Reinham, and one yard land; all the tithes of the demeſnes at Turkiſton, and half an hide of land and a meadow; the church of Lidiar, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and half the tithe of the demeſnes and a meadow; the church of Kandel, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeſnes, and two yard lands; the tithe of the rents in the town of Monmouth, and of Troy, and of Cumcarvan; and half the tithes of the demeſnes of Newvill, and half the tithes of the demeſnes of Richard, ſon of earl Gilbert, lying between Uſk and Wye, in woods and in plains; of fiſheries and of honey; of pannage, that is, the benefit of maſts in the wood; and pleas, that is, of profits of courts; the fourth part of the tithes of Strigule, and one bleſſaga at the ſaid manor of Newent, and coal in the wood of Eædulveſhelle, to plow it up, if it be not within our foreſt; the church of Strigule, with the chapels, and all tithes and rents, and appurtenances, and 12l. which are paid into our exchequer out of the town of Hereford, and 9l. 10s. paid at Southampton; in which town the monks and the men of their demeſnes, and of their houſe, are free from paying any cuſtoms; ſeventy-five ſhillings paid out of the tithes of Suckley and Merley, and forty ſhillings paid at Glouceſter and Dimmock.

Witneſs, R. earl of Cornwall, at Weſtminſter.

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NUMBER XXIV.

The Confirmation of the Gifts to the Priory of STANLEY, *in the County of* GLOUCESTER, *by* THEOBALD, *Archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY.

THEOBALD, by the grace of God, archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of England, and legate of the apoſtolical ſee, to his venerable brother and friend, Simon, biſhop of Worceſter, and to our beloved in the Lord, all the ſons of holy mother the church, health and bleſſing: We, out of a due regard to the peace and welfare of the church, do, out of a pious good will, grant and confirm by our authority, all thoſe things which the churches have acquired by the bounty of good princes, or by any other juſtifiable means; and underſtanding therefore that the church of Eſton, and the church of Erlingeham, and the church of Comberley, and the church of Oſleworde, and the church of Cam, with all their appurtenances, and one prebend which belonged to Bernard the chaplain in Berkeley, and all the eleemoſynary dues which the ſaid Bernard held of the church of St. Leonard, in Berchelai Herneſſe, and which were ſome time ago rightly given to Sabriethus the prior and canons of Stanley; and having a fuller knowledge of this matter by an atteſtation from royal charters, and from the writing deeds of our beloved ſon, Roger de Berkeley, patron of the ſaid church, we do grant the full ſanction of our authority for the church of Stanley St. Leonard, to have poſſeſſion of theſe ſame churches; and we do hereby, by means of this preſent writing, confirm the aforeſaid churches to the church of Stanley for ever. Farewell.

NUMBER XXV.

An INSPEXIMUS, *reciting and confirming the Charters of ſeveral Kings of England to the Abbey of* TEWKSBURY.

THE king to all archbiſhops, &c. health: We have inſpected the charter which William of famous memory, heretofore king of England, our progenitor, had granted to the church of St. Mary of Tewkſbury, in theſe words: I William, king of the Engliſhmen, do grant for ever unto the monaſtery of St. Mary of Tewkſbury, theſe particulars following, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and his tenants did give; to wit, his fiſhing, with the royalty of the river, the mills, and a meadow with the tithe, and a meadow near the paſture grounds by the fiſhery, and the meadow of Edmondſhall, and the meadow of Selden, and the land of Roger of the Vineyard, and the churches of Walis, with the lands, tithes, rents, and all other things; and one beid, with a fiſhery, as the iſland divides the beid, and a meadow adjoining to the beid; and the tithes of colts, and of the ſkins of veniſon, and all manor courts, with full privileges throughout all the lands of St. Mary, and the common of Tewkſbury, for all cattle which ſhall be kept in the demeſnes.

Witneſſes. William, the chancellor; Robert Fitz-Hamon, Roger Fitz Gerard, and Walter Giffard.

We have alſo inſpected the charter of Henry, of pious memory, heretofore king of the Engliſhmen, our progenitor, granted to the bleſſed Mary of Tewkſbury, in theſe words: In the name of the Holy Trinity, be it known to all good people preſent and to come, that I Hairic, by the grace of God, king of the Engliſhmen, at Marlborough, in the year of our Lord 1100, do grant, and for ever confirm, theſe underwritten things and lands to the church of the bleſſed Mary of Tewkſbury, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and other my great men have given to the ſaid church; to wit, Gingeſton and Stanley, and one hide at Mildelland, and two hides at Bermerton, one at Berchelai, a fiſhery at Tewkſbury, and the meadow adjoining to it; and the mills, and the church of Walis, and the tithes and church of Fairford, and the church of Ceteſly, and the tithes of Denely, and the tithes of Chenucey, and half an hide at Alureton, and the tithes of Ceotol, which Robert de la Haye gave to the ſaid church, and all the churches of his demeſnes, and a fiſhery in Walis and Amney, which Winebald de Balaon gave to that church, with the king's leave, and the land of Robert the ſon of Werton, which he gave to the ſaid church.

Signed Henry, king, with a croſs before his name, and with croſſes for the names of all the witneſſes.

Hugh Earle, Robert de Belaime, William de Moriam, Roger de Poictivin, Heanric de Warwick, William the chancellor, Edward, William de Wrievvaſt, Eodorunus the ſteward, Robert Fitz-Hamon, and Hamon his brother, William de Albegni, Miles Criſpin, Hugh de Belcamp, Roger de Nuvant, Nigell de Moneville, Roger le Bigod, Robert Malet, Hugh Maminot.

We have alſo inſpected another charter which the ſaid king Henry granted to the ſaid church, in theſe words: In the name of the holy and undivided trinity, to all the ſons and lovers of the catholick church, king Henry ſendeth health: Be it known unto you all, that I Henry, by the grace of God king of the Engliſhmen, for ever have granted and freely confirmed to the church of Mary, the holy mother of God, and always virgin, in the year 1106, at Wincheſter, all things hereunder written, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and many others have given, or which the abbat hath purchaſed; and this I do for the good of my ſoul, and of the ſouls of my father and mother, and of my anceſtors; to wit, the land of Byrnete one hide, and land in Bulling-Hope, and in Rerevalls, and one hide at Amney, which did belong to Humphry the cook; two hides at Purbike, and one hide with two tithings of Alfrede de Nicholas, and one hide in Pamington, and one yard land in Aſton, and the church of St. Peter of Brigſton, and the tithes of the rents of Brigſton, and the churches which did belong to Robert the chaplain, with the lands and tithes thereof; thoſe churches are thus ſeverally named, as followeth; one church in London called Semanneſkirk, the church of Merlane, the church of Hamelden, the church of Aſcenten, the church of Marſhfield, the church of Sodbury, the church of Thornbury, the church of Pentric, the church of Eſſemere, the church of Frome, the church of Lapaford, the church of Wincheley, the church of Eduſley, the church of Sut-Molton, the church of Citelmenton, the church of Bideford, the church of Liteham, the church of Chilthenton: And I, king Henry, did give unto the church one vill, which held of the honour belonging to Robert Fitz-Hamon; I gave it after his death for the good of his ſoul; the vill is called Ferthelmenton; one fiſhery in Tewkſbury, with the royalty of the water of the fiſhery, as far as the land of the town doth go, and one water mill; a meadow, with the tithe of the meadows; one meadow out of the common, the meadow of Eadmundeſſelle, the meadow of Selden, and common of paſture in all places within Tewkſbury for the cattle feeding on the demeſnes; the land of Roger of the Vineyard, and the new plowed ground of North Haye, ſoc and ſac, toll and tein, in all the lands of the church; the court houſe, with the houſes near the church, which Robert Fitz-Hamon gave to the church in the town of Tewkſbury; one haye given by Godwin, two hayes given by Eglaf, and a ſmall parcel of land given by Godwin the baker, lying near Suthmeade; and in Malverne wood whatſoever is neceſſary for the uſe of the church, and quiet paſturage for ſwine in the ſame wood; alſo Kingſton, Stanley, Mildeland, Bermerton, Berthele, Wodecheſande; half an hide in Hamme; one yard land in Alangeford; the church of Fairford; the church of Ceteſley; the tithes of Heytrodobery, the tithe of Chenuke, the tithe of Tarente; the church of Umberley, the church of Bikenton, Amney, Wertone, Chetel; with an hide in Aiulſi; with the land of Walter; two houſes in Bureford, of the gift of Radulph the prieſt; one yard land in Biſley, of the gift of Sybill; one hide of land in Oxendon, bought of Godric Dydicot, in exchange made by Alexander; thirty-two ſolidatas of land by the year, lying in a village called Aiſe in Somerſetſhire, which Gilbert de Umphrevil gave for the good of his wife's ſoul; two hides and a yard land in Aſcenton, given by Robert the ſon of Nigell; in Wales, the pariſh church of St. Mary of the town of Cardiffe, with one Plow's tillage; the chapel in the caſtle of Cardiffe, with one plow's tillage, and the tithes of all the rents of the demeſnes of the town of Cardiffe; the tithes of all the demeſnes which Robert the ſon of Fitz-Hamon held in Wales; the tithes of all the barons holding of Robert Fitz-Hamon throughout all Wales; all that branch of water of Taff which is near the church, from the iſſuing out of Taff till it goes into Taff again, to make fiſh-ponds therewith, or any other conveniencies for the church; and the meadow on the other ſide of the water near the church; the village called Landoho; the land given by Walter de Landbethien; the tithes of the land which the abbat of Glouceſter hath in Landcarven; the church of Landhiltunit; the land which Wakelyn gave; the water mill at Raz, and the fiſheries which Robert de Hay gave; the land which Robert the ſon of Nigel gave; the church of Newcaſtle; all theſe have been confirmed by me, and my barons with me; ſigned with a croſs by the ſeveral perſons following:

King Henry; Walter, the chancellor; Gerard, the archbiſhop; Robert, biſhop of Nicholo; Sampſon, biſhop of Worceſter; Hugh, the abbat; Humphry de Bohun; Haymon, the ſteward; Robert, earl of Mellent; the abbat of Glaſtenbury; Robert, ſon of Nigell; the abbat Germund; the abbat Pharis; Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury; Thomas, the chaplain; William, biſhop of Exeter; and the abbat Nigell.

We have alſo inſpected the charter which the ſame king Henry made to St. Mary, and to the monks of Tewkſbury, in theſe words: Henry, by the grace of God king of England and duke of Normandy, to all archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, and all our officers, health: Know ye, that I, in honour of God, and of the holy Mary, mother of God, and for the good of my ſoul, and the ſouls of king William my father, and of king

king William my brother, and of queen Maud my mother, and of queen Maud my wife, and of the ſouls of all my anceſtors, and for the good of the ſoul of Robert Fitz-Hamon, have granted and confirmed to St. Mary, and to the abbat and monks of Tewkſbury, all their poſſeſſions in churches and tithes, in lands and waters, in mills and fiſheries, in paſtures and woods, and in all other things, to hold to them in perpetual almonage, as free and diſcharged as Robert Fitz Hamon held the ſame, who founded the ſame church, and as they were when in the demeſne of king William my father, or queen Maud my mother, from all payments to the ſhires or hundreds, from all taxes or dane money, and from all cuſtoms and other pretenſions.

Witneſſes. Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury; Robert, biſhop of Lincoln; Robert, earl of Mellent; Robert, earl of Glouceſter; Brience, ſon of earl Hamo, ſteward of the houſhold; Walter of Glouceſter, at Wincheſter.

We have alſo inſpected the charter which the ſame king Henry granted to St. Mary of Tewkſbury in theſe words: Henry, king of the Engliſhmen, to all archbiſhops, biſhops, juſtices, earls, barons, ſheriffs, and all other officers of the reſpective places wherein the abbat of Tewkſbury has any lands, ſends greeting: Know ye, that I have granted and confirmed to St. Mary of Tewksbury theſe following particulars in perpetual almonage, freely and quietly, for the good of my ſoul, and the ſouls of my father and mother, and of all my anceſtors, the church of Chedeſley, the church of Lethe, the tithes of Chaldewel and Fifhide, the tithes of Sutton, the tithes of Bacheberge, the tithes of Weſton, given by Robert de Baſkerville, the tithes of Hareſfelde, the tithes of Mucheleſberge; the land called Lancadel, which Walchelin gave to the church; the land in Didicot, which the church had by exchange from Alexander de Cormeille; the land in Polton, which Adaliza de Liſle gave to the ſame church, for the good of the ſoul of Reginald de Dunſtanville her huſband; two hides in Porbec, of the fee of Robert de Claville; and I farther will and command, that all poſſeſſions of St. Mary of Tewkſbury be free and diſcharged from all pleas and taxes, and all other charges, as when they were the demeſnes of Robert Fitz-Hamon, and as they are now the demeſnes of Robert my ſon.

Witneſſes. Ranulph, the chancellor; and Hamon, the ſteward, at Burnam.

We have alſo inſpected the charter which Henry of pious memory, king of England, our great grandfather, granted unto the ſaid monks, in theſe words: Henry, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, earl of Anjou, to our juſtices, ſheriffs, barons, and other officers, and all his good people throughout England and Wales, ſend greeting: Know ye, that I have granted to the monks of Tewkſbury, that they may freely and quietly buy and ſell all manner of things neceſſary for themſelves throughout all England and Wales; and I forbid all perſons from giving any diſturbance to them under the penalty of 10l.

Witneſs. Humphry de Bohun, at Glouceſter.

We therefore intending to ſtrengthen and make good the ſeveral gifts, grants and confirmations aboveſaid, to our well beloved in Chriſt, the abbat and convent of the place aboveſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, grant and confirm all things in the ſeveral charters ſpecified.

Witneſſes. The venerable fathers, A. biſhop of Durham; John, biſhop of Carliſle; William, biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield; John de Warren, earl of Surrey; Thomas, earl of Lancaſter; Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln; John de Haſtinges; John de Segrave; Hugh le Diſpencer, and others.

Given under our hand at Carliſle, the firſt day of July, by a fine levied in the exchequer.

NUMBER XXVI.

The CHARTER *of the Town and Borough of* TEWKSBURY.

WILLIAM the IIId, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe letters patents ſhall come, greeting: Whereas our great grandfather, James the Firſt, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents under his great ſeal of England, bearing date the 23d day of March, in the year of his reign of England, France and Ireland, the ſeventh, reciting: That whereas our ſovereign lady Elizabeth, late queen of England, by her letters patents ſealed with her great ſeal of England, bearing dare at Gorhambury, the 4th day of April, in the 17th year of her reign, amongſt other things had willed, ordained, conſtituted, granted and declared, that the town of Tewkſbury, in her county of Glouceſter, and the whole fee called the abbey fee in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and alſo the whole manor and liberty of the late abbey, or late diſſolved monaſtery of Tewksbury, called the abbey fee, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery ſhould be and are a free borough, incorporated in deed, fact and name, for ever, of two bailiffs, and of burgeſſes and commonalty of the ſaid town or borough of Tewksbury, by the name of the bailiffs, burgeſſes and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and that the bailiffs, burgeſſes and commonalty of the ſame borough for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, be and ſhould be one body corporate and politick, and one perpetual community in deed and name, and ſhould have perpetual ſucceſſion; and them the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes, one body corporate and politick, really and to the full had created, erected, ordained, declared and incorporated by the ſame letters patents, as by the ſame letters patents, amongſt other things, may more fully appear.

And alſo reciting, that whereas the ſaid James the Firſt, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents, ſealed with his great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, the 18th day of October, in the year of his reign of England, France and Ireland, the 3d, and of Scotland the 39th (amongſt other things) had willed, granted, ordained, conſtituted and declared, that the borough of Tewksbury aforeſaid, ſhould be, and remain for ever hereafter, a free borough of itſelf; and that the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury thereafter for ever, be, and ſhould be one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and them, by the name of the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Glouceſter, one body corporate and politick, really and to the full, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, had erected, made, ordained and created, by his ſaid letters patents; and that, by the ſame name, they ſhould have perpetual ſucceſſion, as by his ſaid letters patents (amongſt other things) in like manner more fully may appear.

And alſo reciting, that whereas his beloved and faithful ſubjects, the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, had purchaſed of him the ſaid king, for a great ſum of money, his whole manor and borough of Tewksbury in the county of Glouceſter, and his divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Tewksbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of Tewksbury, and the manor of Tewksbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and his hundred of Tewksbury in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, or in one of them; and divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments there, late parcel of the lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attainted; and alſo the manor and borough of Tewksbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments there, late parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; as well for and in conſideration of the purchaſe aforeſaid, as for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations, him to the ſame preſents eſpecially moving, for the better rule, government and improvement of the borough of Tewksbury aforeſaid, of his ſpecial grace, and of his certain knowledge and mere motion, had willed, granted, conſtituted ordained and declared, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſaid manor and borough of Tewksbury in the county of Glouceſter, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of the lands of the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and the aforeſaid manor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the aforeſaid hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, or in one of them, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint, and alſo the aforeſaid manor and borough of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and other the hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands, be and ſhould be, and reputed to be, part and parcel of the incorporation of the town and borough of Tewkſbury aforementioned; and the aforeſaid town of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and all that fee called the abbey fee in Tewkſbury aforeſaid; and alſo all that manor and liberty of the late abbey, or late diſſolved monaſtery of Tewkſbury, called the abbey fee, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery; and all that manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery; and all that manor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter; and all that hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury, in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, or in one of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; alſo all that manor and borough of Tewkſbury, parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and all other meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments as aforeſaid, of him purchaſed, to be one intire free borough corporate, in deed, fact and name, from thence for ever had, ordained, created and incorporated by his ſaid letters patents; and alſo had given and granted to them the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, divers liberties, powers, privileges, authorities,

rities, and other things, as by the ſaid letters patents, bearing date the twenty third day of March, in the ſeventh year of the reign of the ſaid late king James the firſt, more fully may appear:

And whereas the bailiffs, burgeſſes and commonalty of our borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, have ſurrendered the charter or letters patents, bearing date the ſaid twenty third day of March, in the ſeventh year of the reign of the ſaid late king James the firſt, to them or their anceſtors formerly granted; and all the liberties, privileges, emoluments and advantages, by the ſame charter, or by any former or other charters or letters patents to them granted, to James the ſecond, late king of England, by their writing, ſealed with their common ſeal, bearing date the twenty fourth day of March, in the firſt year of the reign of the ſaid late king James the ſecond, and duly inrolled in our court of chancery:

And whereas the aforeſaid James the ſecond, late king of England, by his letters patents under his great ſeal of England made, bearing date the twelfth day of March, in the ſecond year of his reign, did will, conſtitute and declare, that the ſaid town of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the other meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the ſame letters patents mentioned, be, and ſhould be a free borough of itſelf; and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſame borough be, and ſhould be one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and granted to them divers liberties, franchiſes, powers, and other things:

And whereas no election of mayor, aldermen, or perſons of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, or of any officer in or for the borough aforeſaid, nor any government in the ſame borough, according to the form and effect of the ſame letters patents of James the ſecond, or of any other charter of incorporation of the borough aforeſaid, for divers years laſt paſt have been had or executed, or is now executed, as we are informed; by reaſon of which, all acts of government and adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſame borough (as a body corporate) have totally ceaſed, and as yet do ceaſe, to the great prejudice of our ſubjects inhabiting there:

And whereas the burgeſſes of the ſame borough have humbly beſought us, and our late moſt dear conſort Mary, late queen of England, &c. to grant to them our royal charter, and to reſtore and confirm to them ſuch liberties and privileges as they had and enjoyed at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid: We therefore, being willing that from henceforth for ever there be had in the borough aforeſaid, a certain and undoudted manner of and for the keeping of the peace, and for the good rule and government of our people there, and others coming thither; and that our peace in future times may be kept inviolated there, and that other acts of juſtice and good rule within the borough aforeſaid, may be rightly adminiſtered and executed, to the terror of the wicked, and the reward of the good.

And we being alſo willing that the b.rgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough aforeſaid, for ever hereafter, may have and uſe the ancient liberties, franchiſes, privileges and prebeminences, from the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough aforeſaid, before this uſed and enjoyed, together with our fuller grants for the better conſervation of the peace in the borough aforeſaid, and government and rule of our people there: Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted, conſtituted, ordained and declared, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will, grant, conſtitute, ordain and declare, that the ſaid manor and borough of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of lands of the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury; and the aforeſaid manor of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter; and the aforeſaid hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury, in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and in either of them; and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and alſo the aforeſaid manor and borough of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter; and other the hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; be, and ſhall be, and reputed to be part and parcel of the incorporation of the town and borough of Tewkſbury beforementioned; and the aforeſaid town of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and the whole fee called the abbey fee, in Tewkeſbury aforeſaid; and alſo the whole manor and liberty of the late abbey or monaſtery of Tewkſbury lately diſſolved, called the abbey fee; parcel of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid late monaſtery, and whole manor and borough of Tewkſbury, part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and whole manor of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter; and the whole hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and in either of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and alſo all that manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and all other meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as aforeſaid purchaſed; we do ordain, create and incorporate by theſe preſents, one entire free borough corporate, in fact, deed and name, henceforth for ever.

And that the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſame borough of Tewkſbury, for the future and for ever, are, and ſhall be one body corporate and politick in fact, deed and name, by the name of bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and them by the name of bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, one body corporate and politick, really and fully, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we erect, make, ordain and create by theſe preſents; and that by the ſame name they may have a perpetual ſucceſſion. And that they and their ſucceſſors, by the name of bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Glouceſter, may and ſhall be, perpetually for the future, perſons fit and capable in the law, to have, demand, receive and poſſeſs lands, tenements, liberties, franchiſes, juriſdictions and hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life or lives, year or years, or otherwiſe howſoever; and alſo goods and chattles, and all other things of whatſoever ſort, nature, kind or quality they ſhall be; and to give, grant, demiſe and aſſign the ſame lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattles, and other deeds and things whatſoever, or any parcel thereof; and all other things do and perform by the name aforeſaid: and that by the ſame name of bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of Tewksbury, in the county of Glouceſter, they may and can plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places whatſoever, and before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and all judges and juſtices, and other perſons and officers whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in all and ſingular actions, pleas, ſuits, complaints, cauſes, matters and demands whatſoever, of whatſoever ſort, nature or kind, in the ſame manner and form as any other of our ſubjects of our kingdom of England, perſons fit and capable in the law, or any other body corporate and politick, within this our kingdom of England, may, and can have, receive, purchaſe, poſſeſs, give, grant, demiſe, aſſign or diſpoſe, and plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, do or perform.

And we further will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, reſtore and confirm to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough of Tewksbury aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, full power and authority to execute, enjoy and exerciſe ſo many, ſo much, ſuch, the ſame, of the ſame kind, all, all manner, and the like cuſtoms, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, acquittances, fines, amercements, exemption of goals, merchandiſing, tolls, cuſtom, and all other rights and juriſdictions whatſoever, within the ſaid town of Tewksbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and within the whole fee, called the abbey fee, in Tewksbury aforeſaid; and within the whole manor and liberties of the late abbey or monaſtery of Tewksbury, lately diſſolved, called the abbey fee, parcel of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid late monaſtery; and within the whole manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid late monaſtery; and within the whole manor of Tewksbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter; and the whole hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and in either of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and alſo within the whole manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and alſo within all and ſingular meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as aforeſaid, before purchaſed; and within every and either of them, and part and parcel of each of them, as many, as much, ſuch, and which the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or their predeceſſors, or any of them, by whatſoever names, or by whatſoever name, or by whatſoever incorporation, or pretence of any incorporation (at or before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid) lawfully had, poſſeſſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, poſſeſs, uſe or enjoy, within the borough, town, hundred, manor, tenements, liberties and places aforeſaid.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, free liberty, power and authority, and that it well may and ſhall be lawful for the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to perambulate and make perambulation or perambulations thereof, and to erect and put bounds and limits there, or in the outward parts thereof, or any part of it, for to have true and better knowledge thereof, as often as it ſhall pleaſe them, or ſhall ſeem neceſſary to them; and this without any writ, or other warrant therefore from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, in this part howſoever to be requeſted or proſecuted.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for the future, there are and ſhall be in the borough aforeſaid, two of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, in manner below in theſe preſents named,

named, to be choſen and named, who ſhall be, and ſhall be nominated bailiffs of the ſame borough; and for the better execution of our grant in this part, we have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make our beloved Joſeph Jones and Henry Dobbins, gent. to be the firſt and modern bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid; willing that they the ſame Joſeph Jones and Henry Dobbins ſhall be, and continue in the offices of bailiffs in the ſame borough, from the date of theſe preſents, until and in the ſecond Thurſday in the month of October next to come, and from the ſame day until two other of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid ſhall be elected, appointed, and ſworn to the office of bailiffs aforeſaid, at the time, in the manner and form in theſe preſents here under mentioned, if the ſame Joſeph Jones and Henry Dobbins, or either of them ſhall ſo long live. And we will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever, there may and ſhall be in the borough aforeſaid, four and twenty men, of the better, honeſter, and more diſcreet burgeſſes of the ſame borough, who ſhall be, and perpetually called principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid; which principal burgeſſes, together with the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, may, and ſhall be, and for ever hereafter ſhall be called the common council of the borough aforeſaid, for all things, matters, cauſes and buſineſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and the good rule, ſtate and government of the ſame borough, touching or concerning; and they may, and ſhall be from time to time aſſiſtant and helping to the ſaid bailiffs, for that time being, in all things, matters, cauſes and buſineſſes relating to the ſame borough.

And we farther have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make our beloved Robert Tracy, eſq; Richard Dowdeſwell, eſq; Henry Collet, jun. eſq; Charles Wynde, the aforeſaid Joſeph Jones, Nicholas Streight, Theophilus Holland, William Streight, Henry Peyton, Nicholas Wrenford, William Wilſon, John Mann, Abraham Farren, Samuel Hawling, Robert Porter, the aforeſaid Henry Dobbins, William Jones, Francis Leight, John Jeynes, Thomas Warkeman, William Merrett, Thomas Hale, merchant, Thomas Bartholomew, and Daniel Kemble, gent. to be the chief and modern four and twenty principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame offices and places as long as they ſhall behave themſelves well; which indeed principal burgeſſes, and every of them before named, and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, for himſelf or themſelves ill behaving, we will to be moveable at the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, being common council of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, either of which bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen that either or any of the four and twenty principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, do die, or be removed from their office as aforeſaid, that then and ſo often, it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the aforeſaid bailiffs, and principal burgeſſes, being a common council of the borough aforeſaid, or for the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for that time being, we will to be one) one other, or more of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, into the place or places of a principal burgeſs, or thoſe principal burgeſſes ſo dead, or removed from his or their office or offices, to elect, nominate and appoint, to ſupply the aforeſaid number of four and twenty principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid; and that he or they ſo elected and appointed as aforeſaid, may have and exerciſe that office or offices as long as he or they ſhall behave himſelf or themſelves well in the ſame office or offices, a corporal oath before the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, being common council of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) of that office, in all things touching that office, rightly well and faithfully to execute) being firſt performed.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have willed, ordained and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will, ordain, and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth for ever there be, and ſhall be within the borough aforeſaid, four and twenty other men, honeſt and diſcreet, of the ſame borough, who ſhall be, and be named aſſiſtants of the ſame borough, which indeed four and twenty aſſiſtants may, and ſhall be from time to time aſſiſting and helping to the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, and to the aforeſaid four and twenty principal burgeſſes, for the good rule, ſtate, and government of the borough aforeſaid, in all things, cauſes, matters and buſineſſes touching the ſame borough.

And we have aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, create, appoint, and make our beloved Joſeph Sheene, Stephen Millington, Iſaac Merret, Robert Wilkins, John Reeks, Robert Morris, George Moore, William Heyward, Edward Leight, John Farren, Ralph Jeynes of the Barton ſtreet, Matthew Maid, Thomas Nutt, Edward Phelps, Samuel Dobbins, Ralph Jeynes of the high ſtreet, Philip Bruſh, George Waters, alias Hawkins, Richard Pitt, Joſeph Smith, John Clifton, John Chaundler, Edward Peirce, and Samuel Penell, to be four and twenty chief and modern aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame offices as long as they ſhall behave themſelves well; which very aſſiſtants before named, and either or any of them, and the aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, and either or any of them, not behaving himſelf or themſelves well in their offices, we will to be moveable at the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, being common council of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, we will to be one.

And we farther will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen, that either or any of the aforeſaid four and twenty aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid, do die, or are removed from his or their office, as aforeſaid, that then and ſo often, it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the ſaid bailiffs, and the reſt of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) one other or more of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, into the place or places of the ſame aſſiſtant or aſſiſtants, ſo happening to die or be removed, to elect, nominate and appoint, to ſupply the aforeſaid number of four and twenty aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid; and that he or they ſo as aforeſaid elected and appointed to the office or offices of an aſſiſtant or aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid, having performed before the bailiffs and the reſt of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) a corporal oath, well and faithfully to execute that office, he and they ſhall be of the number of the aforeſaid four and twenty aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid; and this from time to time as often as it ſhall ſo happen.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth for the future, the bailiffs, burgeſſes aforeſaid, ſhall be elected, nominated and ſworn yearly, and every year, in and upon the ſecond Thurſday in the month of October, and not upon the Thurſday next after the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude apoſtles, by and before ſuch perſon and perſons, and in the ſame manner and form as was wont to be in the ſame borough, at and before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid; and that they who ſhall be elected, nominated and ſworn, as aforeſaid, to the office of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, may have and exerciſe that office for one whole year then next following, and thenceforth until two other burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid to the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid ſhall be elected, appointed, and ſworn in due manner.

And moreover we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if it ſhall happen that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them for the time being, within one year after they ſhall be elected, appointed, and ſworn to the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid, do die, or be removed from his or their office or offices that then and ſo often, one other fit perſon, or two other fit perſons, ſhall be elected, appointed and ſworn into the bailiwick or bailiwicks of the borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, by and before ſuch perſon and perſons, and in ſuch manner and form as was wont in the ſame borough at and before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid; and that he or they ſo elected and ſworn, may have and execute that office or offices during the reſidue of the ſame year, and ſo often as it ſhall ſo happen.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors may and ſhall have in the borough aforeſaid, one honeſt and diſcreet man to be choſe and nominated, in form beneath in theſe preſents expreſſed, who ſhall be, and be named high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid; and we have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appiont and make our well beloved andfaithful kinſman Algernoon, earl of Eſſex, to be the firſt and modern high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well.

We alſo will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from and after the death of the ſaid Algernoon, earl of Eſſex, or any other determination

mination of his office, the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) may, and can elect, nominate and appoint one other honeſt and diſcreet man, from time to time, to the office of high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid; and that he who ſhall be elected, appointed and nominated, ſo as aforeſaid, after the death of the ſaid Algernoon, earl of Eſſex, or any other determination of the ſaid office of high ſteward, ſhall, and may execute and enjoy that office of high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, during the good pleaſure of the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) and ſo as oft as it ſhall ſo happen.

We will alſo, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they, from henceforth forever, may have in the borough aforeſaid, one honeſt, fit, and diſcreet man, ſkilful and learned in the laws of this kingdom of England, who ſhall be, and be named recorder of that borough, to be continued in that office, and to execute the ſame by himſelf or his deputy, as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well: And we have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make the aforeſaid Robert Tracy to be chief and modern recorder of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office, and the ſame office to execute by himſelf or his ſufficient deputy, as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that after the death or removal of the ſaid Robert Tracy, from the office aforeſaid, and ſo oft as the office of recorder of the borough aforeſaid ſhall happen to be vacant, it may, and ſhall be lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) to elect, name, and prefer one other honeſt and diſcreet man, learned in the laws of this kingdom of England, into the office of recorder of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well; which ſaid Robert Tracy, and all other perſons who for the future ſhall be elected, nominated and appointed, ſo as aforeſaid, into the office of recorder of the borough aforeſaid, before he ſhall be permitted to execute that office, ſhall take a corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or either of them, to rightly, well and faithfully execute that office, in all buſineſſes touching or concerning it.

And we farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and recorder of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, during the time in which they ſhall happen to be in their offices, and four other of the honeſter and more diſcreet burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, to be choſen and nominated by the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or by the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) may and ſhall be, and every of them may and ſhall be our juſtices, and our heirs and ſucceſſors, to keep the peace, and to keep and cauſe to be kept the orders and ſtatutes ſet forth for the good of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and for the keeping of the ſame, and for the good and quiet rule and government of our people, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and in all their articles in the borough and liberty, and precincts by theſe preſents, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid before granted, according to the ſtatute, form, and effect of the ſame; and to chaſtize and puniſh all offending againſt the force, form and effect of the ſame orders and ſtatutes, or either of them, as ſhall be to be done according to the form of the ſame orders and ſtatutes; and to cauſe to come before them, or either of them, all thoſe who have threatened either or any of our people, concerning their bodies, or burning of their houſes, to find ſufficient ſecurity of the peace, or their good behaviour towards us and our people; and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then them to cauſe to be kept ſafe in our priſon in the borough aforeſaid, until they ſhall find ſuch ſecurity; and to hear and determine all and all manner of felonies, and other miſdeeds in the ſaid borough, and liberty and precinct of the ſame, before mentioned, committed and to be committed, and to keep and correct, and cauſe to be kept and corrected, the ſtatutes concerning artificers, labourers, weights and meaſures, within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty and precinct of the ſame.

And that the ſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, or the greater part of them, within one month after the date of theſe preſents, ſhall chuſe four ſuch burgeſſes as aforeſaid, to be juſtices of the peace, which ſaid four burgeſſes ſhall continue in the offices of juſtices of the peace within the borough aforeſaid, until and upon the ſecond Thurſday in the month of October next to come; and that in and upon the aforeſaid ſecond day of October next to come, and upon every ſecond Thurſday in the month of October for ever, four ſuch burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, ſhall be yearly choſen as aforeſaid, to be juſtices of the peace as aforeſaid, within the borough aforeſaid; and that the bailiffs and recorders of the ſame borough, for the time being, and four other burgeſſes to be elected and nominated ſo as aforeſaid, in the offices of juſtices of the peace, or any three of them (of whom either of the bailiffs or recorders of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) may have full power and abſolute authority, to enquire from time to time, by the oath of honeſt and lawful men of the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, concerning all and all manner of petty treaſons, murders, voluntary manſlaughter, manſlaughters, felonies, witchcrafts, incantations, ſorceries, magick art, foreſtallings, ingroſſings, regratings and extortions whatſoever; and concerning all and ſingular other witchcrafts, tranſgreſſions, faults and offences whatſoever, of which the juſtices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, may, or ought lawfully to enquire. And that they may or ſhall hear and determine all and ſingular felonies, offences, tranſgreſſions, crimes and articles whatſoever, that belong to the office of a juſtice of the peace within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, to be done, heard, performed and determined ſo fully and wholly, and in ſo ample manner and form as any other juſtices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, by the laws and ſtatutes of the ſame kingdom of England, or otherwiſe. And that they, or any three of them, may and can from time to time keep ſeſſions in the ſame manner and form as any other juſtices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, may and can: ſo nevertheleſs that at the determination of any treaſon, murder, manſlaughter, felony, or other offence whatſoever, touching the loſs of life or a member, within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, without our ſpecial mandate of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, howſoever, for the future, they may not proceed.

We will alſo, and, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do command and forbid by theſe preſents, that no juſtice of the peace within the county of Glouceſter, do any ways introduce, or do or execute any thing within the town or pariſh of Tewkſbury, and precinct of the ſame, that belongs to the office of a juſtice of the peace there to be done.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, henceforth for ever, may have and hold within the borough aforeſaid, a certain court of record before the bailiffs of the ſame borough, for the time being, in a certain houſe called the Tolſey (or other convenient place in the ſame borough) upon Friday in every week yearly to be kept; in which court they ſhall keep the pleas of all and all manner of debts, treſpaſſes, and perſonal actions, proceeding from within the liberty of the borough aforeſaid, ſo that they do not exceed the ſum of 50l. of lawful money of England, nor touching a free tenement within the liberties of the borough aforeſaid, by complaints thereof before the bailiffs aforeſaid, to be levied, made and entered; and that the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, and their ſucceſſors, upon the like ſort of complaints, pleas, quarrels and actions, may have power, authority and faculty to implead defendants againſt whom the like complaints, pleas or actions in the ſaid court ſhall happen to be levied or removed, by an attachment of their bodies, to be directed to the ſergeants at mace of the borough aforeſaid, or other officer or officers, or any of them, to be appointed or aſſigned by the bailiffs aforeſaid, or either of them, for the time being.

And that the like pleas, complaints, ſuits and actions, may be there heard and determined before the bailiffs of the ſaid borough, for the time being, or either of them, together with the recorder of the borough aforeſaid, or his ſufficient deputy for the time being, by ſuch and the like proceſſes and means, according to the laws and cuſtom of this our kingdom of England, by their peers, and as is agreeable to our laws, and in as ample manner and form as is or ought to be uſed and accuſtomed in any court of record in any city, borough or town incorporate, within our kingdom of England: provided always, and it is our good pleaſure, and, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will and forbid, that no attachment or other proceſs be directed to the ſergeants at mace of the borough aforeſaid, or ſhall be executed or ſerved by the ſame in any place, unleſs within the town and pariſh of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and precinct of the ſame town.

And we farther will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that there may and ſhall be perpetually in the borough aforeſaid, one honeſt and diſcreet man, to be choſen in form in theſe preſents mentioned, who ſhall be, and be nominated common clerk of the borough aforeſaid, and clerk of our peace within the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well. And we have

have farther appointed, nominated and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do appoint, nominate and conſtitute the aforeſaid Henry Collet, junior, to be the firſt and modern common clerk of the borough aforeſaid, and clerk of our peace within the borough aforeſaid, ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well, and to do and execute all things which reſpectively belong to the office of common clerk, and clerk of the peace within the borough aforeſaid.

And we alſo will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth for the future, there be and ſhall be within the borough, liberty and precinct of the ſame, one honeſt and diſcreet man, to be choſen in form in theſe preſents, who ſhall be and be called coroner of the borough aforeſaid, who ſhall have full power and authority to do and execute all and ſingular thoſe acts and things whatſoever within the borough aforeſaid, and precinct of the ſame, which tend and belong to the office of a coroner within the borough aforeſaid to be done and executed. And we have appointed, nominated and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents do appoint, nominate and conſtitute the aforeſaid Henry Collet to to be firſt and modern coroner of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſaid office during the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one.) And we farther will, that after the death or removal of the aforeſaid Henry Collet, from the office of coroner aforeſaid, then and thenceforth it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them who ſhall be then preſent (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) at their pleaſure from time to time to elect, nominate and appoint one other honeſt and diſcreet man of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, into the office of coroner of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office during the good pleaſure of the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one) a corporal oath being firſt taken before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, to rightly, well and faithfully perform that office in all things touching or concerning that office.

We farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) may and ſhall from time to time elect, conſtitute and create one of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, to have, exerciſe and execute the office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, ſo long as it ſhall ſeem fit to the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, we will to be one) or until the aforeſaid chamberlain ſhall leave the ſaid office of his own accord, or dye; and that every burgeſs of that borough elected, choſen and created chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, or to be elected, choſen or created, ſhall take a corporal oath in due manner, to do and faithfully execute all thoſe things which belong to the office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid. And that the chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, ſhall, and may receive all manner of rents, fines, amercements, revenues, profits, commodities and emoluments whatſoever, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by right of any corporation, or howſoever belonging, appertaining, incurred, due or payable, and keep the ſame in his power to and for the uſe of the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and expend and diſburſe the ſame from time to time, at their command and requeſt. And the aforeſaid chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall keep all and ſingular writings, deeds, evidences and muniments whatſoever to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining; and ſhall keep the ſeal as well of the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, as of the maſter of the ſchool beneath written, in the chamber of the borough aforeſaid, and ſhall cauſe to come the ſame writings and muniments, and ſeal, before the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, or either of them, as often and whenſoever by them they ſhall be commanded, that they may look into them, and duely determine and diſpoſe or uſe them, and let him perpetually give a true and juſt yearly account at every feaſt of St. James the apoſtle, or within fifteen days next following the ſame feaſt, to the ſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of all things by him ſo received or levied, kept or had. And let him execute and do all thoſe things as in times paſt were uſed and accuſtomed by the chamberlain aforeſaid; and alſo that every chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, who ſhall happen to be removed from his office, or ſhall leave his office aforeſaid of his own accord, and the heirs, executors and adminiſtrators of ſuch who ſhall dye, having the office of chamberlain aforeſaid, within one month next after the death or removal, or voluntary leaving of his office beforeſaid, may give a true and faithful account of all things in his office, by virtue of his ſaid office, by him accepted, had or done, to the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of that borough, or ſo many of them as will be there, when it ſhall be required of him. And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part, we have appointed, created, nominated, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do appoint, create, nominate, conſtitute and make the aforeſaid William Wilſon to be the firſt and modren chamberlain of that borough, to be continued in the office aforeſaid as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well. And that from time to time, and at all times after the death, ſurrender, or other determination of the office aforeſaid, at the good pleaſure and will of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the greater part of them as aforeſaid, may elect, nominate, and appoint one other diſcreet man of the burgeſſes of the borough for the time being, from time to time, to be chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid; and that he who ſhall be elected, appointed, and nominated to be chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid, after the death, ſurrender, or other determination of the aforeſaid office, may have, enjoy, and exerciſe that office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, during the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) a corporal oath being firſt taken before the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or ſo many of them as will be there, (of whom either of the bailiffs for the time being we will to be one) to execute that office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, rightly, well and faithfully, in and by all things touching that office; and ſo often as it ſhall ſo happen.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do will and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, together with our clerk, our heirs and ſucceſſors of the ſame borough, aſſigned to receive recognizance of debts, may for ever have full power and authority to receive recognizances, by virtue of the ſtatute of *Acton Burnell*, between merchant and merchant, merchants and merchants, and between every and all other perſon and perſons whatſoever, or either of them, concerning any debt, and any ſum, and the execution thereof to be made, according to the form and effect of the ſaid ſtatute of *Acton Burnell*, ſtatute of *Merchants*, or either of them, or other ſtatute in that part ſet forth and provided; and alſo to do and execute all other things in the premiſſes, or the premiſſes any ways touching or concerning, which by the vigor of the ſaid ſtatute of *Acton Burnell*, and the ſtatute of *Merchants*, and other ſtatutes in that part ſet forth and provided, or either or any of them belong to be done and executed; and that for ever hereafter there be and ſhall be a clerk, of us our heirs and ſucceſſors, of the ſaid borough of Tewkſbury, to receive ſuch like recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid; and that he may and ſhall perpetually have power and authority to do and perform all and ſingular matters, which in any wiſe belong to the office of clerk of the recognizances, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, to be taken in the vigour of thoſe ſtatutes, or either of them to be done and executed; and we do ordain, nominate, conſtitute, create, erect and appoint, by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, the aforeſaid Henry Collet to be our clerk our heirs and ſucceſſors, of the recognizances aforeſaid, within the borough aforeſaid, and the aforeſaid liberty and precinct of the ſame, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid, as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well in the ſame office; and that the aforeſaid bailiffs, and the aforeſaid clerk of the like recognizances for the time being, may for ever have a ſeal for ſealing the recognizances aforeſaid, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid; and that the ſame bailiffs and clerk of ſuch like recognizances, for the time being, may have for ever henceforth the keeping of the ſaid ſeal; and that the ſaid bailiffs and clerk of the like recognizances for the time being, may have from henceforth for ever ſo much, and ſo great and entire, and abſolute authority, faculty and power from henceforth for the future, to take, ſeal and record, and certifie ſuch like recognizances, and to perform, do and execute all other, according to the exigence of the ſaid ſtatute, by and in all things, with the ſureties, fees, and regards thereunto belonging and appertaining, as any other mayor, mayors, bailiff, bailiffs, and ſuch clerk or clerks in any city, borough, or town whatſoever, within this our kingdom of England hath, or have, or ought to have; and we do make, create, conſtitue, appoint and ordain by theſe preſents, the

the ſaid bailiffs and clerk of the recognizances of the ſaid borough for the time being, to do and perform all the premiſſes.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that after the death or removal of the aforeſaid Henry Collet from the aforeſaid offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforeſaid, or from either of them, and from and after any other determination of the offices aforeſaid of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances within the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, and as often as ſuch offices, or either or any of them ſhall be void, then and ſo often it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or for the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being we will to be one) to elect, nominate, and appoint one other fit perſon, or more fit perſons to be common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the like office or offices to which he or they ſhall be elected and appointed, ſo long as he or they ſhall behave himſelf or themſelves well. Provided always, and we will that every perſon and perſons, ſo as aforeſaid, hereafter to be elected to the aforeſaid offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforeſaid, or to either or any of thoſe offices, before he or they be admitted to the execution of thoſe offices, or either or any of them, ſhall take a corporal oath for the due execution of the offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances within the borough aforeſaid, or for the due execution of ſuch office or offices to which he or they ſhall be ſo elected, before the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do command, that the bailiffs, recorders, common clerk, principal burgeſſes, juſtices of the peace, aſſiſtants, chamberlain, coroner, clerk of the peace and recognizances, and other officers, by theſe preſents nominated and conſtituted, before that they or either of them be reſpectively admitted to the execution of their ſeparate truſts and offices, in theſe preſents mentioned, they and every of them ſhall take and perform their ſeparate corporal oaths, upon the bible, for the due execution of their truſts, and reſpective offices, in manner and form following: viz. The bailiffs and recorder, by theſe preſents nominated and appointed, ſhall take their oaths before the aforeſaid Richard Dowdeſwell, Stephen Baldwyn, eſq; Henry Collet, ſenior, and James Bengough, gent. or any two or more of them, to which, or any two or more of them, we give and grant by theſe preſents full power and authority to give and adminiſter the like oath. And we have alſo granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant that the aforeſaid bailiffs and recorder in theſe preſents nominated, or two of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one) may have full power and authority of giving and adminiſtring a corporal oath to the reſt of the principal burgeſſes, juſtices of the peace, chamberlain, common clerk, clerk of the peace and recognizances, coroner, aſſiſtants, and other officers aforeſaid, in theſe preſents before mentioned, and alſo the aforeſaid four juſtices of the peace, by virtue of theſe preſents as aforeſaid to be elected, within one month after the date of theſe preſents.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the aforeſaid, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may and ſhall for ever have within the borough aforeſaid, liberty, and precinct of the ſame, one priſon or jail, for the preſervation and keeping of all and ſingular perſons attach't and to be attach't, or to be any ways adjudged to the priſon or jail of the borough aforeſaid, within the liberty of the borough aforeſaid, or precinct of the ſame, for any cauſe which could be inquired, proſecuted, puniſhed or determined in that borough, to abide there ſo long, and until they ſhall be freed in a lawful manner; and that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, be and ſhall be keepers of the ſame jail.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſueceſſors may have all fines, redemptions, recognizances and amerciaments whatſoever, for tranſgreſſions and other miſdeeds whatſoever, or other cauſes and matters within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, committed and to be committed, and alſo all and all manner of penalties and forfeitures, forfeited or to be forfeited, of all burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough, and liberty of the ſame aforeſaid, there reſiding, and henceforth happening to reſide, and their ſucceſſors, for the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and otherwiſe howſoever, and alſo of all other reſiding in the borough aforeſaid, and liberty of the ſame, forfeited or to be forfeited, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſame borough, liberty, and precinct of the ſame, and all and all manner of iſſues, fines, redemptions and amerciaments of the aforeſaid burgeſſes and reſidents, their heirs and ſucceſſors, before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, as before the juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, appointed to take the aſſizes or jail delivery, keepers of the peace, and juſtices itinerant, and the inſtitutes of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to hear and determine, and other commiſſionary juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, whatſoever forfeited, or to be forfeited, done or to be done, impoſed or to be impoſed, from or by any cauſe, by the chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, who ſhall be for that time, to the uſe of the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and commonalty of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to be aſked, levyed and demanded, without the occaſion or hindrance of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſheriffs, juſtices, and other commiſſionary officers and miniſters whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

We have alſo granted, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, henceforth for ever, may and ſhall have, to the proper uſe of them the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of goods and chattels of all felons and fugitives, outlawed and waved, to be outlawed and to be waved, adjudged, condemned, and to be adjudged, attaint, and happening to be attaint, convicted and to be convicted, fled and to be ſought after, for felony, murther, or petty treaſon, tranſgreſſion, or other matter or cauſe whatſoever; and other forfeitures and offences beforeſaid, touching or concerning all and ſingular burgeſſes and inhabitants, reſiding and not reſiding within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty and precinct of the ſame, and all other things whatſover within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, found out, and happening for the future to be found out; and that if any perſon that ought to loſe his life or limbs for his offence, ſhall either fly, and will not ſtand to judgment, or ſhall commit any other crime, for which he ought to loſe or forfeit his goods and chattels, whereſoever juſtice ought to be done him, whether it be in our court, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or in any other court whatſoever, his goods and chattles being, or henceforth for the future happening to be, within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, ſhall be to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their heirs for ever; and that it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid and their ſucceſſors, by the chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, who for that time ſhall be, or by any other or others in their name, without the hindrence of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any officers of our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, to put himſelf or themſelves in ſeiſure of the goods and chattels aforeſaid, and them receive and keep for the uſe of the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, although the ſame goods and chattels ſhall be firſt ſeized by us, or our heirs or ſucceſſors, or by our or their ſervants.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, may and ſhall have full authority and power to preſs for the ſervice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at any of our wars, and muſterings, and trainings of our ſubjects within the town and pariſh of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, the limits and precincts of the ſame, as often and when they ſee fit, from time to time to be done, taken and overlooked, and to cauſe to be chaſtiſed and puniſhed thoſe that refuſe the premiſſes, or any of them, at the lawful command of the ſaid bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, by impriſonment of their bodies, according to their diſcretion; and that no man poſſeſſing a place, or a commiſſioner of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, appointed or to be appointed to preſs, or train in the aforeſaid county of Glouceſter, may introduce himſelf in any preſſing or training of men, abiding or inhabiting within the town and pariſh of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, limits and precinct of the ſame, nor enter into the town or pariſh aforeſaid, limits or precinct of the ſame, to do or execute any thing that doth in any wiſe belong to his office of preſſing or training, unleſs with the aſſent and conſent of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being.

And farther, of our more ample ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that neither they the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, and their aſſiſtants, the high ſteward, chamberlain, and their ſucceſſors, and other their officers within the borough aforeſaid, ſhall ſerve, nor any of them may be compelled or bound, nor either of them be compelled or bound any ways to come before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the juſtices of the bench of us and our heirs, the

the juſtices of us and our heirs, appointed keepers of the peace, to take the aſſizes and jail delivery, and the juſtices of us and our heirs, appointed to hear and determine divers felonies, tranſgreſſions and miſdeeds, or the juſtices of us and our heirs of the *Niſi Prius*, or the juſtices of us and our heirs aſſigned to ſurvey the ſea walls, ditches, gouts, ſewers, paths, bridges and rinds, or other commiſſioners of us or our heirs, the high ſheriff, eſcheator, coroner, high ſteward, mareſchal, or clerk of the market, of our houſhold, or other officers and ſervants of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, nor may any or either of them in any aſſizes be put or impannelled on a jury, or other inquiſition, without the borough aforeſaid; nor may they or either of them forthwith forfeit to us, or our heirs, in any iſſue or amerciament, on any occaſion whatſoever, but thereof let them be quiet for ever unleſs they have, or either of them hath, lands and tenements without the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, for which he or they ought to be charged.

And we have farther given and granted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, may and ſhall have the return of all writs, precepts, bills and warrants of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and alſo ſummons, eſtreats and precepts of our exchequer, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the eſtreats and precepts of our juſtices itinerant, as well at the foreſt pleas, as at the common pleas, or other offices whatſoever; and alſo attachments, as well of the pleas of the crown as others, coming from and happening in the ſaid borough, liberty and precinct, or any part of them, and the execution of them, to be made by the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, ſo that no high-ſheriff, under-ſheriff, bailiff, or any ſervant of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, may enter into our borough aforeſaid, the ſuburbs or precinct of the ſame, for any thing or things belonging to his office to be done in this part, to be done, (*ſic*) unleſs in defect of thoſe bailiffs, or their ſucceſſors, or their ſervants for the time being.

And we will alſo, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and ordain, that henceforth for ever there be, and ſhall be in the ſaid borough of Tewkſbury, two burgeſſes of the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors. And that the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, upon a writ of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, concerning the election of burgeſſes of parliament, to them directed, may and ſhall have power, authority and faculty of electing and nominating two diſcreet and honeſt men, to be burgeſſes of the parliament of us our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the ſame borough, and to ſend the ſame burgeſſes ſo elected, at the charges and coſts of the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for the time being, into the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, where it ſhall be then held, in the ſame manner and form as is uſed and accuſtomed in any boroughs of our kingdom of England; which burgeſſes ſo elected and nominated, we will to be preſent, and to abide at the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at the charges and coſts of the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, during the time in which the parliament ſhall happen to be held, and they to have places and votes in the like manner and form as other burgeſſes of parliament for any other boroughs or borough whatſoever, within our kingdom of England do and have, or have been wont to do or have; and theſe burgeſſes in the parliaments of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall have their votes as well affirmative as negative, and ſhall there do and execute all and ſingular other matters, as any other burgeſſes or burgeſs of our parliament, for all other boroughs or borough whatſoever, may or can have, do and execute, by reaſon or manner whatſoever.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that they and their ſucceſſors may and can have, hold, and keep in the borough aforeſaid, yearly for ever, all and ſingular ſuch wakes, fairs and markets in the ſame borough, as by the aforeſaid charter made in the ſeventh year aforeſaid of the late king James the firſt, or by any charters of our anteceſſors and predeceſſors to the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or to their predeceſſors granted, before that time were granted, and which at or before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, were lawfully held or uſed by the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, within the borough aforeſaid, together with the Pye-Powder-Court, there held in the time of thoſe wakes and fairs, and with all liberty and free cuſtom of toll, [*ſic in copia*] ſtallage, piccage, fines, amercements, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments whatſoever belonging, happening, proceeding or touching the ſame wake or fair, and Pye-Powder-Court, and with all other free cuſtoms and liberty whatſoever, to the ſame wake, fair and Pye-Powder-Court appertaining or belonging.

And we farther will and grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, henceforth for ever, be and ſhall be clerks of the market within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) may and ſhall have power and authority, from time to time, to elect, nominate, appoint and conſtitute ſo many and ſuch, as well without the borough aforeſaid as within that borough, limits or precincts of the ſame, inhabiting and abiding, to be burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, as to the ſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or to the greater part of them, as aforeſaid, for the publick profit of the ſaid borough, ſhall ſeem more profitable, in the ſame manner and form, and with the ſame corporal oath, to be taken by every of the ſaid burgeſſes ſo choſen and appointed, as the burgeſſes of that borough were heretofore wont to take within the ſaid borough of Tewkſbury; and that theſe burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and every of them, henceforth for ever, may and can perpetually, fully and peaceably poſſeſs and enjoy all liberties, privileges, franchiſes and immunities by either or any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough of Tewkſbury, or incorporated by any other name or names, before given and granted, at and before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid.

And farther, of our more plentiful and ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents do give and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, full power, authority and juriſdiction, that the aforeſaid bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, may and can have and exerciſe within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty and precinct of the ſame, henceforth for ever, the puniſhing and correcting of all and ſingular drunkards, and all and ſingular harlots, whores, bawds, concubines, and all others whatſoever living laſciviouſly and incontinently; and alſo all and ſingular diſhoneſtly or maliciouſly communicating, upon any occaſion, whether they are ſcolds, abiding or inhabiting within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty of the ſame, or are delinquents, as well by the verdict and preſentment of twelve honeſt and lawful men of the borough aforeſaid, for that time being, as by other lawful ways and means, to which ſaid bailiffs for the time being, it ſhall ſeem to be moſt expedient.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, and give ſpecial and free liberty and faculty, power and authority, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to have, receive, and purchaſe to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, the manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or any where within our dominions, purchaſed of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſo that the ſame manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, and other hereditaments, ſo by them to be had, received, and purchaſed, above the aforeſaid manor, borough and hundred of Tewkſbury, and other the premiſſes in theſe preſents before mentioned, and other manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments purchaſed before the making of the aforeſaid letters patents, in the ſeventh year of king James the firſt, by the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or their predeceſſors, by any name or names incorporated or purchaſed, by virtue of any incorporation, do not exceed in the whole, the clear yearly value of 200 l. *per ann.* beſides all charges. And we do give alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to every of our ſubjects, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſpecial and free liberty, power and authority, that they, or either, or any of them, may give, grant or ſell meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices and other hereditaments whatſoever, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors; ſo that all the aforeſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices and other hereditaments, to the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by virtue of theſe preſents ſo to be given, granted, leaſed and aliened, as aforeſaid, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 200 l. *per ann.* beſides all charges and repriſes.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, confirm, ratify, reſtore and approve to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, immunities, exceptions, privileges, acquit-

tances, juriſdictions, lands, tenements, waſtes, funds, commons and hereditaments whatſoever, which the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or any of their ſucceſſors, by any names or name, or by any incorporation, or under pretence of any incorporation, in time of making the aforeſaid charter, made in the ſeventh year of the aforeſaid king James the firſt, had, poſſeſs'd, uſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, poſſeſs, uſe or enjoy, from an hereditary ſtate, by reaſon or under pretence of any charters or letters patent, by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, however before then made, confirmed or granted, or by any other lawful means, right, title, cuſtom, uſe or preſcription before then lawfully uſed, had or accuſtomed, although the ſame, or any of them have not heretofore been uſed, or have been abuſed, or ill uſed, or diſcontinued; and although the ſame, or either, or any of them are, and have been forfeited, or loſt, or ſurrendered, to be had, poſſeſſed, exerciſed, uſed and enjoyed by the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and to reſtore, and pay therefore to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, yearly, ſo much, ſo many, ſuch, the ſame, and the like rents, ſervices, ſums of money and demands whatſoever, as for the ſame were heretofore wont to be paid, or they ought to pay to us or our predeceſſors. Wherefore we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may fully and entirely have, poſſeſs, uſe and enjoy all liberties, free cuſtoms, privileges, authority, juriſdictions and acquittances aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patent, without the occaſion or hindrance of us, or any of our heirs or ſucceſſors, nilling that the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, or any, or either of them, by reaſon of the premiſſes, or either of them, by us, our heirs, our juſtices, ſheriffs, eſcheators, or other bailiffs or ſervants of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, be occaſioned, moleſted, vexed, grieved, or diſturbed in any thing; willing, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors commanding, as well the commiſſioners for our treaſury, the treaſurer, chancellor and barons of the exchequer, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as our attorney and ſolicitor general for the time being, and every of them, and all other officers and ſervants whatſoever of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that neither they, nor either, nor any of them, may proſecute or continue, or ſhall cauſe to be proſecuted or continued, any writ or ſummons of any warrant, or any other our writ, writs or proceſs whatſoever, againſt the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or either or any of them, for any cauſes, things or matters, offences, claims or uſurpations, whether of any of them, by them or any of them due, claimed, attempted, uſed, had or uſurped before the day of the making of theſe preſents. Willing alſo, that the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, be no ways moleſted or hindered by either, or any juſtices, officers and ſervants aforeſaid, in or for due uſe, claim, uſurpation or abuſe of any liberties, franchiſes or juriſdiction, before the day of the making of theſe our letters patent, or be compelled to anſwer to any, or either of theſe things.

And farther, for the better education and inſtruction of boys and youth within the ſame borough, liberty and precinct thereof, in good arts, learning, virtue and education, perpetually to be educated and informed, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have willed, granted and ordained, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will, grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever there be, and ſhall be within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, one grammar ſchool, which ſhall be called the free grammar ſchool of William Ferrers, citizen and mercer of London, in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and that ſchool, by the name of the free grammar ſchool of the aforeſaid William Ferrers, of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, we do erect, ordain, create, found, and firmly eſtabliſh by theſe preſents. And that the free grammar ſchool aforeſaid be, and do conſiſt of one maſter and one uſher, and ſcholars, in the ſame ſchool, to be taught and inſtructed according to the ordination and conſtitution in theſe preſents below ſpecified and declared. And that our foreſaid intention may better take effect, and that the manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, hereditaments, annuities, goods and chattels, and other profits and hereditaments, to be granted, aſſigned and appointed, to the ſuſtenance of the free grammar ſchool aforeſaid, may be better governed, for continuation of the ſame ſchool, we will, grant and ordain, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, juſtices of the peace, chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, and town clerk in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, henceforth for ever, ſhall be, and be called, governors of the goods, poſſeſſions and revenues of the aforeſaid free grammar ſchool of William Ferrers, in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we do will, ordain and eſtabliſh by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, juſtices, chamberlain and town-clerk of the aforeſaid borough of Tewkſbury for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, for ever henceforth be, and ſhall be, one body corporate and politick of itſelf, in deed, fact and name, by the name of governors of the goods, poſſeſſions and revenues of the free grammar ſchool of Willam Ferrers, in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter; and them, and their ſucceſſors, into one body corporate and politick, really and to the full, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do incorporate, erect, create, ordain, make and eſtabliſh by theſe preſents; and that by the ſame name of governors of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers, in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, in all future times they ſhall be known, called and nominated, and ſhall have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And we farther will and ordain, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid governors, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth for ever, may have a common ſeal to ſerve for their buſineſs touching the free-grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, according to the tenor and true intent of theſe our letters patent; and that it may and ſhall be well and lawful for them and their ſucceſſors, to break, change, and make new that ſeal, from time to time, at their pleaſure, as it ſhall ſeem fit to them to be done; and that they and their ſucceſſors, by the name of governors of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers, in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, be and ſhall be perpetually perſons fit and capable in the law, to have, purchaſe, receive and poſſeſs, to them and their ſucceſſors, the goods and chattels, and alſo manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rectories, tithes, and other poſſeſſions and hereditaments whatſoever, to the ſuſtenance and maintenance of the ſaid grammar-ſchool, as well from us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as from any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, in manner and form in theſe preſents below ſpecified; and that the aforeſaid governors and their ſucceſſors, by the name of governors of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers, in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, may and can plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all and ſingular cauſes, complaints, actions, ſuits and demands whatſoever, of whatſoever ſort, nature or kind they be, in whatſoever places and courts of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and before whatſoever judges and juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any of them, within our kingdom of England, and to do and execute all other facts and deeds, by the name aforeſaid, as other our ſubjects of our kingdom of England, perſons fit and capable in the law, within our kingdom of England, do or may do, in the places and courts aforeſaid, and before the juſtices aboveſaid.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant liberty, power and authority to the aforeſaid governors and their ſucceſſors, to elect, nominate and appoint, and that they may and can elect and appoint one honeſt man, learned, and fearing God, to be maſter of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, and one other man, diſcreet and fit, to be uſher of the ſame ſchool; which maſter and uſher, ſo as aforeſaid elected, nominated and appointed, ſhall be and continue, and either of them ſhall be and continue in their offices aforeſaid, during the good pleaſure of thoſe the governors and their ſucceſſors, for the time being; and that as often as it ſhall happen that any maſter or uſher of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid does die, or be removed from the office and place aforeſaid, that then and ſo often, it ſhall and may be well and lawful for the aforeſaid governors, and their ſucceſſors, to elect, nominate, and appoint one other honeſt man, learned and fearing God, in the place of the maſter, ſo dead or removed from his office; and alſo one other honeſt and fit man in the like place of the uſher, ſo happening to die or be removed; and that every maſter, ſo as aforeſaid nominated and appointed, ſhall be and continue in the office or place of maſter or uſher of the ſame free-grammar-ſchool, during the good pleaſure of thoſe governors of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors; and that the ſame governors of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the ſaid free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers, of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may make fit and wholeſome ſtatutes, ordinances and writings, touching and concerning the nomination, election, ordination, government, puniſhment, expulſion, removal and direction of the ſaid free grammar-ſchool, the maſter and uſher of the ſame ſchool, and the ſcholars in the ſame ſchool being: and concerning and touching the ordination, government, diſmiſſion, location, diſpoſition, recovery, defence, and preſervation of the manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions hereditaments, goods and chattels, to be given, granted, or aſſigned to the maintenance of the aforeſaid grammar-ſchool. Which Statutes and ordinances ſo to be made, we will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do command, from time to time, inviolably to be obſerved for ever. So nevertheleſs that the aforeſaid ſtatutes and ordinances,

nances, ſo as aforeſaid to be made, or any of them are not repugnant or contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, rights or cuſtoms of this our kingdom of England.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the aforeſaid governors of the goods, poſſeſſions and revenues of the aforeſaid free grammar-ſchool of the aforeſaid William Ferrers, in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, liberty, ſpecial free-will, power, faculty and authority to have, purchaſe, receive and poſſeſs, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, for the perpetual ſuſtenance and maintenance of the free grammar ſchool aforeſaid, manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, rents, reverſions and ſervices, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or any where within our dominions, as well from our heirs and ſucceſſors, as from any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſo that the ſame manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and other hereditaments, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 30 l. per An. beſides all charges and repriſes.

And we do alſo give and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to every of our ſubjects, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, ſpecial and free liberty and power, faculty and authority, that they and every of them may give, grant, ſell, leaſe, or alien manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and other hereditaments whatſoever, to the aforeſaid governors of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the aforeſaid free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers, in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, ſo nevertheleſs that all the aforeſaid mannors meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and ſervices, and other hereditaments, ſo as aforeſaid to be given, granted, leaſed or aliened to the ſame governors and their ſucceſſors, by virtue of theſe preſents, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 30 l. beſides burthens and repriſes.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters patent, and all and ſingular things in them contained, ſhall ſtand and be good, firm, valid, ſufficient and effectual in the law, and that all and ſingular things in theſe preſents expreſſed and ſpecified, may be expounded, declared, conſtrued, interpreted and adjudged, as well to the ſenſe and intention, as to the words, moſt kindly, favourably, graciouſly, and for the profit and benefit of thoſe bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, towards us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the thirteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

NUMBER XXVII.

The CHARTER *of the Borough of* CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

JAMES, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our borough of Chipping Campden, in our county of Glouceſter, is a very ancient and populous borough, and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough have from time out of mind, had, uſed, and enjoyed divers liberties, franchiſes, immunities, and preheminences, as well by virtue of divers letters patents, and charters of divers of our progenitors and anceſtors, late kings of England, made and granted heretofore to them and their predeceſſors, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of Chipping Campden, in the county of Glouceſter, or by what other name or names of incorporation ſoever heretofore made and granted, which charters and letters patents, by negligence or miſfortune, are loſt, as alſo by reaſon and colour of divers preſcriptions, uſages and cuſtoms uſed and practiſed in that borough. And whereas our beloved ſubjects, the burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough have humbly beſought us, that we would, on this occaſion, exhibit and extend our royal grace and magnificence to the burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough: And that for the better regulation, government and improvement of that borough, as to us ſhall ſeem expedient, we would vouchſafe, by our letters patents, to make, reduce and create the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough of Chipping Campden (by whatſoever name or names of incorporation they have been heretofore incorporated, or whether heretofore incorporated or not) into one body corporate and politick, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Glouceſter. We therefore being willing that for ever hereafter one certain and undoubted manner of and for keeping the peace, and regulating and governing our people there, ſhall be conſtantly obſerved in that borough; and that the ſaid borough may for ever hereafter be a borough of peace and quietneſs, to the fear and terror of evil men, and the encouragement of the good: And that our peace and the due courſe of juſtice may and ſhall be there the better conſerved: And hoping that the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſaid borough and their ſucceſſors will, in conſideration of their enjoying, by our grant, more ample liberties and privileges, think themſelves more eſpecially and ſtrongly obliged to pay and perform all the ſervices, as lies in their power, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, have, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, willed, ordained conſtituted, declared and granted, and by theſe preſents do, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, will, ordain, conſtitute, declare and grant, that our ſaid borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Glouceſter, may and ſhall be for ever hereafter a free borough of itſelf, and that the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, may, and ſhall be for ever hereafter, by virtue of theſe preſents, one body corporate and polick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloſter. And do by theſe preſents, really and fully, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, erect, create, make, ordain, conſtitute, confirm and declare them one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Glouceſter. And that they ſhall, by the ſame name, have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And that, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Glouceſter, they may and ſhall, at all times, for ever hereafter, be perſons qualified and capable in law to have, purchaſe, receive and poſſeſs manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions and other hereditaments, of what nature, kind, or ſort ſoever, to themſelves and their ſucceſſors, in fee and for ever, or for the term of a year or years, or in any other manner; and alſo goods, chattels, and all other things of what kind, names, nature, quality and ſort ſoever they ſhall be. And alſo to give, grant, demiſe, alienate, aſſign and diſpoſe lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all other and ſingular acts and deeds, by the name aforeſaid.

And that, by the ſame name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Glouceſter, they may and be impowered to plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend, and be defended, in any courts, ſtreets and places, and by the judges, juſtices and other perſons and officers whomſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in all and ſingular actions, pleas, ſuits, complaints, cauſes, matters and demands, of whatſoever kind, name, nature, quality and ſort they may or ſhall be, in the ſame manner and form as our other liege people of our kingdom of England, being perſons qualified and capable in law, or any other body corporate and politick within our kingdom of England, can and may have, purchaſe, receive, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demiſe, alienate, aſſign and impoſe, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, do, permit or execute.

And that the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever have a common ſeal for the execution of all manner of cauſes, and matter, of them and their ſucceſſors. And that it may and ſhall be lawful for the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, from time to time, to break, change and make anew that Seal, as to them ſhall ſeem beſt to be done.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that there may and ſhall be choſen fourteen of the burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents, who ſhall be and be nominated capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, of which fourteen capital burgeſſes two from time to time ſhall be elected and nominated, in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents, to be bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid. And that in like manner there may and ſhall be choſen within the ſaid borough, twelve of the burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents, who ſhall be and be nominated inferior burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, of common council of the ſame; which fourteen capital burgeſſes, and twelve inferior burgeſſes, for the time being, ſhall be of the common council of the ſame borough. And that the reſt of the aforeſaid fourteen capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, not being in the offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, and the aforeſaid twelve inferior burgeſſes of the ſaid

ſaid borough, for the time being, ſhall from time to time be aiding and aſſiſting to the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being, in all cauſes, things, affairs, and matters touching or any way concerning the aforeſaid borough.

And farther, of our abundant grace, we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) ſhall have, and by theſe preſents have, full authority, power and faculty of compiling, conſtituting, ordaining, making and eſtabliſhing, from time to time, ſuch and ſuch manner of laws, ſtatutes, ordinances and conſtitutions, as in ſound diſcretion ſhall ſeem to them, or the major part of them (whereof we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) to be good, profitable wholſome and neceſſary, for the good government and regulation of the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and all other and ſingular the other burgeſſes, officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants and reſidents whomſoever, within the ſaid borough for the time being. And for declaration in what manner and order the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and all other and ſingular the officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants and reſients within the ſaid borough, ſhall, for the time being, behave, demean, and uſe themſelves in their offices, miniſtries, trades and buſineſſes, within the ſaid borough and liberties of the ſame, for the farther publick good, common advantage, and good government of the borough aforeſaid, and victualling of the ſame. And alſo for the better preſervation, ordering, diſpoſing, letting and demiſing the lands, poſſeſſions, revenues and hereditaments given, granted or aſſigned, and for the future to be given, granted and aſſigned to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or their ſucceſſors, and other things and cauſes whatſoever, touching, or any way concerning the ſaid borough, or the ſtate, rights and intereſts of the ſame.

And that the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) as oft as they ſhall compile, make, ordain or eſtabliſh ſuch laws, ſtatutes, ordinances and conſtitutions, in form aforeſaid, may and ſhall be impowered to make, ordain, limit and provide ſuch pains, puniſhments and penalties, by corporal impriſonment, or by fines and amerciaments, or both of them, againſt and upon all delinquents, againſt ſuch ſtatutes, laws, ordinances, conſtitutions, or any of them, or any other puniſhments, as to them, the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being, be two) ſhall ſeem moſt neceſſary, reaſonable and requiſite to be made, for the obſervation of the ſaid laws, ordinances and conſtitutions; and levy and receive the ſaid fines and amerciaments to the benefit and uſe of the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, whithout impeachment of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of the officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, and without any account to be rendered thereof to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, which all and ſingular laws, ordinances, ſtatutes and conſtitutions, ſo as aforeſaid to be made, we will to be obſerved under the penalties therein to be contained. Nevertheleſs, ſo that ſuch laws, ordinances, ſtatutes and conſtitutions, fines and amerciaments ſhall be reaſonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, cuſtoms or rights of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we have aſſigned, nominated, created, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, create, conſtitute and make our beloved John Price, gent. and William Dampart, yeoman, burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, to be the two firſt modern bailiffs of the ſaid borough, to be continued in the ſaid offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, from the date of theſe preſents to Wedneſday immediately before the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel then next enſuing, and from thenceforth until two other of the capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough ſhall be duly elected, deputed and ſworn to the ſaid offices, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid John Price and William Dampart ſhall ſo long live. Alſo we have aſſigned, nominated and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate and conſtitute the above-named John Price, William Dampart, and our beloved Thomas Baſſonals, butcher, Anthony Garret, John Jenk, William Jenk, Thomas Eddon, Thomas Clerkſon, Henry Overbury, Roger Harriſon, Thomas Read, John Freeman, Thomas Clerk and Richard Coleman, to be the firſt and preſent fourteen capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, to be continued in the ſaid offices of capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough during their natural lives, unleſs, in the mean times, they or any of them ſhall be removed from their offices for male-adminiſtration or miſdemeanor in the ſame, or ſome other reaſonable cauſe.

Alſo we have aſſigned, nominated, created and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, conſtitute, name and make our beloved Robert Bompas, John Higgins, Thomas Joyce, Laurence Croſs, Triſtram Warne, Richard Garret, William White, John Tiſſoe, John Turner, John Trevis, John Wilſon and George Freeman, burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, to be the firſt and preſent twelve inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid borough, to be continued in the ſaid offices during their natural lives, unleſs, in the mean time, they or any of them ſhall be removed for male-adminiſtration, or miſdemeanor in their ſaid offices, or for any reaſonable cauſe.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant to the above-named bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid fourteen capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, may and ſhall from time to time, for ever hereafter, have power and authority yearly, and every year, upon the Wedneſday which ſhall firſt and immediately happen to be before the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, to chuſe and nominate, and that they may and ſhall chuſe and nominate two of themſelves, the aforeſaid capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, who ſhall be bailiffs of the ſaid borough for one whole year thereafter next enſuing; and that they who in form aforeſaid ſhall be elected and nominated into the offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, before they are admitted to execute their offices, ſhall take their corporal oaths before the laſt bailiffs their predeceſſors, the ſteward, and the reſt of the capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or as many of them as ſhall be then preſent, well, and truly and faithfully to execute the ſaid offices in all things thereunto belonging. And that after taking ſuch oaths, they may and ſhall from thenceforth execute the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for one whole year next enſuing.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if it ſhall happen that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, at any time within one year after they ſhall be elected and ſworn, ſo as aforeſaid, to the offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, ſhall die, or be removed from their offices, that then and as often it ſhall and may be lawful for the capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, (or the major part of them) to chooſe and depute one or two others of the aforeſaid capital burgeſſes of the borough into the offices of bailiff or bailiffs of the ſaid borough, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents declared. And that he or they ſo elected or deputed into the office or offices of bailiff or bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, ſhall have and exerciſe the ſaid offices during the reſidue of the year, having firſt taken the corporal oaths in form aforeſaid, and ſo as often as the caſe ſhall ſo happen.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen that any one or more of the aforeſaid capital or inferior burgeſſes of common council of the borough aforeſaid ſhall die, or for ſome reaſonable cauſe be removed from their offices of capital or inferior burgeſſes of common council of the borough aforeſaid; which ſaid burgeſſes or any of them, our will is, ſhall for miſdemeanor be removed from their offices at the diſcretion of the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, or the major part of them, that then, and as often, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſurviving and remaining capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to elect, nominate and depute one other, or more, of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, in the room of him or them of the capital or inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, ſo happening to die or be removed, for ſupplying the aforeſaid number of fourteen capital burgeſſes, or twelve inferior burgeſſes, of common council of the borough aforeſaid, and that he or they ſo elected and deputed, as aforeſaid, to the offices of capital or inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid borough, having taken their corporal oaths before the bailiffs and ſteward of the ſaid borough for the time being, well and truly and faithfully to execute the ſaid offices, ſhall be of the number of the aforeſaid fourteen capital burgeſſes, or twelve inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, and ſo from time to time as the caſe ſhall ſo happen.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter, may and ſhall have in the borough aforeſaid one perſon, diſcreet and learned in the laws of England, choſen and nominated in form following in theſe preſents, who ſhall be, and be nominated ſteward of the borough aforeſaid; and we have aſſigned, nominated, ordained, conſtituted and made,

and

and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, conſtitute and make our beloved ſubject Nicholas Overbury, eſq; to be the firſt and preſent ſteward of the ſaid borough, during the pleaſure of the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) or until any other ſhall be duly elected, deputed and ſworn to the office of ſteward of the aforeſaid borough, by the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſame for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) and we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen that the office of ſteward of the ſaid borough ſhall be vacant, by death, ſurrender, removal, or any other manner whatſoever, that then, and as often, it may and ſhall be lawful for the aforeſaid bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) to elect and depute one other perſon, diſcreet and learned in the laws of England, to be ſteward of the ſaid borough; and that he being ſo elected and deputed, in form aforeſaid, and having taken his corporal oath well and faithfully to execute the office of ſteward of the ſaid borough, in all things touching or any ways concerning that office, before the bailiffs, and as many of the capital burgeſſes as will then be preſent, may and ſhall execute and exerciſe the office of ſteward of that borough, during the pleaſure of the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough be two) and this ſo often as the caſe ſo happens.

And furthermore we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant unto the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors from henceforth for ever, have and hold, and may and have power to have and to hold, within the borough aforeſaid, one court of record, on Friday every fourth week yearly, before the bailiffs and ſteward of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or a ſufficient deputy of the ſame ſteward for the time being; and that in the court they be enabled, and may hold by plaint in the ſame court, to levy all and all manner of pleas, cauſes, ſuits and demands perſonal, concerning whatſoever treſpaſſes, by force of arms, and other perſonal actions whatſoever, within the borough aforeſaid, the liberties and precincts of the ſame, moved, ariſing or committed, or for the future may be moved, ariſe, had, or committed, and of all and all manner of debts, pleas on the caſe, frauds, compoſitions, covenants, deteinors of writings, muniments and chattles, taking and detaining of beaſts and cattle, and other contracts whatſoever, within the borough aforeſaid, the liberties and precincts thereof ariſing, or that for the future may happen to ariſe, although the ſame treſpaſſes, debts, compoſitions, covenants, frauds, deteinors or other contracts, do amount to, or not amount to, or exceed the ſum or value of forty ſhillings, ſo that they do not exceed the ſum of ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; and that ſuch pleas, plaints, ſuits and actions, ſhall be there heard and determined before the ſaid bailiffs and ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the ſufficient deputy of the ſteward for the time being, by ſuch and ſuch like proceſs, means and manners, according to the law and cuſtom of our kingdom of England, and what have been conſonant unto our law, and that in as ample manner and form, as has been uſed and accuſtomed in any other court of record, in any city, borough or town corporate, within this our kingdom of England.

And that the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs for the time being ſhall be two) from time to time have, and ſhall have power and authority in full court aforeſaid to chooſe, nominate, appoint, admit and ſwear, ſo many diſcreet, experienced and fit men to be attorneys, and to attend the court of record aforeſaid, as often as their preſence, miniſtery and ſervice ſhall be required, as to the aforeſaid bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being ſhall be two) ſhall ſeem neceſſary to be choſen and nominated, as is uſed in any other courts of record within this our kingdom of England.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth for ever, there may and ſhall be two officers, which ſhall be called ſerjeants at mace, in the borough aforeſaid, for proclamation, arreſt and execution of proceſs, mandates, and other buſineſs belonging to the office of ſerjeants at mace, in the borough aforeſaid, its limits, bounds and precincts, and from time to time to be performed and executed; which ſerjeants at mace ſhall be appointed, nominated and choſen by the aforeſaid bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, and ſhall be to attend from time to time upon the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being; and that the aforeſaid ſerjeants at mace, ſo to be choſen and nominated, ſhall in due manner be ſworn to exerciſe their offices aforeſaid before the bailiffs and ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, or the deputy of the ſame ſteward; and after ſuch oath ſo taken, they may and ſhall have power to exerciſe and enjoy thoſe offices, during the pleaſure of the bailiffs of the ſaid borough. And that the aforeſaid ſerjeants at mace, in the borough aforeſaid, to be deputed, ſhall bear and carry gilt or ſilver maces, engraved and adorned with the enſign of our arms, before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, every where within the ſaid borough, ſuburbs, liberties and precincts of the ſame.

And farthermore we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors from henceforth for ever, have, hold and keep, and may have power to have, hold and keep yearly for ever, in the borough aforeſaid, two fairs, to be held every year in the ſaid borough; the firſt of the ſaid fairs to begin on the feaſt of St. Andrew the apoſtle, and to continue all that feaſt, and the other fair of the two fairs to begin in and upon Aſh-Wedneſday, and to continue all that day, together with a pye-powder court, to be there held in the time of the ſaid fairs, with all liberties and free cuſtoms, tolls, ſtallage, picages, fines, amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments whatſoever, belonging or happening to, ariſing from or touching ſuch fairs, or pye-powder courts, with all other free cuſtoms and liberties whatſoever, to ſuch kind of fairs and pye-powder courts belonging or appertaining, but ſo that the ſaid fairs be not to the damage of any near ajacent neighbouring fairs.

And farthermore, out of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ſpecial licence, free and lawful power, faculty and authority, of having, purchaſing, receiving and poſſeſſing, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, to the uſe and benefit of a free grammar-ſchool within the borough aforeſaid, and the poor inhabitants of the ſaid borough, or any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done in and about the borough aforeſaid, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or elſewhere within our dominions, as well of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of any other perſon or perſons, which are not immediately held *in capite*, nor by knights ſervice from us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſo that the ſame meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and other hereditaments, do not in the whole exceed the yearly value of forty pounds, above all charges and repriſals, the ſtatute of *mortmain*, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance or proviſion heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

We give alſo and grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to every ſubject or ſubjects of ours, our heirs and ſucceſſors, licence, free and lawful power, faculty and authority, that they or any of them may have power to give, ſet, deviſe or alienate, to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and hereditaments whatſoever, which are not held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors *in capite*, or by knights ſervice, ſo that the ſame meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and other hereditaments, ſo to the ſame bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by virtue of theſe preſents to be given, granted, deviſed or alienated, do not exceed, in the whole, the clear yearly value of forty pounds by the year, above all charges and repritals; the ſtatute of *mortmain*, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever heretofore had, made, ſet forth, ordained or provided to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding.

And farthermore out of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted and confirmed, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and confirm to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, exemptions, diſcharges, juriſdictions, cuſtoms, privileges, lands, tenements and hereditaments, which the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid now have, hold, enjoy and uſe, or ought to have, hold, uſe and enjoy, or that ſome or any of them or their predeceſſors, by whatſoever name or names, or by whatſoever incorporation, or by pretence of whatſoever incorporation, have, had, uſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, had, held, uſed, enjoyed, or hath, had, uſed and enjoyed by reaſon or pretence of any charter or letters patents heretofore confirmed or granted, any manner of way, by any of our progenitors or anceſtors, or by any other lawful means, right, uſe or preſumption heretofore had and uſed, to have and hold and enjoy

to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever; yielding and paying to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch manner of and ſuch like rents, ſervices and ſums of money, which of right have been accuſtomed heretofore to be due and payable therefore to us, our progenitors or predeceſſors.

We will alſo and grant to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they have, hold, uſe and enjoy, and may have power fully to have, hold, uſe and enjoy for ever, all the liberties, free cuſtoms, privileges, juriſdictions and diſcharges aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patents, without any let or hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whomſoever, not being willing that the ſame bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid ſhall, by reaſon of the premiſſes or any of them, be let, moleſted, vexed or aggrieved, or in any wiſe diſturbed by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or by the juſtices, ſheriffs, eſchetors, and other bailiffs or miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever. Willing, and by theſe preſents ſtrictly charging and commanding, as well the treaſurer, chancellor, and barons of our exchequer, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and all and ſingular others our juſtices, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, as our attorney and ſolicitor general, for the time being, and every of them, and all other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, that neither they nor any nor either of them ſhall proſecute or continue, or any of them cauſe to be proſecuted or continued, any writ or ſummons of *quo warranto*, or any other writ or proceſs of ours whatſoever, againſt the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or either or any of them, for any cauſes, things or matters, offences, claims or uſurpations, or any of them, by them or any of them due, claimed, attempted, uſed, had or uſurped before the day of the making of theſe.

Willing alſo that the bailiffs and burgeſſes of that borough, or any of them, ſhall not by any of our juſtices, officers or miniſters aforeſaid, in or for any debt, uſage, claim, or abuſe, liberties, franchiſes or juriſdictions, within the borough aforeſaid, the ſuburbs and precincts of the ſame, before the making of theſe our letters patents, be moleſted or diſturbed, or be compelled to anſwer to them or any of them.

Saving nevertheleſs always to Anthony Smith, eſq; his heirs and aſſigns, all and all manner of ſuch, the ſame, and ſuch like liberties, franchiſes, privileges, immunities, preheminences and juriſdictions whatſoever, which the ſame Anthony Smith, at the time of the making of theſe preſents, lawfully had, uſed and enjoyed, or ought lawfully to have, uſe or enjoy, within the foreſaid borough of Chipping Campden, in as ample manner and form as if theſe letters patents had never been made, any thing in theſe preſents to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, that they have and ſhall have theſe our letters patents, made and ſealed in due manner, under our great ſeal of England, without yielding or paying great or ſmall fine or fee to us in the hanaper of our chancery, or elſewhere, to our uſe in any manner, notwithſtanding expreſs mention of the true yearly value, or any other value, or certainty of the premiſſes or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us, or any of our anceſtors or progenitors, to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, before theſe times, in theſe preſents does not appear, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtriction to the contrary hereof heretofore had, made, ſet forth, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter the thirteenth day of June, in the third year of our reign over England, France, and Ireland, and Scotland, 38.

By Writ of the Privy Seal, &c.

T. RAVENSCROFT.

NUMBER XXVIII.

STATUTES *and* ORDERS, *for the better Rule and Government of the* CATHEDRAL CHURCH *of* GLOUCESTER, *appointed and preſcribed by the Command of King* HENRY *the Eighth, in the Thirty-ſixth Year of his Reign.*

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and ſupreme head upon earth of the church or England and Ireland: To all Sons of Holy Mother the church, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come greeting:

Whereas it has ſeemed good unto us, and to our nobles, and to our whole ſenate, ſtiled the Parliament, being influenced, as we truſt, by God himſelf, to ſuppreſs and aboliſh the monaſteries diſperſed throughout the kingdom for their many and great enormities, and for divers other good cauſes and reaſons, to transfer them to better uſes. We therefore, judging it more conformable to the divine will, and more chriſtian-like, that the pure worſhip of God and the holy goſpel of Chriſt ſhould be diligently and ſincerely preached in thoſe places, where ignorance and ſuperſtition had before prevailed; and that the youth of our kingdoms ſhould be inſtructed in good literature, for the greater increaſe of the chriſtian faith and piety; and that the poor be charitably relieved, have erected and conſtituted in the place of thoſe monaſteries divers churches, whereof ſome we will to be called Cathedral Churches, and others Collegiate Churches. For the better rule and government whereof, we have cauſed the following laws and ſtatutes to be preſcribed, which the deans and canons of both orders, and other officers, children, and the poor who are of, and belong to the ſaid churches, ought to ſubmit unto and obey, and be ruled and governed by the ſame, as if decreed and ordained by ourſelves. Which if they ſhall obſerve, will produce, as we truſt in God, a great increaſe of true piety in this kingdom; and then we ſhall not be deceived or diſappointed in our expectation and good wiſhes, who have erected thoſe churches for the honour of Almighty God, and the increaſe of the chriſtian faith, and have adorned the ſame with divers orders and degrees of officers.

CHAP. I.

The whole Number of thoſe who are to be maintained in the Cathedral Church *of* Glouceſter.

In the firſt place, we decree and ordain, that there be for ever in the ſaid church one dean, ſix canons, ſix minor-canons, whereof one ſhall be a ſacriſt, another ſhall be deacon, another ſub-deacon; ſix lay-clerks, one maſter of the choriſters, eight choriſters, two maſters to inſtruct children in the grammar, whereof one ſhall be the head maſter, the other the under maſter; four poor people to be maintained at the charges of the ſaid church; two under ſacriſts, two door-keepers, who ſhall alſo be virgers; one butler, one cook, one under cook.

All who, according to this fixed number, ſhall in their ſeveral ranks and orders ſerve in this church, and punctually obey our ſtatutes and orders.

CHAP. II.

Of the Qualification of the Dean.

We decree and ordain, That the dean ſhall be in prieſts orders, of a good life and reputation, and not only learned and ſkilful in ſciences, but have alſo been honoured with a degree of learning, that is, he ſhall be either a doctor in divinity, or batchelor in divinity, or doctor of law. But whenſoever the office of dean ſhall hereafter become void by death, reſignation, deprivation or ceſſion, or by any other means, we will that ſuch perſon ſhall be dean, and be ſo accepted, and ſhall enjoy the office of dean in all reſpects, whom we or our ſucceſſors ſhall nominate, elect and prefer under our letters patents, to be ſealed under the great ſeal of us or our ſucceſſors, and ſhall think fit to preſent to the biſhop of Glouceſter. Which ſaid dean ſo nominated, elected and preſented, and having been inſtituted by the biſhop, the canons for the time being ſhall accept and admit for dean of the cathedral church of Glouceſter.

And the dean, upon ſuch his admiſſion, before he ſhall take upon him any government in the church, or concern himſelf in any affairs thereunto belonging, ſhall take an oath in this form:

The DEAN'S OATH.

I. N. *who am elected and inſtituted dean of this cathedral church, do call God to witneſs, and do ſwear upon the holy evangeliſts, that I will, to the beſt of my power, well and truly rule and govern this church, according to the ſtatutes and ordinances of the ſame, ſo far as they agree with God's word, and the laws of this realm. And that I will well and juſtly preſerve and keep, and cauſe to be preſerved and kept by others, all the goods, lands and tenements, the rents and poſſeſſions, rights and liberties and privileges, and all other things moveable and immoveable, ſaving the bare uſe of them; and all other profits belonging to the ſaid church. Theſe, and all other the ordinances of king Henry the Eighth, our founder, as far as they concern myſelf, I will diligently procure to be obſerved. So help me God, and the holy evangeliſts.*

We moreover will, That the dean and canons, and other officers of our church, before admiſſion, do take the oath of ſucceſſion and ſupremacy, according to the ſtatutes of the realm in this caſe provided.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Office of Dean.

Whereas it behoves a dean to be vigilant, (like the eye in the body, which takes care of the reſt of its members) we will and ordain that the dean, for the time being, ſhall with all diligence govern, and at all times, and upon all occaſions admoniſh, reprehend, reprove and perſuade the canons, and all other miniſters of the church, as one that watcheth for the good of his flock committed to his charge. Let him particularly take care that divine ſervices be performed with all decency, that ſermons be preached upon days appointed, that the children be profitably inſtructed, that alms to the poor be diſtributed, and that all perſons do faithfully diſcharge thoſe duties wherein they are intruſted.

Moreover it is requiſite, That the dean, as often as he is reſident, do keep a ſober and competent family, and relieve the poor with alms; and herein we charge him upon his conſcience, that he honeſtly and frugally demeans himſelf. If the dean proves a ſcandalous covetous man, the biſhop ſhall correct him, and the dean ſhall reprehend the canons if they ſhall prove ſo. He ſhall alſo correct and puniſh all others, who ſhall be wicked and defective in their duties, according to the ſtatutes.

Moreover the dean ſhall diligently and faithfully diſtribute, diſpoſe, keep and preſerve the treaſure, jewels, and ornaments of the church, the golden and ſilver veſſels, the veſtments, utenſils, the charters, muniments, court-rolls, writings, and all other goods and ſubſtances whatſoever, belonging to the church aforeſaid, without any diminution or damage done to them, and without any farther uſe of them than our ſtatutes and ordinances do reaſonably allow and direct.

And he ſhall take care that the ſaid goods be diſtributed, diſpoſed, kept and preſerved by others to whoſe care they belong, that he may leave all things entire to his ſucceſſor.

Finally, we will and ordain, That in all cauſes of a more than ordinary concern (as in granting of leaſes, and ſetting of lands, and ſuch like) the dean's conſent be obtained, if he be reſident, but if abſent, his conſent ſhall be however firſt aſked, if he be within the limits of our kingdom of England.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Viſitation of the Lands.

Farther we will, That the dean or his receiver, or one of them, which receiver ſhall be elected and deputed by the dean, or the ſub-dean and chapter, [*By the chapter every where in theſe ſtatutes, underſtand the one half part, at leaſt, of the whole number of the canons.*] ſhall once every year (beginning after Eaſter) viſit, and thoroughly inſpect all and ſingular the manors, lands, tenements, houſes, edifices, groves, woods and under-woods belonging to our ſaid church.

To which the dean, or his receiver, ſhall be joined, throughout all the viſitation, a ſteward or clerk of the lands, who ſhall faithfully ſerve him, keep his courts, and give him good counſel. In which viſitation, whatſoever is to be new built or repaired ſhall be accordingly built and repaired, that there may not be found in any of them any ruins, devaſtations, deſtructions, abatement of rents, or other diminution of the farms, thro' want of a due care and inſpection.

We alſo will, That the true ſtate of the manors and edifices be carefully regiſtred, and what reparations are wanting. Beſide, let all be regiſtred which the dean or canon did agree unto, what he did bargain, direct, or order to be done. The dean or canon ſhall, within the ſpace of eight days after his return to his cathedral, lay all theſe things before the other canons then preſent, and give up his account in writing. We have thought good to allow 4s. only for each day to the dean thus viſiting, and employed about the needful affairs of the college, and only 2s. a day to the receiver who ſhall be ſo employed.

CHAP. V.

The letting of Lands and Tenements to Farm.

Farthermore, We decree, that neither the dean, nor any one of the canons ſhall ſell to any perſon any groves or trees, or ſet to any one any lands or tenements for a ſet term of years, or let them to farm without the counſel and conſent of the chapter. It is alſo our will that no land be let to farm above one and twenty years; and not from time to time, as from three years to three years, or from ſeven years to ſeven years, or upon the obligation of renewing any term of time when it ſhall be expired.

However we conſent that houſes or edifices in cities and villages may be ſet for the ſpace of fifty, or at moſt of ſixty years. We alſo will, That in the indentures of farms, the farmers be obliged to pay the ſums of their rents in the cathedral, to our receiver, or to his deputy. But we utterly forbid the alienation or mortgaging of any manor, land, revenue, tenements, or other immoveable thing: For our deſire is, that our church ſhould be enriched, not impoveriſhed.

Let not the dean, nor any one of the canons commence, proſecute, let fall or put an end, to any cauſe or ſuit in law, for the defence, recovery or preſervation of any of the rights of our ſaid church, without the conſent of the chapter.

Let the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, diſpoſe of the benefices, rectories, vicarages, and other eccleſiaſtical preferments belonging to the preſentation of our church, with the conſent of the chapter.

CHAP. VI.

Concerning the ſurrendering of Goods to the Dean.

That the goods of the church aforeſaid may be the more ſafely and ſecurely preſerved, we do ordain and appoint, That as ſoon as the dean hath taken his oath, all they to whom the keeping of any things were committed, either in the time of the preceding dean, or in the vacancy, that is, all they who now have, or before had, any goods in their care and keeping, by indentures or otherwiſe, ſhall before the chapter ſingly give up a true and perfect account of all things by them done or committed, to their care and cuſtody, and ſhall ſurrender, or cauſe to be ſurrendered to the dean, all goods, jewels, all ornaments and other goods whatſoever, to the aforeſaid church belonging; and whatſoever things they before held by their indentures they ſhall, by new indentures, to be made between the dean and them, again receive them from the dean's hands. Of all which things the dean himſelf ſhall forthwith make a new and general inventory, and ſubſcribe to it; which inventory, after it ſhall by the chapter be read, approved and ſubſcribed, let the treaſure, the jewels, ornaments, and other things before-named, which are not neceſſary for daily uſe, and which ought not to lie in the keeping of the officers, by their indentures, be laid up in places appointed for this purpoſe, according to our ſtatutes.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Reſidence of the Dean.

Since nothing is more beneficial than the watchful eye of the governor, that all things may be rightly managed, we will and ordain that the dean ſhall always reſide in his own church, except ſome lawful impediment does prevent him. We declare a lawful impediment to be the domeſtick ſervice of the king or queen, which they call ordinary; the ſervice of them who ſupply the places of dean, chaplain, almoner, or a tutor of the prince in the king's court. To theſe add, the king's extraordinary ſervice enjoyned and required, infirmity of body, care of the buſineſs of the church, violent detention, or laſtly, the going to the parliament, or the convocation upon the account of the church, and the continuance there.

If thro' any of theſe impediments it ſhall chance that he be abſent from our church, we will however that, in reſpect of his receiving the fruits and profits of the church, he ſhall be eſteemed as preſent; provided that upon his return he prove before the chapter the cauſe of his abſence.

But, if he ſhall happen to be abſent for other cauſes, we will that he be look'd upon as abſent, according to the time; and let him not expect the profits which they who are duly reſident ought to receive. Moreover we grant leave to the dean to be abſent from his church 100 days at one, or ſeveral times in a year, to mind his parochial concerns, and other benefices, if he hath any, and to diſpatch his own other private buſineſſes; for which times of his abſence, he ſhall receive his emoluments the ſame as if he had been conſtantly reſident.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Obedience to be yielded to the Dean.

Since St. Paul teacheth us that obedience is to be payed to ſuch as bear rule over us, we will and command, that the canons as well as the petty canons and all other miniſters of the church, and each of them do own the dean to be their head and governor: That they reverence him, and in all lawful and honeſt things and commandments which concern our ſtatutes, or do appertain to good government and the ſtate of our church: That they obey, ſubmit to, aid and aſſiſt the dean himſelf or his deputy, or in their abſence, the ſenior canon according to admiſſion.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Qualities, Election and Admiſſion of the Canons.

We ordain, and it is our will, that as often as it ſhall happen that any canon of our church aforeſaid ſhall depart, leave, or be expelled from our church, either by death, reſignation, deprivation,

tion, ceſſion, or any other way, that then he ſhall be owned and accepted as a canon, whom we or our ſucceſſors ſhall think fit to nominate and chuſe, and by our letters patents under our great ſeal, and the ſeal of our ſucceſſors, to preſent to our biſhop of Glouceſter. We will notwithſtanding, that no one be admitted to be a canon who is not in prieſts orders, of good name, not only learned and ſkilful in the ſcriptures, but dignified with ſome title of learning, either a profeſſor of divinity, or a batchelor of divinity, a doctor of law, or a maſter of arts, or at leaſt a batchelor of law.

And we farther will, that no one be admitted a dean or canon of this church, who is a dean or canon of any other cathedral church, or college of our late foundation, or of our college of Windſor, or of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. Nevertheleſs, we grant leave to our own, and to our queen's domeſtick chaplains, whom they call ordinary; as alſo, to the dean of our chapel, our almoner, and to the tutor of the prince our ſon, that although they already have a dean or prebend's place in one of the aforeſaid churches or colleges, they may however be admitted to another in this church, provided that in our aforeſaid churches they may not have more than two canons places. Moreover we will that the dean, or his ſub-dean, ſhall in the preſence of the canons receive and admit a canon thus nominated and preſented after the biſhop hath given him inſtitution.

CHAP. X.

Of a Canon's Oath.

Whoever ſhall be thus admitted as a canon, ſhall ſwear in the preſence of the dean or his deputy, together with the other canons, in this form.

I N. *who am nominated, elected and inſtituted a canon of this church of the holy and undivided Trinity in Glouceſter, laying my hand upon the ſacred goſpel, do ſwear, that to my ability I will keep and cauſe to be kept all the lands, tenements, revenues, poſſeſſions, rights, liberties, privileges and all other things belonging to this church; und will myſelf moſt faithfully keep, and as much as in me lies, will cauſe to be kept by others, all and ſingular the ſtatutes and ordinances of king Henry the Eighth our founder, ſo far forth as they are agreeable to the word of God, and the laws of this realm: Nor will I wittingly obſtruct any thing that may be done for the benefit and reputation of this church, but will procure and augment its profit: And if I ſhall be called, choſen and deſigned to bear any office in this church aforeſaid, I will not refuſe to undertake it, and diligently to act therein, according to my ability. All and each of theſe things I will perform. So God help me and this holy goſpel.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Reſidence of the Canons.

Foraſmuch as it is not expedient that the members ſhould be very remote from the head, it is our will that, as the dean, ſo the canons alſo ſhall keep themſelves at home, and be always reſident in our church, except ſome lawful impediment does prevent.

We declare the domeſtick ſervice of the king or queen (which they call ordinary) the ſervice of thoſe who in the king's court ſerve as deans, chaplains, almoners or inſtructors of the prince in grammar; any employment enjoyn'd by the king; ſickneſs, the care of the concerns of our church; any violent detention; and laſtly, going and attending in the parliament or convocation; all theſe we call lawful impediments.

If therefore he is abſent from our church for any of thoſe impediments, it is our will that he be accounted as reſident, in reſpect of his receiving any fruits and benefits from the ſaid church; ſo that when he is returned, he makes good the alledged cauſe of his abſence before the dean or the ſub-dean, the canons alſo being then preſent.

Beſides, we give leave to every one of the canons to be abſent from our church in every year eighty days at one, or at ſeveral times, to viſit their cures or other benefices, if they have any, and to mind their own private concerns. For the time of which abſence they ſhall receive the ſame ſalary as a reſident doth.

Farthermore, we ordain, and it is our will, that as often as any dean or canon travels within fifteen miles of our church to preach, if he be abſent one whole day, he ſhall however receive the profits of that day, the ſame as if he had been at home: And if he goes to preach more than fifteen miles, and leſs than twenty-four miles from our church, he ſhall receive the ſame emoluments which they have who remain at home, though he be abſent two full days.

And withal we decree, and it is our will, that the third part at leaſt of the whole number of canons be always reſident in our church: and except the third part do continue at home, we command that all they who ſhall be abſent without a lawful impediment, ſhall loſe their dividends, and alſo the money due to the corps of any prebend, ſo long as the third part of the canons, as has been ſaid, ſhall nor be reſident.

CHAP. XII.

Of Sermons to be preached in our Church.

Becauſe the word of God is a lanthorn unto our feet, we ordain and will that the dean and our canons, and withal we beſeech them by the mercies of God, be diligent in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, in ſowing the word of God, as in other, ſo more eſpecially in our cathedral church.

And we will that every canon ſhall every year make four ſermons at leaſt to the people in the church aforeſaid, in Engliſh, either by himſelf or by others, and that upon the Lord's days; once between the nativity of Chriſt and the feaſt of the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; once between the feaſt of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and the nativity of John; once between the nativity of St. John and the feaſt of Michael; and once between the feaſt of Michael and the nativity of Chriſt; ſo that almoſt no one Lord's day in the whole year ſhall be without a ſermon. But we will that the dean, either by himſelf or by his proxy, ſhall preach every year in our Engliſh tongue at Eaſter, upon *Corpus Chriſti* day, and at Chriſtmas.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Canons Table.

We ordain and will that all the reſident canons ſhall live apart with their ſeveral families, and ſhall ſo diſpoſe of the revenues which they ſhall receive by our liberality to good purpoſes, that they may not ſeem to have ſought ſhifts and excuſes for their covetouſneſs, or to have been guilty of too much prodigality. But if any one be notoriouſly guilty of one of theſe vices, let him be rebuked by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean; or if occaſion be, let him be puniſhed by a fine as ſhall be thought reaſonable.

Moreover, if there be any canon who hath not 40l. of a conſtant yearly rent, beſide the ſalary of our church, all his payments being deducted, we will not that he be conſtrained to maintain his family apart, but ordain that he go to the table of the dean, or ſome canon or minor-canon within the circuit of our church.

But if there be more canons in this circumſtance, they may maintain a common table of their own. All who thus living together at a common table, ſhall be eſteemed but as one reſident, and ſhall receive out of the common dividends, but ſo much as one of them who maintain their families apart. But we utterly forbid all others who have no common table amongſt themſelves, but go to another's table, to be partakers of the dividends, ariſing from the abſence of the dean and other canons.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Salary of the Dean and Canons.

We know that hoſpitality is very acceptable to God, which that the dean and canons may obſerve, we ordain and appoint that the dean ſhall every year receive for the corps of his deanery, by the hands of the treaſurer, 27*l.* of lawful money of England. And that every canon ſhall yearly receive for the corps of his prebend, by the hands of the treaſurer, 7*l.* 17*s.* and 8*d.* of lawful money of England.

We farther decree and will, That the dean for every day in which he ſhall be either in all the mattins, or at maſs, or in the even-ſervices, apparell'd with his proper attirements, and alſo for thoſe days he ſhall be abſent by the toleration of our ſtatutes, he ſhall receive from our church 4*s.* of lawful money of England. And in like manner we ordain, that every canon, for every day in which he ſhall wear his proper ornaments, either in all the mattins, or at maſs, or in the veſpers, or in which he is abſent by the permiſſion of our ſtatutes, ſhall receive from our church 8*d.* of lawful money of England.

We alſo will and ordain, That all the four moſt uſual quarters of the year, that is, at the feaſt of Michael, the nativity of Chriſt, the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and the feaſt of John Baptiſt, all and every ſalary be paid, as well to the dean and canons, as to all other officers and miniſters; and alſo all thoſe moneys which ought to be paid for their common table each month; and alſo all that money which every year doth ariſe out of the abſence of the dean and canons, and which is to be divided amongſt the reſidents.

Which money is thus to be collected: The precentor, for the time being, ſhall faithfully note thoſe days in which the dean and canons are abſent. From the dean ſhall be detained, for every day of his abſence, 4*s.* and from each canon, for every day of his abſence, ſhall be taken 8*d.* and let the treaſurer detain it.

Let this ſum, thus ariſing out of the abſence of the dean and canons, be divided at the end of the year, in the feaſt of St. Michael, by a proportionable diſtribution between the reſident dean and the reſident canons. Now thoſe we call reſidents, who for

for one and twenty days together are at divine ſervice, according to the orders of our ſtatutes, and do maintain their families apart. And it is our pleaſure that the dean receive twice as much as a canon; that is, if a reſident canon receives for his portion 8d. out of the dividends, the dean ſhall receive 16d.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Election of Officers.

The dean and prebendaries ought to remember that they are united together as one body. And we will and command that they being mindful of it, ſhall in common conſult together in love and charity; yet ſo that the power of reprehending be left wholly to the dean, or in his abſence, to the ſub-dean, who may gently and mildly admoniſh even the reſident canons, and may check and prudently reprove every one in their ſeveral places.

Therefore let the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, every year (the canons being convened upon the laſt day of November) chuſe and eſtabliſh the following officers, with the common conſent of the chapter, out of the canons, that is, the ſub-dean, the receiver and treaſurer. And we will that ſuch as ſhall refuſe the office aſſigned them, without ſuch an excuſe as ſhall be approved of by the electors, ſhall be for ever expelled from our church.

And we will that all the canons, except ſuch as are excuſed by our forenamed lawful impediments, do meet and be preſent in our foreſaid church at this election of officers; otherwiſe, as many as ſhall be then abſent, ſhall be utterly deprived of that whole ſum of money which they ſhould have received that year for the corps of their prebends.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Office of the Sub-Dean.

We do decree, and will, that the ſub-dean for the time being, whilſt the dean is abſent, or the deanery vacant, ſhall preſide and have charge over the canons, and all the miniſters and officers of our church, and keep them in order; that whatſoever things ought to be done by the dean being reſident, belonging to the affairs or government of the church, whilſt he is abſent, or his office vacant, the ſub-dean ſhall well and truly perform and execute: And whilſt the dean is preſent, he ſhall be next to him, and reſpected above the reſt, as well in the choir as elſewhere; and therefore in all affairs of our church, he ought to be more diligent and circumſpect, that he may ſeem to be one and the ſame head with the dean. Moreover, we will that the dean's place being void, the ſub-dean ſhall have the full and entire power of ruling and governing in our church in all things, and in like manner as is given and granted in our ſtatutes to the dean himſelf, until a new dean ſhall be elected and ſubſtituted; and he in preſence of thoſe who elected him to this office, laying his hand upon the bible, ſhall ſwear that he will faithfully perform all theſe things.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Office of a Receiver.

We ordain that whoſoever is admitted into the office of a receiver, ſhall collect and receive all moneys and rents of lands and tenements, and all debts belonging to our church; and as ſoon as conveniently he can, he ſhall deliver them to the treaſurer for the time being.

It ſhall be the charge of the receiver alſo to take care of all the goods of the ſaid church, eſpecially thoſe abroad, and timely to look to the ruins and neceſſary reparations of the diſtant.

To him alſo it ſhall belong to undertake and perform all ſuch things as are before preſcribed to him under the title of the office of dean, that is, the viſitation of lands and tenements; and then laying his hand upon the holy evangeliſts in the preſence of his electors, he ſhall bind himſelf by an oath, that he will faithfully and diligently perform all theſe things.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Treaſurer's Office.

We appoint and ordain, That the treaſurer for the time being ſhall duly pay, as well thoſe ſalaries which every month are to be paid to the miniſters and others belonging to the choir, for their diet and commons, as thoſe which are to be paid quarterly, and thoſe alſo which are to be paid at the end of the year for dividends. To him alſo it belongs, to take care that the buildings of the church be kept in good reparation; and with the advice of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean, to mend and repair the houſes of all the miniſters of our church, except thoſe of the dean and canons, as often as need ſhall require; and to provide whatſoever doth neceſſarily belong to the repairing and adorning of the church and choir.

He ſhall alſo provide materials and timber for building. He ſhall alſo look to the buildings of the dean and canons; which if they do not repair after notice given, the treaſurer, out of their ſalaries, ſhall ſee that they be repaired.

Moreover, that the houſes of the canons may be the better and more diligently kept in repair, we ordain, that a canon newly choſen may ſucceed in the houſe of one that's dead, or that hath reſigned, or upon any account hath withdrawn; and that he have and enjoy it, with the gardens, ſtable, and other conveniences thereunto belonging. In fine, let him take care of the veſtry, and let him diligently do his utmoſt to preſerve the ſacred veſtments, the holy veſſels and garments, and all muniments.

All which he ſhall ſwear that he will obſerve, laying his hands upon the holy evangeliſts, in the preſence of them who did elect him.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Quality, Election, and Admiſſion of the Minor-Canons.

Becauſe we have decreed that God ſhall be praiſed in this our church in hymns and pſalms, and prayers for ever, we have ordained, and do appoint that thoſe ſix prieſts whom we call minor-canons, as alſo the ſix laick-clerks, and alſo the deacon and ſub-deacon (who ſhall read the goſpel and the epiſtle) all whom we have conſtituted daily to celebrate the praiſe of God in our church, be, as much as may be, learned, of a good name, and honeſt converſation; and laſtly, that they be men of judgment in ſinging, which ſhall be approved of by the judgment of thoſe who do well underſtand the art of muſick, in the ſame church. And they ſhall be choſen, when their places are vacant, by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter, and at their admiſſion they ſhall take the following oath.

CHAP. XX.

The Oath of the Miniſters.

I N. *being choſen a minor-canon in the church of the holy and undivided Trinity in Glouceſter, do ſwear, that ſo long as I ſhall continue in this church I will inviolably obſerve, to the utmoſt of my ability, as much as in me lyeth, all the orders and ſtatutes made by the moſt potent king Henry the Eighth, founder of this church. And will pay due obedience and reverence to the dean and canons. And laſtly, that I will carefully promote the good and honour of this church. So help me God, and the Holy Goſpels.*

Which oath we will that all miniſters ſhall take at their admiſſion.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Reſidence of the Miniſters.

We will and ordain that the reſidence of the minor-canons, and all other clerks doing ſervice in our church, be perpetual; for it ſhall be lawful to no one to be abſent from our church a whole day, or a whole night, without leave being firſt obtained, either from the dean, or in his abſence, from the ſub-dean. And whoſoever ſhall do otherwiſe, he ſhall be puniſhed by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean, at their diſcretion.

And if any of the miniſters of the choir ſhall undecently ſtay away from our church for three months, the dean, or the ſub-dean, being not fore-acquainted with it, we will that he be deprived of his ſalary for three months. And whoſoever of the minor-canons ſhall be abſent from the greater maſs, or from mattins, ſhall loſe a penny; and whoſoever ſhall be abſent from the veſpers, or the complin, ſhall forfeit a halfpenny; and whoſoever ſhall be abſent after the firſt or third, or ſixth or ninth hour, ſhall be ſconced a farthing; whoſoever is not in the choir before the firſt pſalm is finiſhed, or before Kyrie eleeſon, in the maſs, ſhall forfeit a farthing; whoſoever ſhall refuſe to do as the precentor requires him, ſhall forfeit two-pence.

But the puniſhment of the clerks ſhall be determined by the pleaſure of the dean, or of the major part of the canons who are preſent, to whoſe ſentence the clerks ſhall ſubmit.

Let the money that is forfeited by thoſe who are abſent be equally divided amongſt thoſe who were not abſent, at the end of every quarter. And according to the number of the days in which any one was preſent, he ſhall receive more of the dividends; he that was preſent fewer days ſhall receive the leſs.

However, that the minor-canons, and preſbyters of our church, may be encouraged the more diligently to attend their charge, we do permit that they do enjoy one eccleſiaſtical benefice jointly with their office in the church; provided that the ſaid benefice be not above twenty-four miles diſtant from the city of Glouceſter. And whilſt they continue in the ſervice of our cathedral, we give them licence, and do diſpence with their abſence from ſuch benefice; any act or ſtatute of this realm to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Precentor and his Office.

We decree and ordain, that by the dean, or he being abſent, by the ſub-dean and the chapter, out of the minor canons, one elder than the reſt, and more eminent, both for his behaviour and for his learning, ſhall be choſen precentor; whoſe office it ſhall be handſomely to direct the ſinging men in the church, and, as a guide, to lead them by his previous ſinging, that they make no diſcords whilſt they ſing; whom the reſt ſhall obey.

As to the buſineſs of the choir, all the minor-canons and clerks, and others who ſhall ſing in the church, ought readily to obey whatever he hath ordered them to read.

Beſide, he ſhall faithfully obſerve the abſence from divine ſervice, as well of the dean and canons, as of all who ſerve in the choir; of which abſence he ſhall give a true account every fortnight in the chapter-houſe, before the canons there preſent.

And if any of the minor-canons gives a reaſon of his abſence, it ſhall prevail, if the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, allow of it.

He ſhall alſo ſee that the books for the ſervice of the choir be carefully laid up. And, in fine, as oft as he ſhall be abſent from our church, he ſhall ſubſtitute a deputy, who ſhall faithfully perform what he ought to have done.

All which, by a ſolemn oath, he ſhall promiſe that he will faithfully perform.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Sacriſts and Sub-Sacriſts.

We ordain and will, that one of the minor-canons, being a careful and honeſt man, ſhall be choſen by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter, who ſhall be called the ſacriſt, to whom ſhall be committed the care of the church, the altar, the chapels, the veſtments, the books, the calices, the muniments, and other ornaments, which he ſhall receive from the treaſurer, in the preſence of the dean or ſub-dean, and the canons then preſent; and he ſhall be bound by indentures, or ſome ſuch way, to deliver them up. With the advice of the treaſurer he ſhall alſo take care that there be no want of wine, water, or wax-candles, for the celebration of divine ſervices in the church aforeſaid, at times proper for their celebration.

The ſame ſacriſt ſhall alſo viſit the ſick in our church, and (as often as there is occaſion, or time ſhall require it) he ſhall diligently and reverently adminiſter the ſacraments, as well to the ſick as to thoſe that are in health.

The offerings alſo in the church, if there be any, he ſhall take, and keep to be delivered up for the uſe of the church.

We will alſo that he have under him two honeſt and induſtrious men (to be nominated by the dean, or, in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter) who ſhall be obedient to the commands of this ſacriſt, who ſhall lay up the veſtments, light the candles, keep the altars, take care that the church be ſwept and kept clean, toll the bells, or ſee that they be tolled at times appointed by the dean or ſub-dean.

Laſtly, we will, that as well the ſacriſts as their ſub-ſacriſts, when it ſhall happen that they are abſent from our church, ſhall ſubſtitute others in their places, who, in their abſence, ſhall faithfully execute their office.

Which ſacriſt, and his ſub-ſacriſts, ſhall oblige themſelves by oath to be faithful in their places.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Choriſters and their Maſter.

We decree and ordain, that in our church aforeſaid, by the election and deſignation of the dean, or in his abſence, of the vice-dean and chapter, there be eight choriſters, youths who have good voices and are inclined to ſinging, who may ſerve, miniſter and ſing in our choir.

For the inſtruction of theſe youths, and training them up, as well in modeſt behaviour, as in ſkilfulneſs of ſinging, we will that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, beſide the eight choriſters before named, there ſhall be one choſen who is of a good life and reputation, ſkilful both in ſinging and in playing upon the organs, who ſhall diligently ſpend his time in inſtructing the boys in playing upon the organs, and at proper times in ſinging divine ſervice. But if he be negligent, and careleſs in teaching them, let him be depoſed from his office, after the third admonition. He ſhall alſo be bound by an oath faithfully to diſcharge his duty.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the School-Maſters.

That piety and good learning may alway ſpring, grow, flouriſh, and in due time prove fruitful in our church, to the glory of God, and the good and honour of the commonwealth, we will and ordain, that by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter, one be choſen who is ſkilful in Greek and Latin, of good fame, and a godly life, well qualified for teaching, who may train up in piety and good learning, thoſe children who ſhall reſort to our ſchool to learn grammar. And let him have the firſt charge, and be the chief ſchool-maſter. We alſo will that by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean, there be one other choſen, of good repute, and of a virtuous life, well ſkilled in the Latin tongue, and who hath a good faculty in teaching, who ſhall inſtruct the youths under the head maſter, in the firſt rudiments of grammar, and ſhall therefore be called the under-maſter, or uſher. And we will that thoſe inſtructors of youth do carefully and faithfully obſerve thoſe rules and orders which the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean and chapter, ſhall think fit to preſcribe unto them.

But if they prove idle, negligent, or not fit to teach, let them be expelled, and deprived of their places, after a third admonition from the dean, or in his abſence, from the ſub-dean and chapter.

Theſe ſhall be obliged by oath that they will faithfully perform all duties belonging to their places.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Poor and their Duty.

We ordain and will, that by the deſignation and election of us, or of our ſucceſſors, by the letters of us or them, ſigned with our or their hands, there be in our church aforeſaid, maintained out of the profits of our church, four poor men, oppreſſed with want and poverty, maimed in the wars, weakened with age, or any other ways diſabled, and reduced to want and miſery; whoſe office it ſhall be, as far as their infirmity will permit them, to be daily preſent in the church in the time of divine ſervice, to give themſelves to prayer; to ſerve, aſſiſt, and help the preſbyters in their preparing themſelves for prayers; to keep the body of the church and choir clean from all filth and naſtineſs; to aſſiſt, as much as they are able, the ſub-ſacriſts in lighting the candles, and in tolling the bells; and laſtly, to obey the dean and ſub-dean in ſuch things as belong to the decency of the church. But if they be found negligent in thoſe offices, they ſhall be corrected according to the pleaſure of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean. And if any of them be abſent, and reſide not in our church, or at leaſt in the houſes thereunto adjoining, we will that according to the time of their abſence they loſe their ſalary. Yet we grant leave to the dean, or in his abſence, to the ſub-dean, to give them leave to be abſent twenty days in a year, for ſome cauſe to be approved of by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean. And they ſhall give aſſurance that they will do their duties, by the like oath that other officers of our church do take.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the inferior Officers of the Church.

Since no one can worthily ſerve in the offices of the church, and at the ſame time be intangled with worldly concerns, and that they who miniſter in our choir may not be obſtructed in their duty, we ordain, that inferior officers ſhall be ſubſtituted.

We will therefore that the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, according to his diſcretion and prudence, do make choice of, and admit as a butler or manciple, an induſtrious man, one of a good repute and converſation, who, at ſeaſonable hours, ſhall ſupply with bread and drink thoſe who eat at the common table, and carefully ſee the buttery ſupplied; and (together with the cook, by the aſſiſtance of the ſteward) ſhall diligently take care to buy proviſions for the table of the minor-canons and officers.

Moreover we will, that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, chooſe two door-keepers, who ſhall alſo do the office of virgerers, careful men, of a good life and reputation, who ſhall alſo faithfully keep the keys of the gates; and ſhall alſo keep the gates, and outward doors of the bounds of our church, and ſhall ſhut, keep, and open them at the command of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean. But in the night time they ſhall not ſuffer them to lye open for any one, unleſs with the expreſs command of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean.

Laſtly, the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, ſhall chuſe a cook and an under-cook, men that are induſtrious, of good repute, and of an honeſt life, who ſhall diligently provide the meat and drink for the table of thoſe who eat together.

And all theſe ſhall take the like oath as they take who ſerve in the choir.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the common Table of the Officers.

That they who live together, and praiſe God together in the choir, may alſo eat together, and praiſe God together at table, we ordain and will, that as well the minor-canons and officers in the

the choir, as the teachers of the grammar-ſcholars, and all other inferior officers of our church, and the children who learn to ſing, ſhall feed together in the common hall, if it may be conveniently done. In which hall the precentor, or in his abſence the ſenior petty-canon, ſhall ſit uppermoſt at the upper table; then the head ſchool-maſter, and the minor-canons, and the maſter of the choriſters. In the ſecond rank let the deacon, the ſix lay-clerks, the ſub-deacon, and the under ſchool-maſter ſit.

In the third rank let the ſinging boys of the choir ſit.

Theſe having dined, let the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keeper, the cook and the cenſor ſit down.

In the hall ſhall be the precentor, or if he be abſent, the ſenior petty-canon, who ſhall rebuke ſuch men as be of an ill behaviour. But in the firſt place they ſhall reprove the boys, and alſo their maſters. And, that all things may be done quietly, in order, and with decency in the hall, upon the five and twentieth day of November, one ſhall yearly be choſen out of the prieſts of the church, by the conſent of the major part of them who eat together in the firſt and ſecond rank, who ſhall do the office of an yearly ſteward, who ſhall be ſteward for one whole year; who ſhall alſo provide wood, coal, ſalt, and other ſuch like things as ſhall be thought neceſſary for a ſtore, (as they call it) againſt the following year, to ſerve the common table.

He ſhall examine the accounts of the monthly ſteward (who ſhall be ſteward only for one month) every week; and in the end of every month, ſhall give an account to the major part of the commoners of the firſt and ſecond rank, at the end of the year, of all their charges. Moreover, one out of the petty-canons and the commoners of the ſecond rank (either by himſelf, or by ſome one elſe) ſhall every year in like manner, each month do the office of a monthly ſteward, whoſe advice the butler and the cook ſhall obſerve in buying the victuals, with whom he alſo ſhall go into the market, if it ſeem good, and with them he ſhall buy and provide meat. Nevertheleſs, we will and grant that it ſhall be lawful for the dean, or for the ſub-dean in the dean's abſence, to aſſign and cauſe to be paid to the clerks of our church who are married, and to any that are ſick, a portion of money in lieu of their commons. And to the other preſbyters and clerks, and alſo to the boys who learn muſick, having their victuals freely given them from the church, we give leave, that a portion of money ſhould be aſſigned and paid for their commons, provided that conſtantly every month they allow a competent ſum of money to the common table of their companions, according to the order of the dean and chapter.

We ordain alſo, and appoint that the treaſurer of our church, at the begining of every month, do deliver and pay to the monthly ſteward for the table and commons of all of them who eat together, after this manner following: That is, for them who eat in the firſt rank, for each minor-canon, for the head maſter of the grammar-ſcholars, and for the maſter of the choriſters, ſix ſhillings monthly. And ſhall pay for the commons of them who eat in the ſecond rank, for each of the clerks, the deacon, the ſub-deacon, and the lower maſter of the grammar-ſchool, monthly, five ſhillings and eight-pence. Laſtly, for the table of the choriſters, monthly, three ſhillings and four-pence. Again, for the table and the commons of all thoſe who ſit down after the others are riſen, for the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keepers, and the cook, monthly, four ſhillings. Which monthly ſums, by the monthly ſteward, with the advice of the yearly ſteward, ſhall be honeſtly and frugally diſpoſed of; and at the end of each month, he ſhall give an account of the ſum diſpoſed of to the yearly ſteward, or ſome other prudent man of the firſt or ſecond rank.

And that they may the more faithfully execute their offices, both the ſtewards ſhall be bound by an oath given to the college. Laſtly, all the miniſters of our church eating together, ought to obſerve and yield obedience to thoſe orders, forms and ſtatutes which by the dean and chapter ſhall hereafter be made therein.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Veſtments of the Officers, called Liveries.

We decree and will, that the minor-canons, clerks and other officers of our church, and the choriſters alſo, and four poor men, have their outward garments as near as may be, of the ſame colour, or the like; and they already named, ſhall receive yearly for the making of their outward garments, after the manner we here ſit down: All the minor-canons and the upper ſchool-maſter, four yards of cloth for their gowns, at 5*s.* *per* yard; and the maſter of the choir ſhall have for his gown, three yards of cloth, price 5*s.* *per* yard.

The deacon, ſub-deacon, all the clerks, the uſher of the grammar ſchool, ſhall receive for their cloaths three yards of cloth, at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* And the other officers, that is, the ſub-ſacriſts, baker, door-keepers, and the cook, every one ſhall receive for himſelf three yards of cloth for his garments, at the price of 3*s.* 4*d.* Each of the choriſters, and the ſub-cook, for their garments, two yards and a half, price 3*s.* 4*d.* Which cloth being delivered to them, whoſoever ſhall not take care that it be decently made up fit for him, and ſhall not wear it greateſt part of the year, he ſhall be deemed unworthy of our gift; and therefore let him be conſtrained to refund to our church ſo much of his ſtipend as the cloth ſhall be valued. The dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, ought every year to provide the cloth and livery garments, together with the receiver for the time being; and they ſhall deliver to every one their portions of cloth, before Chriſtmas, that they may celebrate the birth-day of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, with new cloaths and new ſouls: But the poor men ſhall always wear on the left ſhoulder of their gowns, a roſe made of red ſilk; and when they walk either in the church or elſewhere abroad, they ſhall every where walk in the ſaid gowns.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Salaries of the Officers of the Church

We ordain and will, that out of the common ſtock of our church, beſide their commons and liveries before aſſigned, certain ſtipends be paid quarterly to all the officers of our church, by the treaſurer, by equal portions, in manner following: That is, to each minor-canon for his ſhare, 5*l.* 2*s.* To the head ſchool-maſter, 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* To the maſter of the choriſters, 5*l.* 7*s.* To the uſher, 59*s.* and 2*d.* To the ſub-deacon, 59*s.* and 2*d.* To every clerk, 59*s.* and 2*d.* To the ſacriſt, 26*s.* and 8*d.* To the manciple, 58*s.* To the cook, 58*s.* To the door-keepers, 58*s.* To the choriſters, 15*s.* To each of the four poor men, 6*l.* 3*s.* and 4*d.* To the ſub-dean, 26*s.* and 8*d.* To the precentor, 26*s.* 8*d.* To the receiver, 5 marks. To the treaſurer, 26*s.* 8*d.* To the ſteward, or clerk of the lands, 53*s.* and 4*d.* To the ſub-cook, 26*s.* 8*d.* To the ſub-ſacriſts, 33*s.* and 4*d.*

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Celebration of Divine Service.

That prayers and ſupplication may decently and in good order be every day performed in our church, and that every day the praiſe of God may be made with joy and rejoicing: We decree and ordain, that the minor-canons and clerks, together with the deacon and ſub-deacon, and the maſter of the choriſters, do daily perform divine ſervice in the choir of our church, according to the right and cuſtom of other cathedral churches; but we will not oblige them to ſing their ſervices by night. Moreover, we will, that in all principal feaſts, the dean, but in the greater double feaſts, the ſub-dean, and in other double feaſts, the other canons, every one in his place ſhall officiate in celebrating the divine ſervice. We ordain alſo, that no one of the canons, or of others miniſtering in the choir, ſhall come thither in time of divine ſervice, except he be cloathed with ſuch ornaments as are proper for that place.

We will alſo, that the maſters of the grammar ſchool, upon feſtival days be in the choir, wearing habits fit for that place; whereof one ſhall have his place above the minor-canons, the other ſhall ſit next below them. We will alſo, that as ſoon as I am departed out of this life, obſequies be made for my ſoul in my church at Glouceſter, all the canons of our church, and other officers and poor men being called together and aſſiſting: And that the day of our death be written in the ſtatute-books, upon which ſame day anniverſary obſequies and maſſes ſhall for ever be celebrated for us.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the common Treaſury, and keeping of the ſeal and Muniments.

We ordain and will, that one inward and more private room be ſet apart, and an outward one large enough, and adjoining to the inward one; which rooms ſhall be called the treaſury.

In the outward room ſhall be placed a cheſt, and a coffer to keep the writings in; in which the books of the accounts of all the officers, ſervants, and of all others who are obliged to give up any accounts, ought to be kept and laid up. In thoſe cheſts and coffers ſhall be laid up the court rolls, both by themſelves and apart. All obligatory writings apart, and by themſelves. The books concerning revenues, called the rentals: Inventories of the goods and lands apart, and by themſelves. In this room let there be placed an iron cheſt, to keep the moneys put into the treaſury, which may be needful for daily expences. In this room alſo let there be a counter-houſe, where the accounts of all farmers, bailiffs, officers, and of others, are to be examined and proved.

In the inward room we would have one ſtrong iron cheſt placed, wherein let there be laid up the ſum of 40*l.* which we would have to be taken out of what remains as overplus, in the end of every year, that that ſum may always remain and be ready to ſerve the neceſſities of our church, if there ſhall any happen. And in this room let there be kept one ſmall cheſt, in which let there be put and carefully kept the common ſeal of our church; by which common ſeal we command, that nothing be at any time ſealed but what was firſt at large and plainly written in a certain regiſter,

regiſter, and be publickly compared, and at large read over with the ſame regiſter. And as often as the ſeal is put upon any writing, there ſhall never be required of any one above 13*s.* and 4*d.* for the ſigning of that writing. We will alſo, that in this room there ſhall be kept another cheſt, in which let theſe our ſtatutes, ordinances and letters patents of the foundation and endowment of our church, and other writings and muniments of the manors, lands, tenements, revenues, poſſeſſions and rights and liberties which our church by any right hath, be depoſited. But every cheſt, even the little one, ſhall have three locks, with ſo many keys of a different faſhion: and of each of theſe cheſts, and of the little one, the dean ſhall keep one key, the ſub-dean another, and the treaſurer the third; and none of the cheſts, no not the little one, ſhall be open but when all the keepers of them, or their deputies are conſenting and preſent. Finally, we forbid any one man to keep two keys with him at the ſame time; and as often as any one of the key-keepers goes forth from our ſaid church, let him leave his key with ſome one canon that ſtays at home, and hath neither of the other keys.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Accounts given up every Year.

We will, that within two months after the feaſt of Michael, all bailiffs, farmers, officers and ſervants, both foreign and domeſtick, do give in, and make a full and true account of all thoſe things that do belong to their offices. And we farther ordain and decree, that at the ſame time alſo, both the receiver and the treaſurer, do give a full and true account of all things belonging to their offices before the dean and the canons then preſent, and the auditor, whether he be preſent, or whether he ſubſtitutes another in his place, of what they have received, and of what they have laid out; what the church oweth, and what is due unto the church. And finally, let all the indentures of the goods of the church, which are in uſe, be ſhewed and renewed, that in all things the dean and canons may be ſatisfied in the ſtate and condition of the church.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of correcting Exceſſes.

That a good behaviour may be obſerved in our church, we ordain and will, that if any one of the petty-canons or other officers ſhall be guilty of any leſſer fault, he ſhall be puniſhed according to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean; but if he hath offended by any great fault, if it ſhall be thought fit, he ſhall be expelled by thoſe by whom he was admitted. And if any one of the canons be in any fault or crime, whereby any notorious ſcandal may ariſe to our church, let him that is found guilty be admoniſhed by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean; but if he mend not his behaviour, being the third time admoniſhed, let him be called before the biſhop his viſitor, and at his pleaſure let him be puniſhed: But we reſerve the puniſhment of the poor men, as oft as they offend, to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean; and if they continue incorrigible, let them be expelled from the church by the dean, with the conſent of the chapter, and let them loſe all benefit from the church.

CHAP. XXXV.

Concerning Alms.

Beſide our alms beſtowed upon thoſe four poor men, we have given alſo an annual ſum of 40*l.* to our church, both for the relief of the poor and needy, and alſo toward the repairing of the high ways. We will that one half of that ſum be diſtributed by the dean, or his receiver, when in his circuit he viſits the lands, manors, and impropriate churches; in which churches let it be diſtributed to the poor, according to their need; leſt they ſeem from hence to reap all and ſow none. But let the dean or treaſurer diſpoſe of the aforeſaid ſum, partly to the poor and needy nigh our church. The account of which diſtribution let it be ſhewn in the general account. The biſhop, in his viſitation, ſhall take notice of this money, after it be faithfully diſpoſed of. Another ſum of 20*l.* we have aſſigned for the repairing of bridges and the mending of highways, according to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean and chapter. But ſince the grammar-ſchool, and almoſt all the buildings, in which we would that the minor canons and other officers of our church ſhould lodge, are run to ruin, waſte, out of repair, and unhandſome, we give leave that that ſum of 20*l.* which we aſſign for the repairing of bridges, may be made uſe of to repair thoſe buildings, making them more habitable, and to make them fit for thoſe uſes they ſhall be deſigned, for the ſpace of three years. But when thoſe three years are expired, after the date of theſe preſents, we do ordain that the ſame ſum ſhall be made uſe of to repair bridges and highways. The biſhop alſo, in his viſitation, ſhall take care that this be faithfully executed.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of keeping Chapters.

We decree and will, that the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, with the reſident canons, once at leaſt in every fortnight, or oftener, as it ſhall ſeem expedient, ſhall keep a chapter in the chapter-houſe, and there piouſly and prudently confer about the affairs of our church. We alſo will, that in every year there ſhall be kept two chapters, one upon the laſt day of November, and the other upon the veſpers of St. John Baptiſt; in which chapters we will, that whatſoever ſhall be ordained and appointed by the dean, and the canons preſent, ſhall be obſerved by all perſons of our church, ſo far as they concern them, provided they do not contradict theſe our ſtatutes.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Viſitation of the Church.

There's no work ſo piouſly begun, ſo proſperouſly continued, or ſo happily conſummated, which is not ſoon deſtroyed, and utterly ſubverted by careleſſneſs and negligence. There are no ſtatutes ſo ſacred, and firmly made, but in length of time they are expoſed to oblivion and contempt, if there be not a conſtant care and zeal for religion. Which that it may never happen, or come to our church, we, truſting in the faith and diligence of the biſhop of Glouceſter for the time being, have conſtituted him to be the viſitor of our cathedral of Glouceſter, willing and commanding, that according to his chriſtian faith, and earneſt zeal for religion, he watch, and diligently take care that thoſe ſtatutes and ordinances which we have made for our church be inviolably obſerved; that the poſſeſſions, and the ſpiritual as well as temporal affairs may flouriſh in a proſperous ſtate; that the rights, liberties, and privileges be preſerved and defended.

And that theſe things may be ſo, we ordain and will, that the biſhop himſelf, as often as he ſhall by the dean, or by two canons, be aſked; and if not aſked, yet once in every three years ſhall come in perſon to our church, except ſome very urgent neceſſity ſhall obſtruct him, or elſe that he come by the proxy of his chancellor, that he there, in a convenient place, call together the dean, canons, minor-canons, clerks, and all other officers of our church. To which biſhop, by virtue of this preſent ſtatute, we grant a full power and authority to examine the dean, canons, minor-canons, and the other officers, concerning all the articles contained in our ſtatutes, and concerning all other articles relating to the ſtate, welfare and reputation of our college: And that he urge every one of them, by the oath they gave unto the church, to ſpeak the truth concerning all faults and crimes whatſoever: And that the biſhop puniſh them who ſhall be found and proved guilty, according to the nature of the fault and crime; and that he reform them. And that he do all things that may ſeem proper for the ſubduing of vice, and which are known to belong to the duty of a viſitor. And we will and command all, as well the dean as the canons, and other officers of our church, that they obey the biſhop in reſpect of the premiſſes.

And we ordain, by virtue of the oath given to the church, that no one ſay or inform any thing againſt the dean or the canons, or any one of the officers of our church, but what he believes to be true, and is publickly reported ſo to be.

Moreover we will that the dean, at the common charges of the church, prepare and ſet before the biſhop viſiting, and attended with eight perſons, two entertainments at moſt within the lodgings of our church. Farthermore, becauſe we wiſh that theſe our ſtatutes may laſt for ever, we will, that if any ambiguity, contention, or diſſention ſhall hereafter ariſe between the dean and canons, or between the canons themſelves, about the true and genuine meaning of our ſtatutes, (all which we would have underſtood according to the plain grammatical ſenſe) we will and ordain, that that ſtatute, or any clauſe of the ſtatute, concerning which the contention is riſen, ſhall be referred to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; to whoſe interpretation we command all to ſubmit without any delay or contradiction, provided it be not repugnant to our ſtatutes. But we utterly forbid the viſitor, and the interpreter of our ſtatutes, and all other men, of what dignity or authority they ſhall be, to make any new ſtatutes, or to diſpence with any of the old.

And we do forbid the dean and canons of our church to receive any ſuch ſtatutes, under the penalty of perjury, and perpetual expulſion from our church.

Notwithſtanding we reſerve to ourſelf, and to our ſucceſſors, a full power and authority to change and alter theſe ſtatutes, and if it ſhall ſeem good, even to make new ones.

In witneſs of all and ſingular the premiſſes, &c.

Of the Prayers in the Church.

We decree and ordain, that during my natural life theſe following prayers be every day uſed for us, for our royal conſort, and for the prince our ſon, in the high maſs, *viz. Deus, in cujus manu*

manu ſunt corda Regum, &c. Suſcipe, quæſumus Domine, &c. Præſta quæſumus, &c. Pro animabus autem Inviĉtiſſimi Patris noſtri Regis Henrici *Septimi, & nobiliſſimæ matris noſtræ* Elizabethæ *reginæ & chariſſimæ nuper conjugis noſtræ* Janæ *hæ Orationes dicantur, Deus, cui proprium, &c. Intuere, quæſumus, &c. Proſit, quæſumus Domine. &c.*

Prayers to be ſaid by all in our Church in the Morning, as they are riſing.

Libera nos, Salve nos, &c. with this prayer, *Omnipotens, Sempiterne Deus, &c.* with this pſalm, *De profundis*, and with the following ſuffrages.

Prayers in the Evening.

As they are going to bed, let them ſay the hymn *Salvator Mundi Deus*, with the pſalm *De profundis*, and with the ſuffrages following.

Prayers to be uſed in the School in the Morning.

As ſoon as the uſher and all the ſcholars are come into the ſchool, at ſix of the clock in the Morning, let them alternately repeat the pſalm *Domine in virtute tua lætabitur Rex, &c.* 1. *Kyrie Chriſte, Kyrie.* 2. *Pater noſter, & ne nos, &c.* 3. *Oſtende nobis Domine, &c.* 4. *Domine, ſalvum fac Regem, &c.* 5. *Eſto ei Turris fortitudinis, &c.* 6. *Nihil perficiat Inimicus, &c.* 7. *Domine exaudi.* 8. *Quis Omnipotens Deus, &c.* 9. *Actiones noſtras quæſumus Domine.*

Prayers in the School, to be ſaid in the Evening.

At five of the clock, the ſcholars being ready to go out of the ſchool, ſhall alternately repeat the pſalm *Ecce nunc benedicite Dominum, &c. Kyrie, Chriſte, Kyrie, Pater noſter, &c. Exurge Domine adjuva nos, &c. Domine Deus virtutum, &c.* with this prayer, *Tenebras noſtras illumina, queſumus Domine.*

The Prayers of the Poor.

Let the poor men, who are maintained at the charges of our church, daily ſay in the morning, at the evening, and at noonday, the Lord's Prayer, the Angel's Salutation, the Apoſtles Creed, the Ten Commandments of God, all of them in Engliſh, with the prayer tranſlated into Engliſh, *Quæſumus Omnipotens Deus.*

We Nicholas Wigorn', George Ciceſtren', and Richard Cox archdeacon, do now preſent unto you the dean, canons, and all other officers of the ſaid church of the ſacred and undivided Trinity at Glouceſter, by the command and authority of our dread ſovereign the king, theſe his ſtatutes to be diligently obſerved by you, in the thirty-ſixth year of the reign of the ſame our Lord the king, and upon the fifth day of the month July.

NICHOLAUS WIGORN'.
GEORGIUS CICESTR'.
RIC. COX.

NUMBER XXIX.

Difficult Words which occur in the Charters of Liberties explained; taken from a Manuſcript containing Charters, &c. relating to the Monaſtery of the Holy Trinity, near Algate, London.

SOC, That is, the ſuing of men in their own court, according to the cuſtom of the kingdom.

SAC is the power of impleading and puniſhing tranſgreſſors in their court, becauſe *ſake* in *Engliſh* ſignifies *encheſon* in *French, (which is occaſion, cauſe, or reaſon)* and it is ſaid *for ſiche ſake (that is for ſuch ſake or reaſon)* being the ſame as *quele encheſon*, and *ſake* is ſaid for *forfeit*.

TOL imports, that you, and all your men, throughout all your homage lands, be exempt in all markets from toll, for things bought or ſold.

THEAM. This is, that you have all the generation of your villains, with their ſervices and chattels, whereſoever they ſhall be found in England: excepting any one born in ſervitude, ſhall continue for a year and a day undiſturb'd in any privileged town, ſo that he be received into their company, or gild, and as one of them, by the ſame he ſhall be exempted from villainage.

INFANGETHEF is, that thieves or robbers, taken in your lordſhip, or fee, and convicted of their theft, be adjudg'd in your court.

OUTFANGETHEF is, that thieves or robbers, which belong to your land, or fee, if taken with a robbery out of your land or fee, be brought back to your court, and there try'd.

HAMSOKENE. That is, that you be exempt from amerciaments for entering houſes violently and without leave, againſt the peace of our lord the king, and that you hold pleas of this ſort of tranſgreſſion committed on your land, in your court.

GRYTHEBRICHE. That is, the breach of the king's peace, for *gryth* in *Engliſh*, is *pax* in *Latin*, and *pees* in the *Roman*; *briche* in *Engliſh*, is *freynt* in the *Roman*.

BLODWYTE. That is, that you be exempt from amerciament for blood ſpilt, and that you hold pleas thereupon in your court, and that you have the amerciament ariſing from thence; becauſe *wyte* in *Engliſh*, is the ſame as *injuria* in *Latin*.

PHILTWYTE is, that you be exempt from amerciaments for frays, and that you hold pleas of the ſame, in your court, and have the amerciaments thence ariſing; for *philt* in *Engliſh* is *medle* in the *Roman*.

PHLYTHWYTE. That you be exempt from contention and aſſemblies, and that you hold pleas thereof in your court, and have the amerciaments proceeding from the ſame; for *phlyth* in *Engliſh* is *contentio* in *Latin*.

PORDWYCHE is, that you be exempt from amerciaments when any fugitive outlaw comes to the peace of our lord the king, either of his own accord, or upon licence.

PLEMENESFRITH is, that you have the chattels or amerciaments of a fugitive.

LECHERWITE is, that you take a fine of him that lies with a bond-woman born, without your leave.

CHILDWYTE. That you take a fine from a bond-woman born, that is with child, who has loſt her virginity without your leave.

PORSTALL is, that you be exempt from amerciaments for chattles ſeized, either within or without your lands, and that you have and hold pleas concerning ſuch caſes ſo arreſted within your lands, in your court, and the amerciaments ariſing from the ſame.

SCHOT is, that you be exempt from a certain cuſtum, as of the common toll impoſed by the ſheriff or his bailiffs.

GELDE is, that you be exempt from ſervile cuſtoms, which once us'd to be paid, as of *horngilde*, and the like.

HITAGE, or CARRUAGE is, that you ſhall be exempt, if our lord the king ſhould tax all the land by *carucates*.

DANEGELDE. That is, exemption from a cuſtom us'd in another place, which the Danes once exacted in England.

HORNGELDE. That you be exempt from a certain cuſtom exacted at fairs and markets.

WAPENTAKE is, that you be exempt from ſuit of the hundred, which is called *wapentake*.

LESTAGE. That is, exemption from a duty exacted at fairs and markets.

STALLAGE is exemption from a duty exacted for ſtandings taken or aſſign'd in fairs and markets.

STHENG, or HEDWYNG is exemption from attachment in any court, and before any perſons whatſoever, for treſpaſſes preſented and not avow'd.

MISHERYNG. That is, exemption from amerciaments for any treſpaſſes whatſoever brought into court, without exemplification.

BURGBRICHE is a diſcharge from any paſſing thro' cities or boroughs, againſt the peace.

AVERPAYE is exemption from paying a penny for average to our lord the king.

HUNDREDAT is exemption from paying the penny, or contributing to the hundred.

BORDALPANY. That is, exemption from the exaction us'd in markets, where they paid a halfpenny for taking away their ſtalls.

BURGBOTE is exemption from contributing to the relief of the city, or borough, or for building of walls fallen.

BRUGEBOTE is exemption from contributing to build bridges.

THECLEPENY is exemption from tallage of the tenth for the council.

MUNDEBRYCHE is exemption from amerciaments for tranſgreſſions committed againſt our lord the king.

NUMBER XXX.

A Grant from Henry de Hamtonel, Abbat of Cirenceſter, to John de Latton.

TO all chriſtian people who ſhall either ſee or hear this preſent deed, Henry, by divine permiſſion, abbat of Cirenceſter, and the convent of that place, ſend health in our Lord. Know ye that we have granted to John de Latton and Iſabel his wife, in form and under condition following, theſe ſeveral things hereafter ſpecified, to receive every week, ſo long as they ſhall jointly live; Fourteen white loaves and nine gallons of beer, whereof five gallons of the beer ſhall be ſuch as the convent uſeth, and the other four gallons ſhall be of the chaplain's beer, and they ſhall receive one meſs every day out of our kitchen, in like manner as our day officers do receive it from our houſe. Provided that if the ſaid Iſabel ſhall ſurvive, that then and immediately from the death of the ſaid John, one moiety of all above granted ſhall altogether ceaſe. And in conſideration of the aforeſaid grant, the aforeſaid John hath wholly releaſed to us and to our church, and hath quit claimed for himſelf and his

heirs for ever, all right and claim which he had or any way can have, with the reverſion thereof, in all the lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances, which Walter father of the ſaid John did hold by leaſe from us in Latton. And the ſaid John and his heirs ſhall fully and intirely warrant the ſaid lands and tenements to us and to our church, without any diminution whatſoever. And if it ſhould happen, which we hope will never be, that the ſaid John and Iſabel ſhall any way be deficient in the ſaid warranty, or ſhould lay claim, or pretend any right to the ſaid tenements, that from thenceforth the ſaid abbat and convent ſhall be for ever diſcharged from the performance of every part of this grant, without any pretence whatſoever. In witneſs whereof the parties aboveſaid have interchangeably ſet their ſeals to this indenture.

Given at Cirenceſter, at the feaſt of the purification of the bleſſed Virgin, in the thirty-third year of the reign of king Edward, ſon of king Henry.

NUMBER XXXI.

King Henry the Fourth's Grant to the Men, &c. of Cirenceſter.

THE king, to all unto whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye that of our ſpecial grace, and for the good and laudable and acceptable ſervices which the men of the town of Ciceter have performed, in reſiſting the malicious attempts of Thomas late earl of Kent, and John late earl of Saliſbury, and other traitors and rebels, who had traiterouſly taken up arms againſt us and our crown, contrary to their allegiance; we do give and grant to the men aforeſaid, all the goods and chattels, in whoſe hands ſoever they may be found, which did belong to the ſaid late earls, and the other traitors, and were found in the ſaid town when the ſaid earls and other traitors were there arreſted by the men aforeſaid; excepting all gold and ſilver, and money, and veſſels of gold or ſilver, or guilded, and except all jewels of all kinds; to hold unto the ſaid men of our gift. In witneſs whereof, &c.

Given at Weſtminſter the twenty-eighth day of February, 1 H. 4.

The ſame Year, the King rewards them with another Conceſſion.

THE king, to all unto whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye that of our eſpecial grace, and for the good ſervice which our beloved liege-people and commons of the town of Cirenceſter, as well men as women, have performed unto us, in the taking of the earls of Kent and Saliſbury, and of others their followers, in the late rebellion, do grant unto the men four does in ſeaſon, to be delivered unto them by our chief foreſter, for the time being, or his deputy, out of our foreſt of Bradon; and alſo one hogſhead of wine, to be received every year out of the port of our town of Briſtol, by the hand of our officer therein for the time being. We alſo grant unto the women aforeſaid ſix bucks, to be delivered them in right ſeaſon, by our chief foreſter aforeſaid, or his deputy, out of the foreſt aforeſaid; and alſo one hogſhead of wine, to be delivered to them out of the port of our ſaid town of Briſtol, by the hands of our officer therein for the time being. This grant to continue during our pleaſure. In witneſs whereof, &c.

NUMBER XXXII.

An Ordination made by William King of England, concerning Derhurſt.

WILLIAM king of the Engliſhmen, earl of Normandy, and *Cænomanenſium* to the faithful believers in Chriſt of whatſoever nation. Our bleſſed ſaviour and merciful God, patient and full of pity, amongſt other his precepts concerning mercy, ſaith, *That all the things of this world are as nought, in communion with eternal happineſs*, and therefore cammands us that we ſhould out of what we now poſſeſs, lay up everlaſting treaſure in theſe words, *Lay up to yourſelves treaſure in heaven, where neither ruſt nor moth can corrupt*. We therefore being excited by that good precept, and by our wife Maud, with the prudent council of our nobles, and for the good of own ſoul, and the ſouls of all our children, do aſſign and confer the church of Deorherſt, ſituated within the juriſdiction and county of the city of Gloſter, with all its appurtenances, unto St. Dennys, who was the happy apoſtle of France, in as full manner as our did grant the ſame to our faithful ſubject Baldwin, then a monk of that ſaint, now the abbat of St. Edmondſbury; and in like manner as we our ſelf did grant the ſame to him after we poſſeſt the kingdom. Let this monaſtery, and all belonging to it, be free from all earthly ſervices. We alſo grant the ſame privilege to Tainton and its appurtenances, which the aforeſaid king had given to the ſame ſaint, thereby to gain an eternal reward, decreeing that it be likewiſe free as this which we now give; that we and our children, by the prayers of that ſaint, and of his companions Ruſtious and Eleutherius, may be proſperous in this world, and obtain an eternal happy manſion hereafter. If any one ſhall detract from this our gift, let him be of what degree ſoever, let him by the vengance of almighty God have the ſame fate with Dathan and Abiram, unleſs he repent and make ſatiſfaction and amends to that ſaint, and to the brethren intituled to that monaſtery. This privilege was confirmed in the monaſtery of St. Swithin, in the city of Wincheſter, in the year of our Lord 1069, in the reign of king William the Firſt, on the of Eaſter, after the celebration of maſs: Theſe witneſſes agreeing thereunto.

I king William do corroborate this our grant and confirmation with the ſign of the holy croſs.

I Maud, queen of the ſaid king, do acknowledge my content therein.

I Richard, ſon of the king, do approve the grant of my father and mother.

I Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, do confirm it.
I Aldred, archbiſhop of York, do confirm it.
I William, biſhop of London, do confirm it.
I Aileric, biſhop.
I Herman, biſhop.
I Liuric, biſhop.
I Odo, biſhop, brother to the king.
I Gosfrid, firſt biſhop of Landaff.
I Baldwin, biſhop Ebreiencis.
I Ernald, biſhop Cenemænenſis.
I Robert, earl, and brother of the king, do agree to it with a good will.
I William, earl, ſon of Oſborn.
I Robert, earl of Caſtle.
I Radulfe, earl of Brien.
I Radulfe de Alneo.
I Henry Ferrars.
I Hugh de Montfort.
I Richard, ſon of earl Giſlebert.
I Roger de Ivri.
I Haimon, the king's ———
I Robert, brother of Haimon.

NUMBER XXXIII.

The King's Patent, making Derhurſt which is an alien Priory to be denizen.

THE king to all, &c. greeting. Know ye, that whereas the priory of Derhurſt in the county of Glouceſter, is an alien priory of the order of St. Benedict, in which priory (ſaid to be a monaſtery in the year 1006) St. Alphege at that time was a monk profeſt, who afterwards in the reign of king Ethelred our progenitor, heretofore king of England, was conſtituted archbiſhop of Canterbury, as in the legend of St. Alphege it does more fully appear. And whereas St. Edward, of pious and famous memory, heretofore king of England, our anceſtor, out of his ſincere and hearty devotion which he did bear to St. Dennis, did give and grant the ſaid priory to the abbey of St. Dennis in France; from the time of which grant the priory has continued a perpetual and conventual priory and cell of that abbey, and ſo continues at preſent. And whereas the ſaid prior, and convent of the ſaid priory, and their preceding priors and convents have ever had, time out of mind, cloyſters, dormitories, refectories, and a common ſeal, and other neceſſary and fitting conveniencies for a priory and convent, ſuitable to their revenues and decency of religion; and whereas the ſaid prior and convent do to this day enjoy the ſame, as we are credibly informed: By virtue of which grant and donation, the abbat and convent of the abbey of St. Dennis, whenever the place of prior in the ſaid priory did become void, did always preſent ſome religious perſon of the abbey of St. Dennis unto the ſaid priory, who by virtue of that preſentation was the right and lawful prior thereof; until of late, by reaſon of war begun between us and France, the ſaid priory can have but ſlow and difficult acceſs to the ſaid abbey to procure a new preſentation, wherefore

wherefore at the humble requeſt of our beloved in Chriſt Hugh the preſent prior of the ſaid priory, and of the convent thereof, we are beſought to take into our conſideration, and to find a remedy whereby this evident danger in procuring a preſentation from abroad may be hereafter beſt avoided. We therefore being inclined to favour their humble petition, do of our eſpecial grace, after having fully and maturely conſidered the premiſſes, grant unto the ſaid Hugh the preſent prior of the ſaid priory, and to the convent of the place, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall be denizens in the ſame manner and form, and as fully and intirely to all intents and purpoſes as any other Engliſh priors are held, deemed, and reputed; and that the ſaid prior and convent ſhall hereafter have and hold the ſaid priory as an Engliſh priory, together with all their manors, lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions of the ſaid priory, with all their appurtenances; and ſhall have all and all ſorts of liberties, immunities, and privileges, and ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſame as freely as any other religious men of the ſame order *Ance Oriundi* did uſe or enjoy the ſame yielding and paying tithes, ſubſidies, and dues, as other denizens of that order do throughout the kingdom of England. And moreover of our farther grace, we grant for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to the ſaid prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors, that when and how often the place of prior ſhall become void, whether by death, reſignation, or acceptance of other perferment by the prior of the ſaid priory, that then the ſaid convent and monks of that place, in every ſuch vacancy of the ſaid priory, ſhall and may freely elect one of themſelves to be prior, firſt obtaining a licence for the ſame from us and our ſucceſſors. In witneſs whereof, &c.

Witneſs the king at Cheſwick, the twenty-fourth day of February.

By writ under the privy ſeal of the ſame date, and by authority of parliament, and for 20*l. paid into the Hanaper.*

NUMBER XXXIV.

The Charter of the moſt glorious King Kenulph, concerning the firſt Foundation of the Monaſtery at Winchcombe.

IN the 811th year of the incarnation of our bleſſed Lord Jeſus Chriſt the ſaviour of the world, who reigned in the heavens from all eternity, in the fourth year of the indiction, and in the ſixteenth year of our reign by the grace of God, and on the ninth day of November. I Kenulph king of the Mercians, by God's favour and aſſiſtance, did begin an imperfect work at a place called antiently by the inhabitants Wincelcombe, in the province of the Wixes: It is now a noble church, and not inglorious in its firſt deſign. It was dedicated by Wulfred archbiſhop of Canterbury to the honour of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and the bleſſed Mary his mother, who held him in her boſom, whom heaven and earth could not contain, where I intend to lay my body to reſt in the Lord. It ſeemed good to me to invite all the great men of the kingdom of Mercia, all biſhops, princes, earls, deputies, and my own kindred, as alſo Cuthred king of Kent, Sired king of the Weſt Saxons, with all thoſe who were members of our ſynod, to be preſent and witneſſes at the dedication of the ſaid church; which church I have built to the honour and glory of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, for the love of heaven, and for the expiation of my ſins, and for procuring a bleſſing on my endowment, and to ſecure thoſe privileges which the Roman biſhops by authority of St. Peter the prince of apoſtles have indulged to me.

I Kenulph, by the favour of God, king of the Mercians, out of gratitude for their good will, who by the authority of the apoſtles have ſtrengthened and confirmed the grants and decrees of my ſynods to the ſecurity of my endowment, by me granted to the monaſtery of Wincelcomb, and particularly for the confirmation of my endowment, made by the authority of pope Leo, and afterwards by pope Paſchal, by the authority of his power, and farther confirmed in three ſynods of the men of Mercia, with their unanimous conſent, whereby the grant of the endowments by me made for the good of myſelf and my heirs is corroborated; and alſo all my gifts, which with a free heart I gave to the great men of the kingdom of Mercia, and of other kingdoms, in gold, ſilver, and other utenſils; and alſo in choice horſes given to them, according to their ranks and qualities, and a pound of pure ſilver to thoſe who had no lands, and a mark of gold to every prieſt, and one ſhilling to every one of the ſervants of God; and all theſe gifts were becoming our royal dignity, and were in number ſo many, and in value ſo great, that they are ineſtimable. All which I beſtowed to procure that the endowment by me granted to the ſaid monaſtery might be firm and irrecoverable, and might be ſettled for ever for the good of me and my heirs.

I Kenulph, king of the Mercians, have alſo obtained the banner of the holy croſs on which Jeſus Chriſt our Lord did ſuffer, that it might be a ſafeguard and protection of my ſoul, and of all my temporal affairs, and of all my heirs, againſt the deſigns of the wicked one. And if any perſon whatſoever, be he great or ſmall, ſhall attempt by violence to do wrong to this holy banner, let him be excommunicated and accurſed, and by God's juſt judgment let him be ſever'd from any benefit thereof, unleſs he ſhall make amends to the ſaid church by full ſatisfaction. And know ye, that all this is corroborated by the favour of the bleſſed trinity, and by the protection of angels, archangels, patriarchs, prophets, apoſtles, martyrs, confeſſors, virgins, and all ſaints. And I Kenulph, and all the great men who were preſent, and witneſſes hereof, in our great ſynodical councils, do ordain and decree, that if any perſon who has forfeited his life, or is guilty of any other crime, open or ſecret, and ſhall eſcape to the bounds of my inheritance by me granted, and ſhall enter the church, and demand the holy banner of the croſs, ſuch perſon ſhall find entire ſafety and protection; and that no perſon preſume to be ſo bold, or to entertain any wicked thoughts to embezle any thing for fear, or to ſell, give, or mortgage any of the lands of my endowment, unleſs for a certain time, and for the life only of one perſon. But let all things continue inviolable, and remain for ever as we firmly decreed the ſame in three general ſynods.

Witneſſes of the truth hereof, and confirmed by them under the ſign of the croſs, as followeth:

I Kenulph, king of the Mercians, do eſtabliſh this decree with the ſign of the croſs.

I Cuthred, king of Kent, do agree hereunto, and do affix the ſign of the holy croſs.

I Sired, king of the Weſt Saxons, do confirm the ſame, and ſign it with the holy croſs.

I Wulfred, archbiſhop of Canterbury, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Aldulf, biſhop of Litchfield, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Denebert, biſhop of Worceſter, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Wulfhard, biſhop of Hecanæ (now Hereford) do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Woerenbrith, biſhop do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Tilferd, biſhop do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Ethelwolph, biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Alchbart, biſhop of the South Saxons, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Ethelnot, biſhop of London, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Wilbarte, biſhop of do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Beornard, biſhop Roveceſtrenſis, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Wignot, biſhop of Exeter, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Ecombenet duke.

I Heardbeorth duke.

I Beornoth duke.

I Cymkelone duke.

I Ceolbert duke.

I Aldred duke.

I Wulfred duke.

I Heafreth duke.

I Colfarth duke.

I Heatfarth duke.

I Pleſe, duke, do agree and ſubſcribe.

NUMBER XXXV.

The Bull of Alexander the Third, Pope of Rome, confirming all the Churches, Towns, and Rents belonging to the Monaſtery of Winchelcombe, in the year 1175.

ALexander, biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to our beloved ſons Henry, abbat of the monaſtery of the bleſſed Mary, and St. Kenelme of Winchelcumbe, and to the brethren there, both preſent and future, who have profeſt a regular life. Foraſmuch as it behoveth the apoſtolical benediction to be a defence unto all ſuch who have choſen a religious life, leſt the inconſiderate raſhneſs of any ſhould divert them from their good reſolutions, or ſhould violate the band of holy religion, which God forbid.

We therefore do readily comply with the juſt deſires of our well beloved ſons in the Lord, and do take the ſaid monaſtery in which you live in all godly obedience, into St. Peter's and our own protection, and by the authority of this preſent writing, we defend the ſame, ordaining that whatſoever poſſeſſions or goods the ſaid monaſtery juſtly and canonically have or ſhall hereafter thro' the bleſſing of God, by juſt means obtain, by the grants of biſhops, kings, or princes, or by the oblation of other good people, ſhall ever remain firm and inviolable to them and their ſucceſſors; and we think fit herein to ſpecify them in expreſs

expreſs terms. Firſt, the ſcite of the place whereon the ſaid monaſtery is built, with all its appurtenances; the church of Twining, with its appurtenances; the church of Sherburne, with its appurtenances; the church of Enneſtone, with the chapel of Chawford, with all its appurtenances; the church of Alney, with all its appurtenances; the church of Bladington, with all its appurtenances; the church of Staunton, with all its appurtenances; the church of Snowſhill, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. Kenelme, with the chapel of St. Peter, with the chapel of Hailes, the chapel of Southley, the chapel of Aldrinton, the chapel of Dicleſdon, the chapel of Preſtecot, the chapel of Charlington, with all their appurtenances.

The town of Twining, with all the lands, orchards, meadows, paſtures, waters, mills, and all their appurtenances; the town of Shirburne, with the men, lands, meadows, paſtures, waters, mills, and all their appurtenances; the town of Enneſton, with the men, lands, woods, meadows, paſtures, mills, waters, and all their appurtenances; the town of Alney, with the men, lands, meadows, paſtures, woods, and all appurtenances; the town of Bladington, with the men, lands, meadows, paſtures, mills, and all its appurtenances; the town of Snowſhill, with the men, lands, paſtures, and all its appurtenances; the town of Ethelmington, with the mills, men, lands, meadows, paſtures, and all its appurtenances; the town of Newton, with all its appurtenances; the land in Wenric, with all its appurtenances; and the lordſhip which you have in Wincelcomb, and all the lands which you have in that town, either by gift or purchaſe, and the two mills in the ſame town; the lordſhip which you have in Cote, half an hide of land which Harold de Sudely gave in alms to the church; the commons of paſture between Winchelcomb and Sudely; one yard-land and three acres which you bought of Robert Ruſſel, with its appurtenances; one yard-land which Radulph de Sudely gave in alms to your church, with its appurtenances; a hide of land which you have in Greton, two hides which you have in Aldrinton, the land which you have in Freolinton, two hides which you have in Hudicote, three houſes in London, your ſalt-pits in Wiche, one houſe in Oxford.

Moreover we forbid you my ſon the abbat, and all your ſucceſſors, to alienate any of the churches or poſſeſſions, or treaſure of your monaſtery, without the conſent of the major part or more diſcreet part of your chapter; but it ſhall be lawful for you and your ſucceſſors to chuſe prieſts, and preſent them to the biſhop, for your pariſh churches, which if the biſhop approves them, he may commit the cure of ſouls to them, who ſhall account to you for their temporal profits, and to the biſhop concerning the ſouls of the people: And as to the corn of ſuch lands which you ſhall keep in your own hands, let no man preſume to demand any tithes thereof. We alſo decree, that the right of ſepulture in thoſe churches ſhall be free, and that no man oppoſe the burial of any perſon who ſhall deſire to be buried there, except ſuch perſon be either excommunicated or interdicted, reſerving the dues of burial to ſuch churches from whence the corps ſhall be brought; and tho' the whole nation ſhould incur an interdict, yet it ſhall be lawful to you to celebrate divine ſervice within your monaſtery, provided it be in a low voice, your doors ſhut, and no bells rung, and that you admit no excommunicated or interdicted perſon amongſt you. And we do farther by theſe preſents decree and ſtraitly command, that no fee ſhall be exacted of your abbat for this our benediction hereby indulged.

It is moreover lawful for you to retain in your monaſtery, in order to their converſion, both clerks or lay-brethren, who are free and unmarried, without diſturbance from any perſon whatſoever. And we farther forbid any of thoſe brethren, after they have profeſt themſelves monks, upon light occaſions to quit the cloyſter, without leave from the abbat; and whoever ſhall ſo depart without a certificate from the ſociety, let none preſume to receive him, unleſs it be in order for a ſtricter rule of life. But you ſhall receive from the biſhop of your dioceſe, the criſm, the holy oyl, conſecration of your altars or churches, and the admiſſion or promotion into holy orders of any of your clerks or monks, provided that the biſhop be a true catholick, and in communion with the apoſtolical ſee, and ſhall confer the orders without any fee and reward, or any other ill meaning, otherwiſe it ſhall be lawful upon ſuch occaſion to go to any other biſhop, who ſhall be firſt well certified by you, to receive from him what ſhall in any of thoſe caſes be deſired.

After your deceaſe, and ſo after the deceaſe of any of your ſucceſſors, no perſon ſhall be impoſed as abbat, by any device or force, but who ſhall be elected by common conſent of the brethren, or the major part of them, or the major part of the moſt diſcreet in the fear of God, and according to the rule of St. Benedict.

We further decree that no perſon whatſoever preſume raſhly to diſturb the ſaid monaſtery, or to deprive them of their poſſeſſions, or to retain any of them, or to diminiſh the ſame, or any ways to vex or moleſt them, but let all things be preſerved whole and intire, and aſſigned to the ſeveral uſes of them for whoſe convenience and maintenance they were at firſt intended, provided that it no ways doth infringe the authority of the apoſtolical ſee, nor the canonical juriſdiction of the biſhop of the dioceſe; whoever therefore, be he a perſon eccleſiaſtical or lay, knowing this our conſtitution and order, ſhall raſhly endeavour to oppoſe the ſame, let him be admoniſhed a ſecond or third time, and if he makes not plenary ſatisfaction for his fault, let him be deprived of all power and honour, and let him expect that divine vengance will attend him for the wickedneſs which he hath committed, and let him be debarred from the body and blood of our Lord and God, and redeemer Jeſus Chriſt, and let him be liable to the ſevere account at the day of judgment; but on the other ſide, let all thoſe who ſhall obſerve the rules and rights of this monaſtery, partake of the peace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, that they may receive the bleſſing of their good works in this life, and eternal rewards of peace before the ſevere judge at the laſt day. Amen.

NUMBER XXXVI.

The Charter of Richard Biſhop of Worceſter, confirming the Appropriations of the ſeveral Churches already made to the Monaſtery of Winchcombe.

KNow all men by theſe preſents, that we Richard by the divine permiſſion, biſhop of Worceſter, in our perſonal viſitation of our dioceſe, according to our accuſtomed right, have ſummoned our beloved ſons in Chriſt, thoſe religious perſons the abbat and convent of the monaſtery at Winchcombe, to appear before us at a certain time and place, to ſhew by what right and title they hold and have the ſeveral churches, indowments, and penſions hereafter mentioned, to wit, the parochial churches of Wincelcomb, Rowell, Shirburne, Twining, Bladington, which are appropriated and united to them and their monaſtery; and alſo their portions of tithes and annual penſions, to wit, 20*s.* from the church of Bladington, 10*s.* from the church of Muckleton, within the pariſh of Quenington, the tithes of their demeans in Bladington, the tithes of their demeans in Adelmington, the tithes of their demean lands in Marſton Sicca, the tithes of their demean lands in Staunton and Snowſhill; and alſo two parts in three of the greater tithes throughout the pariſh of Staunton aforeſaid; and alſo the tithes of their demean lands in Alney in the pariſh of Kynemarton; and alſo the tithes of their demean lands in Charleton, Halling, Haſleton, and Yanworth, all within our dioceſe. And whereas the ſaid religious perſons did judicially appear before us at the appointed time and place, and did offer to ſhew their writings, titles, and claims, and prove that the above mentioned churches, their portions of tithes and penſions, did of right belong to them, and that they have held, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed the ſame from the time of their grants quietly and peaceably, and have often earneſtly deſired of us to admit them to prove in form before us their juſt right, and to pronounce judgment for their canonical poſſeſſion of them, and that we would confirm the ſame, and diſmiſs them from our court, and from any farther examination. And we being willing to do full juſtice herein to the ſaid religious perſons, have therefore inſpected, peruſed, and diligently examined their apoſtolical letters and bulls, and their other evidences and proofs, which had been judicially exhibited before us concerning the premiſſes, by which they did ſufficiently make good their allegations; we therefore rightly proceeding, do by a definitive ſentence in theſe words declare, That the ſaid religious perſons have a good right, title, and poſſeſſion to the ſeveral churches, portions of tithes, penſions, and tithes aboveſaid, and the ſaid churches, portions of tithes, and penſions, and the ſeveral tithes and every one of them do of right belong to the ſaid religious perſons and to their monaſtery, in like manner and form as they claim the ſame, and ſo ought to continue to them for ever; and all the ſaid churches, tithes, portions of tithes, and penſions, and every and ſingular of them ſo claimed by the ſaid religious perſons, we of our certain knowledge and legal authority do confirm unto them and their monaſtery, and do decree that thoſe religious perſons and monks were and are the rightful poſſeſſors of the ſaid churches, tithes, portions of tithes, and penſions; and we will that they enjoy the ſame firm and ratify'd for ever, and we by our decree, diſmiſs the ſaid religious perſons as to all and ſingular the premiſſes, from farther attendance at our court, and from any farther examination. In teſtimony of all which, we have hereunto cauſed our ſeal to be affixed.

Given at our manor of Blockly, the ſixteenth day of the month of November, in the year 1404, and in the fourth year of our tranſlation to this ſee.

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